SANCTIONS

1982

JAN. — DEC.

Sanctions unlikely to have support of industrial nations

(280 E. Post 6/1/82)

By FRED ROFFEY
Business Editor

EFFORTS to have sanctions imposed on South Africa will be intensified in 1982, but even if imposed it is doubtful if they would have the full support of the industrialised world because of the economic boomerang

This view is given in a report in the latest Volkskas Economic Spotlight

It says South Africa's economy is an open one — that is, its international trade is substantial, with imports and exports of vital importance for growth and improving the standard of living of all people.

The report points out that most of South Africa's foreign trade is with countries which have not heeded the appeals for sanctions

"The consequences of sanctions to themselves therefore weigh heavily with these countries," says the report.

"Britain is one country that can be hit very hard if sanctions should ever be applied against South Africa

"Some years ago it was estimated that sanctions against South Africa would swell the ranks of unemployed Britons by about 250 000

"In addition, South Africa is an important and reliable supplier of raw materials, and if these should no longer be available the economies of countries such as the US, Britain, Japan and West Germany would suffer serious consequences."

The report says sanctions would also have grave implications for South Africa's neighbours.

"Several Southern African states — particularly Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — will be adversely affected, since South Africa is an important customer and vital supplier of goods and services to these countries and plays an indispensable role in providing transport, communications and health services in Southern Africa

"Moreover, some 500 000 citizens of neighbouring states (excluding former national states) work in South Africa, which remains the main source of livelihood of large numbers of blacks in the region"

The report warns that South Africa will probably suffer most in terms of its needs for machinery for industrial development, although even in this area the country and its people had the capacity to manufacture most of the equipment themselves

However, costs and prices would inevitably be higher and this would have an adverse effect on living standards.

"Initially, sanctions can stimulate economic growth since entrepreneurs will have the opportunity of initiating various projects which at present would not be economically viable owing to international competition and supplies

"However, there can be no doubt that sanctions will have a deleterious effect on the economy in the long term.

"As early as 1976 Prof Spandau calculated that if the boycott of exports should be only 50% effective, jobs for whites would be reduced by 260 000 and for blacks by some 860 000, while income would be reduced by as much as 13%

"There cannot be much doubt, therefore, that a complete and successful sanctions campaign would eventually have a most serious adverse effect on the living standards of the South African population."

It is pointed out that the chances are good that not all countries would support a sanctions campaign against South Africa at this stage

"Even if such a campaign were to be decided upon by the United Nations, it is doubtful whether all countries will at all times give effect to that decision.

"Self-interest is of decisive importance."

Also, South Africa had already taken counter-measures such as the strategic stockpiling programme, the establishment of oil-from-coal plants, and the development of the country's capacity to manufacture its own armaments.

The report says the overthrow of the existing order is the underlying aim of all efforts to have economic sanctions imposed on South Africa

"This means that Western norms, values and possibly also the current positive Western stance of the country could be casualties if sanctions were to be successful.

"Such a development would have grave consequences for all Western countries."

The supply of raw materials to the West and the strategic importance of the Cape sea route were of vital significance

About 68% of all crude oil imports of Western Europe and 30% of those of the US passed around the Cape.

In addition, South Africa and imports via the Cape sea route accounted for about 70% of the West's strategic raw material requirements.

"These facts are sufficient to suggest that it would be in the economic and therefore political interests of the West if order, stability and goodwill were maintained in South Africa.

"Economic interests therefore remain among the most important factors in deciding on sanctions against South Africa."

The report points out that sanctions imply a measure of coercion

For sanctions to be effective, action had to be taken to ensure they were not broken

"South Africa's harbours will have to be blockaded and its air space patrolled to ensure that no supplies enter or leave the country.

"It has been estimated that a fleet of 50 to 60 warships and some 300 aircraft will be needed for this task, and the cost of such an operation is conservatively estimated at R100 million a month."

The report adds. "The most important factor that will determine whether a sanctions campaign is successful is the attitude of the residents of the country which is the target of such international action

"The will to survive, a readiness to adapt and make the necessary material sacrifices, the initiatives and inventiveness to solve the problems which inevitably will arise, are a few of the factors of importance."

Action likely to intensify this year

Volkskas warns on sanctions

(280) RDM 7/1/8

Financial Reporter

SOUTH Africa must expect to face intensified threats of economic sanctions this year, according to Volkskas in its January Economic Spotlight.

It says: "Whether or not such efforts will meet with success is an open question, but it is advisable to take certain timeous precautionary measures which will soften the impact of such actions."

Volkskas says, however: "The chances are good that not all countries will support a sanctions campaign against South Africa at this stage.

"Even if such a campaign were to be decided upon by the UN it is doubtful whether all countries will give effect to that decision.

"South Africa has for some years now been threatened with sanctions.

"The country has not been idle during this period. Certain counter-measures have already been taken.

"Of significance in this regard is the strategic stockpiling programme, the establishment of oil-from-coal plants and the development of the country's capacity to manufacture its own armaments."

But, Volkskas says, sanctions are still a serious threat.

"South Africa will probably suffer most in terms of its need for machinery for industrial development, but even in this area the country and its people have the capacity to manufacture most of the equipment themselves.

"However, costs and prices will inevitably be higher and this will have an adverse effect on living standards.

"Initially, sanctions can stimulate growth since entrepreneurs will have the opportunity of initiating various projects which at present would not be viable owing to international competition and supplies.

"There can be no doubt, however, that sanctions will have a deleterious effect on the economy in the long term.

"As early as 1976 Professor Spandau (of Wits) calculated that if the boycott of exports should be only 50% effective duced by 260 000 and for blacks by some 860 000 while incomes would be reduced by as much as 13%.

"There cannot be much doubt, therefore, that a complete and successful sanctions campaign would eventually have a most serious effect on the living standards of the population."

Exxon

Star 11/1/82
ANC tells
West:
[illegible]
SA . . . [illegible]

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The African National Congress (ANC) has warned that bloodshed will result in southern Africa if the world community fails to isolate the Pretoria Government.

Noting that the United Nations had declared 1982 "the year of Mobilisation Against Apartheid" the ANC said the extent and nature of the threatened slaughter would "forever remain a blot on the conscience of humanity."

In a statement marking the ANC's 70th anniversary, celebrated on Friday, the movement's National Executive Committee vowed to intensify the black nationalist struggle in South Africa on all fronts in 1982.

The movement bitterly attacked the United States Israel and South Africa and reserved its praise for the socialist bloc and some liberal Western groups from which it gets the bulk of its arms, finances and moral support.

Several African radio stations, among them Radio Mozambique and Radio Ethiopia, carried an address by the president of the ANC Mr Oliver Tambo at the weekend

Strong messages of support for the ANC were received from Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, the Organisation of African Unity and from other countries

Tambo holds meeting with UN's new chief

Cape Times 13/11/82

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The new United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, consulted pro-[illegible] with Afr[illegible]

[illegible]

Meanwhile the UN's "mobilisation for sanctions" week began with its anti-apartheid committee arranging a meeting with black American leaders in Atlanta.

And the city's new mayor, Mr Andrew Young, will, welcome the UN committee today and mark the birthday of assassinated civil rights leader Martin Luther King with a seminar to critically review US policy towards South Africa.

The new UN chief's meeting with Mr Tambo was his first with any South African since taking office. South Africa's UN mission, headed by ambassador Mr David Steward, has so far had no contact with the tall Peruvian lawyer diplomat who has set a SWA Namibia settlement as his first goal and who last week pledged his personal impartiality and objectivity.

Before seeing Dr Perez de Cuellar Mr Tambo addressed a specially convened meeting of the UN Committee against Apartheid, whose chairman, Yusuf Maitama-Sule of Nigeria, welcomed him by hailing the ANC's "epic" 70 year history and its "significant advance" in the past year.

It was this advance that appeared to be driving the South African Government to desperation with actions ranging from ever-deeper penetration of Angola to the "vengeful persecution" of Mrs Winnie Mandela he said.

Stopping South Africa with comprehensive mandatory sanctions was the only way to arrest the trend towards regional war, Mr Tambo told the committee.

Declaring himself "encouraged" by the initial stance of Dr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Tambo told the committee that the "victorious imposition of a new political economic and social order in the Republic, as much as in SWA Namibia, was a reality of our times", but that a destabilizing counter offensive by Pretoria against its northern neighbours "is bound to grow so sanctions are becoming imperative if racial war is to be averted".

Stressing close alliance with Swapo several times Mr Tambo asserted that "our struggle has advanced enormously", but he lashed out at the United States and its allies for pursuing murderous policies' while whipping up 'a cold war psychosis to divert attention". The US strategy had been so successful that South African assaults on Angola had 'ceased to elicit international condemnation'.

New UN head attacks SA apartheid policy

Cape Times 13/1/82 ~~226~~ 280

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The new United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, attacked the South African Government's race policies as tragic and criminal when he helped the Committee against Apartheid launch the international year of mobilization for sanctions against the Republic

After three decades in which South Africa had disregarded 'eminently sane' appeals, "the challenges posed by the continuation of this tragic situation demand an imaginative and carefully considered response," he told the committee, which tied the launching of the mobilization campaign to a commemoration of the 70th anniversary on Monday of the founding of the African National Congress But ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, failed to arrive for the session and a scheduled private meeting with the new UN chief Officials said his flight had been delayed by bad weather and his address to the committee was rescheduled for Tuesday

"Even apart from the cases of imprisonment torture deportation and dislocation of members of the non-white population under this system the very concept of apartheid implies a denial of almost every article of the universal declaration of human rights," Dr Perez de Cuellar told the committee It is of such scope and intensity as to constitute a crime'

More than 60 countries have acceded to an international convention declaring apartheid a crime and allowing for the arrest of South Africans and others deemed guilty of collaborating with Pretoria No prosecution has so far resulted

Re-elected by acclamation for a further year, the Apartheid Committee chairman Mr Yusuff Maitama-Sule of Nigeria was one of several speakers to speak against United States enthusiasm for sanctions against the Soviet Union while insisting that there was no justification for their imposition against South Africa

Outlining his programme, Mr Maitama-Sule said that 'utmost priority' would be given to consultations to tighten and monitor an oil embargo against the Republic Efforts to promote a sports boycott and trade union sanctions and to mobilize artists, entertainers and celebrities in the anti-apartheid campaign would be 'redoubled"

South African tourism, trade promotion and financial lending were all targeted for new pressure, he said while Japan and several western countries importing South African coal were being watched closely

Harshest language came from Mr Dennis Akumu, secretary-general of the Organization of African Trade Unity International companies that collaborated with South Africa while trading in black Africa 'have to choose he warned

Ban on Dutch SA visit

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — A Dutch parliamentary delegation has been barred from visiting South Africa.

Four members of the Dutch parliamentary foreign affairs commission were planning to include South Africa in a visitation tour of the continent due to start on April 19.

The delegation chairman, Mr Jan Pieter Schotten, has heard from the South African Ambassador in The Hague that the group is not welcome.

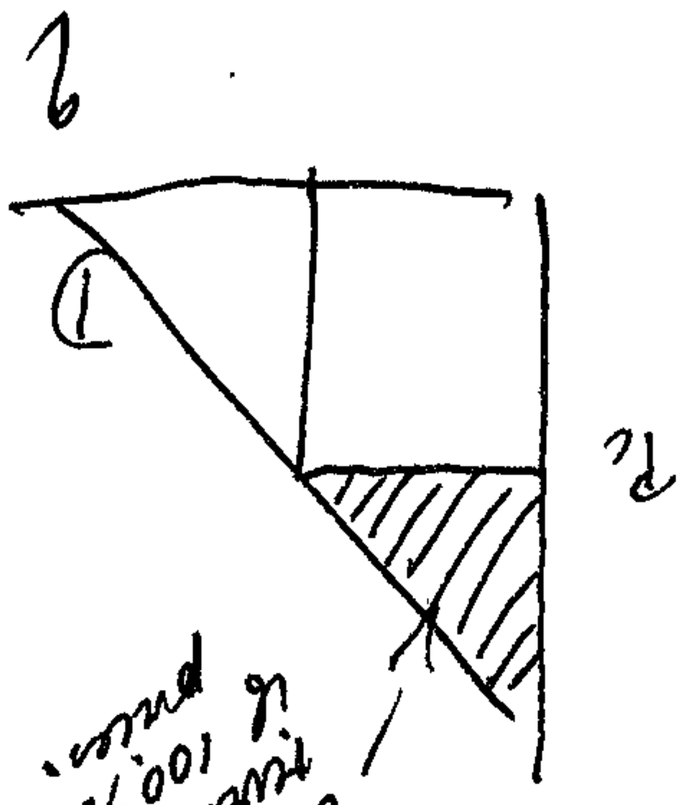
They had hoped, among others, to call on a number of prisoners including Nelson Mandela, Sexupo [illegible] and treason.

[illegible]

Oil embargo

The Dutch Government is committed to respecting an oil embargo on the Pretoria regime as long as the European Community has the force of law to deal with trade [illegible].

Meanwhile the Dutch Foreign Minister Mr Max van der Stoel has said he will not make an official protest to Pretoria about the refusal.



Sanctions bid takes a knock

Star 9/2/82 C80

THE HAGUE — The Dutch government is facing major problems in its attempts to impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

In its interim report due to be presented to Parliament later this week, an interdepartmental steering committee argues that a mandatory oil embargo is legally impossible without the approval of the Benelux partners. The absence of socialists from the new Belgian administration will prevent any joint action.

This sensitive blow to a Dutch Cabinet and Parliament committed to unilateral action has forced Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel to consider other possible action to put pressure on South Africa to end apartheid.

MINERALS

He is expected to announce measures tomorrow to prevent investments and to appeal to Dutch businesses to adopt a voluntary boycott of South Africa.

In its report the steering committee also details the countermeasures South Africa can be expected to take against Holland. One possible sanction would be a ban on Dutch vessels and planes visiting the country.

But, according to the civil service group, a ban on exporting South African minerals would hit much harder, paralysing Dutch heavy industry and the jewellery trade.

Anti-apartheid groups in Holland, howeper, remain sceptical of the effective ess of counter-sactions by Pretoria.

"South Africa could not possibly win a boycott war with Holland. If South Africa denied the Netherlands essential minerals we could easily find other ways

Martin Cleaver, reports from the Hague

to get hold of them," a spokesman for one group said, adding cynically: "Shell has become an expert at sanctions busting since Rhodesia."

OIL MOVE

The steering committee report was discussed in the Dutch Cabinet last Friday and will be debated tomorrow or Thursday when parliament examines the foreign affairs budget.

Mr Relus ter Beek, parliamentary foreign affairs spokesman for the Dutch Labour Party, suggested on Saturday that Holland should take over the recent Norwegian initiative for a meeting of countries which transport oil to South Africa.

This may well become one of the actions Holland may take against South Africa in the long term now that action at short notice will probably be ruled out, much to the chagrin of Dutch politicians.

11

12.8 Conflict Chart

* The objective of filling in this questionnaire is to help you to focus on the kinds of conflicts that you become involved in. By analysing your own conflict behaviour, it should be possible to discover whether your approach to conflict is likely to help or hinder your ability to communicate effectively.

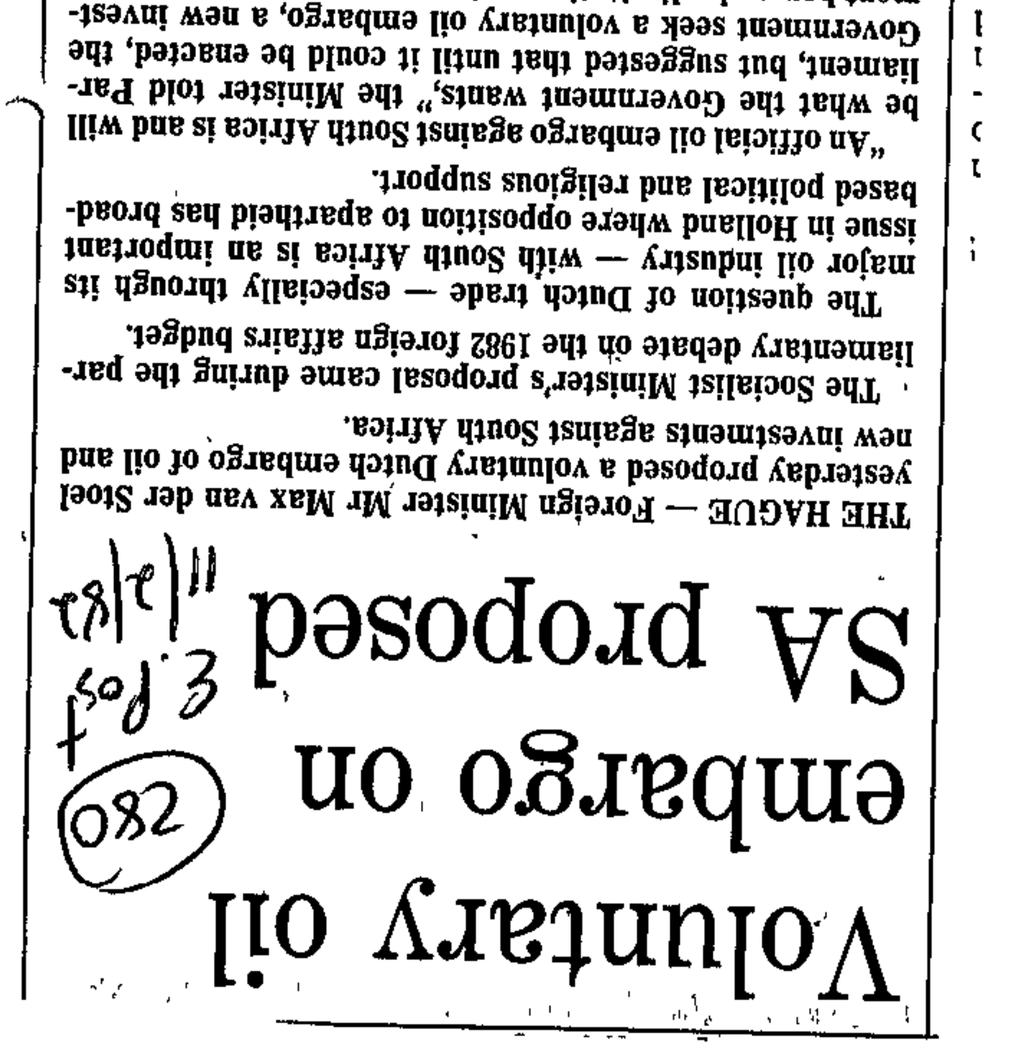
1. Please think carefully about the conflict situations you have been involved in. In the first column fill in the name of the person or people with whom you have had conflicts.

2. Next to each person's name, describe briefly what the conflict was about.

3. Next, recall what happened with each case of conflict. What did you do and what did the other person do. The goal here is to list the methods used to resolve the conflict.

4. Who won? Why?

* Source: Hart, Learning



Sapa-AP

The Socialist Minister's proposal came during the parliamentary debate on the 1982 foreign affairs budget.

The question of Dutch trade — especially through its major oil industry — with South Africa is an important issue in Holland where opposition to apartheid has broad-based political and religious support.

"An official oil embargo against South Africa is and will be what the Government wants," the Minister told Parliament, but suggested that until it could be enacted, the Government seek a voluntary oil embargo, a new investment ban and a limitation on imports from South Africa.

One of the world's largest oil companies, Royal Dutch Shell, has its headquarters in the Netherlands.

Mr Van Der Stoel said an official trade embargo would require exemptions from the European Economic Community, the two other Benelux nations — Belgium and Luxembourg — and the general agreement on tariffs and trade, to which most Western European nations subscribe.

A spokesman for the opposition to the ruling coalition accused Mr Van Der Stoel of trying to shift the Government's responsibility for enacting a boycott onto industry and business.

Mr Van Der Stoel's interim solution to the issue of Dutch economic support for South Africa follows a 1980 parliamentary proposal for an official Dutch oil embargo. — Sapa-AP

THE HAGUE — Foreign Minister Mr Max van der Stoel yesterday proposed a voluntary Dutch embargo of oil and new investments against South Africa.

Voluntary oil embargo on SA proposed

280

Treaty rules out sanctions

(280) D. Dispatch 11/2/82

THE HAGUE — The Benelux treaty makes unilateral Dutch oil sanctions against South Africa impossible, according to an interim report on cabinet plans to penalise Pretoria for apartheid

The three-party Dutch coalition government was formed last year partly on the basis of an agreement to join the existing, voluntary Opec oil embargo against South Africa and to introduce sweeping investment restrictions to curb the flow of Dutch capital to Johannesburg

Demands for sanctions have been a hardy annual of political life in The Hague for a decade, but it had seemed likely that the inclusion of the socialist Labour Party in the new cabinet would turn the threat into reality sometime this year

The new cabinet was quick to form a steering committee last year to investigate the best form of sanctions against South Africa

However, the steering group's report has filled the anti-sanctions Liberal Party's armoury and left the progressives almost without ammunition

Socialists who scorned the centrist and rightist claims that unilateral sanctions were legally impossible are now being told by their own steering committee that the Benelux treaty, which binds The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg in an economic union, does indeed rule out sanctions not approved by the other two countries.

The left is also having to face the economic reality, as defined in the committee's report, that the Dutch are more dependent on South African exports than Pretoria is on either oil or capital from Amsterdam.

The report has not officially been tabled and sources said there was socialist pressure yesterday to suppress it and avoid left wing embarrassment

Spokesmen for the major parties made it clear, however, that the reality of the sanctions issue should not be interpreted as a moderation of Dutch opposition to apartheid. — DDC

Company loses R43m claim for Salem's oil

280

Star 13/2/82

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Off-loading most of a stolen cargo of oil at Durban did not constitute "perils of the sea" the Appeal Court has ruled here in the case of the scuttled tanker Salem, and so was not covered by the marine insurance policy

The result of the judgement yesterday is that Lloyds underwriters have escaped liability to meet a R43 million insurance claim by Shell International

They are liable only for 15 840 tons of the Salem's 195 000-ton cargo stolen, as Lord Denning head of the Appeal Court, said, "in a gigantic fraud by cosmopolitan crooks who have never, never been caught"

This was the amount of oil left when the 214 000-ton tanker was scuttled off the West African coast on January 17 1980 Its value was about R4.9 million.

The judgment overturns an earlier High Court decision upholding Shell International's claim

The Appeal Court was told that Shell had recovered some R25 million from South Africa where the stolen oil was discharged and that this would have been offset against the insurance claim

In his judgment, Lord Denning said a gigantic ship had been used for a gigantic fraud by gigantic swindlers The captain and chief officer had been mere tools in their hands to do the dirty work

Using a series of "puppet" companies, the judge said, the crooks had seized the chance to take advantage of the 1979 Arab oil embargo on supplies to South Africa The South African importers were keen to obtain supplies and the crooks plotted to ship oil from Kuwait while pretending it was bound for Italy

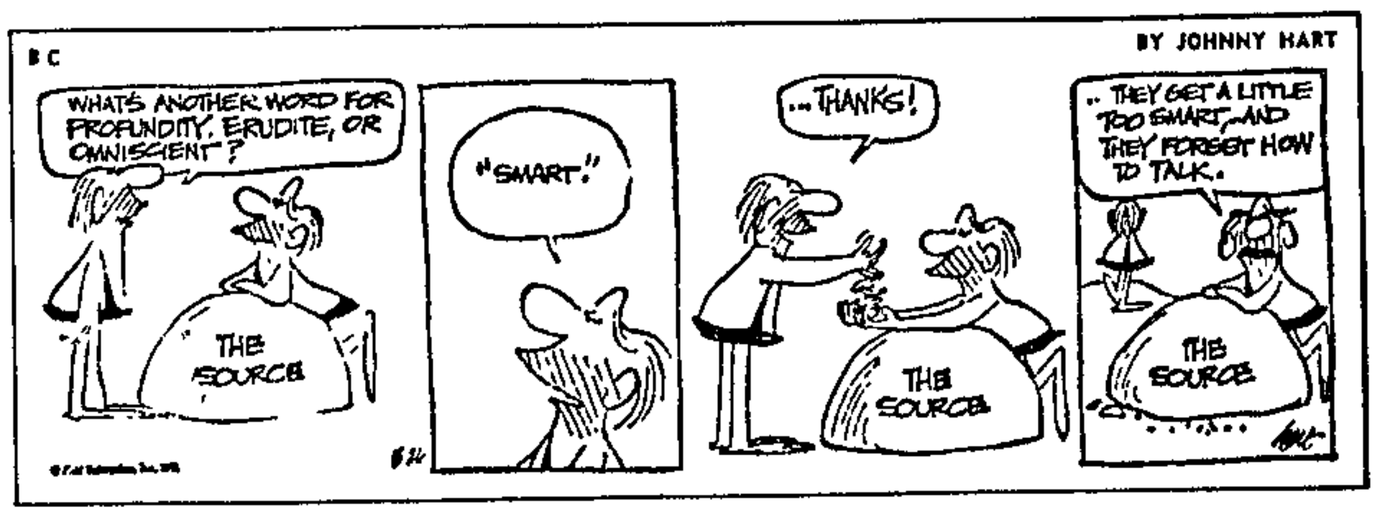
They bought the Salem with a letter of credit from the 'gullible" South African importers and let her out on charter to a respectable Swiss oil company who sold the oil to Shell while it was actually in transit with the crooks' master and crew in charge

After the bulk of the oil had been discharged at Durban and the importers had paid over R49 million by telex into numbered Swiss bank accounts, the Salem's tanks were filled with sea water She continued her voyage and sank off the Senegalese coast after a series of explosions

The captain, the first mate, the chief engineer and a Piraeus shipping agent are awaiting trial in Greece accused of stealing the cargo

The ship's owners, a firm which bought it [illegible] before it began its final voyage, have not been traced

CHAPTER 2 VOCABULARY, JARGON AND STYLE



By permission of John Hart and Field Enterprises, Inc

(Sigband p.72)

CAPTION: Familiar words communicate. Unfamiliar words often don't.

2.1 Opposite each word or group of words below, write a word that says the same thing in a better way. (For some, you may need a few words.)

deti	oximity
simu	ent time
suff	t that
modi	in which
cons	fact that
poss	at
	to
nume	ntity
remu	ntity
mole	
ende	
vert	
faci	
conc	
asce	
acce	future
adja	
indel	ned

2.2 Compare thes iffer in terms of the vocab effective? Why?

2.2.1 Quite si ing placed upon voc based upon adequate ll pupils in secondary upon vocational

for SA embargo
Reject govt call
Dutch coalmen

ROTTERDAM -- Coal traders in Rotterdam have rejected the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Max van der Stoel's appeal for voluntary sanctions against South Africa

Business sources said a formal rejection would follow talks with government representatives next week.

"Mr Van der Stoel can have my support as soon as I hear he has stoped KLM flying to South Africa," said one angry coal agent who believes politicians are trying to make the business community do the work it lacks the courage to do itself

Coal dealers are reluctant to confirm that they handle coal from South Africa, but sources in the business point-

"I honestly cannot stand apart[heid]," another dealer said, "but there are worse systems in the world. If the Cabinet was honest, it would first stop the import of Polish coal and would then stop the state-owned airline, KLM, from continuing its profitable service to South Africa"

The automated loading in South Africa is quick and, for shippers, cost-efficient Rotterdam's ability to unload the coal giants gives them an edge that, a trader said, is far too attractive to abandon on the request of a politician who could be out of a job after the next election

Efficient

According to traders in Rotterdam, the Dutch port is the only one in Europe large enough to handle the super carriers that load in the Richards Bay deep-water harbour

Of the 6-million tons of coal imported to Rotterdam each year, only 1,6-million tons are from South Africa Only 272 000 tons stays in the Netherlands The rest is transported to Germany, Belgium, France and Scandinavia

At $60 a ton, South African coal competes well with the higher quality American coal at $66 to $70 a ton

ed to mountains of the miner-al in Rotterdam harbour which had come from South

Mail Correspondent

Ban 'no help to blacks'

Own Correspondent

PARIS — Black people will be the last to hear of sanctions proposed on South Africa, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana said in Paris yesterday.

They were all for measures to help the white people, he said, warning that sanctions would mean black people losing their jobs and being unable to feed their families.

Why do they want us to suffer for it? Sir Seretse asked at a Press conference during his first trip to Paris. He said he was in Paris as part of a European tour aimed at educating people about the situation in South Africa.

Sanctions are a political issue in Europe to the extent that people believe that that is what the people there want. But the vote will not bring about change in South Africa. The opposite was true.

He said economic expansion would bring changes in the country.

If the economy expanded then it will be able to include everyone's abilities at the table of the nation, he said.

Four million white people cannot supply all the skill needed to develop the South African economy, he commented.

Sir Seretse also rejected suggestions that his love-in was a sham.

He discussed suggestions that Sanctions wanted political change as a top priority.

Thebehali hits at sanctions

PARIS — Blacks will be the first to suffer if sanctions are imposed on South Africa, Soweto's "mayor" David Thebehali has told people here.

"Those who call for sanctions are helping white people," he said, warning that sanctions would mean black people losing their jobs and being unable to feed their families.

"Why do they want us to suffer first?" Mr Thebehali asked at a Press conference during his first trip to Paris. He said he was in Paris as part of a European tour aimed at educating people about the situation in South Africa.

"Sanctions are a topical issue in Europe to the extent that people believe that that is what the people there want. But boycotts will not bring about changes in South Africa. The opposite is true." He said economic expansion would bring changes in the country.

"If the economy expands then it will be able to include everyone regardless of the colour of their skin," he said. "Four million white people cannot supply all the skills needed to develop the South African economy," he commented.

Mr Thebehali also refuted suggestions that his township was a slum.

"We have no slums," he said. "I have travelled in some African countries. I know what slums are. We don't have people living in tins." He outlined the development of Soweto, with its schools and what he called the "largest hospital" in the southern hemisphere. He dismissed suggestions that Sowetans wanted political change as a top priority.

"The black person in Soweto wants a house, a job, education for his children and a better environment in which to live. And right down the line he will talk of political changes," he said. Those who called for sanctions "were completely out of line with the needs of South Africa now," he added.

While in France Mr Thebehali has met members of the European parliament in Strasbourg and French senators, and visited the Paris town hall to see Deputy Mayor Pierre Lepine.

Today he is to travel to Brussels and then The Netherlands.

The tour was organised by the European Union of Friends of South Africa. — Own Correspondent.



THEBEHALI: Blacks would suffer first.

ACCOUNTIN

SOLUTION TO: GL5

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	
	Bank	
	being payment of premium	
Dec 31:	Income Statement	
	Insurance Expense	
	being closing entry	
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01		
04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	
	Bank	
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company	
	Income from Life Policy	
	being accrual of proceeds	
Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	
	Income Statement	
	being closing entry	
Jan 2:	Income Statement	
	Insurance Expense	
	being closing entry	
Jan 31:	Bank	
	Debtor (Insurance Company	
	being receipt of proceeds	

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

01, Jan 1:	Life Policy	
	Bank	
Dec 31:	Income Statement	
	Life Policy	
	(Surrender value of policy	
	therefore no amount can be	

SOLUTION TO: GL5

(1) Premiums Treated as Bu

01, Jan 1: Insurance E — 300
Bank — 300
being payme

Dec 31: Income State — 300
Insurance — 300
being closin

Years 02 and 03 - same

04, Jan 1: Insurance Exp — 300
Bank — 300

Jan 2: Debtor (Insu — 24 000
Income from — vable 24 000
being accrual

Jan 2: Income from L — 24 000
Income Stat — 24 000
being closing

Jan 2: Income Statem — 300
Insurance E — 300
being closing

Jan 31: Bank — 24 000
Debtor (Insu — 24 000
being receipt

(2) Premiums Treated as an As

01, Jan 1: Life Policy — 300
Bank — 300

Dec 31: Income Statemer — 300
Life Policy — 300
(Surrender value — lised)
therefore no am

Continued/ .....

US eases bar on 'military' goods for SA

WASHINGTON — The United States has decided to ease a four-year-old embargo on the export of goods to the police and military of South Africa, allowing them to buy certain commodities and low-level technology.

This was announced by a Reagan Administration official yesterday. He said the embargo was imposed by the Administration of former President Jimmy Carter as part of its effort to put pressure on South Africa to end racial segregation and to give its black population full political and economic rights.

"It's a shift in liberalising the controls," said Mr Bohdan Denysyk, Deputy Assistant Commerce Secretary for Export Administration. But he said the action should not be taken to mean the Reagan Administration was condoning racial segregation.

"Apartheid is repugnant to us," he said.

"We are taking small steps toward them, and they should be taking small steps toward us," he said.

The easing of restrictions would not affect the United States' adherence to the 1963 arms embargo imposed by the UN, he said.

"We are continuing to support the UN arms embargo."

The US would not maintain special export controls on four categories of commodities and technical data, he said.

Those categories were:

- General purpose hygienic items, such as soap and toothpaste.
- General purpose industrial equipment and industrial chemicals, such as solvents, cleaners and basic machine tools.
- Personal electronics and personal communications equipment, including word processors, copy machines, hand-held calculators and other office equipment.
- Personal gift packages.

The Administration would still maintain control on the export of helicopters and aircraft to South Africa, Mr Denysky said. Licences for export of helicopters and aircraft would be approved only if the Commerce Department felt they would not be used in support of the military or paramilitary.

"We will make these restrictions clear in any licence to sell aircraft to South Africa," he said.

In addition, controls would be applied on the export of computer equipment to five Government ministries, including the Ministry of Justice, where there was solid evidence that they administered apartheid policies.

The export restrictions were being lifted on the general purpose commodities that could be obtained from other sources and were not part of military and police work.

The eased restrictions also apply to SWA/Namibia.

Last month, the Administration extended the ban on all export controls maintained for foreign policy reasons from December 31 to February 28.

The embargo, put into effect in 1978, had been renewed yearly. The Commerce Department is required by law to conduct an annual review of the prohibitions.

Officials said this year's review of those controls was really the first chance that the new Administration had to study them.

When the Carter Administration put the ban in effect in 1978, it was applied to computers, trucks, vehicles and other civilian products that police and military forces had been able to buy from the US.

Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has said South Africa is making "a serious and honest effort to move away from apartheid" and that "shrill denunciations" of South African policies by previous administrations did not work. — Sapa-AP

S. Times (280) 28/2/82

Anti-SA venture headed by banned editor Woods



DONALD WOODS, left, and ANDREW YOUNG ... united against Pretoria

By RICHARD WALKER: New York

FORMER World Bank chairman and US Defence Secretary Robert MacNamara is the latest world figure to join the support committee of a new anti-Pretoria venture to be headed by banned editor Donald Woods.

Others signed up include Senator Edward Kennedy, several other members of the US Congress, Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and, in Britain, former Foreign Secretary and leading Social Democrat Dr David Owen

Mr Edward Heath, former British Conservative Prime Minister, is also believed to be joining the ranks.

To be known as the Lincoln Trust, the project will generate "counter-propaganda" to news and information emerging from South Africa that it identifies as inaccurate, inadequate or bogus

The trust will advocate "graduated, selective sanctions" against South Africa and offer a full range of information services, from original reporting — based on "sensitive and meticulously sourced" material from inside South Africa — to briefings and seminars.

Backing Mr Woods and his British partner, Mr David Astor, will be a "projects committee" of well-known South African exiles.

Mr Woods spent the past week fund-raising in the US.

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:

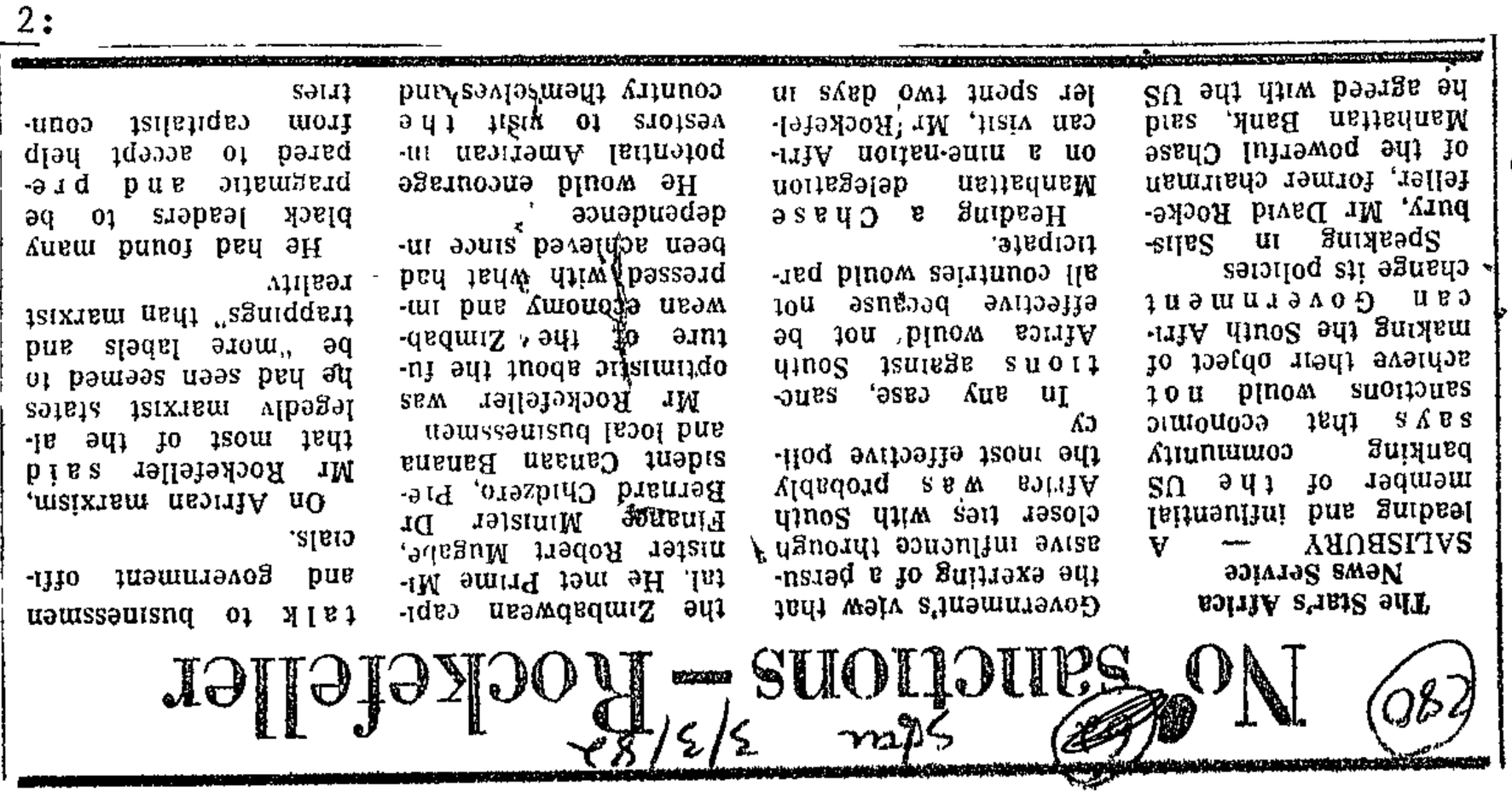
Year 02 - same as year 01

03, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Dec 31:	Income Statement	60	
	Life Policy		60
	Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below)		
04, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Life Policy		540
	Income from Life Policy		23 460
	being accrual of proceeds receivable		
Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	23 460	
	Income Statement		23 460
	being closing entry		
Jan 31:	Bank	24 000	
	Debtor		24 000
	being receipt of proceeds		

Note 1:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 2:



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The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A leading and influential member of the US banking community says that economic sanctions would not achieve their object of making the South African Government change its policies

Speaking in Salisbury, Mr David Rockefeller, former chairman of the powerful Chase Manhattan Bank, said he agreed with the US Government's view that the exerting of a persuasive influence through closer ties with South Africa was probably the most effective policy

In any case, sanctions against South Africa would not be effective because not all countries would participate.

Heading a Chase Manhattan delegation on a nine-nation African visit, Mr Rockefeller spent two days in each country themselves and talk to businessmen and local businessmen

Mr Rockefeller was optimistic about the future of the Zimbabwean economy and impressed with what had been achieved since independence

He would encourage potential American investors to visit the Zimbabwean capital. He met Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero, President Canaan Banana

He had found many black leaders to be pragmatic and prepared to accept help from capitalist countries

On African marxism, Mr Rockefeller said that most of the allegedly marxist states he had seen seemed to be "more labels and trappings" than marxist reality

No sanctions — Rockefeller

3/3/82

280

team last year Kleynhans will

Big loss forecast

Mail Reporter

THE South African Agricultural Union has appealed to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to take drastic steps to save a large sector of the farming industry, according to a statement by Mr Jaap Wilkens, president of the union

The summer grain production areas are expected to yield 50% less than last year — a loss of R1 500-million. This could have far-reaching effects for the consumer, warns Mr Wilkens

An "unfortunate combination" of severe droughts, an expected drop in farming income, large debts and high interest rates have led to this situation, said the statement Rain at this stage would be too late to save crops

Toy firm heeds prof's warning

Mail Correspondent

A MAJOR Durban toy wholesaler will no longer be distributing whistling balloons, labelled "potentially lethal toys" by a University of Natal professor

Mr S Berchowitz, sales director of the firm, said the warning by Professor B T le Roux, professor of thoracic surgery, that the plastic whistle attached to the balloon could be dislodged and inhaled by young children, was enough to convince him that the toys were not desirable

The professor said he had removed whistles from the air tubes of four children in the short time the toy had been on the market and had written a letter to the Chamber of Commerce urging them to withdraw the toy from the market This message was passed on by the chamber to its members in the weekly bulletin

The toys, which sell for 20c each, were imported from Taiwan and had been available in most stores for the past two years, said Mr Berchowitz

The toy manager of a large department store said although he normally stocked balloon whistles, the stock was sold out

He could not say whether the store would consider withdrawing them from the market as Professor Le Roux had urged

Keep up SA links, says US tycoon

By DAVID FORRET
Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — American banking tycoon Mr David Rockefeller said yesterday he was opposed to economic sanctions against South Africa

He was answering questions at the end of a two-day visit to Zimbabwe

Mr Rockefeller said an economic boycott would not change South African policies — only make its rulers "more intransigent"

Mr Rockefeller, who is chairman of the international advisory committee of the Chase Manhattan Bank, said economic sanctions would probably not be adopted universally and would therefore be ineffective

He felt that his corporation and the United States could be more effective by maintaining existing contacts and improving relations with South Africa's black community

He was opposed to apartheid His banking corporation did not make loans to the South African Government

Mr Rockefeller is on a 10-nation African tour including Senegal, Guinea Conakry, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Angola, Gabon, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Morocco

During his 45-minute news conference, Mr Rockefeller was questioned closely on the South African issue, and about the views of African leaders he had met

Many African leaders were initially anxious about the Reagan Administration's Africa policy

But as that policy had evolved, they had been "rather pleased" with it, he said

Mr Rockefeller said he was pleased that negotiations were continuing between the United States and Angola

Zimbabwean government leaders, including Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, had assured Mr Rockefeller that although they considered themselves socialists, they still believed in a mixed economy

Mr Rockefeller said he thought Zimbabwe had done remarkably well He was optimistic about the country's future

Queen to 'knight' Ford II

Mail Correspondent

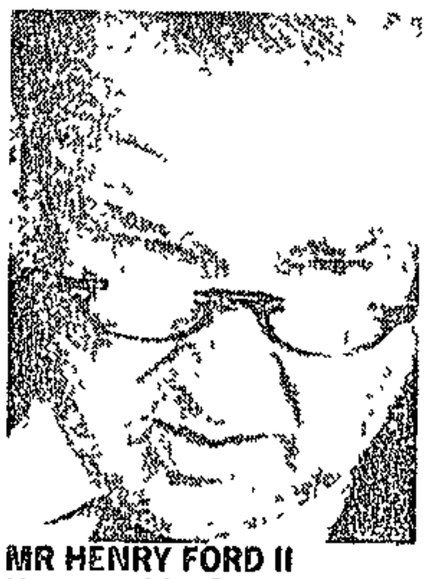
MR HENRY Ford II, former chairman and chief executive officer of Ford Motor Company, heard while visiting South Africa he is to be honoured by Queen Elizabeth II.

According to Ford Forum, the official journal of the company, Mr Ford will be appointed an "Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire".

This, the journal says, was announced by Mr Gordon Jewkes, British consul general for Michigan

Mr Ford will be presented with a badge and ribbon in formal ceremonies later this year at the British Embassy in Washington The presentation will be by Sir Nicholas Henderson, British Ambassador to the United States.

Mr Jewkes said the honour was decreed in Queen Elizabeth's New Year's list which honours individuals who have "contributed significantly to the welfare of the British Empire", the journal says.



MR HENRY FORD II
Honoured by Queen

HNP chief in talks over 'illicit servant'

THE leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, has held discussions with the Central Administration Board after he was issued with a summons for allegedly employing a man illegally

Mr Marais said he objected to the "leaking" of the incident to the Press as it appeared someone was trying to make political capital out of it

The board sent an official to see him and he was told he could make representations for withdrawal of the summons

Mr Marais said he had employed the servant for less than two days — after the board had failed to find him one — when an inspector arrived and issued a summons for failing to register the man — Sapa

Hospital assault: man gets R90 fine

Mail Reporter

A MAN was fined R90, or 60 days' jail, by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday after being found guilty of assaulting a doctor in an operating theatre at the South Rand Hospital

Joe Edward Opperman, 21, of Bishop Street, Turffontein, had pleaded not guilty before Mr A R S Bester

Opperman told the court yesterday that on January 16 he had been drinking brandy Later he took his girfriend to hospital for treatment for a face injury

He became involved in a row with Dr John Robert Jamison, held him by the shoulders and pushed him

He said "Dr Jamison throttled and banged my head twice on the floor

"My girlfriend and I were later overpowered by the

Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today: —

TRANSVAAL: — Fine to partly cloudy and hot with isolated thunder showers over the extreme south-west. Fog patches will occur along the escarpment in the early morning.

FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange: — Partly cloudy and hot with scattered thunder showers, but isolated over the north-east.

CAPE south of the Orange: — Fine to partly cloudy and hot over the interior with scattered thunder showers over the north and east. It will be cloudy and cool along the south coast and over the adjacent interior with patches of light rain. Over the west and south-west coasts it will be mainly fine and mild.

NATAL: — Partly cloudy and hot with isolated thunder

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Churches told gold is key in apartheid fight

ARGUS 5/3/82 280

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Churches here have been urged to enter the field of high finance to increase pressure on South Africa to change its apartheid policies.

Professor Charles Elliott, of the University of Swansea, said here: 'Churches should not be hoodwinked into thinking the international monetary system could not survive the loss of gold from South Africa.

'Gold is now too serious a problem to be left to the experts and churches and other organisations should press for monetary reform and the dethronement of gold.'

DEPENDENCE

He said South Africa depended on its gold sales at present and the 'loss of these could help force it to rethink its policies of discrimination.'

Addressing the annual meeting of the Christian Concern for Southern Africa organisation, Professor Elliott said it was difficult to persuade nationas to take political action against South Africa because of the fear of checking the flow of gold.

'One can't divide this from the South African Government's oppressive legislation,' he said.

SWA PLAN

He added that the international monetary system could survive without gold if special drawing rights (SDRs) were developed properly.

Another speaker at the meeting, the Rev John Johansen-Berg, described the problems facing the people in SWA/Namibia and urged Western governments to consult church leaders in the territory before coming to any 'final solution for its independence

He said this was important because an estimated 90 percent of the territory's inhabitants were Christians and their leaders knew their problems and what they wanted from independence.

Mr Johansen-Berg, who visited the territory last November, said:

'The people there want peace but they don't want peace without freedom.'

● An emergency resolution condemning 'the ill-considered action of English cricketers going to South Africa at this time' was also passed at the meeting.

280

Anti-apartheid conference flops

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — The first major anti-apartheid conference in the United Nations year of sanctions against South Africa, aimed at mobilizing British support for mandatory sanctions, flopped dismally at its start in London yesterday.

The three-day conference at the Wembley Conference Centre attracted about 400 people for the pre-conference speeches on Thursday night, when the sanctions call was given the backing of the Labour Party leader, Mr Michael Foot, the Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel, the Vice-President of Nigeria, Dr Alex Ekwueme and the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Mr Sonny Ramphal.

But neither the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Oliver Tambo, nor the leader of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo), Mr Sam Nujoma, turned up as publicized. The event has been ignored by the British daily press.

A large proportion of the audience were officials from the frontline States high commissions in London, ANC and Swapo officials and journalists.

The British Government declined to send an official representative but the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Richard Luce, did agree to a meeting next week with the British Anti-Apartheid Movement.

UK again rejects SA sanctions

ARGUS 16/5/82 (280)

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington has again firmly rejected a call for sanctions against South Africa.

He told an Anti-Apartheid Movement delegation yesterday the Government did not believe in severing links with South Africa and would not consider doing so.

The delegation led by the president of the movement Archbishop Trevor Huddleston and the secretary, Mr Adbul Minty, presented the Foreign Secretary with the declaration from the three-day conference and the anti-apartheid rally staged here at the weekend.



LORD Carrington . . . affirm 'no'.

SYMPATHY

But in spite of the rejection of the sactions proposal, Lord Carrington showed more sympathy for the anti-apartheid cause than before

It was the first time a delegation from AAM had met a foreign secretary in a conservative Government and the movement was 'delighted' with the sympathy voiced by Lord Carrington

A Foreign Office spokesman said the 30-minute talks had been 'an agreeable meeting, if not a meeting of minds' — which indicated Lord Carrington did not disagree with too many points made

SA AGENTS

Archbishop Huddleston also asked Lord Carrington to review the Government's refusal to protect liberation movements with offices here following the bomb which partly destroyed the African National Congress offices at the weekend

He said there was now a new and urgent need for the Government to protect movements such as the ANC and the AAM by controlling the entry into Britain of 'South African agents'

PROTRACTED

After the meeting with Lord Carrington the delegation held longer talks with Mr Richard Luce, Foreign Office Minister for Southern Africa

The delegation discussed developments in the protracted SWA/Namibia negotiations as well as recent developments in South Africa

AAM believes the weekend rally and conference had shown a 'new groundswell of opinion against South Africa and predicted that this would grow

Still flowing through

FM 19/3/82 55 280

The United Nations has declared 1982 the "international year of mobilisation for sanctions against SA," with the objective of rallying world opinion in support of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime But it is ironic that the UN's move comes at a time when SA's access to crude oil — the one vital mineral it so conspicuously lacks — is easier than has been the case for a number of years Although all Opec (and most non-Opec) producers officially operate an embargo policy against the Republic, the swelling surplus of crude on world markets is enabling government to cover its needs, writes the *Petroleum Economist*

It does this, it is believed, by buying oil either on spot terms or under short-term contracts through intermediary companies, reselling it on arrival to the five major refiner-marketers This arrangement — superseding the previous supply agreement under which the Shah s Iran met 90% of SA's needs — appears to have been sufficiently successful for government to have avoided depleting its large strategic reserve of crude It may even still be adding to it — despite the relatively small pool of non-embargoed crude available, officially, on world markets

The prospects for an effective embargo on oil deliveries to SA clearly would be better in times of tight oil markets But even then — given the fragmented nature of world oil trade — it is likely that government could attract enough oil to cover important needs by paying a premium over the market price (Its willingness to bid up the price has been evidenced in the past) Additionally, it can be argued that no embargo on oil deliveries can be fully effective when the West relies so heavily on the minerals which SA exports — and when other countries have extensive business interests in the Republic. The importance of Durban as a bunkering port is another factor

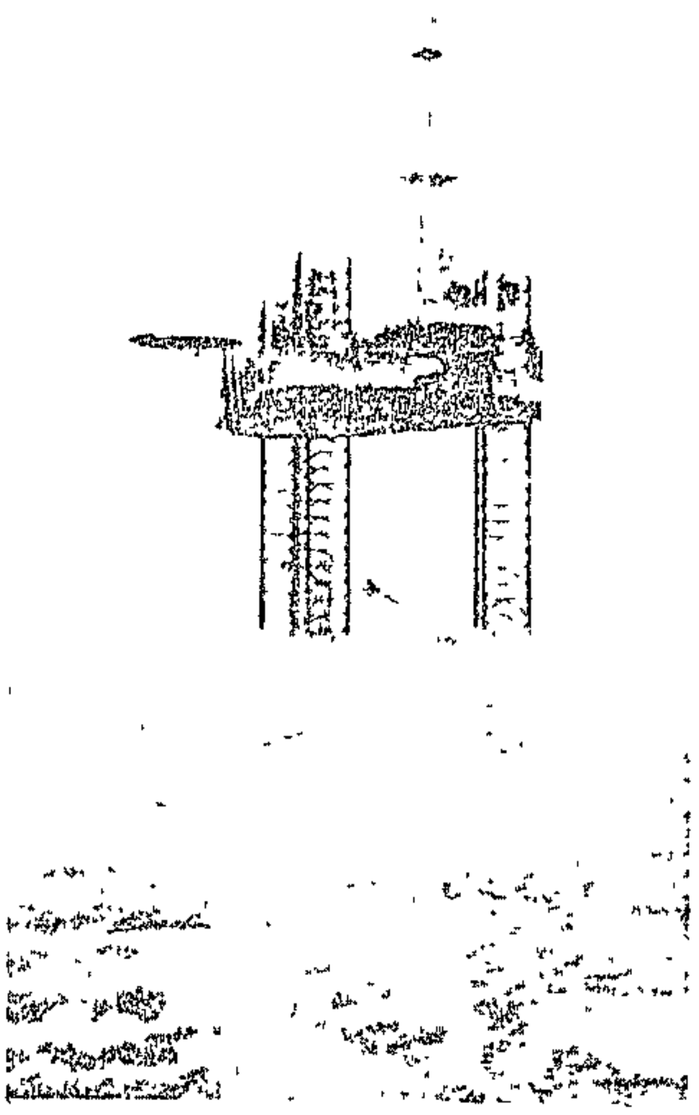
However, such considerations have not detracted from government's efforts to minimise SA's reliance on imported crude The country's large reserves of fairly poor-quality coal have been extensively developed, so that — uniquely for a Western-bloc industrialised country — just over 75% of its total energy requirements are drawn from that source But, apart from hydro projects, SA looks to oil for the balance of its energy needs — and liquid hydrocarbons, of course, remain essential as road vehicle fuels and for the production of many petrochemical products Now, however, after many decades of costly effort, it seems that SA's drive for indigenous hydrocarbons production is showing improved results First, there are reports of a promising gas and condensate find off the southern coast And second, production of synthetic oil from coal will increase several-fold as the second Sasol plant works up to rated capacity during the course of this year Both contributions will be minor in relation to the Republic's overall requirements, but government will nevertheless draw considerable reassurance from them

Offshore fund

The offshore find, which was heralded as SA's first significant discovery, was made early last year by Soekor (Southern Oil Exploration Corporation) set up in 1965 and owned jointly by Sasol and the Industrial Development Corporation of SA

Whether the find can be regarded as commercial remains to be seen Soekor is optimistic While acknowledging that reserves are smaller than anticipated, it is hopeful that further wells will prove up enough gas to make exploitation feasible on the basis of the four successful wells out of the eight drilled by Soekor in Mossel Bay last year, reserves are provisionally estimated at about 400 billion ft³ with a production rate of about 10, ft³ a day But such figures are highly speculative

The find has already had the effect of encouraging Soekor as the company boosted its total of well completions last year to 15 (compared with seven in 1980) The pace of drilling is likely to be stepped up again at end-year or early-1983, when Soekor expects to take delivery of two additional rigs which will be capable of operating in deeper waters than its present Sedco K (drilling in Mossel Bay) and Sedco 708 — which it



Oil search ... stepping up the pace

might have to release After many years of drilling onshore (which served only to locate new coal deposits) Soekor has been operating exclusively offshore since 1978 Including work carried out by private South African and international companies (which, although some concessions are still held, no longer appear to be active as operators), around 200 wells have been drilled in South Africa — of which about 68 were offshore

Although government is known to have an interest in methanol production for motor fuels use — mainly because it is claimed to be more efficient than the Synthol route in terms of coal consumed per vehicle-kilometre of useful work — it is still looking to Sasol's oil-from-coal plants for the main thrust of its oil independence programme The original Sasol plant has been operating since 1955, during which period many modifications to the fairly-dated technology employed there have been made

These are incorporated in the new Sasol 2 plant at Secunda, which started up last year and is expected to reach full production by end-1982 Also slated to begin producing this year are the first units of the Sasol 3 plant at Secunda, although full design output will not be achieved until fiscal 1984-85 However, there are no immediate plans for further expansion, with Sasol's chairman hinting that resources will be fully stretched until 1985 by present commitments Therefore it is likely that the next major synfuels project will be undertaken by the private sector

Further, the Sasol plants cannot be regarded as economically viable, in the normal sense, in view of their very great capital costs Sasol 3 is estimated to cost R3,3 billion, while Sasol 2 expenditures totalled R2.5 billion at prices applying several years ago

Coal reserves

SA's reserves of coal are the country's largest indigenous energy resource and total at least 51 000 Mt recoverable, out of coal-in-place reserves of 110 000 Mt — although the quality is generally low Recently, in line with an upward revision of exploitable reserves, the ceiling on exports was doubled to 80 Mt/year — which, if attained, will make SA the world's third largest exporter Exports in 1980 totalled 29,2 Mt

The five international companies operating in SA between them have about 85% of the inland market for oil products Shell and BP, with approximate market shares of 18% each, refine at their jointly-owned Sapref plant at Durban, which has a capacity of 10 Mt/year The west coast and Namibia are supplied by Caltex, with a market share of 20%, from the company's refinery at Cape Town Also at Durban, Mobil's plant has an 18% market share Total, with a 12% market share, has a 30% share in the Natref refinery at Sasolburg.

Total's partners in Natref, formally, are Iran's NIOC with 17,5% and Sasol with 52,5% But following the overthrow of the Shah, Sasol agreed with NIOC to assume the latter's share of capacity, giving Sasol an effective share of 70% The Natref plant is set up to give a particularly high yield of light products, and — according to Sasol — has been giving "excellent" results despite the shift to heavier crudes "of somewhat varying quality" following the loss of Iranian supplies Last year, the plant was adjusted to produce an increased diesel cut at the cost of lower gasoline output Demand for diesel fuel has continued to rise, while that for gasoline has been held in check by measures such as the closure of filling stations at weekends

The other refiners have also invested heavily in facilities to maximise their light products yield but, with demand growth in SA curtailed and with the expected loss of their Zimbabwe export market, they are faced with sizeable over-capacity.

CIA HELPED BREAK ARMS EMBARGO ON SA – REPORT

27/3/82

WEEKEND ARGUS BUREAU

284 280

WASHINGTON. — The CIA the US Army and the State Department have all come under fire in a congressional report on the arms embargo against South Africa.

All three 'failed to adequately implement the embargo', says a 46-page document prepared by staff of the Africa Sub-committee of the House of Representatives.

The report asserts that an agent working under CIA supervision dealt directly with South African arms officials and helped plan illicit shipments between 1976 and 1978

He is named as John J Frost, a 'defence consultant' with offices in Belgium and the US who advised Armscor that the Space Research Corporation would be their best source for artillery weapons and ammunition.

Two executives of the corporation, which has since gone out of business, were charged with illegally exporting such equipment and were sentenced to jail.

The report blames 'lax US Army procedures' for allowing the corporation to use American Army facilities to help produce artillery shells for South Africa.

It also says the State Department's offices of Munitions Control misapplied its own regulations in a pattern of actions that allowed the deal to go ahead.

According to the report, the appearance of government permissiveness towards the shipments helped prevent the Justice Department from prosecuting the firm and its collaborators more vigorously.

It recommends that enforcement of the arms embargo be tightened, and also suggests a probe by congressional select intelligence committees into shipments of arms to non-communist forces in Angola during the war there.

The Africa Sub-Committee plans to hold public hearings on the effectiveness of the arms embargo next week.

Scheduled to give evidence are senior officials of the State Department's Africa Bureau, Office of Munitions control, and Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs.

The sub-committee chairman, congressman Howard Wolpe, said the inquiry was 'especially timely' because 'in the last month the Administration has eased restrictions on non-military exports to the South African military and police, and has bent previous policy by admitting the chief of South African military intelligence to the US.'

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and

All answer

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ARGUS 29/3/82

280

France still selling arms to SA — report

Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — France continued to supply arms and military spare parts to South Africa long after the 1978 United Nations arms embargo, the Socialist newspaper Le Matin alleged in its weekend magazine.

One of the first dossiers the Minister of Defence, Charles Hernu, called for when he was appointed in May 1981 was marked in bold letters 'Afrique du Sud' (South Africa).

What he read there, the newspaper said, caused him to press Prime Minister, Pierre Mauroy, to announce a complete embargo against the Republic.

France had already announced in 1978 that it would respect the UN embargo, but that was 'only officially' commented the report.

'In fact our country never ended this special trade under Valery Giscard d'Estaing's presidency. Sure the French authorities blocked two ships destined for South Africa. But that was just in defence against UN accusations,' Le Matin said.

'It is now known that France continued to deliver arms and spare parts, allowing the Boers, through the help of licences, to produce their own Crotale (Matra) missiles and (Panhard) light machine-guns,' Le Matin reported.

Several sales went before the Government's own watchdog, the CIEMG. But the present Defence Minister has refused to disclose what was approved.

France is now the world's third largest arms exporter with 12 percent of the international market, behind the United States and Russia.

But the official ban on such countries as South Africa, Argentina, Chile, Guatemala and El Salvador has played into the hands of private international arms dealers.

In an interview with Le Matin magazine 'Mr Jean' disclosed some of the private dealers' secrets.

He told how France had continued to supply South Africa through intermediary countries. Zaire was cited as one such intermediary, providing the vital 'end user certificate' needed for weapons exports.

'On certificates I have seen the names of African countries when the arms were actually destined for Angolan guerrillas who were in the market for weapons how the Vatican, through no less than three intermediaries, bought weapons during the Nigerian civil war to support the Christian minority', he said.

● The South African Defence Force declined to comment on the report.

Examiners' Initials		

Subject ECONOMICS 1A
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No Es 15
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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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Kitson rejects SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Labour Party's spokesman on South Africa, Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, has returned from a brief visit to this country determined to push even harder for a total boycott of South Africa.

"You can't go on bolstering as evil a regime as this is," the Labour MP told a Press conference here yesterday.

Mr Clinton Davis came to South Africa with Amandla Kitson (19), the daughter of jailed trade unionist David Kitson.

He said his visit was designed both to "protect" Amandla and to see Kitson, his client who wants to become a British citizen when he is released in three years time after serving a 20-year sentence for membership of the ANC.

He told the Press conference "Everything I witnessed in South Africa reinforces my abhorrence of the obscene doctrine of apartheid."

Amandla, who strongly denied a South African newspaper report that she was a member of the Communist Party, said her father had undergone severe mental and physical deterioration" since she last saw him two years ago but his morale was high.

Amandla said her family was anxious to have her father gain British nationality before his release, because they were afraid he would be "banished to a remote part of the Transvaal" if he had to remain in South Africa.

'In US interests' to train SA Coast Guard

AKGas 31/3/82

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The United States is helping to train South Africa's Coast Guard because it is in American interests to do so an official of the Reagan Administration has told Congress

Under close questioning by the house of Representatives Africa subcommittee he emphasised that such training did not break the UN or US arms embargo.

Mr Dan Simpson, director of the Southern Africa office of the State Department, told the subcommittee: 'The coast guard in general of course sees to the security of the shores but its role is certainly not primarily military.

'Ships carrying American goods and ships carrying American people go around the Cape of Good Hope I think we have an interest in seeing that if some problem were to befall them, the South African Coast Guard would be capable of responding to their needs'

He added that the South African Government planned to create a purely civilian coast guard within the Ministry of Transport.

A CALL for an end to game trophy-hunting in the Cape Province was made today by the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, when he officially opened the Cape Show at Goodwood.

Announcing the creation of a special unit of skilled and technical personnel in the Department of Nature and Environment Conservation to aid and advise farmers in all branches of game conservation and farming, Mr Louw said that game trophy-hunting should not be practised in the Cape as it was in other provinces

EXPORTS

He said that in the past two years about 625 000 kg of game meat had been exported from the Cape Province, making game farming an important foreign currency earner.

Since the last count in 1970, springbok is the major game farming stock in the Cape, and the number had risen from 200 000 to 500 000

Emphasising that he would not like to see game trophy-hunting develop in the Cape into a R4,3-million industry as it had done in SWA/Namibia, Mr Louw said effective regulations controlling trophy-hunting were being drawn up.

FARMERS PRAISED

He praised the Cape farmers for their conservation awareness of the famed Cape plant heritage, especially in the fynbos areas, but said they now needed to develop an awareness of game conservation

Speaking of farming in the role of supplier of the nation's food, Mr Louw said that by the year 2000 about 50 million people would be living in the Republic, all dependent upon agricultural production.

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Veteran South
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Scholtz was
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CLING TO RULE

SAN SALVADOR. —
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HEATHROW HAL

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — A Trans
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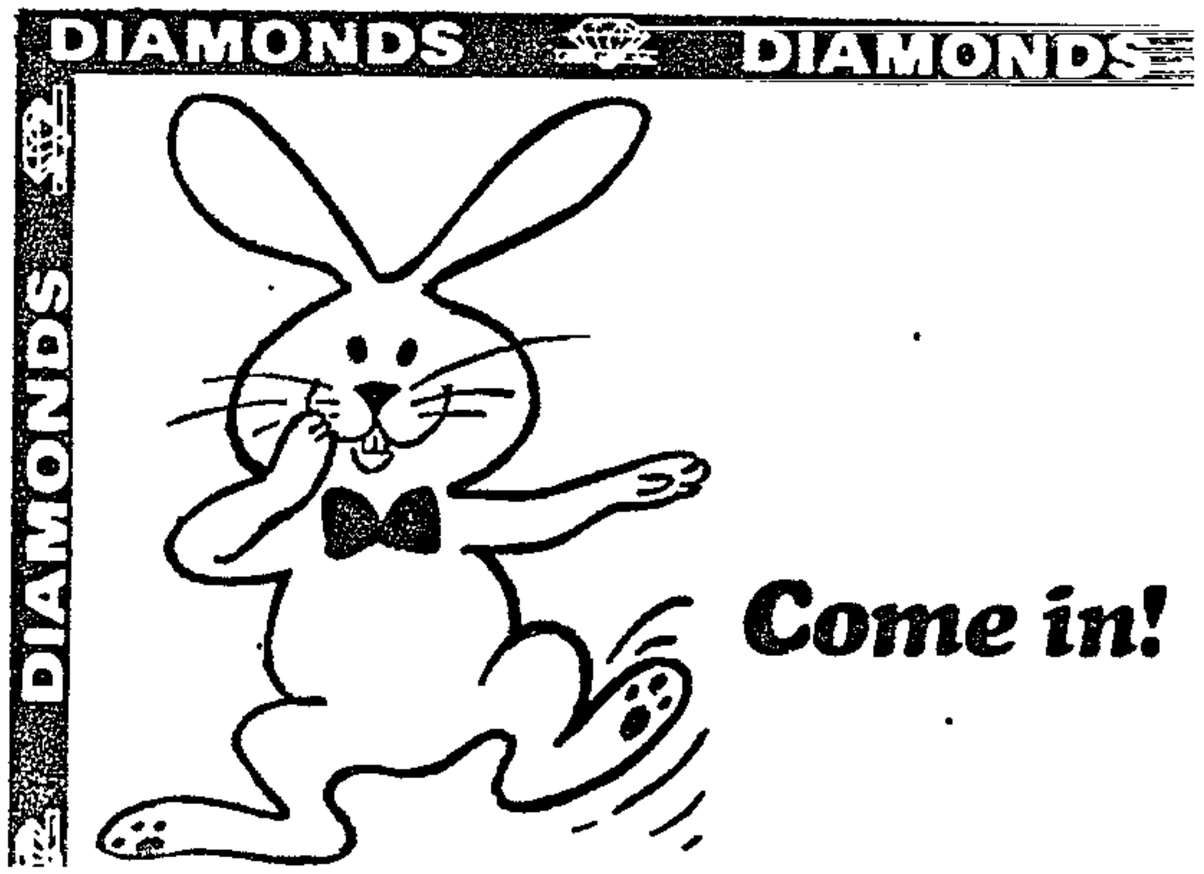

US arms embargo scrutinised

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — United States Government standards in applying the arms embargo against South Africa came under close scrutiny at a hearing of the House of Representatives Africa Subcommittee yesterday.

The hearing centred on the State Department's role in an illegal shipment of arms to South Africa by a US firm, Space Research Corporation, five years ago

The firm has since gone out of business and two of its executives served jail sentences as a result of the arms deal, involving artillery shells worth about R20-million.

A recent report by subcommittee staff members asserted that the State Department 'failed adequately to implement the embargo' and said its 'permissiveness' prevented the Justice Department from prosecuting the culprits more vigorously.

DENIED

But Mr William Robinson, head of the State Department's Office of Munitions Control, denied any improper role in the affair when he was questioned by the sub-committee yesterday.

'The matter was handled in accordance with standard procedure and resulted in prosecution of the violators,' he said

He said the United States Government firmly supported the arms embargo.

'The aim has been both to express unequivocal opposition to apartheid and to try to limit the growth of South Africa's military strength.'

OWN ARMS

Mr Robinson added that the embargo had motivated South Africa to produce its own arms.

'It is worth noting,' he said that South Africa has become the world's 10th largest arms producer at great economic cost — in effect at the expense of other more peaceful national priorities'

The sub-committee report recommends that enforcement of the arms embargo be tightened.

SPY GAME

The image of a spy-

South Africa and the United States was conjured up at the hearing.

Mr Dan Simpson, director of the Southern Africa Office at the State Department, told the subcommittee that the two countries swopped military attaches who 'perform a basically intelligence and information

Licences granted for SA's powerful computers

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has given a major United States computer firm the controversial licences it needs to ship two powerful computers to agencies of the South African Government.

A spokesman for the Control Data Corporation has confirmed that the corporation received licences last week to send a Cyber 750 computer to South Africa's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and a Cyber 760 computer to the South African Weather Bureau.

At a hearing of the House of Representatives Africa subcommittee last month it was noted by Representative William Gray that the Cyber 750 computer could be used to model nuclear explosions.

Some of the Government's fears have been put to rest by an undertaking from the CSIR to allow regular inspection of the Cyber 750 computer and the uses to which it is being put.

While there was no significant change between the Carter and Reagan administrations in respect of the sale of computers to South Africa, there are fears here that the Reagan Administration is interpreting the policy guidelines too loosely.

While officials here are reluctant to provide details of the deal, it is understood that each computer is worth between R3 million and R4 million.

It is also understood that another major computer deal — between the CSIR and IBM — is in the pipeline.

There is great sensitivity in America to the export of computers of the Cyber 750 and Cyber 760 series' complexity, power and speed of operation.

A-BLASTS

Agencies of the United States government fear that the CSIR's computers might be used for scentific research which would advance a South African nuclear weapons programme

In addition liberal Congressmen are bitterly opposed to the sale of any computers to the South African Government or its agencies.

France rules out sanctions against SA

Own Corresondent

PARIS — The French Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, one of the leading left wingers in the governing Socialist Party, has ruled out economic sanctions against South Africa.

"We do not believe in their effectiveness," he told a meeting at the weekend.

France, instead, will endeavour to strengthen its economic links with the Frontline states, particularly Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, which are now heavily dependent on South Africa.

Though the Socialists came to power in May with promises to cut all trade with South Africa, exchanges between the two countries jumped by 50 percent last year to about [illegible]000 million.

Most French sales to South Africa involve heavy capital projects such as the Koeberg nuclear power plant. The delivery of a reactor during the year can cause sudden fluctuations in the export figures.

South Africa's sales to France tend to be more mundane products such as coal or agricultural produce.

"There is no secret about our trade with France. The figures are there, and we trade as normal countries," said a spokesman at the South African Embassy in Paris.

"This year, for the first time, the balance is in France's favour," he added.

"We have seen no government directive to stop contracts with South Africa," a spokesman for the Coal Importers Technical Association said.

South Africa is now France's largest coal supplier. France is also a major buyer of uranium, though no official South African figures are available on its purchases.

Sources in Paris estimate that France spends about R200 million on South African "radio-active elements."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement believes France buys some 5 000 tons of South African Uranium a year, on very favourable terms under a 10-year contract signed in 1977.

It appears that while France may have tightened up the control on arms sales to South Africa, it is unwilling to make any changes in its trade policy.

US firms helped SA acquire uranium

ARGUS 13/4/82

280

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Two American firms played a key role in South Africa's acquisition of almost 100 tons of enriched uranium in defiance of United States Government policy.

Edlow International, of Washington DC, and SWUCO Inc, of Rockville, Maryland, acted as brokers between South Africa and uranium suppliers and enrichers in Switzerland, Belgium and France.

The uranium, now in France, is being made into fuel rods for the first of South Africa's two nuclear power plants near Cape Town. It is to be shipped later this year.

The story of the uranium has almost as many twists and turns as a suspense novel.

Reports published last November said that China was the supplier, and Canada was also mentioned

CONCERNED

American officials were concerned that the sale was undercutting American efforts to get South Africa to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and agree to international inspection of all its nuclear installations, including a uranium-enrichment plant now under construction.

In 1974 the United States contracted to supply South Africa with enough enriched uranium to run the two Cape Town plants from 1981 to 2010.

That was before South Africa's refusal to put all its nuclear installations under the 'full-scope safeguards' required by the Non - Proliferation Act which the United States Congress passed in 1978

As a result of the Act, the United States held up the uranium shipments — which would have made South Africa unable to start up either of the Cape Town reactors

Then the world-wide rush to build nuclear power plants slowed down. Coupled with the international business slowdown, that left industrialised nations with excess uranium.

DELAYED

The Swiss and the Belgians held some of the excess uranium because they had overbought for nuclear power plants whose construction was being delayed.

About a year ago Escom made it known that it was ready to pay a premium price for uranium to start up at least one of its reactors

Edlow and SWUCO bought the excess uranium from Switzerland and Belgium They then turned it over to two European enrichers — one a consortium called Eurodif, the other unnamed — to be enriched into usable fuel and sold the uranium to South Africa

Edlow and SWUCO are doing nothing illegal under American law. They are not even required to report the deal to the State Department.

'All we did was act as broker, buying the uranium as excess stock in Belgium and Switzerland,' said Mr Jack Edlow, president of Edlow International.

NO LAW

He added: 'Our business is to match buyers and sellers, and since everybody is sitting on excess uranium, that wasn't too hard to do.'

France has no law requiring 'full-scope' safeguards but does require inspections to ensure that French fuel is not diverted to make weapons

A high-ranking French diplomat in Washington said. 'France does not believe the Cape Town reactor plays any part in any South African weapons programme. We think the reactor will be fully safeguarded after it gets its fuel from France.'

To complete the circle, South Africa has just arranged to sell some of the uranium it is buying through Edlow, but does not need, to the United States — which will then enrich it and sell it to Japan.

280 D-Dispatch 22/4/82

Mineral blackmail not feasible SA told

CAPE TOWN — No South African Government should think it could blackmail the West by withholding vital minerals, Dr Zac de Beer, an executive director of the Anglo American Corporation, said yesterday.

He told a conference on South Africa and global politics at the University of Cape Town that nearly every mineral the country supplied to the United States was either obtainable elsewhere or could be substituted.

South Africa simply could not afford to stop exporting minerals as it could not rely on agriculture and the manufacturing industries to generate enough foreign exchange, Dr De Beer said.

Apartheid had to go if South Africa were to avoid "playing into the arms of the Russian bear," he said.

Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, said South Africa had a food surplus and this could be used as a political instrument All the countries surrounding the Republic, except Zimbabwe, had a food deficit, he said

But he warned against using food as an instrument of punishment or persuasion Public opinion would revolt against such a tactic and there were potential alternative supplies of food In terms of economic interest, the country could not cut off its food market, he said

South Africa should not pursue a protectionist agricultural policy as this would jeopardise relations between it and other states and inhibit meaningful economic development in them.

"From international experience, South Africa can see food as an instrument in foreign policy and avoid pitfalls

"The fact that South Africa is virtually self-sufficient strengthens its position in international politics," Dr Brand said

Dr James Barber, an internationally recognised authority on South African foreign policy, said that although South Africa had not been one of the focuses of East-West tension, there was considerable danger of global involvement if conflict in the subcontinent continued.

So far attention had been concentrated on the Middle East and places such as Korea and Vietnam.

But the potential internal conflict and the nationalist challenge, as well as Soviet backing of these forces in South Africa, could change the picture, Dr Barber said. — SAPA

Western trade sanctions against S A 'unrealistic'

Mercury 23/4/82

Mercury Reporter

IT WAS unrealistic to expect that effective sanctions would be introduced by Western capitals in order to facilitate change in South Africa, Prof Heribert Adams, Sociology professor at Vancouver's Simon Fraser University in Canada, said last night.

Prof Adams, who is co-author with Herman Giliomee of *The Rise and Crisis of Afrikaaner Power*, was addressing the annual meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Natal region.

He said the 1 200 British companies followed by 375 American and 350 West German firms, with a total foreign investment of R30 000 million, did constitute effective veto power for sanctions.

'At the bottom line, Western businesses will want to cultivate whoever — regardless of ideology or colour — can best guarantee stability and access to high profit margins in the region.'

Prof Adams also dismissed the possibility of revolutionary change in South African soon.

Discussing change through reform, Prof Adams said that the racial problem in South Africa would not be solved by more housing, better black educational facilities or higher wages, as they did not pacify discontent in themselves.

'Increasingly any reform from above is suspected of manipulation unless clearly instituted under pressure from below,' he said.

TUTU ON TRIAL?

BISHOP DESMOND Tutu faces a court hearing on June 8 relating to his passport, Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis has said.

Mr Heunis said the passport could not be returned to Bishop Tutu because of the hearing, and he could not comment on the matter because it was sub-judice

It is believed the hearing may concern statements Bishop Tutu allegedly made about foreign investments in South Africa during his last trip abroad and which resulted in his passport being confiscated on his return

Mr Heunis' statement comes as a controversy grows in Washington over the government's refusal to allow him the passport.

Two of America's most respected universities have invited Bishop Tutu to visit the United States shortly: Yale University wants him as the Keynote speaker at a human rights symposium while Columbia University wants to award him an honorary degree early in May.

Already liberal congressmen have written letters to Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, asking him to make every effort to ensure that Bishop Tutu's right to travel is restored.

Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Africa sub-committee, told Dr Crocker he felt "very strongly" that the United States should do everything it could to get the South African government to lift the travel restrictions on Bishop Tutu.

"We in this country have always regarded the right to travel as a fundamental freedom . . . as part of your continuing effort to encourage South Africans to institute constructive change within their own society, I hope you will formally ask them within the next few days to issue Bishop Tutu a new passport to enable him to participate in the programmes at Yale and Columbia."

Mr Stephen Solarz, former chairman of the Africa sub-committee and now chairman of the House sub-committee on the Far East, told Dr Crocker the American government should urge the South African government to lift the restrictions on Bishop Tutu.



TUTU: Concern in the US?

"If black South Africans travelling to the United States forfeit the right to speak freely to our people, it is difficult to understand how the United States will be able to foster and participate in a candid dialogue on apartheid which could help to bring about a just resolution of South Africa's problems," Mr Solarz said.

Mr Don Bonker, chairman of the House sub-committee on Human Rights and International, Organisations, asked Dr Crocker to express the American government's concerns "to the highest levels of the South African government"

But the South African ambassador to the United States believes the issue is not one in which the United States government "can or should" intervene

Ambassador Donald B Sole told Mr Bonker in a letter that in terms of South African passport practice possession of a passport was a privilege, not a right. This privilege could, accordingly, be withdrawn if it was abused.

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and [illegible]		Total

Church campaign to bar oil for SA

ARGUS 27/4/82

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — British churches have launched a new campaign to stop companies supplying oil to South Africa and have asked the British Government to enforce an oil embargo on the country.

In a hard-hitting report published here today, the Christian Concern for South Africa organisation also accuses BP and Shell of helping South Africa "in their contingency plans to protect the country from a mandatory oil embargo," and continuing "to market oil in Namibia in contravention of United Nations decisions."

It also claims both companies have "considerably increased" their investments in South Africa, particularly in coal and metals, and calls on the companies to provide full information on these operations.

STABILITY

Churches here are urged to bring pressure to bear on these companies and the Government to end sales of oil to South Africa.

But a senior BP official, who did not want to be named, said his company had no intention of disinvesting.

He said BP wanted to see a stable society in South Africa and was confident that strengthening its investment there was in the interests of all the peoples.

He said: "BP has not supplied oil to South Africa against the clear wishes of any oil supplying country. If the supplier says no, we do not supply that oil to South Africa.

"We will continue to supply the country in accordance with our policy."

Replying to an allegation in the report that BP was paying poverty wages at its mines in the Republic, the official said: "It is scandalous to suggest this. We pay above the minimum wages. We try to be good employers as far as pay and conditions are concerned anywhere in the world."

RESPONSIBLE

He added that BP was trying to behave responsibly and would like to feel its presence was beneficial to the country generally.

A spokesman for Shell did not want to comment on the report which, he said, was just a repeat of unverified accusations.

The CCSA also urges the government to recognise the United Nations decree No 1 concerning the exploitation of natural resources in SWA/Namibia and prevent Shell and BP from engaging in exploring or mining in the territory.

Registration can

	1980
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Total	
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OPERATIVE PLASTERERS TRADE UNION OF S.A.

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970			..	..
1971			..	..
1972			..	..
1973			23	23 *
1974			..	..
1975			23	23 *
1976			23	23 *
1977			23	23 *
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Registration cancelled 31/8/197

Arms deal guilty plea

Argus Correspondent

DALLAS (Texas).—A fifth man has pleaded guilty in Dallas to charges that he conspired to export war material he believed would go to South Africa.

Mr Alfonso Lopez Quesada, 61, of Madrid, Spain, admitted going to the Bell helicopter factory at Amarillo, in west Texas to inspect 15 military helicopters which he understood were intended for South Africa.

Quesada, who has been described as a friend of the Spanish Ambassador in Washington, is charged with six others in what the US Government says was a plot to sell Cobra helicopter gunships to either South Africa, Libya or Iraq.

PRISON, FINE

Mr Quesada, who will appear before a Federal judge for sentencing on June 1, could face five years in prison and a R10 000 fine.

The others who pleaded guilty are Mr Carl Kulunian, a Los Angeles businessman; Thomas O'Connor, another Californian, and two Italians, Serverio Nuccio, and Paulo Marcuzzi.

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION (COLOURED AND ASIAN)

Year	Membership				
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
1970				..	
1971				300	Ø
1972				300	Ø
1973		451		451	x
1974		324		423	x
1975		405		405	x
1976		369		369	x
1977		320		320	x
1978		320		320	≠
1979		222		222	≠
1980		222		222	≠



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Goods for SA — new ban bid

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A Congressional subcommittee moved yesterday to restore the total ban on the export of American goods to the South African military and police forces.

The House Africa Sub-committee did this by recommending an amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorisation Bill. Clearly it hopes that the amendment will survive Congressional procedures — and that President Reagan will eventually accept the amendment rather than sacrifice his administration's entire foreign aid programme.

This is the latest episode in a battle sparked off by the Reagan Administration's review of export control regulations earlier this year.

The review involved the entire spectrum of export control regulations, but also included the elimination of the Carter Administration's 1976 ban on the export of any commodity destined for the South African military or police.

The Administration replaced the ban with licensing procedures which would have allowed the export of non-military goods to South African security forces.

This provoked a storm of protest from Congressional liberals, and the Administration agreed that it would not make the amended regulations "permanent" until May 1.

Most observers believe the subcommittee's latest move will become little more than another element of the pressure on the Administration to reverse the Carter ban

Anglicans urge disinvestment

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Church of England will debate early next month whether to press the Government and all British businesses to progressively withdraw the R10 000 million they have invested in South Africa.

This hardline motion was published last week with a report assessing South Africa entitled "Facing the Facts — the United Kingdom and South Africa," drawn up by a working party under General Synod member, the Rev Peter Wheatley.

The paper recommends disengagement by stages while recognising that total disinvestment from South Africa is impossible.

It urges:

- No new investments.
- No bank loans or commercial loans.
- Withdrawal of existing investments where possible.
- Trade sanctions.
- Inhibiting the flow of military and industrial technology.
- Breaking sporting and cultural links.
- Discouraging emigration of Britons to South Africa.

ANC

The paper urges all Church of England members and bodies to "keep in close touch with the external leaders of the South African liberation movements" and to support the ANC school in Tanzania and the Committee on South African War Resisters.

It asks the church commissioners to cut to the minimum investment in any British firms dealing with South Africa, urges all members to press the Government not to veto United Nations calls for trade sanctions and to encourage Westminster to give "generous aid" to independent southern African states to promote their political and economic development.

Asked whether South African black trade unions and workers favoured disinvestment, Mr Wheatley said: "We acknowledge that in a situation where a government has legislated to prohibit the possibility of anyone calling for disinvestment, the issue must be blurred. I admit that difficulty is beyond us."

But the committee members stressed that their report reflected what they considered to be the majority view of South Africans.

The report comes to the conclusion that the European Economic Community and Sullivan codes are "seen to be ineffective."

year — Reuter.

Nigerian order on SA connection

LAGOS — The Nigerian Government has circulated new policy guidelines to Federal and state government departments advising against deals with foreign companies with South African connections, official sources say

The circular, issued without publicity in February, says any foreign firm wanting to bid for a contract or register in Nigeria should declare it has no business connections with South Africa

Such a clause should be inserted in contracts and discovery of a false declaration will be enough to cancel a contract or registration

Businessmen and diplomats believe there has been no loss of contract or registration to date

Business sources say most foreign companies are concerned about the guidelines, but there is no evidence they have become effective

Several say most foreign firms in Nigeria have some connection with South Africa and severe application of the guidelines could mean fewer foreign companies involved in Nigeria's lucrative market — Reuter

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)
3(a)		
1(b)	4½	
2(b)	8	
Examiners' Initials		

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.

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Cape Times 8/12/82 280

'Oil Master' was sold to SA'

Own Correspondent

ATHENS — Dimitris Georgoulis, the Greek master of the tanker Salem which sank 2½ years ago off the West African coast in what is alleged to be the largest case ever of shipping piracy yesterday for the first time charged that the ship's two owners illegally sold its oil cargo before the ship sank

In an exclusive interview in the Greek newspaper Eleftherotypia, Mr Georgoulis claimed that nearly all of the 193 000 tons of oil aboard were sold to South Africa

The oil was originally scheduled to be delivered to Shell International trading in Italy, which has filed a claim for $56m, the largest cargo insurance claim ever received at Lloyd's

Because of the magnitude of the alleged fraud, Scotland Yard has been deeply involved in the investigation, demanding the extradition to Britain of several Greeks allegedly involved in the case

Mr Georgoulis claimed that the South Africans paid $52m for the oil, the recipients being Nikos Mitakis, 60, and Lefteris Afentakis, 45, cited as part owners and agents of the 214 000-ton Salem

In the interview, the captain alleged that the two men cashed the cheque at the UBS Bank of Geneva, using the pseudonyms Nikos Trihizas and Lefteris Kappas

"While at sea I received instructions from Mitakis and Afentakis to go to Durban," Captain Georgoulis said "I started off on December 26, 1979 and arrived there on December 28 When I arrived in Durban I saw that everything was ready for the sale of the cargo All details for unloading had been settled"

Mr Georgoulis added "Every day I received threats against myself and my family that I will be smashed if I open my mouth"

The interview mentions nothing of the captain's alleged involvement in the alleged scuttling of the ship later, and concentrates only on the sale of the oil cargo

Instead, it says that Captain Georgoulis has himself laid charges against Mr Mitakis and Mr Afentakis, demanding unpaid salaries from them amounting to 5 295 000 drachma (nearly R45 000)

The newspaper carried a copy of a handwritten statement by Captain Georgoulis, declaring that the interview and his relations were genuine

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Disinvestment from SA urged

w/e Argus 10/7/82

280

Weekend Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The church of England's general synod has endorsed a policy of progressive disinvestment from the South African economy.

The 560 members of the church's ruling body welcomed the proposals in the report titled Facing the Facts: The United Kingdom and South Africa.

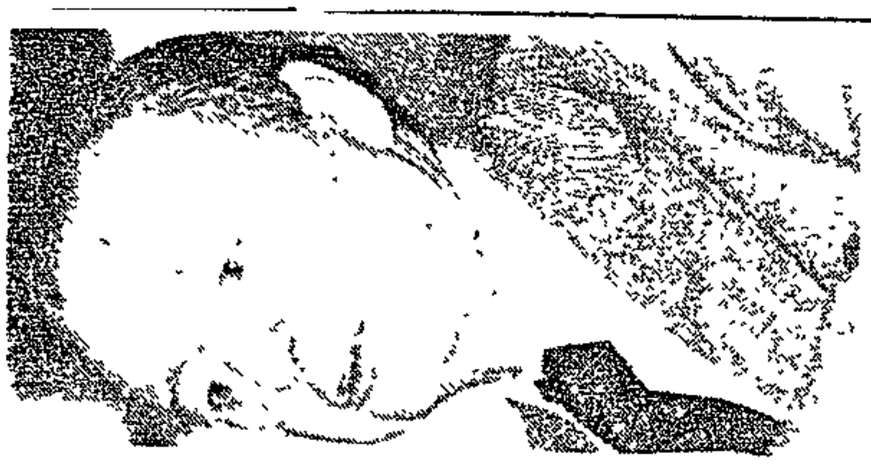
The report exhorted the church to bring pressure on the British Government to support disengagement. It was the proper policy for Britain, which has investments of about R1 000-million in the republic, to adopt, it said.

It also recommended that the church minimise investments in firms dealing with South Africa. This is seen as a major shift in policy with far-reaching consequences for the church's own investments.

"This means no new investments, no bank loans or commercial loans, withdrawing existing investments as far as possible, trade sanctions, inhibiting the flow of industrial and military technology, breaking sporting and cultural links and discouraging emigration," the report said.

Schwarz calls for light on oil fraud

Cape Times 10/7/81



Mr Harry Schwarz

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, last night called for an official explanation of who footed the bill for a R30-million compensation pay-out following the Salem oil fraud in 1979.

According to a judgment in the British Court of Appeal, Sasol and the Strategic Fuel Fund (SFF) paid R50-million for the Salem's 180 000-ton cargo to "the crooks" — and then another R30-million in compensation to Shell when the fraud was discovered.

Shell was the legal owner of the oil, which was fraudulently discharged in Durban in December, 1979.

The SFF is a government-owned company involved in oil procurement. In his judgment in a matter between Lloyds of London and Shell International, Lord Justice Denning described the SFF as "highly gullible".

Although the R30-million was paid to Shell in April, 1980, South African newspapers were prohibited in terms of the Petroleum Products Act from publishing the amount which had been paid, even though the figure was widely published and broadcast overseas.

Mr Schwarz said last night that it was not clear who had paid the R30-million He called on "someone" to explain the situation.

Investigation

If the money came from public funds and was "wasteful expenditure", it could be investigated in Parliament by the Sessional Committee on Public Accounts.

Up to now there had been no mention of this amount in reports to Parliament by the Auditor-General, he said

He expected the Opposition to raise the matter when Parliament reconvened in January

It was possible, however, that the money was Sasol's and if so it was a matter for the shareholders of the company, Mr Schwarz said

A spokesman for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday that the minister would not comment.

Still in force

A spokesman for the office of the Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs drew attention to an official statement issued in 1980 in which it was stated that the government would make no further comment on the Salem affair. He said that statement was still in force

A spokesman for Sasol declined to comment on the matter. He said the company was prohibited in terms of the law from commenting.

Full story

While the Salem saga was at its height in 1980, South Africans were prevented from knowing many of the facts because of the Petroleum Products Act — even though the full story was being published overseas

The Minister of Industries and Consumer Affairs at the time, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, denied government involvement in the fraud

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

Anti-SA conference is put on ice

S. Times 11/7/83 280

By DAVID JACKSON
London

A TOP-level international conference called to put South Africa under the whip has been dramatically cancelled at the last moment ... leaving hundreds of delegates furious.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma and ANC chief Oliver Tambo were among speakers billed to appear at a luxury hotel in Lisbon next Friday as part of an "international conference in solidarity with the Frontline states"

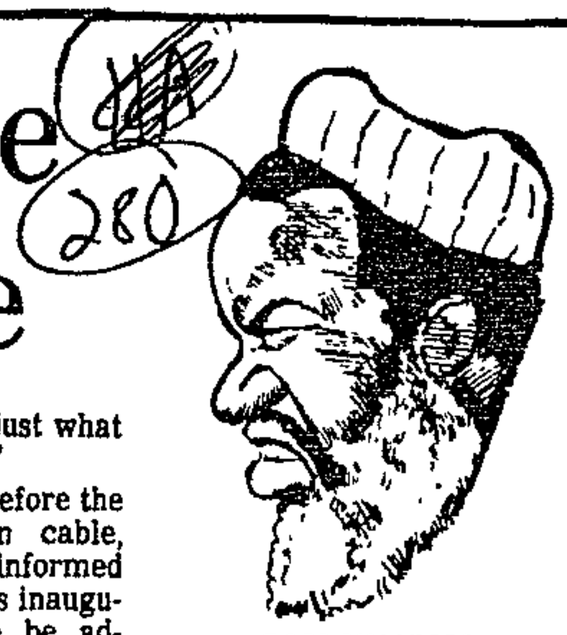
A large amount of money had already been paid by delegates and observers to the conference, planned for several months and with the blessing of the United Nations

But this weekend a cryptic telex was hastily sent out by conference organiser, Dr Silas Cerqueria, who is executive secretary of the International Committee Against South Africa (ICSA).

It informed the delegates, many already on their way to Lisbon, that the talks were off.

One of the reasons was mysteriously given as "the situation in the Frontline states and the political calendar of the area".

But the embarrassing prospect for the red-faced organisers was that many of the big names from the Frontline states it hoped to attract to the congress were not going to put in an appearance.



SAM NUJOMA
Swapo president

Now the organisers say they plan to hold the talks next year. This would give them more time "to mobilise international public opinion in defence of the Frontline states," who were being threatened by the "undeclared war launched by the apartheid regime in South Africa".

This is the second time this year that Mr Tambo and Mr Nujoma have failed to speak at a pre-advertised rally

At a recent London conference on Namibia, conference organisers said that they were "too busy" to attend.

Only a few days before the sudden cancellation cable, delegates had been informed that the conference's inaugural session was to be addressed by Lt-Col Victor Alves, described as a spokesman for the Council of the Revolution of Portugal, and "high personalities" from the Frontline states

As well as Mr Tambo and Mr Nujoma, the supporting cast was to have included "high UN officials and other distinguished figures in the international community".

Dr Cerqueria had also claimed that the heads of state of Portugal, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe had "communicated their acceptance to become patriots of the conference".

Irate

Explaining the collapse of the proposed conference, Dr Cerqueria, referring to the Frontline states, said the organisers "wish to do everything possible to ensure the presence of some high-ranking personalities from these states who otherwise would be unable to come if it were held next week".

One irate London delegate said: "This is pure double speak. I've already booked my plane tickets and my accommodation.

"I stand to lose a lot of money. Either the personalities were booked to speak or they were not.

"But I'm going out there anyway to find out just what the hell is going on"

Church says it's 'ridiculous'

780

12/7/82 Mercury

Mercury Reporter

THE call for progressive disinvestment from the South African economy by the Church of England's general synod in London has been dismissed by the Church of England in South Africa as 'ridiculous' and 'of no relevance'.

In the absence of the Right Rev Steve Bradley, the presiding bishop of the Church in South Africa — who is in South West Africa at present — the registrar, Mr H Hammond, said that the general view here was the British church should get on with matters spiritual and divine, and not meddle in politics.

'The Church always makes itself ridiculous when it pontificates on matters which it doesn't understand and which are outside its province.'

He pointed out that the British Church had no authority over the South African one, and that the recommendation by the synod was the work of a vociferous minority and was certainly not representative of the man in the pew.

He said that disinvestment was opposed by many of the synod's members — like the chairman of the Church's board, the Right Rev Graham Leonard, Bishop of London — because they believed that blacks would be the ones to suffer most.

Britain has investments worth billions in South Africa and the synod urged that no new investments, bank loans or commercial loans be made.

It emphasised the importance of trade sanctions to inhibit the flow of industrial and military technology, as well as breaking sporting and cultural links and discouraging emigration to South Africa.

Minister: No Salem cover-up

CAR TIMES 13/7/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The implication that the South African Government wanted intentionally to conceal fraud in the Salem incident was "malicious and contradictory to the true situation", the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Piet du Plessis, said in a statement in Pretoria last night

"It is with alarm that I have noted press statements and comment on the Salem incident during the past weekend, and I am compelled to bring the following facts to the public's attention"

Mr Du Plessis said the supply of oil to South Africa remained a sensitive issue and because of conclusive strategic reasons, the State could not allow existing statutory provisions to be ignored

Legal steps were being considered as a result of recent reporting

"It is correct insofar that both Shell and SFF (the South African Crude Oil Purchasing Agency) were defrauded

Opposition told

"The transaction was concluded during the serious 1979 oil crisis when the acquisition of crude oil was problematical world-wide, and especially for South Africa."

The minister denied that Sasol had any financial interest in the transaction

"The implication that the government intentionally wanted to conceal fraud is malicious and contradictory to the true situation"



Mr Piet du Plessis

After the fact of the transaction had become known, the responsible representative of all Opposition parties in Parliament had been jointly informed by the minister in February 1980

They were also informed of the circumstances which made it "most undesirable" for South Africa to disclose any information on any oil transaction, though it could be reported in the overseas press

All Opposition party spokesmen present at the disucssion had displayed "particular understanding" of the situation, and had associated themselves with the proposed handling of the matter

These discussions were held while negotiations between Shell and SFF were taking place about the respective responsibilities of the two parties

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 B

C 1 B 13/7/82 ⬅⬅⬅⬅ From page 1

injured by the fraud

'At the same time a representative of the Conference of Newspaper Editors was informed of the reason for the government s insistence that notwithstanding publications overseas it would not be in the interests of the country to allow reporting on the matter in South Africa

The South African press had complied with the government s request

During April 1980 it was agreed by SFF and Shell that SFF would assume responsibility for about 50 percent of the total loss suffered (the net additional cost to SFF was about 25-million dollars), that SFF should retain all delivered oil and that Shell would reserve the right to endeavour to claim remaining losses from the insurers

"My predecessor permitted the release of a statement by Shell overseas regarding this agreement and that it could also be published in the South African press"

The Shell statement was published in South Africa during April 1980 and reads

"Shell International Petroleumn Company and SFF have settled between them their dispute over that part of the cargo of crude oil discharged from the Salem at Durban in late December.

'Other claims'

"Shell have, after obtaining advice on their right of recovery under South African law accepted a substantial sum in full and final settlement of all claims against SFF, and SFF have accepted the 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 minister said the need for a further statement was forced by recent press reporting

"In the interest of South Africa I cannot allow any further publication on this matter, as the strategic importance of crude oil delivery to South Africa could still be seriously and detrimentally affected"

MP hits at secrecy on Salem affair

ARGUS 13/7/82

183 280

Political Correspondent

AN Opposition spokesman today slammed the Government's decision to clamp down on the publication of further details about the Salem affair, an oil deal in which South Africa was said to have lost 25-million dollars

The announcement came in a statement by the Minister of Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, last night

Reacting to Opposition demands for more details the Minister said he had "with alarm" noted statements and comment on the incident

In the interest of South Africa he could not allow any further publication on this matter as the strategic importance of crude oil deliveries to South Africa could still be seriously and detrimentally affected thereby

Mr John Malcomess, MP for Port Elizabeth Central, who is the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on energy matters said today he was not aware of any discussions with the Opposition as the Minister had claimed.

REPORTS

He said the attempts at secrecy made no sense when it was considered that reports about the incident had been published throughout the world but not in South Africa

From the Minister's statement it emerges that both Shell and the South African Crude Oil Purchasing Agency (SFF) were defrauded in the oil deal and that the SFF had to pay about 25-million dollars of the total loss suffered

Mr Malcomess said this fund got its money from a levy on the price of petrol which came directly from the public's pocket

Keeping details of the affair under wraps in South Africa therefore meant that only the South African public who had had to foot the bill was being kept from knowing the facts while both friends and enemies of the Republic could read about it in the overseas Press.

"All this secrecy therefore just does not make sense. "I have no doubt that we could buy oil openly throughout the world were it not for the policies of this Government"

SCHWARZ

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition's chief spokesman on finance, said today that it was clear that there had not been an irregular behaviour by the State or any of its officials. The Opposition had never suggested that there was.

The select committee on public accounts would, however, investigate the matter further. The question of the loss to the State remained.

Mr de Klerk pointed out that the transaction to buy oil from the tanker Salem which was subsequently sunk off the west coast of Africa was concluded during the serious 1979 oil crisis.

He denied that Sasol had had any financial interest in the transaction.

The "Salem affair" hit the headlines when the oil tanker, Salem, was scuttled amid reports that the bulk of its cargo of crude oil had been sold to South African concerns.

It subsequently featured in a number of investigations, and the sinking of the Salem was raised again last week in a British high court

ANC set to switch blacklist strategy?

~~#10~~ 280

D-Dispatch 15/7/82

NEW YORK — A show business "blacklist" modelled along the lines of the sports blacklist may be quietly buried as a result of a strategy switch decided upon at the annual conference of the American branch of the African National Congress.

Instead of drawing attention to the many top entertainers lured to the Republic by lucrative contracts, it was decided to highlight stars who say no.

An initial list of those to be commended include singers Roberta Flack and Diana Ross, the promoters of the Newport Jazz Festival and three big sports names — Muhammad Ali, Larry Holmes and tennis great, John McEnroe.



ROBERTA FLACK

The sports list, issued under United Nations' auspices for the past two years, has proved to be a two-edged weapon.

Recently South Africa exploited this fact by pointing out the appearance in Russia of blacklisted French rugby players.



MUHAMMAD ALI

Because of the broad sweep of sportsmen in scores of sports who are named for competing with South Africa, the list has never been endorsed by the big nations — the Soviet Union included — who see it encouraging a chain reaction of boycotts that could menace their own sporting fixtures and the entire Olympic movement

The blacklist's ramifications grew even murkier last week when the UN committee against apartheid almost ordered the reactivation of the boycott campaign against South Africa's American-based star, Sydney Maree, only to find within a few days that he was competing for the US against the Soviets. The ANC saved the UN panel from embarrassment by requesting a delay to look into the Maree case. — DDC

SECTION C - International

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

UK companies encouraged to trade with South Africa

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON — Encouragement for British companies to continue investing in, and trading with, South Africa has come from the British government

Mrs Thatcher's Tory government has restated its view that companies that have a presense in South Africa are in a better position to influence events there

The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, which campaigns against apartheid, wrote to British companies investing in South Africa drawing their attention to the UN resolution passed in 1981 calling on international companies to end their investment.

The UK voted against the resolution.

A Rightwing Conservative MP Mr John Carlisle, who supports trade and sporting links with South Africa, yesterday asked the Industry Ministry for advice on how companies should reply to the centre

The Industry Under-Secretary Mr John Butcherreplied that he had advised British companies to point out the benefits their activities brought, particularly for "non-whites" in South Africa.

"Ultimately, however, it is for the companies concerned to reach their own judgments on whether and how to reply to thse letters"

In contrast, a number of London boroughs and UK city councils are withdrawing their funds from Barclays Bank because of its involvement in South Africa.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)
	58	
	58	
Examiners' Initials		

Date 1/11/78

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B Com.

Subject ECONOMICS II
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No 2
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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

Made in South Africa TRIO RAND/S.P.C.T. PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Sports boss impresses AAM

ARGUS 20/7/82 ~~44~~ ~~46~~ 280

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Sports Minister Mr Neil MacFarlane has impressed a British Anti-Apartheid Movement delegation with his "very constructive" approach to enforcing the Gleneagles agreement.

The delegation, Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes, Mr Abdul Minty and Mr Mike Terry, saw the Minister for more than an hour yesterday to express concern about what the AAM sees as persistent breaches of the agreement

The delegation presented him with a memorandum saying high-profile rugby and soccer tours were "only the tip of the iceberg."

There were, for example, cricket tours by Kingsmead Mynahs and a SWA/Namibia selection in progress in Britain.

The AAM said the British Government was given signals that were being interpreted as a wish to "normalise" sporting ties with South Africa.

ENCOURAGED

After the meeting, however, Mr Terry said the AAM was encouraged by Mr MacFarlane's commitment to Gleneagles.

"He undertook to give serious consideration to each of the eight points in our memorandum. He did not reject any of them out of hand," he said.



Mr Neil Macfarlane

"The Government is clearly sensitive to the implication of the growing number of breaches of the agreement and it shares our concern about the deliberate efforts of some South Africans to undermine the boycott."

IMPORTS BAN

The AAM recommendations include cutting off finance to those supporting bodies that allow their members to play South Africa and considering a ban on imports by Europe of goods of those South African corporations — particularly SA Breweries — involved in financing rebel tours.

The rebel soccer players now in South Africa are assured of a mention on the United Nations blacklist published next January. News of their tour broke too late to get them on next month's list.

Anti-apartheid sports campaigners in London this week briefed the head of the UN unit against apartheid, Mr Enuga Reddy, and Ghana's Ambassador, Mr James Gbeho, chairman of the blacklist subcommittee, about the tour

Mr Reddy said the rebels would be condemned in the narrative being published with the new blacklist next month.

He noted that the tour had so far been a fiasco.

"But there are new elements. The first is the amount of money being poured in, particularly by companies, to break the boycott.

"The other is the brave attitude of black sportsmen and sporting bodies in South Africa that have refused to have anything to do with the tour."

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Council makes anti-SA 'gesture'

London Bureau

THE Labour-controlled Crawley Borough Council, Sussex, is to switch its multi-million-pound account from Barclays, because of the bank's investments in South Africa.

The decision was taken by 30 votes to six — the Conservative minority group on the council opposing the move.

The council's Labour leader, Mr Tony Edwards, says there was no criticism of Barclays' banking services.

The council had been urged by anti-apartheid bodies to withdraw its money. It was a small gesture towards changing the regime in South Africa, he said.

A spokesman for the council's Tory group, Mr Ken Dunn, said Barclays was working hard for the under-privileged blacks and trying to change the regime by its influence within the country.

Servicemen to boycott firm's product

Argus 4/8/82

A GROUP of national servicemen based at Cape Town Castle has decided to boycott products of the United Tobacco Company in protest against that company's recently announced R105 000 sponsorship deal with the SA Cricket Board.

The servicemen have sent a letter to the company in which they expressed "concern and disappointment" over the support for "an obviously negative organisation such as Mr Hassan Howa's Cricket Board."

They said the magnitude of support for their proposed boycott inside and outside the Defence Force was "astounding."

OPPOSED

The SA Cricket Board, under Mr Howa, is a body affiliated to the South African Council on Sport (Sacos) and is opposed to South Africa re-entering international cricket until apartheid is abolished.

"The banner under which the SA Cricket Board operates — "no normal sport in an abnormal society" — is in no way going to help in normalising the already sensitive state of affairs in South African sport," said the servicemen

They felt evolutionary change should be encouraged in the present sporting climate and because of this were disappointed that an organisation with the stature of United Tobacco should "associate themselves with so negative an influence as Sacos.

OUR DUTY

"We, like many others in the Defence Force, feel it is our duty to do something positive about the situation.

"Serving in the Defence Force for almost two years now, we've become used to working on a fully multiracial level and feel it would be ridiculous to have it any other way."

Paths towards bridging the racial gap were being closed by organisations such as the SA Cricket Board.

The servicemen said that instead of "sitting back and allowing things to deteriorate further" they had decided to stage a "withdrawal of support" for United Tobacco's products in order to halt co-operation between large companies and organisations such as Mr Howa's.

MAGNITUDE

"It may astound you to know the magnitude of support our proposals have, both inside and outside the Defence Force."

They concluded by urging the company to reconsider their sponsorship of the SA Cricket Board.

A United Tobacco spokesman in Johannesburg told The Argus that the company had not yet received the letter, so comment was not possible

The Argus has telexed a copy of the letter to the company, who will comment once it has been studied.

Boycott poser

Mrs Williams's on-off tour puts her party on the spot

HAD MRS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS done her homework she would not first have agreed to attend the conference arranged by the South African Institute of International Affairs and then withdrawn.

By doing her homework, I mean sorting out in her own mind whether she approves or disapproves of boycotts against South Africa

It is not easy The question of boycotts is a vexed one Sometimes it is a principle and sometimes it is a tactic, and it can be confusing deciding which one to apply and when, if at all

There are diffferent kinds of boycotts, too One is the trade boycott, which is the most difficult of all



to enforce because commerce, like water, has a way of finding empty spaces and filling them.

Attempts have been made over the years to enforce a trade boycott of South Africa, but apart from the earlier consumer boycotts — of South African fruit, wines and so forth — nothing has come of them.

This is because it requires an enormous and concerted effort of international will to enforce a boycott against a major trading country like South Africa The very high degree of motivation which has been necessary to achieve this has always been lacking

unionists as sturdy comrades extending the hand of solidarity around the world is, largely, a myth

Most trade-unionists are interested in looking after themselves and nobody else, as an attempt a few years ago to mobilise the international labour movement for an economic boycott against South Africa demonstrated. It failed lamentably

Sometimes boycotts are successful, like the sports boycott of South Africa It was so successful, in fact, that it caused the character and structure of sport in South Africa to change beyond recognition The catch was that when all the changes had been made and sport had been substantially multiracialised, the boycotters upped the ante — the whole of apartheid society then had to be changed, not just one segment of it.

Other boycotts, like the academic boycott and the cultural boycott, are more complicated There must be something wrong with a boycott, surely, if the South African Government supports it as well?

Take the academic boycott. Overseas academics who defer to it generally are people who feel strongly about race issues, or at least who do not want to be thought badly of by the supporters of the boycott They are precisely the kind of people Pretoria would want to see keeping their distance.

In this narrow sense one

Unions not interested

boycotts, and that is to establish an international norm that South Africa is untouchable and therefore vulnerable This is what boycotts are all about

The strategy is to establish a base on which further action against South Africa can be mounted The base is to isolate South Africa so that it becomes vulnerable to pressures of all kinds.

The symbolic importance of the arms boycott for example is enormous. It means Pretoria must be denied the instruments of war, or defence, or law and order, or whatever one likes to call it, because it would use them to sustain an insupportable regime

The psychology of boycott, therefore, is profoundly significant Boycotts help to create an ethos which makes it difficult, although not impossible, for 'friendly' nations, organisations and individuals to demonstrate their friendship towards South Africa

But implicit in this whole concept of boycotts is the idea that there are some things that are not negotiable with South Africa that South Africa cannot be cajoled, but will have to be coerced, into changing these things, like sharing power with blacks.

This is where the pro-boycotters and anti-boycotters part company. The anti-boycotters not only recoil from the immensity of a boycott operation against South Africa, particularly a general economic boycott, but from the very idea of meeting South Africa in confrontation in order to persuade it to change its habits It is just not their style.

An economic boycott of South Africa, as the anti-boycotters see it, would

The result of such a confrontation strategy, it is argued, would be to bring the powerful white state into violent conflict with the equally powerful black masses to their mutual destruction — a conflict in which there would be no winners

This is the issue with which Mrs Williams should have grappled It is the same whether it is an economic boycott, or an academic one, or a cultural one, or simply attending a conference in Pretoria If one supports boycotts, of whatever kind, one supports confrontation, if one opposes boycotts, of whatever kind, one opts for involvement

The difference is fundamental and the two approaches are not reconcilable British politicians, trade-unionists, sportsmen, lecturers, actors, etc who are invited to South Africa, therefore.

Stanley Uys LONDON BUREAU

should get the difference clear in their minds

Do they want to see South Africa squeezed until the pips crack, or do they believe, however reluctantly, that the thing to do is to get into the South African situation and try to change it from within, not from without.

Mrs Williams, clearly, had not even started to think about this dilemma, otherwise she would not have landed herself and the Social Democratic Party in such an embarrassing situation

Mrs Williams, of course, is a busy woman, and cannot be expected to have thought through to the end all the issues which might cross her path. But once she was invited to South Africa she should have sat down and applied her mind — and it is a very good mind, too — to the problem.

Instead of the endless conferences and seminars on whether boycotts can be made effective, what is needed is an informed international discussion on the ultimate advantages and disadvantages of boycotts.

A polarisation of thought on this issue would help to clear away a lot of the fog, and Mrs

Mrs Williams's on-off tour puts her party on the spot

Mercury 30/8/87

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This is because it requires an enormous and concerted effort of international will to enforce a boycott against a major trading country like South Africa The very high degree of motivation which has been necessary to achieve this has always been lacking.

Unions not interested

Nor is it only capitalists and an apathetic public who have been responsible for the failure of economic boycotts against South Africa. International trade unions, too, have been singularly uninterested. The image of trade unionists as sturdy comrades extending the hand of solidarity around the world is, largely, a myth,

Most trade-unionists are interested in looking after themselves and nobody else, as an attempt a few years ago to mobilise the international labour movement for an economic boycott against South Africa demonstrated. It failed lamentably.

Sometimes boycotts are successful, like the sports boycott of South Africa. It was so successful, in fact, that it caused the character and structure of sport in South Africa to change beyond recognition The catch was that when all the changes had been made and sport had been substantially multiracialised, the boycotters upped the ante — the whole of apartheid society then had to be changed, not just one segment of it.

Other boycotts, like the academic boycott and the cultural boycott, are more complicated There must be something wrong with a boycott, surely, if the South African Government supports it as well?

Take the academic boycott. Overseas academics who defer to it generally are people who feel strongly about race issues, or at least who do not want to be thought badly of by the supporters of the boycott. They are precisely the kind of people Pretoria would want to see keeping their distance.

In this narrow sense one can say the academic boycott is self-defeating. It keeps out of South Africa the kind of tuition Pretoria wants to keep out.

But there is a wider purpose behind the academic boycott, and the cultural boycott, and all the other boycotts, and that is to establish an international norm that South Africa is untouchable and therefore vulnerable. This is what boycotts are all about.

The strategy is to establish a base on which further action against South Africa can be mounted. The base is to isolate South Africa so that it becomes vulnerable to pressures of all kinds.

The symbolic importance of the arms boycott for example is enormous. It means Pretoria must be denied the instruments of war, or defence, or law and order, or whatever one likes to call it, because it would use them to sustain an insupportable regime.

The psychology of boycott, therefore, is profoundly significant. Boycotts help to create an ethos which makes it difficult, although not impossible, for 'friendly' nations, organisations and individuals to demonstrate their friendship towards South Africa

But implicit in this whole concept of boycotts is the idea that there are some things that are not negotiable with South Africa. that South Africa cannot be cajoled, but will have to be coerced, into changing these things, like sharing power with blacks.

This is where the pro-boycotters and anti-boycotters part company The anti-boycotters not only recoil from the immensity of a boycott operation against South Africa, particularly a general economic boycott, but from the very idea of meeting South Africa in confrontation in order to persuade it to change its habits It is just not their style.

An economic boycott of South Africa, as the anti-boycotters see it, would not only be impossible to enforce, because it would require international consensus and a naval blockade as well: it would also push South Africa deeper into isolation and further out of the reach of negotiation and rational persuasion.

The result of such a confrontation strategy, it is argued, would be to bring the powerful white state into violent conflict with the equally powerful black masses to their mutual destruction — a conflict in which there would be no winners.

This is the issue with which Mrs Williams should have grappled It is the same whether it is an economic boycott, or an academic one, or a cultural one, or simply attending a conference in Pretoria. If one supports boycotts, of whatever kind, one supports confrontation; if one opposes boycotts, of whatever kind, one opts for involvement.

The difference is fundamental and the two approaches are not reconcilable. British politicians; trade-unionists, sportsmen, lecturers, actors, etc who are invited to South Africa, therefore,

Stanley Uys LONDON BUREAU

should get the difference clear in their minds

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Mrs Williams, clearly, had not even started to think about this dilemma, otherwise she would not have landed herself and the Social Democratic Party in such an embarrassing situation.

Mrs Williams, of course, is a busy woman, and cannot be expected to have thought through to the end all the issues which might cross her path. But once she was invited to South Africa she should have sat down and applied her mind — and it is a very good mind, too — to the problem.

Instead of the endless conferences and seminars on whether boycotts can be made effective, what is needed is an informed international discussion on the ultimate advantages and disadvantages of boycotts.

A polarisation of thought on this issue would help to clear away a lot of the fog, and Mrs Williams would know next time she is invited to visit South Africa whether she really wants to go or not. I suspect that even now she is not clear about this — that she has bowed to pressures with which she might or might not agree.

2/9/82 280 Star

Dutch PM rules out unilateral oil embargo

AMSTERDAM — Mr Dries van Agt, the outgoing Dutch Prime Minister, has effectively ruled out any possibility of a unilateral oil embargo against South Africa.

He told leaders of industry this week that any embargo not enforced by the United Nations or some other multinational grouping would be an "illusion."

The Premier, who is expected to be returned to power as head of a centre-right coalition after next week's general election made it plain that no action could be expected from the Netherlands in the near future. — From the Financial Times.

Lutheran treasurer resigns over trade issue

780

Richard Walker

NEW YORK—The treasurer of America's largest Lutheran denomination dramatically resigned his post to protest an order instructing him to step up efforts to persuade companies to stop doing business with South Africa.

'You should know I am one of the chief decision makers in one such organisation,' Mr Milton Woods told the general convention of the Lutheran Church in America As well as treasurer, Mr Woods is a vice-president of Mobil Oil Corporation

Meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, the convention almost unanimously approved a resolution calling on the church's executive committee 'to intensify efforts to influence corporations doing business in South Africa to divest themselves of such activity' — yet the delegates warmly applauded Mr Woods for his stand, which a church spokesman approvingly termed 'a matter of conscience'

Debated

Mr Woods told the convention that his company employed more than 1 000 black workers in the Republic and was committed to equal pay and training programmes to raise blacks to supervisory positions

The convention had earlier voted to join two other Lutheran bodies in forming a new church with 5 500 000 members, making it the third largest Protestant denomination in the United States — after the 13 million member Southern Baptist Convention and the United Methodist Church, which has 10 million

The Lutherans in Louisville debated the South African issue for several hours before deciding also to sell off their own church's investments in companies active in the Republic, although, the resolution instructed their financial officials to do so 'in a prudent manner'.

Study tells of US plan to help SA

By JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON. — American companies are involved in a secret plan to help South Africa beat international trade sanctions, according to a US State Department cable released by a Quaker religious organisation.

The cable, from the US Embassy in Pretoria, addressed to the then US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, in 1978 said US companies "have already made plans to camouflage their operations through subterfuges arranged with affiliates in other countries".

The document was published in "Automating Apartheid — US Computer Exports to South Africa and the Arms Embargo", a book released yesterday in Philadelphia by a research team of the Quaker American Friends Service Committee.

"Advanced technology from the United States is available to Pretoria's government, security apparatus and military establishment" despite US adherence to the United Nations arms embargo, the study concludes.

The document sites Control Data Corporation, IBM, Perkins-Elmer, Sperry and Hewlett-Packard as among some of the companies supplying computers to the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, which has been heavily involved in military work.

Automating Apartheid recommends a renewal of the ban on sales to the South African Defence Force, police, Government departments and Government front groups which was relaxed by the Reagan administration early this year.

SECTION D

Isolation 'will unfetter a siege mentality'

(287) (280) (281) Star 22/2/82

by Cheetah Haysom
New York Staff Reporter

BUCK HILL (Pennsylvania) — Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Milling group, has told top United States executives here that political and economic isolation will intensify the "siege mentality" in South Africa.

Addressing a conference on American businesses operating in South Africa organised by the Yale School of Management, Mr Bloom warned yesterday that isolation would be a "negative, retrogressive step" that would persuade South Africans to accept "otherwise unacceptable formulae."

It would "intensify the paranoid siege mentality which ripples below our national psyche" he said

"The stifling of United States interests would remove a positive and constructive influence and would cause hardship and suffering among those who need help most"

South Africa was at the crossroads, he said.

"If the Government chooses the road which will carry its bald statements about adaptation and the removal of discrimination into practice then one can proceed with confidence that the potential of our country will be realised

"If on the other hand South Africa was to choose the other road, cling to the obstinacies of the past, retreat into its heavily armed white stockade and embark on another disgraceful wave of arrests, bannings, detentions without trial, then — though I have no doubt we will survive —the period ahead is not going to be a pleasant one"

The responsibility for the choice was heavy It was here that America and its political and economic interest could make a lasting contribution

Those companies operating in South Africa could ask themselves some questions, Mr Bloom said

- Are wages for blacks in their companies advancing fast enough?
- Have they moved toward equal pay for equal work and do they provide equal opportunities?
- Are they spending enough time money and effort on training their workers?
- Are they promoting on merit alone and seeking out blacks with the required qualifications for managerial postions?
- Can they do more to improve the living standards and job opportunities for workers
- Are they contributing to workers' lives outside the job?
- Are they giving enough support for philanthropic projects which will benefit all sections of the community?
- Are they speaking out on matters of national importance such as detentions, removals and group areas?

Another speaker, Mr John Kane-Berman, said the South African Government planned to enact one of the cruellest and most massively destructive laws

Mr Kane-Berman a member of the executive committee of the Institute of Race Relations, said that the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would be the most drastic piece of apartheid legislation since the pass laws were extended to include women in the 1950's

It was possible, he said, that attempts to confine increasing numbers of blacks to the homelands would be one of the major causes of racial conflict in South Africa in the years ahead

Initials		

Paper No.....
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin

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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Buthelezi: Whites greedy

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Much of the suffering in South Africa could be traced to irresponsible capitalism, white economic greed and businesses that are immune to the pleas of black people, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday.

"For me as a black South African what is perhaps worse even than the brutality of the violence that maintains apartheid is the attitude of those who grow fat under apartheid," he said.

Speaking at Yale University, New Haven, at the conference on American business in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said many South African and foreign businesses in private agreed with everything he said, but in fact had visions that "only extend to this year's balance sheet and next year's business".

He attacked the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, saying the net result of Mr Botha's premiership had been a move towards hardline politics.

"In his term of office we are facing an attack on human dignity unparalleled in the annals of South Africa's political history."

He said he rejected the policy of violence adopted by South African organisations in exile as "unparalleled in futility" since it had failed for 25 years.

Economic sanctions too were not viable because they would not cripple the economy.

By contrast with the "failed strategies" of violence and economic sanctions, and the reliance on the reform promised by Mr Botha when he became Prime Minister, Chief Buthelezi proposed "constructive involvement in the internal process of change".

Welding people into viable groups by forming constituencies in which disciplined leadership could act was the function of Inkatha.

Inkatha's mass support was the beginning of the constituency politics which would eventually drive apartheid into a future "political chamber of horrors", the chief said.

NK RACE NEW TURN

o Soweto schoolchildren who were beaten up by white youths them at a Johannesburg skating rink at the weekend, to lay

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

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"It is logical that if a crime has been committed it should be reported to the police and we will investigate the matter irrespective of the colour of the person who reported it," he said

Mr Michael said it was one of few racial incidents at the ice rink

"Everybody gets on famously well here, and I would like to assure the public that the ice rink is multi-racial," he said He blamed the Press for "blowing" up the incident

Mr Michael said the other manager, Mr Mohamed Allie Khan had been on duty when the incident occurred

"But I do not believe the incident was as big as the Press has reported it, however I am doing my best to track down the culprits," he added





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● Theodora (7) and Queeneth (5) both claimed that they were abandoned by their aunt in Killarney.

Anybody who knows them please get in touch with the Child Welfare Society in Pritchard Street, Johannesburg. The telephone number is 836-3581.

US audience told that calls to boycott SA were useless

Sowetan 23/9/82

By SAM MABE

CALLS by political exiles for economic sanctions against South Africa were a futile strategy which has not worked for 25 years and was not likely to succeed, according to KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Gatsha Buthelezi.

Addressing a conference on American businesses people operating in South Africa at Yale University, he said that foreign investors in South Africa had helped create jobs for many people

In his address, Chief Buthelezi criticised those who advocated disinvestment in South Africa and said their activities would not bring about change in this country

"Economic sanctions against South Africa will not cripple the country," he said

South Africa would be facing a crisis if trade unions and churches did not contribute to the process of change. Black trade unionism was today an accomplished fact in the country and had crumbled another cornerstone of the National Party's thinking



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

Since 1948, economic expansion had obliterated job reservation which was being dismantled by the "hard logistics of reality"

Another speaker at the conference, Mr John Kane-Berman, former senior editor of the Financial Mail, told the conference that the new constitutional proposals to share power with coloureds and Indians were a "recipe for racial tension"

He described the reforms as part of a strategy to remove some of the causes that led to the Soweto riots — Own Correspondent

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relevant and not worthy of worship," he said

"However," claimed Bishop Tutu, "he is not such a God He cares enormously and so his church too must care for these things"

Bishop Tutu, who recently returned from the USA, told the church leaders that dividing life into "political" or "religious" compartments was a "heresy."

From the Old Testament, said Bishop Tutu, it became clear that God was not neutral He took sides on behalf of the poor and oppressed, and rejected religion if it had nothing to do with religion or politics.

"Even loving your neighbour could often mean becoming involved in politics They might need to be fed or clothed because of society's political organisation,' said Bishop Tutu

He warned that those who spoke up on God's behalf often suffered for their witness or were ignored

"But a church that does not suffer for its prophetic witness can't be a church of God," he said — Own correspondent



TUTU: Detainees should believe in God.

our

Scouts to celebrate

Calling all

Evaton bursts at the seams

Sowetan 23/9/82

EEC trade ban on SA ruled out

BRUSSELS — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, has been told that there is no chance of the European Economic Community agreeing to trade sanctions against South Africa.

Observers believe he failed to persuade the Belgian Government or the EEC Commission to step up action against Pretoria.

Mr Nujoma, here on an "official" visit had urged the 10 members of the EEC to impose sanctions against South Africa in line with United Nations resolutions.

He had private meetings with Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Léo Tindemans. and EEC commissioner Mr Edgar Pisani.

ALLEGED

Mr Nujoma later told a news conference that "the racist, fascist Pretoria regime" was doing everything in its power to delay the independence of Namibia.

He alleged the South African Government was being fully supported in this by the Reagan Administration.

South Africa, he said, was using Namibia "as a springboard for terrorism against neighbouring countries, especially Angola."

Swapo, he said, was "developing and expanding military operations to the centre and south of our country."

Mr Nujoma insisted that Swapo did not have military bases in Angola "or in Zambia or elsewhere." Its activities were restricted to Namibia.

Mr Nujoma appeared happy with his treatment in Brussels — just short of that given to a Foreign Minister of an associated African state.

Questioned about reports that there was agreement between the Western Contact Group and South Africa on the future independence of Namibia and that it would be quicker if Angola replaced Cuban troops with French security patrols, Mr Nujoma said he was not aware of such a plan.

In any event it was "irrelevant." He objected to Namibia being held as ransom by the Reagan Administration for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. — Own Correspondent, Associated Pess.

● A major Namibian political party the Damara Council, has threatened the "biggest demonstration Namibia has seen" if the present interim government structure is not changed.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that Damara leader, Mr Justus Garoeb, intends calling in "progressive sister parties" for the demonstration to prove that the people of Namibia are "tired of the present central government which no longer represents anybody."

However, the DTA, dominant group in the present dispensation, has indicated it would not participate in a new government plan rrafted by the Administrator General and South Africa.

● See Page 31.

Electric-shock batons row spreads in U.S.

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON — The row over the sale of electric-shock batons to South Africa has spread to both houses of the United States Congress.

In one of the closing debates of the Senate session Senator Alan Cranston, a Californian Democrat, expressed "dismay".

The Reagan administration "either did not consult or simply ignored" the State Department, he said.

The department did not learn of the sale until "too late even to analyse adequately the foreign-policy implications of this action".

In the House of Representatives Mr Thomas Downey of New York cited the shock-baton sale as an example of the meaning of the Reagan policy of "constructive engagement".

Alleging that the equipment was "particularly effective in torturing prisoners", Mr Downey said. "It's becoming clearer and clearer that constructive engagement is constructive only for the whites in South Africa — not for the blacks."

Although the batons are regarded as police equipment, the police in South Africa have denied buying any of the 2 500 authorised for export.

Officials here, who say the licence was granted in error, have not disclosed the identity of the buyer, but said the end-user could be a private security firm.

In a leading article the Christian Science Monitor called the sale "inexcusable".

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have been successfully flushed out of the arena of democratic opposition and the only alternative left will be violence," he said

The KwaZulu Chief Minister stressed that unity was the only key to a successful liberation struggle

Earlier the Rev Allan Hendrickse of the Labour Party, an executive member of Saba, told the crowd the alliance was working towards the attainment of a non-racial society

The Government's constitutional proposals had suffered a severe blow earlier when they were in effect rejected by Saba at a conference in Johannesburg

Saba includes representatives of the coloured Labour Party (LP) and the Indian Reform Party (RP) both of which were being relied on heavily by the Government to support the "reform" plan

Although the Saba resolution is not binding on either the LP or the RP it is likely to strongly influence their attitudes to the proposals at their respective congresses early next year

The Saba conference also adopted a resolution rejecting "with contempt" the notion that the African National Congress and/or the Pan Africanist Congress were the sole and authentic representatives of black South Africans

● Picture — Page 3

Bread boycott support spreads

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

SUPPORT for an Inkatha-initiated white bread boycott spread at the weekend, when the South African Black Alliance (SABA) conference in Johannesburg called on all blacks as well as "men and women of goodwill in the white community" to stop buying white bread

The call will be the first test in recent years of the ability of black consumer power on a country-wide scale to influence white political decisions If it is successful, it could mean the start of similar campaigns to squeeze concessions from the Government

Inkatha resolved last week to urge its 360 000 members to boycott white bread in protest against the recent price hike

The boycott call is the first made by Inkatha and has been backed by the KwaZulu government which has instructed schools hospitals and other institutions under its control not to buy white bread

At the SABA conference on Saturday a resolution was adopted condemning the Government for not increasing the bread subsidy and calling for a boycott of white bread in favour of cheaper brown

SABA comprises Inkatha, the coloured Labour Party, the Indian Reform Party and the Inyandza national movement of KaNgwane

The latest price increase pushed the cost of a white loaf to 53 cents and that of brown to 35 cents

was crowned Miss
, Goodwin.

Rains relieve drought areas

Mail Reporter

LARGE parts of the country including several drought stricken regions, received much-needed rain over the weekend and will continue to do so today, according to a Weather Bureau spokesman in Pretoria

Rain fell over the central parts of the country, mainly in the Transvaal, on Saturday The southern Transvaal and northern Free State regions experienced the most significant falls

The spokesman said the highest rainfall on Saturday — 40mm — was at Bospoort, near Potchefstroom Potchefstroom had 22mm

He said heavy rains also fell over the Free State, Transvaal and northern parts of the Cape yesterday although these falls had not yet been measured

It was predicted that most of the Transvaal and north-eastern parts of the country would continue to experience cloudy conditions today These conditions may extend to the Karoo

Occasional rain and isolated showers are expected over Johannesburg today

Police probe baby battering

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

A POLICE investigation has been launched into the possible battering of a two-year-old Johannesburg boy, after he underwent an emergency operation in the Johannesburg Hospital for a burst bowel

The boy, who may not be identified was rushed to hospital last week after he suddenly started vomiting at his grandparents' home in Doornfontein

Yesterday his condition was described as stable by a hospital spokesman

The boy's grandmother said yesterday that the boy was seen in perfect health last Wednesday, when she went to work and her husband went out

"When my husband returned, he found the boy lying on the bed vomiting "

She said the boy had been living with them since her daughter had divorced her husband a year ago

She said her daughter's boyfriend and the maid were with the child after her husband went out

The boy allegedly suffered a burst ilium, bruises to the forehead, the right eye, right chin, buttocks and lumbar vertebrae

:e Pink
:nther

London's most famous landmark — Tower Bridge



AXE OVER SA AT ARMS SHOW

ARGUS 13/10/82 280

Argus Correspondent

ATHENS. — Greece is considering the expulsion of South Africa from an international arms exhibition here, according to a Greek Government source.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said an invitation to South Africa was a "mistake".

South Africa was invited to display weapons at the show by the Greek Institute of Industrial Exhibitions, a private organisation co-operating with the Greek Defence Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry, however, was "mistakenly" not informed of South Africa's invitation.

Embarrassed

The same sources say that an apparently embarrassed Greek Government is considering the expulsion of South Africa in anticipation of a formal protest by an African or Arab nation.

Diplomatic sources here say South Africa — which did not attend the first arms exhibition in 1980 — also declined to attend this year, but eventually agreed when a second invitation went out reassuring South Africa that actual weapons could be brought into Greece.

South African Armaments Corporation officials went to the exhibition, and open declarations were made expressing Pretoria's desire to achieve large sales.

Among the South African exhibits are the G-5 155 mm howitzer field gun, a new infantry combat vehicle, an air-to-air missile, a 127mm artillery rocket system and 140 types of ammunition

More than 230 exhibitors from 20 countries are at the show.



THE G-5 155-mm howitzer, the principal South Africa weapon on display at the international armaments show in Athens.

Greece orders Armscor to close display

CAPE TIMES 15/10/82

ATHENS — Armscor has been ordered by the Greek Government to withdraw immediately from the international arms exhibition in Athens and the South Africans were called out just before midnight to dismantle their stands

An Armscor spokesman told Sapa "Although we have not heard anything directly from the Greek Government, we were requested by the exhibition organizers to assist them with the removal of our exhibits

"We are co-operating with them and remain convinced that our participation was worthwhile and successful"

The Armscor representatives received the expulsion order at about 11pm and were told that they had to begin pulling out immediately

The organizers were insistent that it had to be done straight away, despite the major undertaking the Armscor men faced in removing their giant G5 field gun

The president of the Greek Institute of Industrial Exhibitions, which organized the Defendory (defence) Expo '82, drove out to the exhibition just before midnight to oversee the exercise

To allow the G5 to be moved out, a large section of fencing round the exhibition had to be removed

The Greek Government said in a statement that it had ordered the closure of the Armscor exhibit because the government was "particularly sensitive over South Africa"

The statement added "South Africa has been internationally condemned for rascism and expansionary policies"

The socialist Greek Government has close links with the Third World, and Armscor representatives believed the authorities have been embarrassed by media questions

Earlier yesterday, an Armscor spokesman accused sections of the international and South African press of putting pressure on the Greek government to force the company to withdraw — Sapa

Armscor:

Red faces in Athens

CAPE TIMES 16/10/82 280

ATHENS. — The Greek Government faced an embarrassing internal inquiry after its late action in ordering Armscor out of the week-long arms exhibition less than 24 hours before the event closed in Athens yesterday.

Armscor was able to mount one of the most prominent exhibits at Defendory Expo '82 for the first four — and most important — days of the prestige showcase, without encountering any problems.

It was only late on Thursday night that Greece's socialist government decided to act against the South Africans.

In Johannesburg, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, has dismissed the Greek Government's banning of Armscor as "an empty gesture".

Interviewed at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Athens, Commandant Marais said the exhibition had already closed officially early on Thursday afternoon and Armscor officials had already started covering up their exhibits.

He added that where possible, Armscor would try to participate in other international exhibitions of this kind. South Africa's participation in the Athens exhibition had been a tremendous breakthrough.

Athens newspapers today reported that the authorities had been unaware of the South African presence at the exhibition until yesterday.

But the Greek Ministry of Defence should have known about Armscor because its defence industry's directorate was involved in staging the exhibition.

When Armscor flew in its equipment for the exhibition, government officials carried out usual checking procedures

And the South African flag was flying above the Armscor exhibition.

Greek Government sources said yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreou, would want a report on how the South Africans had managed to escape action for so long.

The Greek Government was apparently prompted into action by its policy of maintaining close links with the Third World

The exhibition attracted more than 260 international arms producers

'Extend embargo'

● The Oslo based World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa said yesterday that it had written urging the United Nations Security Council to extend its arms embargo to cover arms sales by South Africa.

The campaign director, Mr Abdul Minty, said he had contacted the Greek Foreign Ministry as soon as it became known that Armscor was displaying weapons and military equipment in Athens, and had written to the UN — Sapa

Expulsion of SA from arms show 'mere tokenism'

W/E ARGUS 16/10/82 280 ~~260~~

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Greek Government's decision to expel Armscor from a prestigious international arms exhibition in Athens this week appears to have been mere tokenism.

Armscor executives hosted a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday and were clearly jubilant at South Africa's brief but significant step out from among the pariahs of the arms market into the international big money arena.

Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of Armscor, who along with most other Armscor executives left Athens, as planned, on Thursday evening said: "On November 7 the National Security Council will be five years old and in that time our arms have been displayed at an international show."

This is five years after an international arms embargo was imposed on South Africa.

The invitation to South Africa to display arms at the show came a fortnight ago from the private Greek enterprise that organises the show, the Defence Industries Directorate.

The directorate works closely with the Greek Ministry of Defence and the invitation was extended to an S A Government delegation visiting Greece at the time. Commandant Marais said the exhibition opened on Monday to the international technical media.

Tuesday to Thursday were reserved for delegates from more than 40 nations attending the show. Friday was reserved for Greek school cadets — so by the time S A's "expulsion order" had come through, the countries with the cheque books had done all the viewing necessary.

Although the Armscor Executives would not confirm if any firm orders had been placed, their buoyant spirits seemed to indicate confidence of this.

"The biggest interest was shown by the Americans who couldn't believe the amount of equipment we had operational in two years.

"The United States said the G6 was in advance of anything they had on their drawing boards or had even thought about," Commandant Marais said, and later mistakenly quoted costs to journalists in dollar terms, which he quickly reverted to rand currency.

Fourteen countries represented by 260 arms firms displayed the latest and best in military hardware at the show. They included America, Canada, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Holland, Greece, Argentina, Brazil, S A and Britain.

The buyers at the show were primarily delegates from countries in the Far East, Mediterranean, Middle East, South Asia and South America.

The buying power of all these trouble hot spots runs into billions of rands each year. The armanents trade is worth more than trade in gold and oil combined.

Arms trial told of SA colonel

Argus Bureau

LONDON — A "South African Police colonel acting for Armscor and a Zurich company named Red Baron were mentioned at the Old Bailey when three men appeared on charges of smuggling arms to South Africa

Leonard Douglas Hammond was yesterday jailed for nine months Robert Cheritt [illegible] and Michael Aspin [illegible] for three

They were said to have conducted deals with Day Technical Products Ltd, of South Africa Their correspondence was said to include letters from the South African Armaments Board

All three pleaded guilty

The judge said one of the contracts had been valued at R2-million another at R120 000 — "there must have been considerable profit

"CLOSELY"

The prosecutor said Aspin had worked closely with Colonel Dirk Stofberg of the South African Police in arranging the transportation of rifles to South Africa

The original plan had been to export the rifles to Spain but that had been changed to Switzerland He quoted from several telex messages which had allegedly passed between Colonel Stofberg and Aspin

Hammond it was said had arranged for arms to be despatched to Switzerland via a Zurich company Red Baron They were destined to go by a Scandinavian airline to Jan Smuts Airport

COMPLAINT

"Another telex was sent in which Stofberg complained about Aspin to Hammond Apparently the two parties had fallen out

Aspin had claimed he was never paid for his part in the deal and was suing the South Africans for the money

Hammond and Aspin had said the guns were intended for South Africa and then to be despatched to Rhodesia

Hammond and Cheritt were charged with smuggling spare parts for Vickers and Bren guns Hammond and Aspin with smuggling 1 000 FN rifles and Hammond with trying to export a 25-pounder gun to Cyprus without a licence

LEGITIMATE

Mr Nicholas Valios for Hammond 66 said all his transactions had been with the legitimate government of South Africa He was essentially an engineer not an international criminal

Mr John Byrt for Cheritt 46, said he had made a living by introducing overseas buyers to British suppliers

Mr Russell Day, of Day Technical Products had contacted him in 1975 for weapons spares, but no transactions were carried through until 1978

Cheritt had been merely "a post box" and "checker" of the goods

"My client has no political bias no racialist fervour He has provided arms to many black states"

4 'nuclear' explosions

UPPSALA (Sweden) — Four unusually powerful explosions occurring in quick succession on the Soviet side of the Black Sea were recorded by the Seismological Institute at Uppsala University

The explosions were so strong they would almost certainly have been caused by nuclear fission the institute said — Sapa-Reuter

THE

Japan probes loans to SA

ARGUS 19/10/82 (AHA) (BBB) (280)

TOKYO. — The finance ministry has begun an investigation of allegations that Japanese banks have made loans to South Africa.

The UN special committee on apartheid reported last week the involvement of seven Japanese banks and securities companies in loans totalling about 402-million dollars.

In New York the UN Centre Against Apartheid has claimed that South Africa had raised more than 2 000-million dollars from international banks since 1979.

The centre was reacting to a Press report that the South African Government was about to receive a 1 000-million dollar loan from the International Monetary Fund.

News of the proposed loan was greeted with anger here because the IMF is a UN agency and this year is being marked at the UN as "international year to mobilise sanctions against South Africa".

Nigeria's Yusuff Maitama-Sule, chairman of the UN anti-apartheid committee, issued a special statement demanding that the countries with the biggest influence within the IMF seriously reconsider making the loan.

At the same time the centre said an investigation into loans for South Africa had revealed that Western bank and financial institutions has provided 2 756-million dollars to South Africa since the beginning of 1979 to mid-1982.

This money had gone directly to the South African Government, or South African private companies.

The centre's report said the bulk of the loans had come from Britain, West Germany, the United States and Switzerland. — Argus Bureau and Sapa-Reuter.

A chilling wind for SA agents?

ARGUS 19/10/82

280

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The jailing of three Britons here who smuggled arms to South Africa has increased pressure on the British authorities to curb undercover operations out of South Africa House.

The Foreign Office has confirmed that it has been in touch with the South African authorities on this issue

Foreign Office Minister Mr Cranley Onslow will this week receive a copy of proposals by the Anti-Apartheid Movement here for stricter control of South African intelligence operatives in Britain.

Mr Onslow undertook to consider these proposals when he saw an AAM delegation a month ago

The AAM has since called on Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw and left a detailed list of alleged South African spying activities, illegal operations and "dirty tricks" against dissidents here

Within hours of the sentencing yesterday of the three arms dealers, the AAM issued a statement deploring the terms of imprisonment as too light

The movement repeated its call for the immediate expulsion of South African intelligence operatives in Britain

And it demanded to know.

● Why the Nato codification system was still available to South Africa?

● Why Robert Cheritt's arms dealer's licence was renewed by the Home Office last March, months after he had been charged with the smuggling offence?

● Why Colonel Dirk Stofberg — "of the South African Police" — had not been arrested and charged when he entered Britain recently?

The AAM said all evidence presented at yesterday's Old Bailey trial should be sent to the UN Security Council for international scrutiny

● The Foreign Office have denied a report that they are considering whether to expel some South African diplomats following the conviction of the three men

It is official Foreign Office policy to take what is called "appropriate action" against any diplomat found to be involved in illegal activities

A Foreign Office spokesman said today "We have said no more at this stage than that we will be studying the transcript of the trial."

● See page 4.

Political comment in this issue by J M W O Malley, J R Colman, T G Ross-Thompson and H S Roberton Headlines and sub-editing by R W Bowley Cartoon by G Linley. All of 122 St George's Street Cape Town

Argus had no hand in Armscor expulsion

ARGUS 22/10/82

280

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — What Mr Magnus Malan told his constituents about Armscor's expulsion from Athens was a total distortion of what happened, the managing editor of The Argus London Bureau, Mr Cliff Scott, said today.

Mr Malan, Minister of Defence, is reported to have intimated to a party political house meeting in Modderfontein that reports in Argus newspapers could have led Armscor to withdraw from the International Arms Exhibition last week.

Mr Scott said the true facts revealed that the Argus Company's representative had been impeccable in his reporting

When he learnt that the Greek Government was contemplating action against the Armscor exhibit he telephoned the Greek Foreign Ministry to check the information, and this was immediately confirmed.

COMMENT

He filed a report accordingly He then approached officials of Armscor for formal comment and filed their response

When the Greek Government made an official announcement that the exhibit was to be expelled, he filed a report on that.

Mr Scott said "The announcement was made spontaneously by the Greek Government — our correspondent had made no non-professional approach"

ALLEGATION

He understood Armscor had heard that the Argus correspondent in Athens, accompanied by two journalists from international news agencies, called on a Greek official and tackled him about the exhibit, adopting the line: "What are you going to do about it? It's against Greek policy"

"It may be that Mr Malan also heard this incorrect story and that this has given rise to his attack on Argus newspapers.

"In fact, the Argus Company's correspondent in Athens, who enjoys a normal and cordial association with the South African embassy in Athens, at no stage approached the Greek Government in tandem with other journalists, and at no stage visited any Greek official — his only contact was by telephone

FACTS

"The actual facts of the matter are that Armscor 'went public' about their presence in Athens in coverage arranged by Armscor themselves.

"A South African Press Association reporter travelled to Athens to cover the exhibition by arrangement with Armscor, and his first report was released (by arrangement with Armscor) for publication on Monday

"The report was published by the SABC and by almost every newspaper in South Africa

"As was to be expected, anti-apartheid activists in Europe reacted quickly to Armscor's publicity and made a formal approach to the Greek Government for Armscor's expulsion

"It was Armscor itself which decided to 'go public' And it was not until 24 hours after the anti-apartheid officials had contacted the Greek Government that Argus papers published reports of a move to expel Armscor," Mr Scott said

The Johannesburg Star said in an editorial today that the Minister should have checked his facts — as The Argus Athens reporter did — before casting an unfounded slur. "At least he should have first approached the newspapers concerned in order to ascertain the truth"

claim

UK police probe SAA arms-smuggling

CAPE TIMES 26/10/82 280

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — Scotland Yard's crack anti-terrorist squad yesterday swooped on London's Heathrow Airport, investigating allegations that South African Airways was used to smuggle weapons for a planned coup against the Seychelles Government.

British police and government inquiries into South African activities in Britain broadened dramatically with weekend reports of South African involvement in plotting yet another coup attempt against President Albert René, head of the left-wing Seychelles government.

As the anti-terrorist squad questioned British Airways staff who handle SAA cargo at Heathrow, informed sources said that the Thatcher government was becoming increasingly sensitive about complaints from the Labour Party and anti-apartheid activists that they are "soft" on South African intelligence operations in Britain.

Related developments concerning the Thatcher government are:

● A London Sunday Times report at the weekend which said the Seychelles coup plot was backed by South African money and was to have been carried out by 300 mercenaries recruited from South Africa:

● The pending trial of three men in London for conspiracy to burgle and handle stolen documents from the offices of Swapo, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

● The conviction at the Old Bailey last week of three British arms dealers for smuggling arms to South Africa between 1975 and 1981.

The Foreign Office is awaiting a full transcript of the Old Bailey trial at which the judge inspected invoices for arms payments bearing the South African Embassy stamp.

There have been written exchanges between the Foreign Office and the South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, concerning the pending trial of a Swedish "freelance journalist", Mr Bertil Wedin, a former Rhodesian pilot, Mr Peter Caselton, and a Liverpool man, Mr Edward Aspinall, on charges of conspiracy to burgle the London offices of black nationalist exile groups and handle stolen documents.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement issued here yesterday: "I am not aware of any South African diplomat who has been involved in spying in the United Kingdom."

The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday that President Albert René had been assured that exiles in Britain would be charged if they had broken the law by plotting his overthrow.

The London Sunday Times reported it had discovered the Seychelles resistance movement, the MPR, plotting in a London

→→→→ To page 2 (A)

CAPE TIMES 26/10/82 280

(A) From page 1

hotel and recorded a telephone conversation between an MPR organizer, Gerard Hoareau, and a mercenary recruiter in Durban.

It seemed, the report said, that the MPR exiles had collected weapons from the SAA cargo store at Heathrow.

"For example, on October 22 the men from room 412 at the Carlton checked that a special consignment addressed to them had arrived on Flight SAA 228 Two days later (Paul) Chow collected the goods and returned to the hotel.

SAA spokesman Mr John Mathews said in London: "SAA takes strong exception to implications in certain press reports that goods may have been shipped in its cargo services to Heathrow in contravention of existing laid-down control procedures

"SAA wishes to make clear that it has no cargo terminal at Heathrow. Cargo handling in the UK, in common with other major airlines, is the responsibility of British Airways. Any and every shipment is subject to the standard documentation control and scrutiny by Heathrow cargo staff (customs), with careful procedures laid down by British Airways."

'Stark choice' may face SA

Reform or go into isolation

It is notable that Pretoria, which until recently was often moved to call the West's bluff over sanctions, is now far more cautious, says an interna tional affairs specialist. Rob Soutter reports.

The sanctions weapon is gaining popularity with Western governments and South Africa may soon face a stark choice: Reform or be isolated, says international affairs specialist Michael Spicer.

Re - examining the "sanctions against South Africa" bogy in a recent speech, he pointed to "an alarming increase in the tendency of Western governments to resort to sanctions."

Mr Spicer is deputy director of the South African Institute of International Affairs

He said that despite a poor record of achievement, sanctions have been imposed on several occasions recently, including

● United States's embargo on grain exports to Russia, and partial international boycott of Moscow Olympics, following the invasion of Afghanistan.

● European and US sanctions against Poland for its suppression of the Solidarity trade union

● European sanctions against Argentina following invasion of the Falkland Islands

The West's new championing of sanctions is important, he said, because the US and Europe have traditionally been the voices of moderation in the regular "sanctions against South Africa" debates sponsored by the Soviet Bloc and Third World countries in the UN.

Furthermore, with the Thatcher and Reagan governments dictating general policy, the West is as favourably disposed towards South Africa as it is ever likely to be — but this may soon change with new governments.

"It is notable that the South African Government—which until recently was often moved to call the West's bluff on the sanctions threat — is now far more cautious," Mr Spicer said

The possibility that sanctions may force a government to change its policies — the ostensible reason for their imposition — is generally recognised as remote

But sanctions are certainly imposed for others reasons, he said

They are often adopted when no other option is available and that government is under intense diplomatic pressure to act, from both internal electorates and foreign states.

Sanctions are also used to preserve the existing international order. Thus the European Economic Community's boycott of Argentina served as a condemnation of the use of force to solve a diplomatic quarrel.

In this light, there are several circumstances which may tip the West — willingly or unwillingly — in favour of imposing sanctions against South Africa, said Mr Spicer.

Should the Namibian negotiations fail, and South Africa be held responsible, the West may find itself with no choice but to impose sanctions, as was the case with the Rhodesian Unilateral Declaration of Independence.

Secondly a lack of progress towards reform and power-sharing combined with oppressive measures could put the West in the same position as in 1977 when it had to support the United Nations compulsory arms embargo against South Africa.

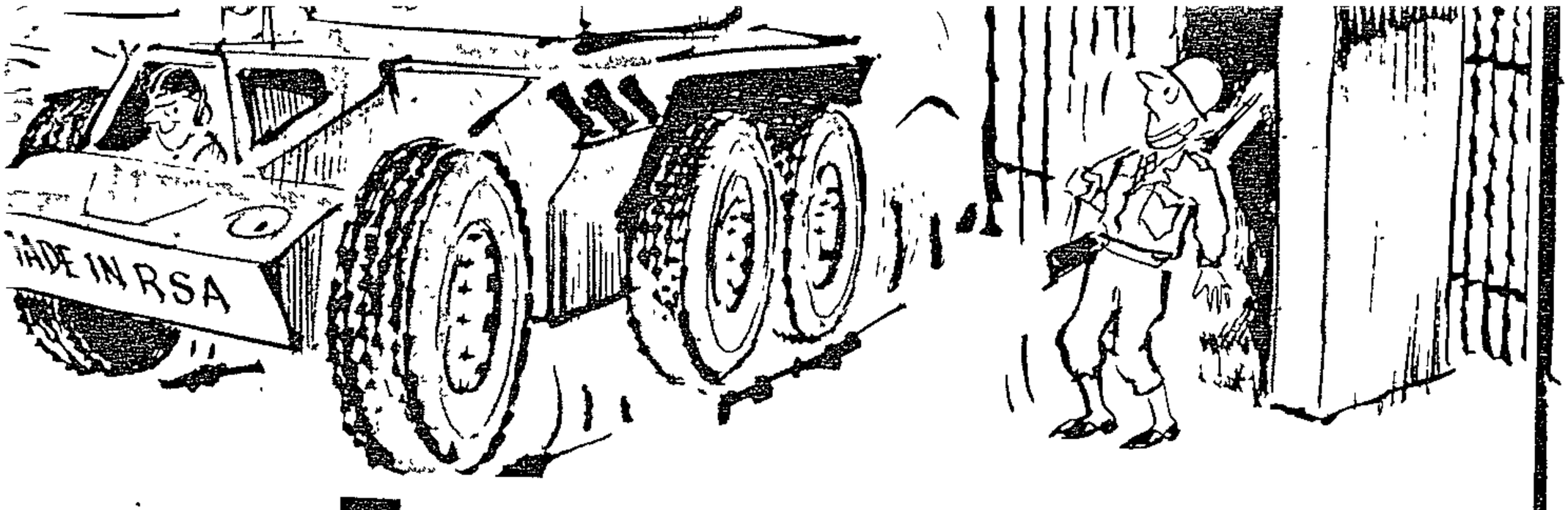
Concrete evidence that South Africa is actively destabilising its neighbours — particularly Zimbabwe — would also put pressure on the West to act, Mr Spicer said

When sanctions were seriously considered by the West in 1978, over the South African-sponsored internal elections in Namibia, great attention was paid to selective boycotts — particularly disinvestment and severing of civil aviation links

General sanctions were felt to be too clumsy, unenforceable and holding too poor a record to be an effective policy tool.

The effectiveness of sanctions is extremely difficult to estimate, he said One recent study predicted that a 50 percent boycott of long-term investment would lead to a R3 700 million decrease in the country's Gross Domestic Product, more than one million unemployed and a decrease in disposable incomes of R2 600 million

"But it is clear that even limited economic sanctions will cause considerable hardship, and while South Africa may survive them in the short and medium term, they will make the country's domestic political, social and economic problems even more difficult to resolve."



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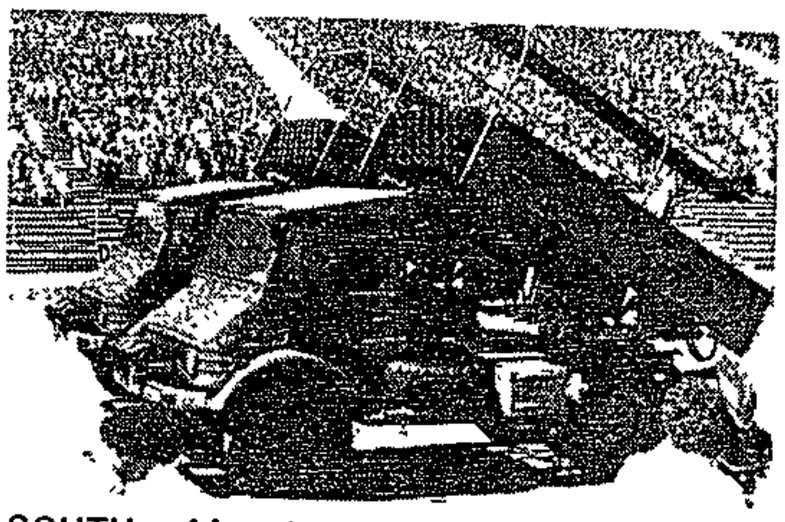

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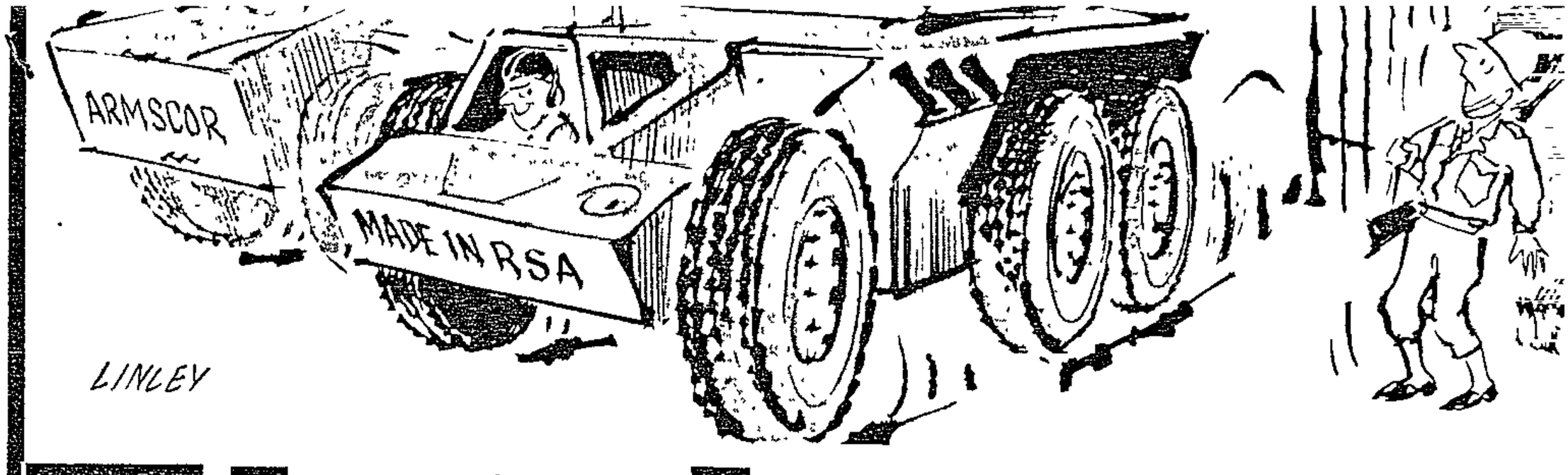

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FIVE years ago this week the United Nations voted by an overwhelming majority to exclude South Africa from acknowledged international arms deals.

Their actions proved to be the seed which gave birth to an arms manufacturing giant, Armscor, which ranks among the top industrial concerns in South Africa

It was also a decision which proved to the world at large how fickle the arms bazaar is

Despite the stringent and clear-cut rules of the resolution, South Africa continues to buy expertise and electronics on the open market (although she won't say from where) and is still able to produce world firsts which the globe's major arms manufacturers have pondered over and failed in down the years

They include a fully motorised 155mm howitzer (born out of a world-beating field gun of the same calibre), a sophisticated frequency-hopping radio and an ultra modern air-to-air missile which will propel its interceptors to the forefront in aerial warfare

Armscor's operations are shrouded in secrecy Only a select few know what transpires behind the locked doors of a myriad factories scattered around South Africa's major centres

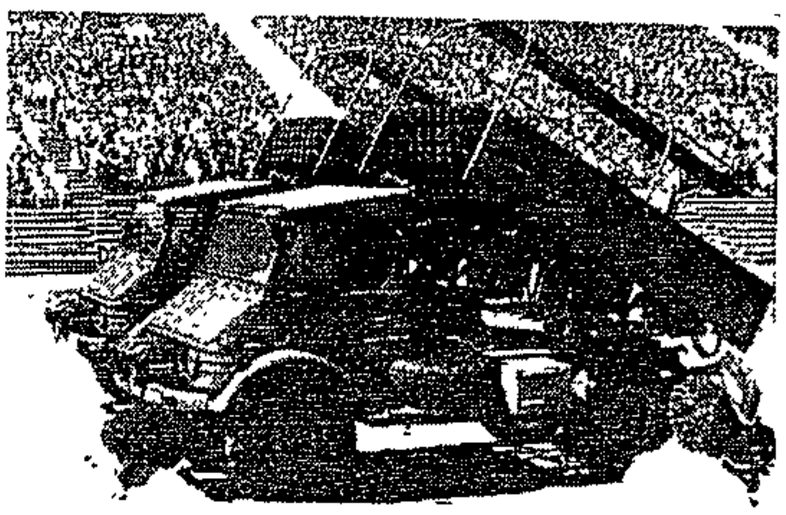
The amount of money it spends annually is highly criticised For the financial year 81/82 Armscor spooned out R1 540 million on arms and arms development Its detractors and critics feel that the money could be better spent in attempting to reduce a black housing backlog The amount spent on arms is a direct result of the country's apartheid policy, they say

But Armscor rolls on It contracts out 60 per cent of its work to the private sector annually, providing thousands of job opportunities There is hardly a small engineering concern that is not involved in the manufacture of a small but vital component for any one of the 200 types of ammunition, 100 electronic systems, 31 types of operational vehicles or five guided weapons systems it produces

South Africa feels threatened. Armscor manufactures the hardware to counter this threat

Before the mandatory arms embargo, Armscor's development had been low key, although it had entered the field of highly-sophisticated weapons development before 1977

by ROBIN PARKER
Defence Reporter



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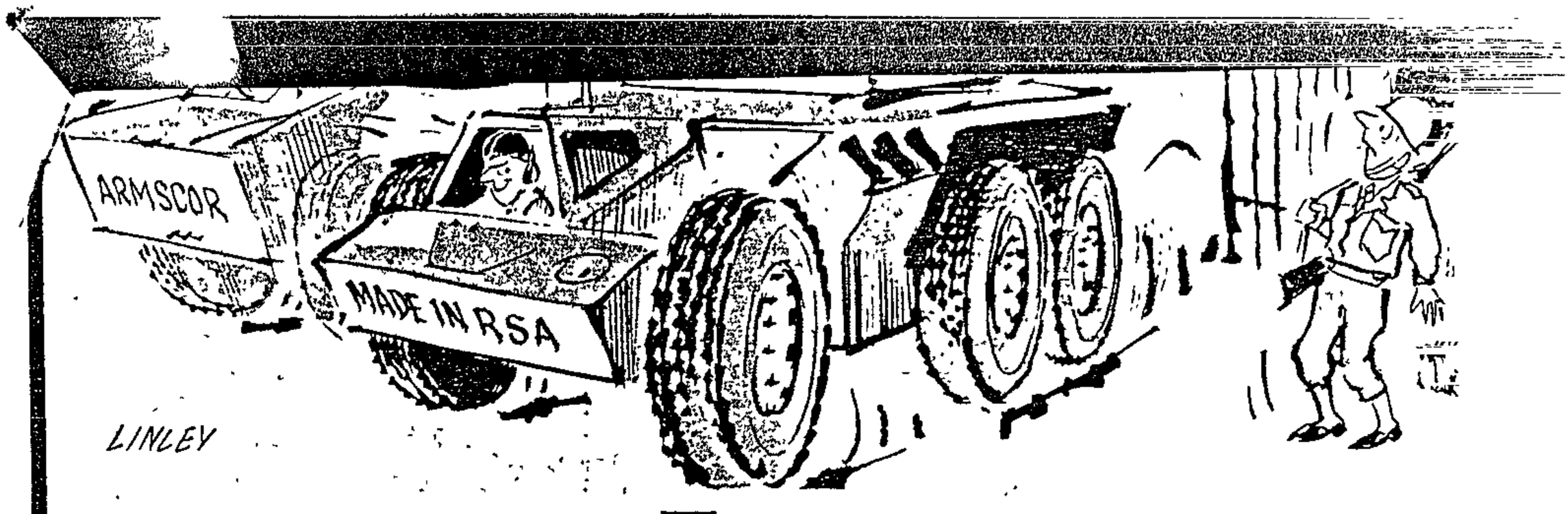

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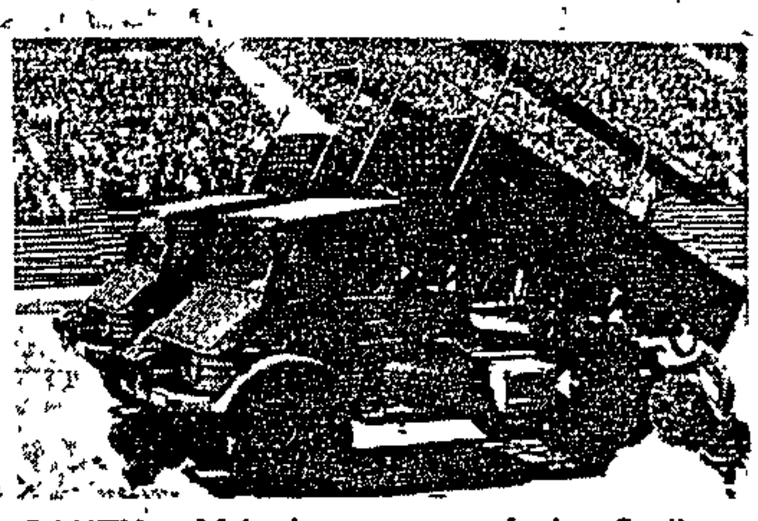

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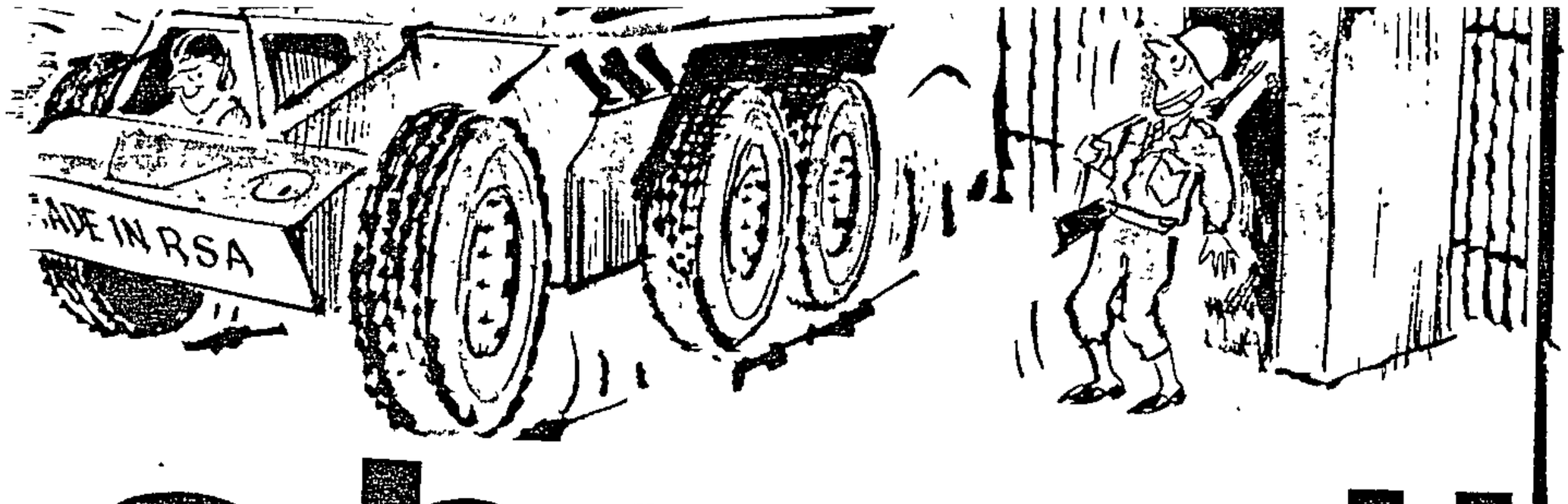

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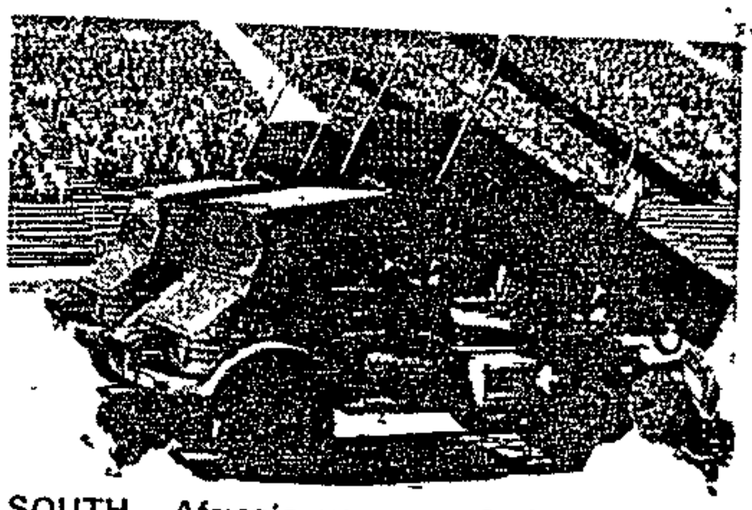

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UN drive for fullscale sanctions bid

By Donald Knowler
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — An all-out campaign to have comprehensive sanctions, including an oil embargo, declared against South Africa is to be made in the United Nations General Assembly today.

The meeting will give the powerful Africa bloc at the United Nations an opportunity to attack the International Monetary Fund for granting a credit of over R1 000 million this week to the South African Government.

The 50-nation Africa Group is also to present a new plan of action to have South Africa isolated both politically and economically.

A spokesman for the African states said yesterday the meeting had been called to mark "the international year of mobilisation for sanctions against South Africa."

The General Assembly voted at its 36th session last year to devote 1982 to sanctions But African delegates here admit privately this campaign has been a failure

"What really angers us is that the IMF, a UN agency, should make this loan in a year when we are supposed to be tightening the noose." said a black ambassador.

Repeated efforts to push through resolutions imposing sanctions failed last year when the Western nations led by the United States, opposed them

Only the Security Council can sanction punitive action against a UN member state and last year three permanent members of the council — the United States, Britain and France — vetoed moves to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Although African envoys conceded yesterday the Western Nations would not change their attitude to sanctions this time, the Africa bloc is now changing its strategy to "embarrass" countries openly trading with South Africa.

"We want to show the world who South Africa's friends and supporters are," said an ambassador from a country neighbouring South Africa

In a speech opposing sanctions last year, the British Government pointed out that if comprehensive, mandatory sanctions were imposed against South Africa, the economies of neighbouring black states would be seriously harmed

Today's meeting marks the start of two weeks' debate on South African-related issues Next week the Assembly will consider the policy of apartheid and the following week is being devoted to Namibia.

FOCUS ON AFRICA

Millions wasted programmes fail,

S-Express 14/11/82

ROME — A series of costly blunders by United Nations agencies in their aid programmes to developing countries has been revealed in new reports issued in Rome

The two reports by the UN's external auditor at the Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) paint a picture of delays, soaring budgets and competing administrators frequently unaware of each other's activities

One report deals with the FAO's regular programme for the financial period 1980 to 1981, the other with that of its sister organisation the UN Development Programme (UNDP)

Some projects approved by FAO Director-General Mr Edouard Saouma showed few tangible results after years of effort and thousands of rands, the reports say

In one unnamed African country the FAO had to spend an extra $200 000 (R229 8885, to complete a project which took two years instead of the planned six months

The aim was to help the country develop a food plan

Anti-apartheid leaders get their pay-off — in SA gold

S. Express 14/11/82

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

NEW YORK — A campaign billed as 'a renewed and vigorous' attempt to mobilise comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa has turned out to be nothing less than a total admission of defeat by the African bloc of the United Nations.

At a special meeting of the General Assembly to mark the so-called International Year of Mobilisation for Sanctions against South Africa, speaker after speaker admitted that the UN had failed dismally in its attempt to punish South Africa by way of sanctions for its practice of apartheid.

To lessen the blow, however, the UN presented special gold medals to a number of people who had rendered "outstanding services" to the international community in their "on-going and valiant struggle against apartheid"

The irony of the gold medals, however, was the fact that they contained about 76% gold mined in South Africa —, which once again was in direct conflict with the very purpose of the special meeting — held to try once more to convince the international community to impose sanctions against South Africa.

The seven recipients of the special award included some of South Africa's staunchest enemies, such as the late president of Algeria, Mr Houari Boumedienne, the late Dr Martin Luther King Jun; Archbishop Trevor Huddlestone; Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council where South Africa frequently holds centre stage as an "international threat to world peace and security", Mr Abraham Ordia, president of the Council on Sport in Africa, Mr Jan Nico Scholten, a Dutch MP and Jeanne Martin Cisse, Guinea's Minister of Social Affairs

The award to Dr King was received by his daughter, Bernice, and Mr Boumedienne's award was received by Mr Mohammed Sabnoun.

The five living recipients of the medal each delivered an impassioned plea to the international community to implement comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, but at the same time admitted that repeated attempts by the international body to do so had been a 'dismal' failure

Archbishop Huddlestone blamed the profit motive, saying that the continued high profits yielded by investments in the South African economy were more important to international businessmen and financiers than bringing down South Africa's apartheid regime.

All the speakers agreed about the prime cause of the international organisation's inability to reach a consensus on the implementation of sanctions against South Africa

They blamed Britain and the United States for continually vetoing any attempt to impose sanctions.

Archbishop Huddlestone said: "Every time I hear the representative of a country saying (in the General Assembly), 'Much as my country dislikes apartheid ...' I know that this signal's yet another rally to South Africa's cause and yet another impending veto of an attempt to impose sanctions against South Africa"

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GENERAL NEWS

Africa bloc in drive to cut SA oil supplies

Star 16/11/82

220

By Don Knowler
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A far-reaching plan to cut off South Africa's oil supplies was tabled before the United Nations General Assembly yesterday.

The plan was contained in a draft resolution which also called on the UN's Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to convene a conference of oil-exporting nations to a determine how an oil embargo against South Africa already in force could be tightened.

Although the motion is certain to be vetoed if it comes before the Security Council, African diplomats said the object of the latest drive for a comprehensive oil embargo was to "pinpoint and embarrass" countries still selling crude oil to South Africa.

Only the Security Council can endorse punitive action against a member UN state but African delegates noted that the General Assembly would be within its powers to give the go-ahead for the conference and to commission a report on where and how South Africa gets its oil, as is also proposed.

A leading ambassador from a black African country said: "This way we will have on the record all those nations, and all their oil corporations, who are in league with the racists."

The United States, Britain and France have consistently opposed sanctions against South Africa and have vetoed such moves in the Security Council.

During the assembly debate on apartheid yesterday, Australia described the South African government as "perhaps the most amoral in the world," and said the potential for bloodshed in South Africa was frightening, reports Reuter.

Mr Douglas Everingham, the Australian representative, said South Africa contained the seeds of its own destruction, and added: "The great fear of the Australian Government is that, in that destruction, more than just the people of South Africa will suffer.

"The potential for bloodshed and strife both within South Africa and between South Africa and its neighbours is frightening."

Mr Everingham said a racially integrated South Africa had the potential to become an economic power-house for developing the whole African continent.

But he said South Africa would be readmitted to the international community only when deep and abiding changes took place.

Black States concede trade is growing

Bid to isolate SA has failed

28 Sept 1982

By Donald Knowler, the Star Bureau

New York

Black African states have conceded privately that the most concerted campaign to isolate South Africa has been a failure.

The United Nations General Assembly voted last year to make 1982 an international year to mobilise sanctions against South Africa.

A top-level conference on sanctions was held in Paris, but as the year's end approaches African delegates at the UN admit South Africa's trading position is very much the same as it was last year. In fact, they say trade with Western nations may have even increased.

Changing strategy, the Africa bloc has now asked the Assembly to approve a motion which would authorise the UN Anti-Apartheid Committee to commission and report on how and where South Africa gets its crude oil.

The draft motion, which is certain to be approved also calls for a conference next year of oil-exporting and oil-transporting nations which are at present honouring a UN embargo on oil supplies to South Africa.

Multinationals

The idea is to identify countries which have severed links with South Africa and, by a process of elimination, "spotlight and embarrass the others," a delegate said.

But Western diplomatic sources at the UN remain sceptical such a plan can work.

Countries like the United States, Britain and France have already acknowledged their multinational oil corporations have subsidiaries in South Africa and, generally, have opposed economic sanctions against South Africa, although they adhere to arms embargoes.

And it is also pointed out here that other sources of supply to South Africa will be difficult to trace because it is believed South Africa in the past has bought large quantities of oil on the international "spot market."

This means the country has bought oil already in transport without the nation where it came from having control over its final destination.

10 resolutions

The 37th assembly is considering 10 draft resolutions relating to sanctions against South Africa, compared with 16 last year.

But this did not indicate that the steam was going out of the sanctions campaign, said a senior diplomat from a "frontline" state. Some of the resolutions are omnibus motions covering a range of subjects which formed individual motions last year.

One resolution asks member states to refrain from making loans to South Africa.

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CAPE TIMES
Saturday, November 27, 1982 280

SA steel boycott bid fails

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Steelworkers' Union's bid to boycott South African steel imports to Britain failed completely yesterday, as 10 000 tons of steel from Port Elizabeth was offloaded at Humberside.

Pickets stood helplessly outside Immingham Docks as dockers unloaded the cargo of steel sections from the freighter Good Warrior.

A second ship carrying steel from Japan was due to dock last night.

The steelworkers are angry with the government for allowing the importation of foreign steel, cheaper than the British product, without imposing a levy.

Outside the dock gates union organizer Mr Ted Hardcastle maintained that their action was not a complete failure because the publicity would attract attention to the steel industry's plight.

"Even if we were to stop the steel being unloaded at Immingham, it's a very easy thing for shipowners and freighters to move ships to other ports and we would have been in the position of trying to stop it not at Immingham but wherever it was diverted to."

The picket had realized the hopelessness of trying to stop the lorries leaving port.

"I may be six foot two but lorries and I don't mix," Mr Hardcastle said.

"Our industry has got to be given the same protection as our EEC partners have, and as the Japanese and the South Africans have."

Steelworkers leader Mr Bill Sirs, however, is adamant that the issue will be taken further.

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Stoffel Botha clarifies beach speech

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, has clarified remarks he made in a speech in Durban last week about beaches being for the use of everyone.

Mr Botha said yesterday that what he had wanted to point out in his speech to the Natal Municipal Association congress was that all beaches were owned by the State President and therefore were for the use of everyone in the State.

'I did not mean that the beaches should be multiracial but that ways should be sought of putting the beaches to use so that everyone can benefit from them — but in such a way that one group is not swamped by another, thus causing friction.'

Regarding the question of multiracial beaches, Mr Botha said he would be making an announcement within the next week or two, and did not want to comment on the matter at this stage.

Bid to go ahead with SA sanctions

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE — West European members of Parliament, backed by Nigeria, Mozambique and the United Nations special committee against apartheid agreed this weekend to press their governments to impose unilateral sanctions against South Africa.

They decided governments should not wait for mandatory UN sanctions.

SANCTIONS

There's more than one way of hitting ANC bases

Dec. 1982

TWO experts consider the pros and cons of sanctions against Lesotho. The Argus Africa News Service reports.

JOHANNESBURG — If South Africa had applied economic sanctions against Lesotho, it could have forced the Maseru government to eliminate the alleged ANC bases.

This is the view of Professor Gavin Maasdorp, of Natal University's economic research unit, who is regarded as an expert on Southern African economic relations.

He says the sanctions could have included.

● Stopping the flow of goods into Lesotho — 95 percent of Lesotho's imports come from South Africa

● Cutting off electricity and oil — all of Lesotho's power and fuel comes from South Africa.

● Refusing to remit the earnings of Lesotho migrants on South Africa mines — these remittances account for about 40 percent of Lesotho's gross national product.

● Refusing to market Lesotho's wool and mohair — the country's prime export goods

SELECTIVE

The sanctions could have been applied selectively For instance, professor Massdorp believes that had they been tried, Pretoria would not have cut off Lesotho's food initially out of humanitarian considerations

Sanctions would have "fairly quickly" made Lesotho implement the kind of crackdown on the ANC that Swaziland was now carrying out (Swaziland has been detaining ANC members, confiscating weapons and charging some with illegal possession of firearms).

Asked why Pretoria had not used sanctions against Lesotho, Professor Maasdorp said. "They (sanctions) would have been a more drawn-out option and would have required the co-ordination of several Government departments But they would have avoided the loss of lives

VISIBLE DETERRENT

"Possibly Pretoria chose the military option because it was a faster method and a more visible deterrent to South Africa's other neighbours.

"I think South Africa would hesitate to resort to sanctions as it has often fought hard against their being applied to itself"

Professor John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, pointed out that sanctions would have given the ANC members the chance to slip away.

"It's quite possible that Pretoria did not merely want the alleged ANC bases closed down, but in fact wanted to remove the ANC members without allowing them to go elsewhere," he said.

MAIN CONCERN

"Selective sanctions such as cutting off power supplies for a week might have succeeded in forcing the closure of the alleged bases. But I don't think it would have satisfied what I believe was South Africa's main concern, which was to eliminate quickly the ANC members in Lesotho."

Both professors emphasised they were not in favour of economic blockades or military attacks, but preferred diplomatic negotiations.

Professor Barratt said negotiations could be reinforced by economic measures that would include incentives

LAST RESORT

"One has to offer the other country incentives With Lesotho this could have meant speeding up the Highlands water project or increased agricultural aid And one could use the threat of sanctions alongside the incentives," he said

"Military attack should be the last resort."

Professor Maasdorp said it was likely that Pretoria had been using the Kangwane-Ingwavuma land deal as an anti-ANC lever on Swaziland in the same way that sanctions could have been used against Lesotho.

Lesotho's only counter to wider-ranging sanctions would be an airlift along the lines of that in Berlin in 1948-49.

DOUBTFUL

"Were sanctions to be imposed, Lesotho would win international sympathy, but whether it would get the aircraft and support for a Berlin-style airlift is doubtful," said Professor Maasdorp.

"One should remember that one cannot solve the problem by playing with levers — economic or military," said Professor Barratt.

"The basic cause of South Africa's problem is that its system is not acceptable to the majority of people. If one uses the levers, one may get rid of the symptoms, but not of the problem — for the ANC will crop up somewhere else."

(280) D. Dispatch
24/12/82

Governor briefed on disinvestment

NEW YORK — The Governor of Massachusetts, Mr Edward King, ended a private meeting with a former South African editor, Mr Donald Woods, still doubtful whether to sign a bill withdrawing state funds from companies that do business with South Africa

The Governor can veto the bill but can only do so up to December 30 Otherwise it will become law with or without his signature

At stake is about R115 million in pension funds If the bill goes through, a major boost will be given to the disinvestment campaign against South Africa Mr King's attempt to amend the bill to exempt the sale of about R43 million worth of bonds until they recover from their currently depressed values was rejected by the Massachusetts legislature when it passed the bill earlier this month

A spokesman for the legislature's black caucus, who accompanied Mr Woods to the meeting with the Governor, has complained about Mr King's attitude

Mr King said he was happy to listen to Mr Woods but remained concerned that pension portfolios could lose money through disinvesting

A black caucus official said Mr King listened attentively to Mr Woods for about 15 minutes, but asked him no questions — DDC

SANCTIONS

1983

JANUARY — JULY

CALYPSO TEAM DEFEND SA TOUR

ARGUS 12/11/83 280

BRIDGETOWN.— A Caribbean cricket tour of South Africa now seems to be a fait accompli.

Visitors 'will give SA grey hairs'

JOHANNESBURG — Colin Croft, Sylvester Clarke and Wayne Daniel were three of the fastest bowlers in the world and South Africa would not be able to match the West Indians in this department of the game, batsman Alvin Kallicharran said today

Kallicharran, the former West Indian captain who is now playing Currie Cup cricket for Transvaal, said the reported touring side would stretch the Springboks to their limit

"I'm not sure who will be in the side, but if the names we read about are true, the Springboks are going to have a hard time.

"We, and each of us, loathe apartheid as vehemently as, if not more than, the loudest and strongest other opponents of that inhuman practice. But we do not subscribe to the view that by playing in South Africa we will make the situation any worse for coloureds and blacks there.

Signed

"In fact, our visit at the cost of the South African authorities may well prove to create in the minds of the said South Africans the realisation that people ethnically like themselves are of great importance in the scheme of things cricket-wise and create in their minds beliefs in their own potentialities."

The letter was signed by Padmore, who is manager of the tour, on behalf of himself and fellow-Barbadian bowlers Sylvester Clarke and Ezra Moseley, as well as batsmen Collis King, Al-

(Turn to Page 3, col 4)

Major news

Six cricketers from Barbados have outlined their reasons for making the controversial "Operation Calypso" trip throughout the Caribbean Islands.

The tour was the major news item on all television and radio bulletins

A letter to the Barbados Cricket Association in Bridgetown from Albert Padmore — on behalf of the six Barbadian tour members — came amid a day of intense speculation that the tour, reported in the international Press last week and then abandoned, was back on.

The letter from Padmore, a former West Indies test off-spinner, was delivered by hand [illegible] to the association's secretary, Mr Ben Hoyos

Regret

The letter expressed the players' regret at having to inform the association "that after very careful and deep consideration we have realised that our respective economic positions and outstanding liabilities render it impracticable for any of us, from the standpoint not only of ourselves personally but of our families, to refuse the renewed offer to us to participate for a period of six weeks in a cricket tour of South Africa

The season has just begun in the West Indies and the players will be well rested. It will only take a couple of days for them to become match fit

"The players are all still active in representative cricket and none of them is over the hill."

Kallicharran said that Croft, Daniel and Clarke would "give the Springboks grey hairs"

"None of your bowlers are as fast as them — not Robert Hanley Vincent van der Bijl, Garth le Roux or Stephen Jefferies

BATSMEN

"The team has also got some top batsmen Many of the players turned out in test cricket for the West Indies a season or two ago It will be one of the highlights of my career if I can play with my old teammates against the Springboks.

"I have always kept the thought in the back of my mind that the West Indies would one day tour South Africa Now it has become a reality If the tour does take place I'll be overjoyed

"I haven't seen some of the players for two years now They were my teammates in the West Indies and I can't wait for the tour to start." — Sapa

Sapa Reuter reports that news of the tour, kept secret by South African and West Indian officials and players for several weeks, was splashed in all the major West Indian newspapers yesterday.

A1685 12/11/83 (280)

Calypso cricket tour to SA

(Contd from Page 1)

vin Greenidge and Emmerson Trotman.

The Barbadians were reported today to have left their island bases for Miami on the first stage of the trip to South Africa, where it was believed they would join other West Indian cricketers

Some of the players refused comment or denied that they were bound for South Africa, but three of them made direct references to South Africa

"I see going to South Africa as just another job Cricket is my life," one was reported as saying.

Another commented as he boarded the flight to Miami "I feel just like I was going to play professional cricket in England and I am looking forward to the tour doing very well against South Africa, because I believe we are very strong"

The third commented with a smile "I hope to set the grounds ablaze with some sixes"

The Caribbean News Agency said that others who had left their island homes were Guyanese fast bowler Colin Croft, Jamaicans Everton Mattis and Richard Austin and Leeward Islands cricket vice-captain Derick Parry.

Australia

The agency said they would be joining four other players, Barbadian bowler Hartley Alleyne, West Indies test opener Desmond Haynes, test paceman Malcolm Marshall and wicketkeeper David Murray

Those four were said to be already on their way to South Africa from Australia, where they had been playing

It also reported having seen a contract drawn up by the South African Cricket Union which stipulated that none of the players was permitted to give interviews to the media before or during the tour without the express consent of the union

Exciting

Mr Clark, a top Barbados player and prominent cricket administrator, told The Argus New York Bureau in a telephone interview: "It could be the most exciting cricket event of the decade, not merely for the quality of the cricket we are all expecting, but because it will help to bring together in common harmony cricketers from two countries that politically are poles apart, but who are nonetheless linked by the bond of friendship that the game of cricket provides"

He said the secrecy with which the tour had been organised had astounded his countrymen

"Even those of us with some knowledge of the game here were astonished by the turn of events," he said

The team was regarded as being almost the best available

Mr Clark rated it as "near as dammit our full representative side"

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Perfect co-ordination and a smooth and comfortable action makes Malcolm Marshall a joy to watch — if you are not the batsmen at the receiving end He is able to generate great pace and after the elegant Michael Holding is potentially the fastest West Indies bowler

Marshall took a phenomenal 134 wickets in the 1982 English season The next-best performance was 90 by Leicestershire spinner Nick Cook

It is a pity that South African spectators will be denied the sight of Holding in full flight and possible amusement at observing Vincent van der Bijl's reaction to the world's two tallest first class cricketers Joel Garner at 205cm (six foot nine inches) and the new boy Franklyn Stephenson at 208cm (six foot ten)

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Trophy.

Other reports said that two other Barbadians Franklyn Stephenson and Wayne Daniel are likely to join the touring party Croft left Kingston for Miami at the weekend and Lawrence Rowe who has been selected to lead his country - national side along with team mates Austin and Mattis left on Tuesday

Rowe is reported to have been offered R150 000 plus captain expenses for the tour

The announcement of his participation comes a week after West Indies Cricket Board ... Sir ... should be banned ... in South Africa ... other ... involvement

One Jamaican cricket correspondent said he found it difficult to believe that Wesley Hall, Deryck Murray, Clive Lloyd and Bernard Julien had ... [illegible]

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... [illegible] were badly shaken ... the Springbok ...

A well known cricket figure said "It is obviously a coup for South Africa and they may even get their money's worth this time This team will provide stiff opposition for the Springboks"

Peter Lush marketing manager and press spokesman for the Test and County Cricket Board said it may have to reconsider its attitude to contact with South Africa if reports of a rebel triangular West Indies Springbok England series prove accurate

Mr Lush warned that the three-year ban of Graham Gooch and the other England rebels could be extended

The TCCB declined to comment on a request from the Anti-Apartheid Movement that the West Indies, fourth South African tour should be banned from playing in England in future and the ex-England players should be debarred from visiting South Africa

It is ... Test ... South ... Board ... Lord's ... Mr ... to ... individual ... South African sportsmen from playing in any event in Britain

● Nine West Indies rebels were stranded in Madrid last night after flying there from Miami to avoid publicity in London

The players are reported to include the tour assistant manager Gregory Armstrong Clarke King Stephenson Greenidge and Dereck Parry

They found the Madrid Johannesburg flight fully booked and by late last night attempts to get on it had not succeeded

Too late for classification

LOST

BASE of antique mahogany wine drop-leaf or trivet between La Motte Helshoogte Stellenbosch and St James Newlands offered Tel 62-1... 2193 or BE 8547

WHITE male kitten 2 weeks black mark between ears Vicinity Wilkinson Faure and Freedom Street Gardens Tel 22 320 Newlands

Seafront road plan delay

...Reporter

Lloyd condemning the "black pirates" and South African Cricket Union contracts as "an affront to the black man throughout the world'. Mattis agreed to speak

He said "Cricket is my living I have four children to support The money is too tempting to turn down'

"I am not giving the exact figure but it is more than I could earn in many years playing in the West Indies

"The West Indies Cricket Board told me before I left that I would not be allowed to play there again'

In Georgetown, the capital of Guyana Lloyd said that by accepting South African money, the rebel players had gone into the enemy camp

Sobers

He said they had turned against the fight against apartheid in a sport at a time when "we thought we had a firm grip and things were beginning to change'

Lloyd said "The Australians refused to go, the New Zealanders refused to go and I thought our chaps would have given more thought to the idea

Essery has 48 hours to lodge an appeal against the sentence with the army confirming authority.

He will be held temporarily at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Earlier in the day Essery expressed in court his abhorrence of violence which had crystallized while he was serving eight months at Ondangwa in the northern SWA/Namibian operational area — Sapa

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HIRTS — Drip dry
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ORTS

From page 1

on the English County circuit.

Perfect co-ordination and a smooth and comfortable action makes Malcolm Marshall a joy to watch — if you are not the batsmen at the receiving end. He is able to generate great pace and, after the elegant Michael Holding is potentially the fastest West Indies bowler.

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From page 1

Australia the youngest player got R17 000 and the senior players much more. "That was not bad for a tour of three months."

Reports from Barbados and Jamaica said that the team had gathered in Miami to travel to Johannesburg. They said that Sir Garfield Sobers, the former West Indies skipper who now lives in Australia, will manage the team.

Other Barbadians who left Bridgetown yesterday were Clarke Alvin Greenidge, Collis King, Ezra Moseley and Emmerson Trotman.

Other reports said that two other Barbadians, Franklyn Stephenson and Wayne Daniel are likely to join the touring party. Croft left Kingston for Miami at the weekend and Lawrence Rowe who has been selected to lead his country's national side along with team-mates Austin and Mattis left on Tuesday.

Rowe is reported to have been offered R150 000 plus captain's expenses for the tour.

The announcement of his participation comes a week after West Indies Cricket Board chairman Alan Rae said that he should be praised publicly for rejecting the SA offer after he had denied involvement.

One Jamaican cricket correspondent said he found it difficult to believe that wicketkeeper David Murray, once a black power supporter, had accepted.

At Lords in London Jack Bailey, secretary of the International Cricket Conference (ICC) was in meetings and not available for comment.

But cricket officials admitted they were "badly shaken by the scale of the SA coup.

A well-known cricket figure said: "It is obvious ly a coup for South Africa and they may even get their money's worth this time. This team will provide stiff opposition for the Springboks."

Peter Lush, marketing manager and press spokesman for the Test and County Cricket Board said it may have to reconsider its attitude to contact with South Africa if reports of a rebel triangular West Indies Springbok England series prove accurate.

Mr Lush warned that the three-year test bans on Graham Gooch and the other English rebels could be extended.

The TCCB declined to comment on a request from the Anti-Apartheid Movement that the West Indians touring South Africa should be banned from playing in England in future and that all English players should be banned from visiting SA.

In an interview with the Daily Telegraph of London, British Minister of Sport Neil MacFarlane said there would be no attempt to ban individual South African sportsmen from playing in any event in Britain.

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BASE of antique mahogany wardrobe fell off truck between La Motte Hellshoogte Strandfontein and St James. Reward offered. Tel 02212 2192 or 88 8548.

WHITE male kitten 12 weeks black mark between ears vicinity Wilkinson Faure and Rheede Streets Gardens. Te 22 320. Reward.

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Tour a 'fight against racism'

280

Cape Times 13/1/83

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The first two West Indian cricket "pirates', Everton Mattis and Richard Austin, passed through here on their way to South Africa yesterday and said they were in the forefront of the fight against apartheid in sport.

Jamaican veteran test batsman Mattis, 35, shrugged off the automatic life ban which will be imposed the moment he sets foot in South Africa.

"I am not supporting the apartheid regime, I don't agree with it,' said the 1,9-metre tall Mattis. "But I make my living from cricket and that's what I am doing.'

He nodded in vigorous agreement as lean, lightly bearded 38-year-old Aus-

● Tour likely to start at Newlands, back page

tin, also a batsman, said that by going to South Africa they were making a direct attack on apartheid in sport.

Both players said they had been strictly forbidden by contract to comment on the rest of the party or its movements and reports that they were being paid about R130 000 for a two-tour agreement

Asked to comment on a statement by the West Indian test captain Clive Lloyd condemning the "black pirates" and South African Cricket Union contracts as "an affront to the black man throughout the world", Mattis agreed to speak.

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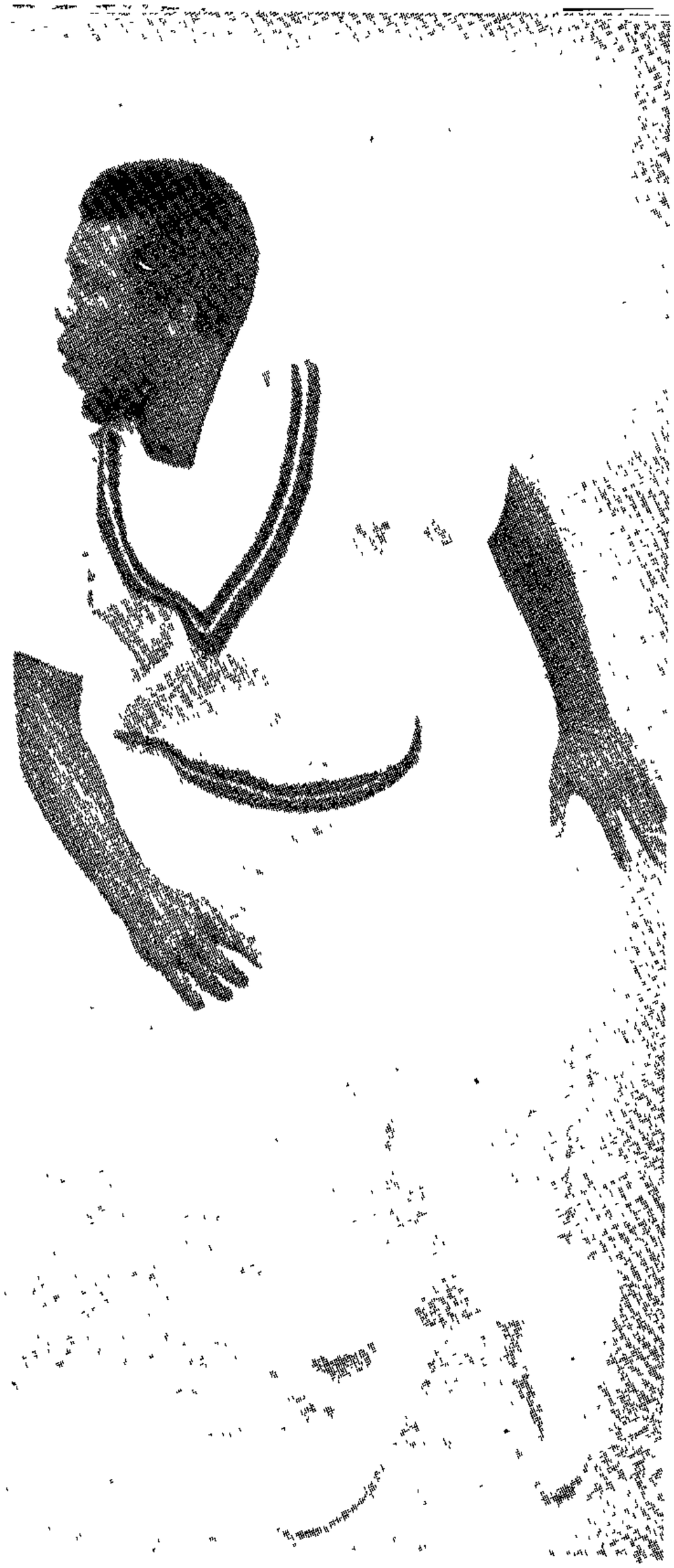
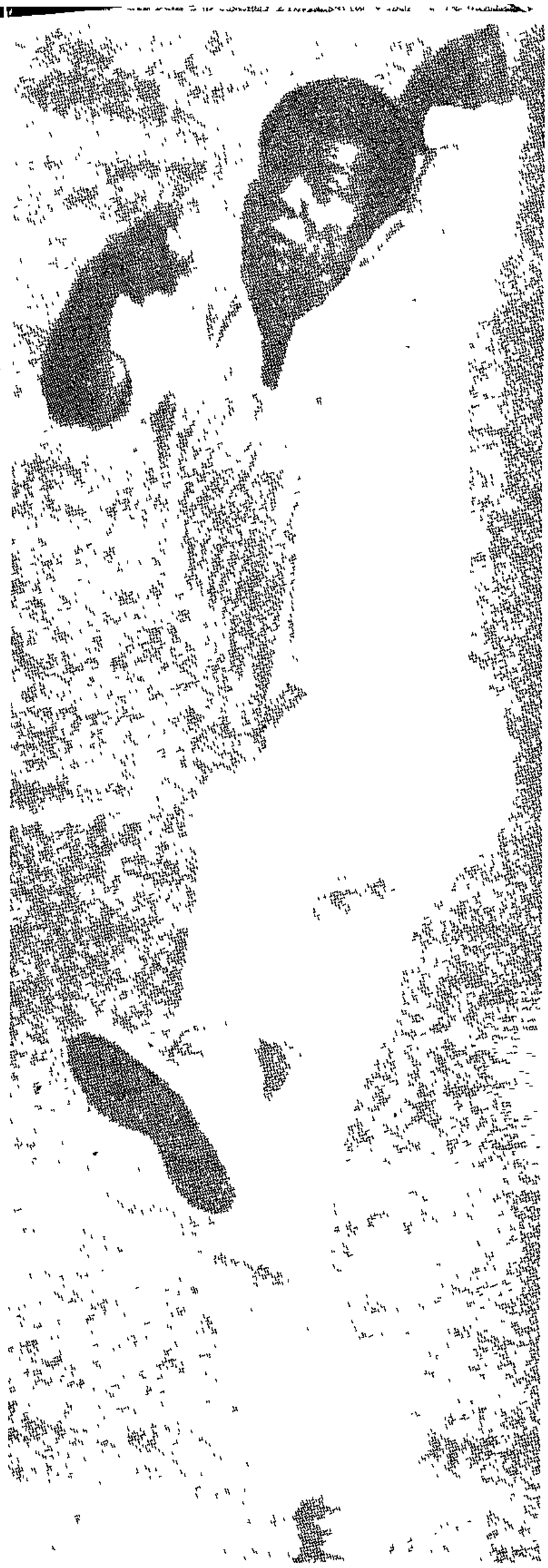


Malcolm Marshall . . . took 134 wickets in county cricket last year.



Wayne Daniel ... as fast as anyone around when he gets everything together, says Gary Sobers.



Colin Croft ... a batsman hater who is reluctant to even speak to his opponents.



oads families who were left homeless yesterday when School and a creche at the start of the new school term uli, sheltering under a blanket, prepares to feed three- while his brother, Kwandiwe, 3, dozes

Picture Ivor Markman

week after West Indies Cricket Board chairman Alan Rae said that he should be praised publicly for rejecting the SA offer after he had denied involvement

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Azapo warns of boycotts

Staff Reporter

ANGRY black leaders yesterday described the West Indies cricket tour of South Africa as a "prostitution' and a "shameful deceitful and supreme affront to the majority of South Africans'

The Azanian Peoples Organization (Azapo), said "The rebel tour is a supreme affront to the overwhelming majority of blacks in this country who are subjected to the worst system of exploitation and oppression"

Azapo, along with the Azanian Students' Organization (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) was in the forefront of opposition which led to the SAB soccer tour being aborted last year

Black boycott

Azapo warned that any public sponsors which emerged for the tour would face a black boycott of their products and bluntly told the West Indian cricketers they were enemies of the people of South Africa

"They are helping to sustain and maintain a system which strips millions of blacks of their citizenship, uproots settled black communities and subjects them to the degradation of influx control," Azapo said

The organization appealed to "progressive forces both within and without the country to join in the campaign to isolate South Africa"

The chairman of the South African Cricket Board, Mr Hassan Howa, cited a letter from team



Mr Hassan Howa

manager, Albert Padmore and six other players to the Barbados Cricket Association which said their decision to take part was based on their "respective economic positions and outstanding liabilities"

Mr Howa said this summed up the attitude of the team, which he described as "prostitution

"It's incredible — blacks here are shoved into reserves and left out of any meaningful political dispensation while they (the SACU) bring in blacks to play sport — that's not cricket, that's politics"

The South African Council on Sport (Sacos) slammed the tour as being "both deceitful and shameful'

The organization also asked from where the SACU was getting money to pay the cricketers, as the union had recently appealed for funding to pay members of the Sri Lankan rebel touring side

Sacos suggested to SACU and "other collaborators' that it rather spend its funds on black housing, especially for squatters living in Crossroads

5 soldiers to be buried together

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Five of the eight soldiers who died in a landmine explosion on the SWA/Namibian border last week are to be buried together tomorrow morning in the Security

It will be attended by the Free State Defence Force commander, Brigadier W.C Meyer, while 1 Parachute Battalion from Bloemfontein will form the guard of honour

Rifleman A Aboud, 22, of Virginia, will also be

ont road plan delay

Reporter

on the con-
ed-widening
the seafront

dents who would be adversely affected by the scheme is a councillor and member of the committee. Vice-Admiral

He added that one of the most popular amenities at St James, the roadside park, would be reduced to a strip of

discovers a under
the red ant scien
over the world
6.00 **Nuus**
6 14 **Atkv-Jeugdrama** translated Spanish the Langenhoven ill in bed and by e en friends visit i ducer Aida Young
6 37 **Uit en Tuis** A ma whole family
7.20. **Sterretjie** The co that surrounds Ju den' Producer Jo
8 00 **News**
8.28 **Weather**
8 40 **The Loneliness of** Colin Smith's ex tance running me of Borstal where bing a bakery. young man, and race between Bo school, he comes troy the pompous motives behind S
10 13 **Portfolio** An arts sented by Roger
10.42 **News**
10.57. **Epilogue.** The Rc

6.30: **Umthungi Nesit sela** The story who loves clothe lor in town who Eileen Thorns. P **Ezabasha Jike**
7.00 **Izindaba/lindaba**
7.10 **Jikelele (Magazir Isikhumulo Sezi** This programme at Heathrow Air
9.00: **Iindaba/Izindaba**
9.25: **Iphunga Elimnan**

Last ni

TV1

SPORTS VISION featur a sport out of the usu run of things last night powerboat racing

I find this progra offers an intellige spread of sporting cov age, dealing with gam which most viewers he participated in or c readily identify with, occasionally offeri something, for examp the much maligned sh jumping programm which appeals to t sporting specialists

WKRP, Wednes night's usual come standby, was somethin a let-down last night.

The story, revolv around Herb's drink habits, was shallow this particular episo would really h bombed without the w cracks of Bailey and inimitable Mr Carlson

NEIL VEI

Girl falls fi

Staff Reporter

A 17-YEAR-OLD M

SA trade under scrutiny

Mail Correspondent

MELBOURNE. — The Department of Forign Affairs in Canberra has set up a working group to consider drafting a code of conduct for Australian trade relations with South Africa.

The move follows a call by the Australian Council of Churches earlier this week for trade between the two countries to cease because of Australia's abhorrence of apartheid.

There is speculation that other government departments could be asked to join in formulating the code of ethics for Australian firms trading with South Africa to follow.

A letter from the ACC to the government pointed out trade between the countries was growing, not diminishing, as the ACC would expect of a government committed to ending apartheid.

Australia recorded a total trade volume of R236-million with South Africa last year compared with only R124-million in 1977-78.

True one

Dream come true

15 W Indies cricketers arrive

Cape Times 14/1/83 280



Eddie Barlow

The first big test — Boks

Staff Reporter

TWO of South Africa's cricketing greats, Eddie Barlow and Peter Pollock, agreed yesterday that cricket fans were in for the spectacle of their lives when the rebel West Indian team took to the field.

Barlow, the Springbok allrounder who transformed South African cricket in the 1960s, and Pollock, who with Mike Procter formed the most devastating fast bowling pair in world cricket in the late 60s, have both played against West Indian sides.

For Barlow, the tour is the impossible dream come true.

"This is the first real test of South African cricket for 13, 14 years."

But Barlow made it clear he is not in favour of cheque-book tours.

"One must not believe that because the West Indians are coming here, our problems are solved. Discriminatory laws are the cause. The quicker these are lifted the better."

Pollock was ecstatic: "This tour is the best thing that has happened — I don't mind the costs involved — any guy who has played for the West Indies in a test match is good enough."

phone calls between South Africa and the West Indies culminated yesterday when 15 Caribbean-based cricketers defied the world by arriving in Johannesburg at the start of a 12-match tour.

It was, said South African Cricket Union president Joe Pamensky, a "truly momentous day" in this country's cricket history. "I didn't think I'd ever see the day when a West Indies team set foot in South Africa."

The players' liaison man, former Barbados fast bowler Gregory Armstrong, 32, was not a new face to the group of SACU officials who met the team

He paid a secret visit to Johannesburg a few weeks ago, as a guest of SACU executive member Dr Ali Bacher, to finalize details on the most sensational cricket tour in the history of the game.

Local officials agreed that this test-strength team will provide the most severe test the Springboks have faced in many years.

Transvaal-based former West Indies captain Alvin Kallicharran was bubbling with joy as he greeted his countrymen last night. "This is something I only dreamed of," he said.

Kallicharran will play for Transvaal this weekend before joining the touring team as a key batsman next week.

There was a crowd of several hundred at Jan Smuts Airport last night to welcome 13 of the players on their way in from New York.

Many gaped at the size of giant fast bowlers Colin Croft, Franklyn Stephenson and Sylvester Clarke

Three lone black demonstrators, with messages of protest pinned to their chests, stood in silence in the airport concourse. The players did not see them as press photographers and television cameramen formed a heaving cordon around the team

See page 23 for a handy tour itinerary to snip out, as well as a full assessment, by Brian Crowley, of the West Indian cricket side and the team's test averages. Back page: New ban threat to Graham Gooch and John Emburey.

Applauded

To add confusion to the players' travelling plan, organizers had put out a story that some of the West Indians were stranded in Madrid. It emerged yesterday that none of them had even set foot in Spain.

Earlier, Jamaicans Richard Austin and Everton Mattis had arrived in Johannesburg from London and were applauded when they left the customs area at Jan Smuts Airport.

"Gregory even attended a Currie Cup match at the Wanderers stadium, but we obviously had to keep his visit a secret," said Dr Bacher

The former Springbok captain had been negotiating by telephone with Armstrong for some months — most of the time by a system of coded messages they had contrived.

"If anyone knew there was a tour on the go, it could only have been the international telephone exchange," said Dr Bacher.

Four more West Indies test men currently playing in Australia are expected to strengthen the team at the weekend — wicketkeeper David Murray, opening batsman Desmond Haynes, fiery paceman Malcolm Marshall and all-rounder Hartley Alleyne

By next week the expected 19-man team will include a number of current test players, as well as the West Indies' most promising young allrounder, the 23-year-old Stephenson, signed by Gloucestershire to replace Springbok ace Mike Procter.

'A little jittery'

The team's captain, Jamaican test batsman Lawrence Rowe, 34, said his side was "obviously a little jittery" about arriving in South Africa.

"We hope you will treat us and love us in the manner we would like," he told a packed press conference "We are professionals and we are here to do a job of work We are extremely tired but very happy to be here."

● The West Indies Cricket Board of Control (WICBC) yesterday announced the banning of the rebel cricketers, Sapa-Reuter reports from Kingston Jamaica

SA 'bribing' players, says Ramphal

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said South Africa's need to spend fortunes on pirate sports tours proved the potency of the Gleneagles Agreement

"It is the success of Gleneagles that has led to the situation in which the South Africans are in effect bribing players to resort to mercenary cricket," Sir Shridath told BBC radio.

"No self-respecting cricketer would go to South Africa to play representative cricket. No national team would go to South Africa.

"That individuals only do so under the heaviest kinds of financial inducements is itself an indication of the degree to which the general campaign against apartheid at the sporting level through Gleneagles has succeeded."

He said the spirit of Gleneagles had been respected "many hundreds more times than it has been flouted".

There had been occasional lapses but Commonwealth governments had by and large been faithful to it.

"The truth is South Africa is finding it necessary to resort to these phenomenal payments which is an indication Gleneagles is working and hurting."

Sir Shridath said that sportsmen from black and white Commonwealth countries had discredited their countries by accepting South Africa's rands and the finger of blame could not be pointed at white countries only.

The tour received massive coverage in the British press yesterday, most of it hostile.

On its front page the Guardian described the tour as a propaganda coup over the opponents of apartheid but on an inside page said the expensive operation would prove counter-productive in the long term.

The Surrey manager, Mickey Stewart, said he was disappointed their West Indian star, Sylvester Clarke, had accepted the money — but it would not damage his career with the county.

A spokesman at Lords declined to comment on veiled threats of further banning action against English players who might join in any triangular series in South Africa — but the atmosphere at cricket's headquarters was one of unprecedented hostility to the South African Cricket Union.

Sanroc chairman Sam Ramsamy yesterday said in a TV interview that there was no doubt that South Africa was putting money into the tour — and had done so for previous tours.

"Whatever conduit they are using will eventually be exposed — but we have no doubt Pretoria money is behind this in the same way that Pretoria politics are pulling the strings.'

He said they had received information from a leading figure in English soccer, who was involved in the attempts to get soccer tours of the Republic. He would soon make a public statement to "confirm and prove" government money was used surreptitiously to help finance rebel tours.

The Jamaica Mission at the United Nations claims it has a message from fast bowler Malcolm Marshall, the key player named for the tour, saying he has decided to return home.

THE ECONOMIC SCREW

NEW YORK -- In two years the campaign to end American investment in South Africa has achieved several major victories, involving hundreds of millions of rands

In the 70s the campaign was centred on university campuses where its success was limited and its student support was vocal but small

The investment issue has come up in resolutions at shareholders' meetings Overall it achieved divestment of small sums, but got considerable publicity

But since 1980 the campaign, led by a South African expatriate, has turned its attention on the legislatures in American States and cities There it has won considerable success — from Republicans as well as Democrats

Mr Dumisani Kumalo, co-ordinator of the effort, said the response in the local authorities has surpassed his own expectations when he started to target them three years ago

In an interview Mr Kumalo said that South African were mystified how the campaign could be successful at a time when the President, Ronald Reagan, was on South Africa's side

The answer is that Reagan is out of tune The American people, seeing that he is not doing anything to put pressure on South Africa have started taking their own foreign policy decisions "

Campaigns to divest have been waged in 17 States and 14 cities Many more are lined up for next year

Mr Kumalo said his first victory was in the State of Nebraska in March 1980, when the legislature voted to divest R25-million worth of pension funds in companies in South Africa

"Then I was invited to Connecticut on a unique trip to visit every local union Some of the plants were themselves involved in South Africa so I got a lot of grassroots support "

He took the campaign to Massachusetts During the debate in the Senate he was one of the few non-members ever asked to address the members

Two weeks ago the Massachusetts Senate and House voted overwhelmingly in favour of a measure that would lead to divestment of R110 million in pension funds from companies doing business in South Africa

In the long term as much as R320-million may be affected

On June 30, last year, Mr Brand Fourie South African ambassador to the United States sent an 18-foot long telegram to the Connecticut Governor, William O Neil, urging him not to sign the State Divestment Bill after it was passed, Mr Kumalo said The governor signed it anyway

Mr Kumalo said that events in South Africa and the publicity they caused helped him get a strong resolution through in the State of Kansas, calling for the State Employees' Retirement Fund to be withdrawn from South Africa

"Two days before the Bill was due to go through CBS carried a report on David Kitzen, a white political prisoner on Robben Island

"A legislator stood up and referred to the show, saying that he was deeply moved because apartheid even affected the lives of whites "

Mr Kumalo said that the South African Government tried to prevent a resolution from being carried in the city of Portland, Oregon, by flying its mayor, Clay Myers, to South Africa to see the situation for himself

He went on the trip, and came back even more convinced the bill should be passed," Mr Kumalo said

Mr Kumalo said he was often asked what effect divestment was having in South Africa "I showed them a report published in South Africa, which quotes Ernie van der Merwe, head of the South African Reserve Bank's balance of payments section

"Dr Van der Merwe said that there was an increase in political pressure overseas for companies to limit their investments in South Africa And he said that as a result many were giving preference to short or medium instead of long term investments."

"When major funds say no", Mr Kumalo said, "it becomes harder and more expensive for South Africa to raise capital "

DANISH CONNECTION

Broker admits covering up R600 000 arms for South Africa smuggling deal

DENHAGEN. — A shipping broker has admitted destroying documents to conceal smuggling to South Africa more than R600 000's worth of arms.

Weekend Argus Correspondent

Mr Peter Gellerman, 37, and director of Anders Jensen, 67, are charged with shipments of arms to South Africa in violation of the United Nations arms embargo.

Gellerman is also charged with fraudulent activities re-lating to the shipments.

Both men have been remanded to appear in court on Tuesday to be formally charged.

Mr Knowlede Jensen is also charged with fraudulent activities in connection with the shipments.

All three men have been remanded and have been ordered to report at regular intervals to the police.

Mr Jensen's defence counsel, Mr Erik Thygesen, told the court that his client was only a middleman in the deal.

Mr Thygesen said that Jensen had been approached by Gellerman to act as a middleman in the deal.

Jensen had then approached Danish businessman Mr Jens Peter Hansen to act as middleman in the deal.

Mr Thygesen said that Jensen had been approached by Gellerman to act as middleman in the deal because Jensen had connections in South Africa

Now the good news for telly movies in '83

TV BEATS EQUITY BAN

~~330~~ 280
S. Tribune
Jan. 1983

SABC-TV has found a way to beat the Equity film ban, and there's nothing the British actors' guild can do about it.

An SABC spokesman said yesterday viewers can expect a far better service with top British material.

The loophole lets the SABC buy British films and programmes originally made for the cinema. Equity's agreement with the BBC and ITV, Britain's two major television networks, stipulates only that television programmes cannot be sold to South Africa.

Since New Year's eve SABC-TV had shown three British films — *Big Wheels and Sailor*, *Dark Waters* and *The Project* — all of which were made for cinema screening and put the SABC in the clear as far as Equity was concerned.

Mr PW Plouviez, Equi-

ty general secretary, said South Africa has been able to see British cinema films on television because Equity has been unable to negotiate any clause on South Africa with the film producers

"The film industry, as everyone knows, is of an international nature dominated in practice by the USA, and, although the policy of the Screen Actors' Guild (Equity's US counterpart) is exactly the same as ours in relation to South Africa, they can't achieve their agreement with the film producers and we haven't been able to achieve an agreement with ours"

But Mr Plouviez added "When next we negotiate the film production agreement, we will attempt to get a clause in it on South Africa. We got iton television films, but we have never been able to get it on feature films"

Asked if Equity had the will to do something about the loophole, he said "We are bound to try, yes, because our members voted for that when they voted for the refusal to extend television agreements to cover South African television

"So we are bound by referendum to attempt to get the film agreement amended But we can't do anything until we next negotiate the agreement"

He said it would be foolhardy of him to pretend that this would be an easy matter Most films in Britain were made either with American money or were dependent on American distribution and American film producers had resisted for 60 or 70 years any attempt by their unions to interfere with what they did with the films made

A spokesman for the British Film Institute said *Big Wheels and Sailor* was made in 1979 for the Children's Film Foundation It was originally made for cinemas. *Dark Waters* was made in 1980, as was *The Project*, and both of these were also made for cinemas

"All I can say about these three films is that they have all got British Board of Film Censors certificates on them which means they were passed for screening in the cinema."

SABC-TV's Press liaison officer Eric van der Merwe said the SABC bought whatever was suitable, available and

By JO TYLER and Tribune London Bureau

"We buy films wherever we can get them If we can buy them in England, we do

"Even if the films we buy fall under the Equity ban, they placed the ban in the first place and it is up to them to administer it As it was, the films we showed recently did not fall under the Equity ban They were made for the cinema and Equity had no say in the matter.

"You can certainly look forward to really good stuff this year"

Some of these include *Wuthering Heights*, starring Laurence Olivier and David Niven, *THE Belstone Fox*, starring Rachel Roberts, *The Demi Paradise*, starring Lord Olivier again and *Penelope Ward and Billy Budd*, starring Peter Ustinov.

SABC denies R500 000 tour fee

CAPE Times 18/1/83

280

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The SABC has denied that it will pay "anything like" R500 000 to the South African Cricket Union for the rights to televise matches between local teams and the West Indian "rebels".

A Sunday newspaper reported that this sum was the "make-it-or-break-it" means by which the SACU would make good the estimated R2-million tour costs

There has still been no official indication of who will foot the bills of the 16 visitors, though it is known they will each be receiving at least R100 000 for a two-year contract.

There have been no takers for cricket chief Mr Joe Pamensky's appeal for commercial concerns to underwrite the series in return for considerable promotional gain.

But he announced the conclusion of a deal with the SABC In an interview afterwards, Mr Pamensky said he was "satisfied" with the rate of payment.

The SABC's public relations officer, Mr Eric van der Merwe, yesterday denied that that the amount to be paid to the SACU was anything like R500 000.

Some sources have mentioned a sum of R225 000, although this could not be confirmed by Mr Van der Merwe, who made it clear that the true figure could not be made known, as this would be contrary to policy

He said special permission had to be obtained from the government to screen advertisements during the extra weekday coverage of the tour fixtures. This had been necessary because total advertising time allowed on the service was limited to eight percent of broadcasting time.

The additional revenue would not be paid directly to the SACU and had had to be sought in order to cover costs of the extra broadcasts.

● Approached for comment late last night, Mr Pamensky said the Sunday newspaper's report had "played with words" to give the impression that he had confirmed a sum of R500 000 for the television deal

"I only confirmed that the deal had been settled but at no stage mentioned how much money was involved."

Angry reaction

● Sapa-AP reports that the tour has provoked further angry reaction in the Caribbean

The newspaper Sunday Sun said the Pan Africanist Congress would meet in the next two months to determine what action it would take. It quoted a PAC spokesman as saying that if the tour continued, one option would be "to deal with the enemies and the collaborators"

The spokesman said he had warned the Barbados mission at the United Nations of his group's position and would repeat that warning on a visit planned for next month to several Caribbean countries.

Chaos on first day of test ticket sales

By CLIVE ARCHER

BLACK market ticket sellers made profits ranging from R2 to R20 yesterday as chaos reigned on the first day of ticket sales for the four-day cricket international against the touring West Indians, starting at Newlands on Friday.

Hundreds of people queued and re-queued in widespread confusion and many complained that there were no signs to direct purchasers and no officials to sort out problems

"I don't blame people for being unhappy," said the director of cricket administration, Mr Kevin Commins, "but we knew what we were doing. We tried to serve a person with all the tickets he would need for the four days, wherever he wanted them, rather than have him going from queue to queue."

Mr Ian MacKenzie of Fish Hoek said he had been waiting since 7.30am and signs indicating which tickets were on sale were put up at 9.30am.

"They could at least open a beer tent," said Mr B Wainwright of Mouille Point.

There was considerable queue-jumping and tempers frayed as fans jostled for prime positions.

Two enterprising schoolboys with season tickets put in a bulk order and then sold them, making a R45 profit. Another vendor was reported to be offering tickets for Monday's play at R20.

By 4pm yesterday, much of the confusion had died down.

The secretary of the Western Province Cricket Union (WPCU), Mr Bob Hammond, said it was the biggest and busiest selling day ever — "and I've seen Lord's (London) on busy days".

● Those wishing to buy tickets for the Newlands test will still be able to get them at the WPCU's ticket offices at the ground from 8.30am today.

Mr Commins said last night that there were still tickets available for Friday and Saturday and added that there were "tickets aplenty" for Monday and Tuesday.

Mr Commins said reports indicating the ground had been sold out were incorrect.



Mr Brian Rutherford, of Bergvliet, had to queue for three hours to get a ticket.



Mrs Beverley Grobbelaar worked shifts with a friend in a queue to get a ticket.



Mr E Ross of Milnerton was disgusted by the lack of organization at Newlands.

Cricket tour pledge by govt

Staff Reporter

IN AN apparent bid to kill speculation over who is paying for the West Indian cricket tour, the Minister of Sport, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday that his department would consider making up any losses incurred by the South African Cricket Union (SACU).

"In view of the tremendous benefit of the West Indies tour to sport in South Africa, my department would be willing in the event of a shortfall in the financing of the tour to consider sympathetically an eventual request from the SACU for financial support enabling them to maintain their effort for the promotion of cricket in South Africa," Dr Viljoen said

He was sure this would be endorsed by "all true sport lovers in this country."

Dr Viljoen congratulated the SACU president, Mr Joe Pamensky, and the union on "their tremendous success" in making the tour a reality, saying this was their third "international breakthrough" in less than a year.

He called the tour a "dramatic achievement" and a "powerful incentive" to the promotion of cricket and sport in general, "in particular also amongst our non-white population"

Welcoming "very warmly" the touring side, he said that in view of "media speculation about possible government involvement in financing ... the tour", it appeared to him from "reliable information" that public enthusiasm would assure the tour's financial success.

However, he and his department realized that "heavy pressure" was being put on the SACU's resources, and therefore they would consider sympathetically any request for back-up funding

The president of the South African Cricket Board, Mr Hassan Howa, said last night that Dr Viljoen's statement came as "no surprise" to him

"We have said all along that government money is involved, and whether they say now that they might or they will pay for the tour, they will still end up footing the bill"

● See page 2 and back page

Congressmen to pressure for end to SA links

(280) ROM 19/1/83

DAR ES SALAAM. — The leaders of an American Congress delegation to Tanzania have said they would take action to pressure the US into ending military and economic co-operation with South Africa, the government-run Daily News reported yesterday.

The report quoted Congressmen Mr Harold Wolpe (Democrat, Michigan) and Mr William Gray (Democrat, Pennsylvania) as saying Washington's close relations with South Africa marred its image in black Africa and tended to increase South Africa's aggressive actions against black Southern African states.

The Daily News said the Congressmen made their remarks shortly before flying on to Cairo on Monday night.

The two rejected the Reagan Administration's policy of linking a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a pre-condition of South West African independence from South Africa

"The Namibian independence process should be without any conditions," the report quoted Mr Wolpe as saying.



PRESIDENT REAGAN. SA policy under heavy fire.

The Congressmen said they would work for normal relations between the United States and Angola and Mozambique.

Mr Wolpe and Mr Gray said they disapproved of the International Monetary Fund's recent loan to South Africa and would possibly propose legislation in the House restricting IMF loans to South Africa until apartheid was scrapped.

They said IMF demands and regulations and the political strings attached to loans to Third World countries often led to political instability in poorer countries. IMF regulations "needed reconsideration to help poor countries like Tanzania get loans without affecting their development strategy," they said

The eight-man delegation was in Tanzania for three days after attending the recent conference of the African-American institute in Zimbabwe

● An eight-man Norwegian parliamentary delegation arrived in Tanzania for a one week visit to inspect Norwegian aid projects there, the official government news agency, Shihata, reported yesterday.

The team is to meet President Julius Nyerere and Prime Minister Mr Cleopa Msuya. — UPI

Mwasa calls for boycott of tour

EAST LONDON. — The national council of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) has added its voice to those who have called for a boycott of the West Indian rebel cricket tour of South Africa

The R4-million provided for the tour could be used to provide better facilities for South African sportsmen within the country, Mwasa members said at a meeting in East London at the weekend.

A statement released by Mwasa at the meeting said: "The argument by one of the players that he has children to feed is the height of hypocrisy Would he feed his children with money obtained from sources that are starving millions of children by paying below-the-breadline wages to workers, and still be happy?

"The story that the South African Broadcasting Corporation has provided a large part of the money is clear proof that the government is behind it all The SABC is a mere front," the statement said. — Sapa

CAPE Times 20/1/83 280

SA seen as 'equivalent of hell on earth'

By GILLIAN McAINSH

A WEST Indian journalist who is visiting this country on holiday said yesterday his countrymen considered South Africa "a hell on earth" and cricket rebel Alvin Kallicharran a "villain".

Mr Harry Milner, 70, works on the Daily Gleaner in New Kingston, Jamaica, where he has lived for 37 years. He is a naturalized Jamaican citizen and holds the country's Order of Distinction for his literary criticism although he considers himself to have "moderate political views".

Mr Milner said he intended writing a series of articles for his newspaper on subjects ranging from theatre in South Africa to the current West Indian cricket tour. As he used to be a keen cricket fan, he spoke yesterday of the repercussions the present tour could have.

'Feel strongly'

"South Africa is looked upon as the equivalent of hell on earth. People feel strongly about the race issue as we are a totally mixed society."

Mr Milner has been married to an Asian-Chinese wife for 30 years and the couple have three adopted children of mixed blood. Because of South Africa's race laws she was unable to accompany him on his trip.

"I see very few black people around here. I was hoping at least to see black bank tellers but I haven't. Tokenism was the villain of our early days and we even had token blacks as tellers.

"Nobody knew about the tour when I left four weeks ago, but I am very interested in the way Alvin Kallicharran is a hero here and a villain back there. Obviously some people feel this confrontation attitude is questionable, while some feel it will soften apartheid.

'Civilized'

"There will be trouble as far as the government is concerned, as they are socialist, but the reaction will vary from island to island. There will be a fuss but they won't stay emotional for long in Jamaica. They are civilized."

However, he said the attitude of the outside world was a good weapon to make South Africa change its policy of apartheid because sport "means so very much to South Africans".

"One reason I came out here was to see how far apartheid still is carried out in sport. I still couldn't bring my wife.

"A black man's greatest pride used to be getting a white wife but now that tendency has swung the other way. The Black is Beautiful movement has had a big influence."

'SA misleading West'

(280) Star 21/1/83

Trust vows to force closure of embassies

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Apartheid will not end until the West turns against the South African Government, the Lincoln Trust said in London.

The trust, directed by former South African editor Donald Woods, has an international support committee which reads like a "Who's Who" of leading world politicians.

Its aims are to support the international campaign for the abolition of apartheid in South Africa by monitoring and countering Pretoria's "misinformation abroad", to establish common cause between present Western administrators and the future administrators of South Africa and to promote inter-racial reconciliation among all South Africans.

More practically, this means exerting non-violent pressure on South African embassies with the aim of closing them down and diminishing South African influence externally, especially in Britain and America.

The trust thinks it has a better chance of influencing opinion in the West than groups like the ANC or PAC because it is not as radical.

Its fight will be carried on mainly in the diplomatic and economic spheres.

To give an idea of the worldwide ramifications, Mr Woods has given briefings to governments in Britain, America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Nigeria, Japan, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, Kuwait and Ireland.

The trust is funded by British, American, Irish and Nigerian foundations. It is thought to have helped influence the decision by the state of Massachussetts to stop all state pension funds investing in companies operating in South Africa.

The Conservative government in Britain and the Republican administration in the US are clearly stumbling blocks.

The trust's hopes rest on a return to a Democratic Party administration in the US after the next presidential election as six contenders for the Democratic nomination are on its committee.

In Britain, it hopes for the overthrow of the Thatcher Conservative Government, for Labour, Liberal and Social Democratic party leaders are all supporters of the trust.

Among items the trust claims are examples of South African Government "misinformation abroad" are:

- Black South Africans are materially better off than blacks anywhere else in Africa.
- South Africa's strategic minerals are vital to the West and are unobtainable elsewhere.
- White-ruled South Africa is a valuable ally against communism and the black liberation movements are communist-dominated.
- Black South Africans have no major common culture and are ethnically and politically fragmented into different groups.

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2017

Telephone: (011) 724 5361

Officials: General Secretary: P.J.H. Roodt

Area of Operation: National

Founded:

Registration: Yes

1975 - leaves S.A. Confederation of Labour.
1980 - receives permission to open its membership to all races.
1982 - Affiliates to TUCSA

Cricket tour IS making money

CAPE TIMES
24/1/83
28C



hen Jefferies, the WP and Springbok fast startling first innings collapse in the first wlands on Saturday. Picture Dan Bosman

By RODNEY HARTMAN

THE West Indian cricket tour of South Africa is turning into a small gold mine for the financially overburdened South African Cricket Union.

It was learnt yesterday that R560 000 had already been taken for the three international matches at the Wanderers in Johannesburg — and thousands of seats are still available

News of this financial boost came as Lawrence Rowe's beleaguered tourists prepared to resume battle today with a rampant Springbok team at Newlands

It also came amid moves by the SA Cricket Union to ensure that next season's planned West Indian tour will be a greater success Sources close to the SACU disclosed that a "full-strength" West Indies test team was being put together for the next tour

And South Africans were warned not to write off the current West Indian team purely on the evidence of their overall disappointing perform

● Full page of colour cricket action pictures, page 22
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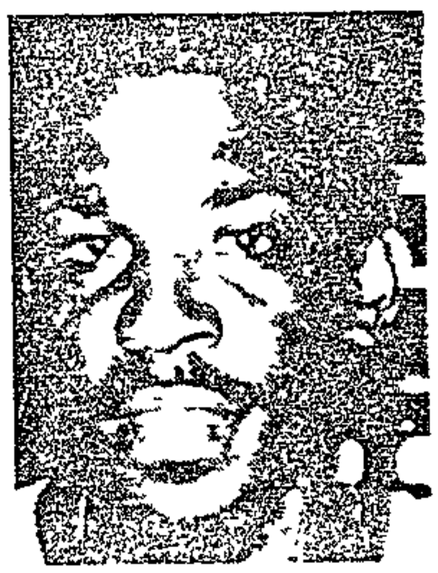

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Wynter is reputed to be a very fast bowler who has played Shell Shield cricket for Jamaica since 1976 Last season he took 14 wickets at 32 85

While the news regarding Croft is disappointing Wynter s arrival has certainly filled a vital chink in the tourists armour

Rowe who was one of Vince van der Bijl's three important victims on Saturday, said in the dressing room later "We have a good team of players here But please remember that things don't happen overnight."

The little Jamaican said he disagreed with some critics who had earlier suggested that his batting line-up consisted of only three dangerous players — himself, Collis King and Alvin Kallicharran

"All three of us failed, but Richard Austin is still at the crease with 63 He is a very fine batsman and we have others"

West Indies cricket it seems is like French rugby — there is no middle-of-the-road approach "When we play well we play very well" said

Army officer drowns

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The body of Lieutenant Frederick Christiaan van Zyl, 21, who drowned in the Orange River during a survival course, had been recovered yesterday, the SADF announced in Pretoria yesterday

A Permanent Force member of 8 SA Infantry Battalion in Upington, Lieutenant Van Zyl drowned at 7 30pm on Friday about 15km from the

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And South Africans were warned not to write off the current West Indian team purely on the evidence of their overall disappointing performance so far in the first four-day test.

Follow-on

This cautionary note was struck by former Springbok captain and national selection chief Ali Bacher after the tourists had ended the second day on Saturday still 143 runs short of avoiding the follow-on and with only three wickets in hand

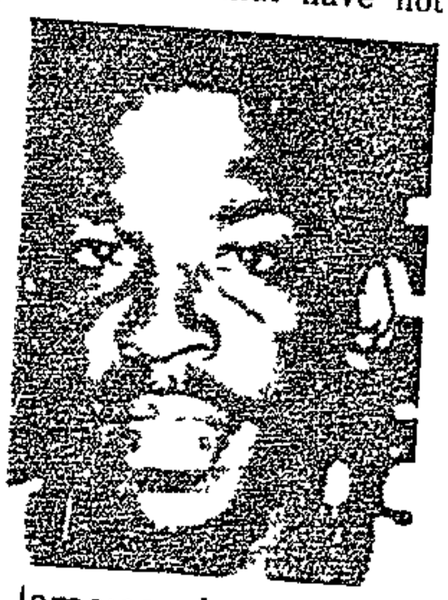
It was a view shared by West Indian skipper Lawrence Rowe, and most critics who know the capabilities of Caribbean cricketers

It is important, too, to remember that so-called rebel teams are often weak in certain departments because specialist players are not prepared to run the risk of joining them It's a case of "get the best players available, and make the best out of them'

At Newlands, Rowe's men have generally batted, bowled and fielded well below their norm in conditions that have not suited them On the faster Wanderers stadium pitch, where the second test gets under way on Friday they could be a far more formidable side

Yet, it still seems as if their most experienced fast bowler, Colin Croft, will not play in the Wanderers test because of a back injury which has plagued him since the tour began

This is why the tourists sent an SOS to Jamaican fast bowler Ray Wynter, who joined the team in Cape Town last night after flying to Johannesburg from New York.



Jamaican fast bowler Ray Wynter, who arrived in Cape Town last night.

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"All three of us failed but Richard Austin is still at the crease with 63 He is a very fine batsman and we have others

West Indies cricket it seems, is like French rugby — there is no middle-of-the-road approach 'When we play well we play very well said Rowe But when we play badly it 's very bad'

Widespread criticism of the over-prepared Newlands pitch were borne out by the [illegible] skipper [illegible] ing to prove anything playing on wickets like this" he said "This is ridiculous for a test match — the track looked four days old before we started playing on it.'

Today's weather

- Today's weather over the Peninsula should be calm and slightly cloudy in the afternoon but no rain is expected a spokesman for the D F Malan weather office said last night

The expected minimum and maximum temperatures are 15 and 26 deg C

: Man d to by mob

They are Mr Sydney Wilson, of Kaap Street, Mamre who was hit in the right leg, and Mr Stanley Arendse, of Lang Avenue, Mamre, who was hit in the right arm

The man, later identified as Mr Robert Damonze, 28, who lived on the corner of Park and Ottery Roads in Wynberg, was caught by the mob and severely battered.

'As far as we can establish, no weapons were used, but he received multiple injuries and died a short while later, Major Kershoff said

Local police are still investigating the circumstances surrounding Mr Damonze's death

Army officer drowns

Own Correspondent

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A Permanent Force member of 8 SA Infantry Battalion in Upington, Lieutenant Van Zyl drowned at 7 30pm on Friday, about 15km from the Augrabies Falls

Lieutenant Van Zyl and a number of national servicemen were on a survival course in the area. He had left his section to cross the river, but disappeared under the surface before reaching the other side

Police and Defence Force members launched a search

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Child crushed

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A child was crushed to death when a safe fell on top of her in a camping shop in the city centre on Saturday Rebecca Benjamin, 2½, of Bez Valley was with her mother Mrs Ruth Benjamin, when the accident occurred

irps from professional

24/1/83

Cricketers called mercenary

JOHANNESBURG. — The West Indian cricket team touring South Africa were mercenaries who showed "selfish disregard" for the concerns of non-white South Africans, the Anti-South African Indian Council said yesterday.

In a statement at the end of its first congress in Johannesburg, the movement called for a boycott of such tours.

TASC, which says it represents the majority of Indians in South Africa, said the total isolation of South Africa in the fields of sport and culture promoted "the struggle for freedom".

It said the government and "its racist allies are ever-persistent in their attempts to undermine the efforts of freedom-loving sports people by organizing sell-out tours and squandering millions of rands earned through the toil of the oppressed masses". — Sapa

Cosmopolitan crew runs SA oil quest

By Stephen McQuillan

A mini "United Nations" has been established in South Africa to cash-in on the quest for oil — despite continuing pressure from the international community to boycott the country.

As the United Nations in New York concentrates on the political problems of persuading South Africa to forsake apartheid, the cosmopolitan assembly in South Africa concentrates on the business problems of making big money.

South African Government sources have predicted massive help and investment from the international oil giants if Soekor — the State-run oil corporation — has a significant strike.

But it seems considerable international activity is already concentrated in South Africa.

Only two weeks ago six tons of specialised diving equipment and a team of crack divers from Scotland were flown in after a R2 million accident at Soekor's latest borehole, about 190 km off the south coast.

The only rig now in operation off South Africa — Sedco K — is being worked by an American company.

West German supply ships are being used to service the offshore oil search.

The Japanese have built a rig — the R80 million Actinia — to Soekor specifications. It is expected to arrive in South Africa mid-month.

The rig, which is on long-term lease, is expected to operate 28 km off shore, near Durban, and will be run by a French company.

A second Japanese rig — the Mynphea, Actinia's sister rig — is expected to operate in Australian waters for a year before being transported to South Africa. It too will be operated by the French.

In addition Soekor uses French, British and West German equipment for its seismic surveys.

As a spokesman for the Department of Energy and Mineral Affairs put it: "The South African oil business is an open game. Many nationalities are involved in the search for oil."

Mainly multinational companies were involved, he said, adding some had pulled-out of the oil search after land exploration was abandoned.

He doubted whether Soekor, which draws-up many long-term leases with overseas companies, would have been able to support the massive undertaking alone.

"We have a lot of support from overseas companies and I don't think, at this stage, we could do the work ourselves," said the spokesman. "Maybe the oil search has a lower profile than other fields like oil importing and arms dealing.

"The oil business in South Africa is very much an international game, with multinationals like Shell, BP and Caltex involved.

But he pointed out other industries often received similar aid from overseas.

Escom — the Electricity Supply Commission — spent R1 000 million annually, much of it going overseas, he said. Escom has power station generators manufactured in England, West Germany, France and the United States.

"About 40 percent of all orders placed for major electricity generating equipment are from South Africa," said the spokesman.

He did not foresee any problem in obtaining specialised equipment overseas, observing that foreign companies were sometimes assisted by their governments to offer competitive deals to South Africa.

"It is the same with the oil industry. And I know of no efforts to enforce a boycott, which would make life difficult for us."

He remarked foreign companies did not appear to keep a low profile in South Africa. "But in their home countries, the story could well be much different. They are probably very reluctant to publicise the extent of their involvement with South Africa."

Soekor admits it would not be possible to operate without extensive overseas help, but it regards contracts with foreign companies as "normal business transactions."

The corporation states matter-of-factly: "The oilmen come here to look for oil. They have done the same all over the world."

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

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CAPE TIMES 4/2/83

Business leader sees SA changes

Industrial Reporter

THE continuing dramatic turnabout in attitudes in South Africa was being illustrated by what was happening on the cricket pitch, one of the country's top businessmen told a meeting of the Free Market Foundation in the City yesterday

"It was less than 15 years ago that the then Prime Minister of our country saw fit to ban an English cricket team from touring South Africa because one of the players was of mixed blood

"Today we pay hundreds of thousands of rands to engage and watch a side of 15 indifferent black cricketers from Sri Lanka and are euphoric about the visit of a black West Indian side to our shores," said Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett group

With 43 percent of the total population of the Republic being under the age of 15 years, and with the vast majority of the population being non-white, the next 15 years would experience the same dramatic turnabout in attitudes as that witnessed previously

It was inevitable that within the next two decades South Africa would become mixed, capitalist and free, or mixed, Marxist and dominated.

"The argument is not about whether change is happening, but about what kind of change it is and where it is leading

"Make no mistake, the changes that are taking place are not cosmetic — you cannot talk of capitalism, tamper with constitutions and call for co-operation among various groups without expecting a new society to develop"

The worst thing that could happen to the country would be for the vast majority of the people who sought a straight capitalist middle road to peace, progress and prosperity, to sit in the grandstand observing but not participating while the liberal left and radical right engaged in protest and violent politics

The government had shown the courage of its convictions in the area of constitutional development, and given its stated commitment to the capitalist, free market system, it should be urged to promote it as well

Action was required on two fronts, Mr Saunders said First there was the need for a statement on the ground rules underlying the free market system in the Republic — an indication of the long-term policy on matters including subsidies, single-channel marketing and conditional selling

Secondly, there was an urgent need for the removal of the many forms of intervention in the market, such as direct price controls and administered prices.

Trade mission to SA under fire

London Bureau

LONDON — Businessmen in Sheffield warned yesterday that hundreds of jobs could be at risk if the city cuts off trade links with South Africa

Church leaders, trade unions and the city's Labour Party council have called for the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce to abandon a planned three-week trade mission to South Africa and halt all connections with the Republic

They have declared Sheffield an "apartheid-free" zone.

But the chamber says this could lead to the loss of an estimated R24-million a year earned by Sheffield firms exporting to South Africa and would mean up to 300 more unemployed people in the city

The chamber's assistant secretary Mr Peter Bolton said: "The main aim of the mission is to bring much needed export business to Sheffield and keep as many people in jobs as possible

"We do not condone apartheid, but if we restricted our exports to countries whose regimes we approved of, order books would be very thin indeed

"Even if Sheffield did pull out of trading, it would be a fruitless exercise and would leave the way open for countries like France, Germany and Japan to step in"

Representatives of 23 countries, mostly in the steel and engineering tools industries, are due to join the mission to South Africa in April.

But next week organisations opposed to the move are launching a petition in a bid to persuade the chamber to cancel the trip.

One of the opponents, Mr Steve Howell, of the Sheffield Campaign Against Racism, dismissed claims that a trade ban would cost jobs in the city

He said "the point is that there are alternative export markets that would make up for a trade ban with South Africa

"We don't accept that the choice is between jobs in Sheffield or trade with South Africa

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(Next to Park Station)
0324

PRETORIA PARKS PROBE OPENS

6/2/83 285 City Press

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

PRETORIA — Investigations into the question of barring blacks from the city's parks will begin tomorrow under an ad hoc committee appointed by the Pretoria City Council.

The committee was appointed in the midst of the controversy in the council between the extreme rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Progressive Federal Party representatives in the council.

The HNP, with its uncompromising demands, wanted blacks to be outlawed from all the parks On the other hand, the PFP says all the parks should be opened to all races.

But the council deferred its decision until a report-back by the ad hoc committee.

This sparked anger in the black communities and the chairmen of both the Atteridgeville-Saulsville and Mamelodi community councils, Mr Joe Tshabalala and Mr W M Aphane, urged residents to boycott cafes and restaurants should blacks be outlawed.

The Parks' Management Committee told the council that they received complaints and allegations of crowding by blacks, rapes, noise, assaults, littering, gambling, drunkenness and disturbing the peace.

One of the ad hoc committee's tasks is to identify parks "with pressing problems" and they will suggest possible solutions.

It will also investigate suitable areas where blacks could relax at lunch hours and how proper amenities should be arranged.

The council has already decided to fence in Church Square with a removable fence and allow a controlled access only into Burger's Park.

New mission ro

CP Reporter

KAGISO — The row in the Apostolic Faith Mission in Kagiso — already battered by infighting over the suspension of three-times detained pastor Frank Chikane — took a new twist this week when a young fieldworker claimed she was sacked for refusing to spy on the "Chikane faction"

Daphne Maphisa told CP this week she was shocked when the church council (which suspended Mr Chikane) instructed her to spy on the church board, led by lay preacher Isaac Genu

She said the council told her the board was using the church for political ends and also alleged there was an ANC cell in the church.

Miss Maphisa said she and her mother went to complain to a white church advisor, Pastor V Pieterse, but was even more shocked when he told her that "things would run smoothly in Kagiso" if Mr Genu could be put "behind bars"

She said the pastor warned her not to say anything or she "would bein in trouble".

Pastor Pieterse denied the allegation this week, saying: "This woman has always been troublesome. It all started at the Bible College in Mabopane. I tried my level best to help her but she was not prepared to listen"

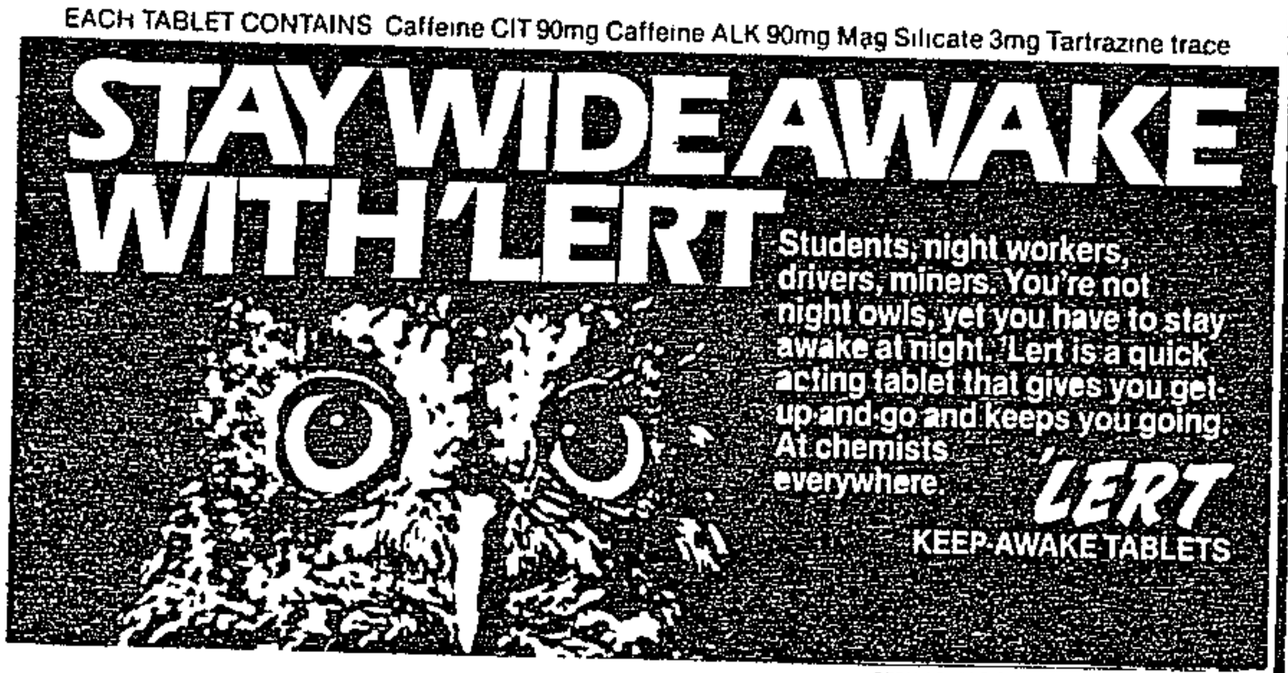
He referred City Press to council chairman pastor Mthembu.

Sex cuts for the fat

LONDON — Britain's National Marriage Guidance Council is cutting some of the diagrams from its sex advice books because some couples find them embarrassing

"People are often left feeling inadequate," a council spokesman said. "They can't perform some of these positions — because they are too fat."

EACH TABLET CONTAINS Caffeine CIT 90mg Caffeine ALK 90mg Mag Silicate 3mg Tartrazine trace



GREY ADVERTISING AND MARKETING 12913/R

EEC in two minds on SA

8/2/83

By John Lichfield

STRASBOURG — Members of the 10-nation European Parliament are sharply divided on whether to call for EEC economic sanctions against South Africa and endorse Swapo

In the assembly's first full-scale debate on Southern Africa today and tomorrow, the 434 members of the Strasbourg-based parliament face three conflicting motions on future EEC policy on South Africa

The parliament's political affairs committee has put forward a resolution which condemns apartheid and criticises the black homelands policy, but makes no mention of economic or other sanctions.

To the annoyance of socialist, communist and some centre-right members, the motion also implicitly criticises Swapo and calls for the disbanding of the organisation's forces in Angola.

Although the parliament has no direct control over foreign policy decisions by EEC states, left and centre members believe the motion, if passed, will endorse the pragmatic approach of Western European governments to Southern Africa.

They are instead backing calls for an EEC ban on high-technology exports to South Africa and a gradual severing of all trade links.

Left-wing members are especially incensed that a report supporting the "no sanctions" motion, drawn up by the British conservative member Sir James Scott-Hopkins, catalogues in enormous detail the importance of South African exports of vital raw materials to Europe.

The report also stresses the strategic importance for European oil supplies of the sea route around the Cape.

Although the lesson is not specifically drawn by Sir James, the socialist and some liberal members believe the report implies that European policy towards South Africa must take account of economic and strategic, as well as moral and political considerations

The debate, twice postponed last year because of pressure of other business, is expected to be heated.

Socialist, communist and some liberal and Christian democrat (centre-right) members have been canvassing support for alternative motions tabled by the assembly's committee on overseas development and its joint committee with parliamentarians from African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Both these motions call on EEC governments to apply economic sanctions in protest against apartheid and the South African Government's policy in Namibia

Sanctions being pressed on Common Market governments include a ban on exports to South Africa of advanced technology with potential military uses, especially in the nuclear field

One motion also calls for the freezing and gradual dismantling of all trade between the EEC and South Africa

The joint committee, including members from Third World countries linked to the EEC, urges the parliament to "recognise the role played by Swapo and the African National Congress in the struggle for a non-racist society guaranteeing fundamental human rights".

Most British conservative and German and French Christian democrat members are expected to support the milder Scott-Hopkins motion But the assembly's normally monolithic centre-right vote is said to be deeply divided with many Dutch and Italian Christian democrat members preparing to support the tougher "sanctions" motions

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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

Aussie unions against apartheid trade ban

POWERFUL Australian trade unions are now calling for bans on trade with South Africa, following sanctions against the touring West Indies cricketers.

Any move in this direction is likey to have the support of the new leader of the Labour Party, Mr Robert Hawke, who claims he can unseat Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in the election next month.

Mr Hawke, then head of the Australian Trade Union Council, was vehemently opposed to the Springbok rugby tour of Australia in 1971 and threatened at that time that South African Airways would face an indefinite union boycott in Australia if it took the Springboks to Perth

The decision of Mr Fraser to bar the West Indies players from Australia as punishment for playing in South Africa touched off a vigorous and deepening public debate here

Many Australians and overseas critics have accused the Australian Prime Minster of hypocrisy in banning sporting contacts between the two countries while allowing trade between them to flourish

The point was made strongly by Mrs Kerry Murray, 27, wife of the touring West Indies wicketkeeper, David Murray, when she feared that her husband would not be allowed to rejoin her in their Adelaide, south Australia, home.



Robert Hawke

Plenty of Australians are making fortunes from the booming trade with South Africa. Exports from here amounted to A$145,57 million (R158,2 million) last year with imports from South Africa worth A$90,7 million (R 98,5 million).

Even more impressive was the rate of trade growth, with Australia's imports from South Africa increasing by almost 400 percent over the past ten years and exports from Australia growing by 67 percent over the same period.

Australia sells South Africa primary produce, especially beef, seeds and grains and manufactured goods like trucks, agricultural machinery and electrical goods.

South Africa sells Australia everything from chemicals, paper products, glass, electric motors and machine tools — and goods competing directly with depressed Australian industries like steel, textiles and clothing: the source of the current union protest.

'We cannot allow the importation of goods which cost Australian jobs', says the national secretary of the big Amalgamated Metalworkers' Union, Mr Jack Kidd.

'And the Australian union movement is totally opposed to the South African apartheid system, with its exploitation of the coloured races.'

The metal-workers union is upset especially at the iron and steel products imported from South Africa last year, over R6,5 million worth at a time when the very future of Australia's steel industry is in doubt, with more than 20 000 steelworkers retrenched in the past 18 months

The union's national executive is expected to vote soon on action against South African imports and the national Australian Council of Trade Unions executive will also come under heavy pressure to enforce trade bans.

With almost 10 percent of the Australian workforce now unemployed, the issue of competition from cheap South African labour is highly emotional here now, with the national election due on March 5.

In the steel town of Wollongong, on the New South Wales south coast, where unemployment is around 13 percent the Federated Ironworkers' Union held mass meetings last week in protest against South African steel imports

'We know Commonwealth Steel, a subsidiary of Broken Hill Proprietary, has plans to bring in 200 tons of semi-processed green feedstock for stainless plate-making', said FIA union organiser Paul Matters

'We are determined that steel will not be allowed in the gates of that plant'

'Australian iron-workers will not tolerate imports of goods that could be made in our own town, especially steel made by black South Africans who are little better off than slaves.'

Australia's high industrial wages are paid to all workers irrespective of race and in many cases without sex differentials either, pay rates being enforced by a rigid system of industrial law

Average male weekly earnings now amount to A$320 (R348) a week but many workers earn more with overtime and special allowances for dangerous or dirty work and night or weekend shifts Strong trade-union organisation backed by federal law prevents any employee working for less than the set legal rate

Tactics

This is another reason why the prospect of imports from countries with a lower labour cost structure is so inflammatory to Australian workers — who must belong to trade unions to receive the benefit of national minimum wages in their industry

Tactics now being considered by the unions include consumer bans of South African produce, notably fish, which amount to almost A$20 million (R21.7 million) worth of exports to Australia last year

Fishing-boat deckhands can earn around R540 a week in Australia, an important reason why it costs too much to fully exploit Australian fishing resources.

In the western Australian capital of Perth the local chamber of commerce has a pragmatic view of Australian trade with South Africa:

'We see South Africa as one of the real development areas for Australian trade', said chamber director Brian Kusel, who led an Australian trade mission to South Africa.

Puzzled

'Australia cannot afford the luxury of trading only with countries whose politics she approves — I'm now organising a trade mission to China', he said.

Western Australia now ranks with New South Wales as Australia's top trading partner with South Africa

Like many Australian businessmen, Mr Kusel is puzzled and disturbed by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's strong anti-South African political line

However, Mr Fraser's action in banning the cricketers found firm support from his political opponents, the opposition Labour Party.

With the charismatic Mr Hawke as party leader Labour has a good chance of gaining office in the coming federal election — and a Labour government would come under immediate and implacable pressure from the union movement to restrict trade with South Africa.

Special Correspondent
PERTH

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EEC POLICY

W Europe divided on sanctions

The European Parliament opens its first full-scale debate on Southern Africa today, faced with conflicting motions on future EEC policy on South Africa. The Argus Correspondent in Strasbourg, JOHN LICHFIELD, reports.

MEMBERS of the 10-nation European Parliament are sharply divided on whether to call for European Economic Community sanctions againt South Africa and specifically endorse Swapo.

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The Parliament's political affairs committee has put forward a resolution which condemns apartheid and criticises the black homelands policy but makes no mention of economic or other sanctions.

Annoyance

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Sea route

The report also emphasised the strategic importance for European oil supplies of the sea route round the Cape.

Although the lesson is not specifically drawn by Sir James, socialist and some liberal members believe the report implies that European policy towards South Africa must take account of economic and strategic, as well as moral and political considerations.

Canvassing

Socialist, communist and some liberal and Christian Democrat (centre-right) members have been canvassing support for alternative motions tabled by the Assembly's committee on overseas development and its joint committee with parliamentarians from African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Both these motions call on EEC governments to apply economic sanctions in protest against apartheid and the South African Government's policy in SWA/Namibia.

Sanctions being pressed on EEC governments include a ban on exports to South Africa of advancted technology with potential military uses, especially in the nuclear field.

One motion also calls for the freezing and gradual dismantling of all trade between the EEC and South Africa.

The joint committee, including members from Third World countries linked to the EEC, urges the Parliament to "recognise the role played by Swapo and the African National Congress in the struggle for a non-racist society guaranteeing fundamental human rights".

Most British Conservative and German and French Christian Democrat members are expected to support the milder Scott-Hopkins motion.

But the Assembly's usually monolithic centre-right vote is said to be deeply divided, with many Dutch and Italian Christian Democrat members preparing to support the tougher "sanctions" motions.

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EEC rejects sanctions

ARGUS 10/2/83 280

Argus Correspondent

STRASBOURG (France) — To the anger of anti-apartheid groups, the 10-nation European Parliament rejected calls for economic sanctions by European Common Market governments against South Africa.

By 130 votes to 96, with seven abseentions, the EEC assembly last night urged Western European governments "to use all possible peaceful and constructive means to bring about an end to apartheid"

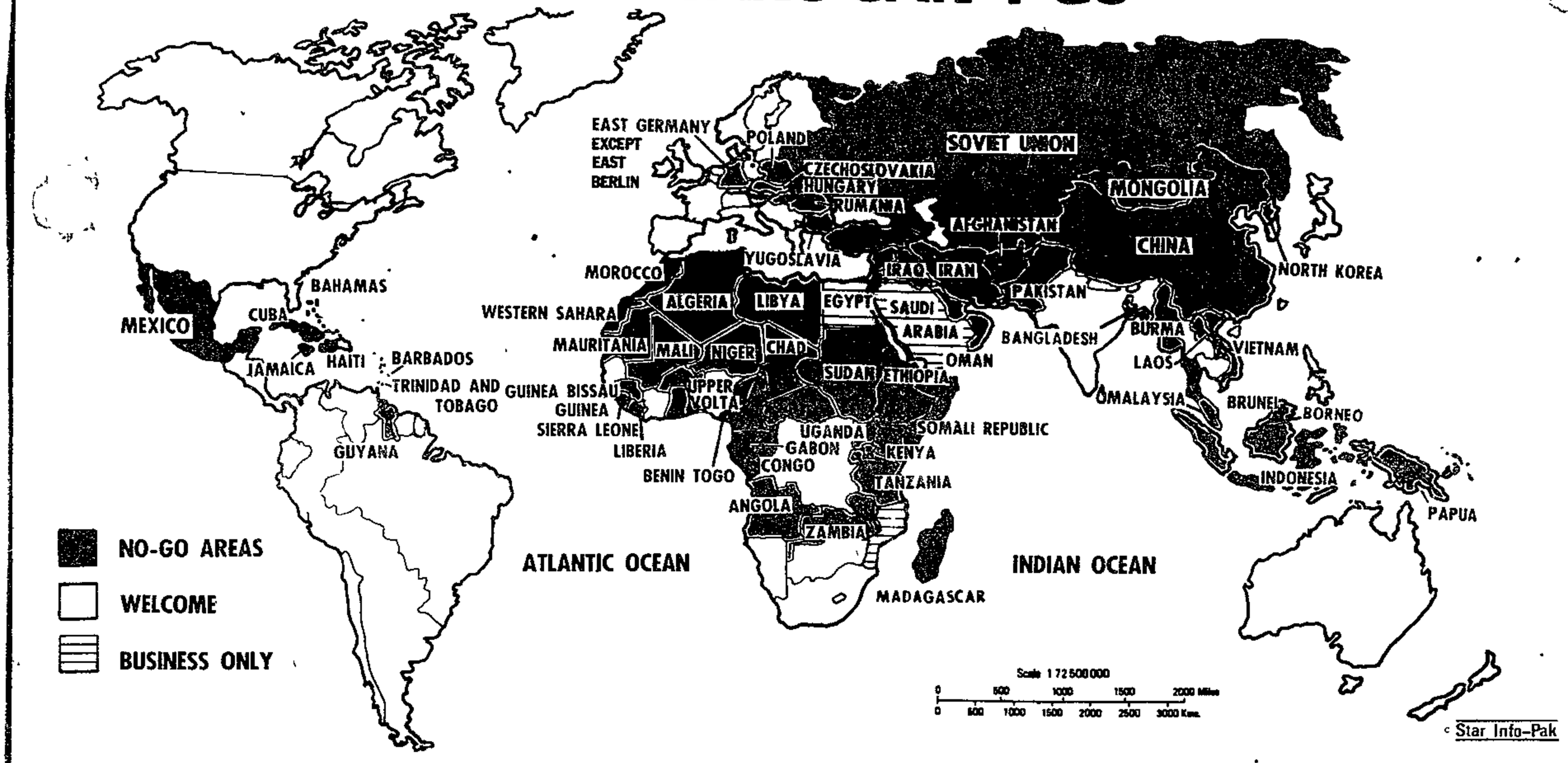
The parliament's cautious resolution was bitterly criticised by socialist and communist members and representatives of of Swapo and the African National Congress.

A joint Swapo-ANC statement said the resolution was "an insult to African opinion"

Sir James Scott-Hopkins, a British Conservative Party member of the assembly who tabled the motion on behalf of the assembly's political affairs committee, had rejected sanctions as "folly"

(280 Star 1/12/83

WHERE SOUTH AFRICANS CAN'T GO



Where can you go on a South African passport?

A Star survey among travel agents and the Department of Foreign Affairs reveals no simple answer.

Anyone may apply for a visa to any country. It may be granted depending on (1) the reason for the visit; (2) where the application is made; (3) sometimes the official concerned.

Many countries in the Travel Information Manual, used by the travel industry to keep up to date on visa regulations, state that South African passport holders are not let in.

Occasionally, however, South Africans have gained entry, though more often in groups attending international congresses than as individual tourists.

Other countries prefer not to acknowledge publicly their attitude to South African passport holders. Depending on the political leanings of the government of the day, these countries may well bar tourists and business travellers.

In general, South Africans seldom get visas for communist countries or Third World nations with socialist governments.

Some young capitalist countries show support for Third World nations by bans or restrictions on South African passport holders.

Black, Indian and coloured South Africans who hold valid passports are much less likely to be refused a visa than whites.

The quarter-million foreign passport holders resident in South Africa should note that in a few instances they may find visa applications refused because their passports were issued in South Africa or contain a South African residence stamp.

Travellers should be wary of any travel agent or tour operator purporting to guarantee a South African passport holder entry into any country which does not have diplomatic or trade relations with South Africa.

Graphic NICKY TAYLOR Research. RICHARD PARIS

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

Made in South Africa

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D. Dispatch 15/2/83 28C

Boycott strategy can work, seminar told

PORT EDWARD — Black adaptation of Afrikaner strategy to gain economic ascendancy provoked lively discussion at a seminar at a holiday resort near here on how to curb the flow of cash from black areas

Mr R Tshabalala raised the question of using the Afrikaner history of "boycotts or selective buying", to promote the disadvantaged black businessman

Economics Professor Wolfgang Thomas, said "I've listened carefully to the various warnings about selective buying and boycotts. I understand the views of the chambers of commerce in South Africa I served on them Obviously we don't like boycotts and selective buying, but it has worked

"I am fully committed to co-operation between white and black But we must know if they are going to play tricks with us. We must at least be prepared

"It is the same way as when the Afrikaner felt he was being exploited by the Jews and English His first reaction for a long period was, No. We (Afrikaners) make our own burial societies, later called Sanlam, and we form our own newspaper groups

"The second line of Afrikaner defence was to say, well maybe at government level we can work together You know the history. Eventually Afrikaner and English mining houses joined forces and at the moment it is seen as an Afrikaner mining house"

Mr B Draper, of Assocom, who opened the seminar, warned on boycotts and selective buying

"The volume of goodwill that Assocom has for black commercial endeavours is almost boundless — but not quite One thing that might draw heavily on the reservoirs of goodwill would be any thought that compulsion, taken in its broadest sense, might be utilised to bring about the economic effects that we all desire There is far too much compulsion in this country already.

"Whatever it is that is needed to be done, it should rely on persuasion and the provision of an attractive commercial service in the black areas"

He said it would be much better if blacks freely and willingly chose to conduct their commercial activities where they lived, and also where they worked because they felt this was better for them and not because someone had forced them to it by varying combinations of pressure.

"Do not forget that blacks are becoming rapidly more mobile. Traffic projections in this country show that white per capita car ownership has more or less levelled off and is on a plateau and it is the black section of the community that will be, ever increasingly, the heavy purchasers of vehicles in the years to come

"This is an excellent thing, to be welcomed by all, as it is evidence that blacks will be taking their rightful place in the economically active community

"However, it is not without problems and one of these is that your natural black market will, increasingly be able to shop where they please The developed commercial community has seen a large portion of its market take off to the suburbs and has been forced to follow it there

"The same flexibility will also be needed in planning your future courses of action, or your market will take to its cars and go elsewhere"

He said Assocom had always been extremely sympathetic to the emergent black economic community on the basis of one economy rather than fragmented ones which were not beneficial to all

Mr Draper in his speech, also warned on strategies to keep black spending in its natural areas

"You should bear in mind the dangers of relying on too small a base These areas are, or at least ought to be, part of a very much larger whole You will also need to consider in the black areas that you will be able to influence the direction in which the whole market moves, if they are part of the larger market

"This is extremely important because, if you are not totally involved in the whole economy, you could well find policies being undertaken in the future that might be to your disadvantage" — DDR

Probe into black business

PORT EDWARD — The National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) will undertake in-depth studies to embark on a scheme to uplift and promote black businessmen

This was decided at a two-day seminar on the outflow of cash from black areas.

After several papers and discussions in which the historical disadvantages of the black businessman were highlighted, nine resolutions were taken — mostly dealing with how to help the businessmen to counteract the threat of the "white giants"

The resolutions — which a committee will implement — say Nafcoc believes in an indivisible economy based on the free enterprise system.

The recommendations call for.

Economic development and the evolution of a development strategy;

Protection for black entrepreneurs and an in-depth study by Nafcoc on how blacks could become more meaningfully involved in the economy.

Consumer education to enlighten buyers about the plans and programmes of black businessmen,

Establishment of chains by black businessmen; and

Location of industrial projects in such a way that infrastructure should benefit the greater section of the population. — DDR

Firms trading with SA feel the heat

By SIMON BARBER
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — South Africa will be the subject of 36 resolutions at annual stockholder meetings this year — up from 23 in 1982 — according to the Washington-based Investor Responsibility Research Centre.

Most of the resolutions are sponsored by church-related shareholders and call on companies to cease doing business with South Africa, or at least not to expand their operations.

Four banks — Citicorp, Phibro, Wells Fargo and J P Morgan — are being asked not to make any new loans or renew old loans to the South African Government. Two other institutions, Crocker National and Republic New York, are being asked to provide detailed accounts of their South African lending policies.

But not all the resolutions are hostile. Chemical Bank, Sears Roebuck and Shearson/American Express are each being commended by church groups for adopting policies against lending to the South African Government.

Computer manufacturers continue to be a main focus. Sperry is being asked for a list of the types and uses of the computers it has sold or leased to South African authorities or corporations with government contracts.

The company would also have to explain how it intends to ensure its equipment is not used for military purposes, and to describe its on-site inspection procedures at Atlas Aircraft, a manufacturer of military aircraft to which it has sold a computer.

Control Data, which was recently granted a licence to sell a computer to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, is being asked to explain how its business with South Africa is consistent with its human rights policy.

Resolutions before Standard Oil of California and Texaco require that no products or services be sold to the South African Police and military, and that all sales to South Africa be monitored to ensure no product ends up, through intermediaries, with the security forces.

Few, if any, of these shareholder resolutions are expected to pass. Nevertheless, they represent one of the most important modes of anti-apartheid activism in the US.

Sponsors hope the resolutions will provide adverse publicity for the target companies and thus pressure managements into altering their policies.

CAPE TIMES 18/2/83

Shell loses R40,5m claim for 'stolen' oil

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Shell International lost the final round of its legal battle yesterday to recover R40 500 000 in insurance for the theft of oil from the supertanker Salem, later scuttled off the west coast of Africa

Five law lords upheld a Court of Appeal ruling last February that the loss of 180 000 tons of crude oil from the ship before she was scuttled was not a "taking at sea" covered under the Lloyd's marine insurance policy.

The oil was discharged at Durban as a result of what Lord Roskill described yesterday as a "gigantic fraud" designed to get around the ban on the export of oil from the Gulf to South Africa

After discharging the oil at Durban, the 214 000-ton vessel sailed with her tanks full of seawater, to give the impression she was still fully loaded, and was scuttled on January 17, 1980, off Senegal.

Although Shell lost its claim yesterday for insurance on the oil discharged at Durban, the law lords ruled that Lloyd's underwriters were liable for the loss of the 15 000 tons of oil left in the ship when it was scuttled

They rejected a claim by the underwriters that this oil, valued at about R3-million, was lost by fraud or fraudulent conspiracy rather than by perils of the sea. Only perils of the sea were covered by the insurance.

Shell has already received more than R27-million from the South African authorities in partial compensation for their loss, with the agreement that if it succeeded in the insurance claim, the money would be refunded.

In April 1981 it won its claim in the High Court that the underwriters were liable to pay out for the total loss of the oil, but last year the Court of Appeal ruled that the oil discharged at Durban was not covered by the insurance

Dismissing Shell's appeal against that ruling, Lord Roskill, who gave the main judgment yesterday, said the House should take the opportunity of firmly declaring that the standard Lloyd's marine policy did not cover wrongful misappropriation of a cargo by a shipowner

They ruled that a Court of Appeal, headed by Lord Denning, the former Master of the Rolls, had been wrong to suggest this in a case decided in 1969 involving a ship called the Mandarin Star.

Lord Roskill said that when the present case reached the Court of Appeal, Lord Denning "recanted" and said his earlier decision had been wrong. Lord Roskill added that he had no doubt the Mandarin Star case had been wrongly decided.

Sunday Times 20/2/83

Janet's movie vetoed for SA

280

By RAY JOSEPH: London

AN ACCLAIMED film by leading South African actress Janet Suzman — listed in the "London Top Ten" of a leading movie trade journal — will not be screened in the Republic.

Its director has refused permission for it to be shown in South Africa.

The highly successful "The Draughtsman's Contract", a 16th century period film, is still doing extremely well at the box office.

This week it was shown at the opening night of the Berlin Film Festival as a British Film Institute entry.

"The director, Peter Greenaway, has refused to let it be shown in South Africa despite the fact that I tried to get him to change his mind," Ms Suzman said this week shortly before she left for South Africa on holiday.

"I do not agree with his decision, but I respect it.

"Missionary"

"I am no longer in favour of blanket cultural boycotts because I believe they have achieved nothing and have, in fact, depleted what little cultural resources we have in South Africa."

She described the film as totally apolitical and said she had written to Greenaway in a bid to get him to change his mind, but had not yet received a reply.

"A lot of people have changed their minds about South Africa over the years, but I am not a missionary and I am not about to go about converting people," she said.

"The movie is very amusing and Mr Greenaway is an original talent.

"I feel the film should be shown in South Africa, if only to allow them to see such an original talent."

Mr Greenaway, now busy with a new film, was not available for comment.

the fact secret

- One teenage mother married a week before she was about to write her matric examinations — to the man who fathered her first child when she was still in standard six
- At least two pupil fathers and several pupil mothers were back at school this week while their parents or relatives looked after their illegitimate children
- Many young fathers have been forced to abandon school and sign up with the South African Cape Corps at Fauré to support their children

her gesture, baking us this cake," a traffic chief said

"Thank you," she wrote in icing on the

Sunday Times 20/2/83

Windies arrive home to polite reception

By DOUG GORDON

THE first contingent of cricketers from the controversial West Indian rebel tour of South Africa flew home to the Caribbean on Friday to a polite reception

Test wicketkeeper David Murray, pace bowlers Franklin Stevenson and Bernard Julien (direct from London) and batsman Alvin Greenwich (on a later flight via Miami) arrived in Barbados

They were passed through customs and immigration as normal passengers

The swift reaction of the Caribbean cricket authorities in banning the tourists when the news leaked of their trip to South Africa in January has not been supported by the public

"There were no problems at all for the cricketers" said a source in Barbados

"Outside the terminal there were no demos or protests

"At a Press conference, the media very politely asked about the tour and the cricketers calmly said that everything had gone well and without problems as expected"

But the strongly socialist island of Jamaica has banned five members of a planned English Women's Cricket Association (EWCA) tour due to arrive in the West Indies next week

The EWCA announced yesterday that Jamaica had objected to the five women cricketers, who had played in South Africa four years ago.

The Caribbean Women's Cricket Federation cancelled the tour because of the Jamaican Government's intervention

LifeStyle



Like mother, like daughter

No swings for blacks

BLACK children watched unhappily this week at Molteno as white children played on swings and slides from which they were banned

The local Lions Club put in the playground equipment to be used by children of all races But the municipality banned the black children

R2 000 consolation to a needy lady

The Charity Contest



Margaret Lam, centre, being congratulated by her nieces, Karen Laing, left, and Michelle Fong

By DOREEN LEVIN

THE prize in the Sunday Times National Charity Fund crossword contest is now R17 000

Full details appear on page 14 of this week's LifeStyle. No one sent in the correct solution to last week's puzzle.

Miss Margaret Lam of Bezuidenhout Valley, Johannesburg, whose entry was nearest correct, wins the R2 000 consolation prize.

"I had a feeling it was coming my way because I have been praying hard, night and day. I really need this money," a happy Miss Lam said when she heard the good news

She explained she has been out of work since last year following an operation to her leg, and was still not able to work.

Five national charities benefit from the Sunday Times National Charity Fund crossword contests in 1983. They are. Child and Family Welfare, the Aged, Tuberculosis Association, Legal Resources and the Blind

SOLUTION TO CONTEST NO 3:

ACROSS. 4, Swearing; 6, Park, 7, Fixing; 9, Ego; 10, Vet; 12, Outsize; 14, Mall; 18, Dame, 19, Sly; 20, Wives.

DOWN: 1, Reckless; 2, Mining, 3, Wangle; 4, Sea; 5, Grit; 8, Tout; 11, Talk; 13, Ire; 15, Arms; 16, Was, 17, Pay.



Mr Ronnie Chetty ... "I suppose I'm still in my job because I'm something of a loner"

Permission

ians wishing to travel through Free State can do so without ission but they must not stay in rovince longer than 24 hours.

ians wanting to attend seminor meetings can stay in the State for the duration of the as long as they first obtain mission from the Directorate of rnal Affairs.

he same applies to foreign Indiwanting to visit the Free State.

Sunday Times 20/2/83

Janet S

University in anti-SA controversy

NEW YORK — The University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, plans to fight a new state law requiring Michigan state colleges to cut off their investments in South Africa

State legislators say it's improper to invest in a nation with apartheid policies and college officials say they should have the freedom to invest in companies such as General Motors that do business in South Africa

The plans for university officials to defy the law sparked campus protests last week similar to those of a decade ago

The university will officially announce its plans at a meeting on March 18 University officials, however, have made no secret of opposing the law, which is expected to affect about R67-million in college investments — Sapa-AP

CAPE TIMES 23/2/83

Cheaper petrol means embargo has failed

Staff Reporter

CHEAPER petrol for South Africa from Monday effectively means that attempts to impose an oil embargo against the Republic have failed.

Far from having difficulty in getting supplies, South Africa is now receiving a discount on official government selling prices on some contracts.

In addition, South Africa has succeeded in establishing a profitable synthetic fuel programme, capable of insulating the country from a repetition of the world oil crises which have made the price of a barrel of crude oil rocket from about $3 to more than $30 in the past decade.

This was the implication of the announcement of reductions in petrol, diesel and paraffin prices delivered yesterday by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

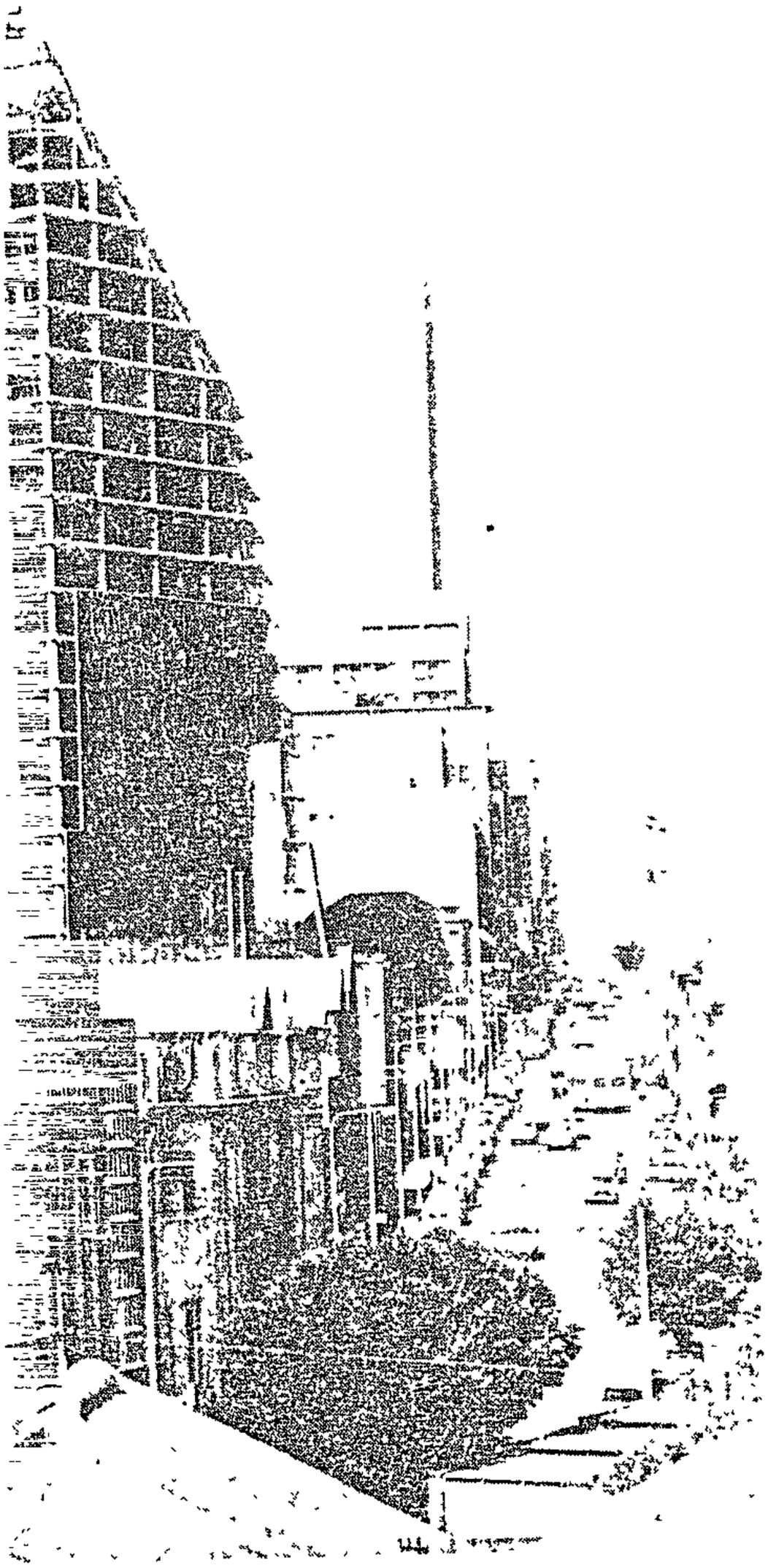
Price could fall further

The coastal price of 93 octane petrol — to be reduced to 58,3c a litre — could fall further before it rises again.

Under-recovery by the oil industry has been taken into account in the new price structure which is intended to allow for a remedy by September.

This is because there is little prospect of an early improvement in world oil prices, as the lake of surplus crude is growing. It is highly likely that the rand will continue to appreciate against the dollar, effectively reducing the rand cost of oil further.

Weaker oil prices will mean lower returns for Sasol's oil-from-coal operations. However the project reduces the strain of oil on balance of payments.



It looks almost as if one of the ancient pyramids has been rebuilt in the centre of Johannesburg. But it's really the new Anglo-American Properties tower block which has risen near the new Stock Exchange. This view of the spectacular building is another picture in the series featured every Saturday. It focuses on the people and places that shape your city. We invite photographers to send in the "frozen moments" they have captured through the eye of their camera Send the print to "Eye on Your City," The Star, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000, or deliver the picture to the offices of The Star at 47 Sauer Street. Please attach a brief caption indicating where the picture was taken and the names of the people, if any. Only pictures taken in Johannesburg or adjacent municipalities will be considered.

Kiwi 'sticker' war on sale of SA wines

Own Correspondent

WELLINGTON — Anti-apartheid stickers are appearing on bottles of South African wine in liquor stores here

The stickers, featuring a skull and crossbones with the slogan "Danger. This is a product of apartheid", are the latest example of protest action against the sale of South African wines in New Zealand.

Responsibility is claimed by a new group, WOWSA (War on Wines of South Africa)

The group said the sticker "raids" on liquor stores were the start of a campaign of direct action which would end when South African wines were no longer on sale in Wellington

HART

Mr Brian Hitchson, spokesman for a Christchurch-based firm which imports South African wines, said this was the first he had heard of WOWSA

The firm had had problems with the HART (Halt All Racist Tours) organisation in the past

Liquor outlets had been picketed and police had been called in.

"Quite obviously if the protesters interfere with the rights of other people the police will be called in."

The protests had not affected the company's sales or trade with South Africa, he said

OFF SHELVES

At least one other Wellington outlet has taken South African wines off its shelves

The company's marketing manager, Mr Harry Wilson, said about six people had walked into the shop shortly before Christmas and said they objected to the sale of South African wine.

They were regular customers and still "popped in"

There was nothing to suggest they were connected to WOWSA

The wines were being withdrawn, Mr Wilson said

Specimen swop: is it mom or pop?

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — A father of two in Kenya's remote Moyale district expressed surprise and consternation when he received a report on a urine test which showed he was two months pregnant

His wife later confessed that she had tripped on a stone, dropped the urine bottle and spilled the sample while taking it to the hospital for analysis

Fearing her husband's wrath, she had made her own contribution to the advancement of urological research

"He is my husband," she said later. "We are the same family. What difference does it make?"

S. Times 27/2/83 (280) ~~242~~

Anti-SA bid to stop Duran bout

AN INTERNATIONAL campaign to stop Roberto Duran fighting Davey Moore in Sun City gets under way tomorrow

The World Boxing Council (WBC), the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) and unnamed South American diplomats are behind the campaign

They will try to persuade Duran, former world lightweight and welterweight champion, not to travel to South Africa in the autumn

'Outrage'

Duran is due to meet junior middleweight champion Moore on a prestige promotion, also featuring "Boom Boom" Mancini, whose last title opponent, Duk Koo Kim, died four days later from brain damage

Mr Jose Sulaiman, WBC president, told me "We are taking certain steps to ensure that Duran changes his mind about selling his soul for Krugerrands

"After what we tell him I feel he will change his mind

"He faces a life ban by the WBC He will never be able to fight for a WBC title He will never be ranked by the WBC

"He will be ostracised by the fight community if he perpetrates this outrage"

By BOB BLAIR
London

Mr Sulaiman, a personal friend of Duran for more than a decade, said he would also get leading South American diplomats to exert pressure on the boxer

He added "Roberto was probably the greatest lightweight champion in history

"He was the only man to beat Sugar Ray Leonard He lost the return, but in those two fights he made a total of $15-million"

US promoter Bob Arum, who has Duran under contract, said "If Sulaiman fails to rank Duran in the WBC top ten because of a trip to South Africa, Duran could sue him

"But Duran is going for a title — the World Boxing Association's junior middleweight title

"If he wins that, he won't be bothered about the WBC anyway If he loses, it wouldn't surprise me if he retires"

Salem blackout a shock to MPs

CAPE TIMES 28/2/83

280

Political Staff

A CABINET minister's news blackout of a speech made in Parliament last week on the Salem oil deal has astounded Opposition MPs and could cause a row today on the issue of parliamentary privilege.

The news ban imposed by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plesssis, on the speech made last Tuesday by the Opposition's chief energy spokesman, Mr John Malcomess, has for the first time drawn into question an MP's traditional, absolute freedom of speech in Parliament

Opposition spokesmen say it violates the public's right to know what has been said in Parliament, and it is feared that it threatens the absolute freedom of speech bestowed on MPs by the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act of 1963

Legal sources say the action could have staggering effects on the very basis of parliamentary privilege

Mr Malcomess said last night that the tradition of parliamentary privilege was one of the most basic principles of Western democracy and if destroyed would do irreparable harm to Opposition politics

Petroleum Act

At the weekend, Mr Du Plessis warned newspapers against further publication of the latest Salem statements made by Mr Malcomess

He did so by invoking the Petroleum Products Act of 1977 which prohib-



Mr P T C du Plessis

formation about the source, transportation, destination or supply of any petroleum product.

Mr Malcomess said in his speech that he had found in Lloyd's Law Reports, available in South African libraries, full details of how the giant oil tanker Salem had been used by international conmen to defraud an oil company and South Africa's oil-procurement agency, the Strategic Fuel Fund, in the most sensational oil hijack in maritime history

Opposition MPs, who cannot recall any precedent for the action by Mr Du Plessis, say any attempt to stifle publication of speeches made in Parliament is contrary to the tradition of Parliament.

wood, has questioned whether Mr Malcomess abused parliamentary privilege by contravening the provisions of the Petroleum Products Act

Yesterday Mr Du Plessis said he would today investigate the implications of Mr Malcomess's speech

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said it would be contrary to the tradition of Parliament to ban publication of a member's speech which appeared in Hansard, official record of parliamentary proceedings

"The implications are staggering For instance, could it mean that the entire speech would have to be struck from Hansard?"

'Only person'

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP Yeoville, said the Speaker, who had supreme authority over Parliament, was the only person who could stop publication of something said in the Assembly or strike anything off the record of Parliament.

Mr Colin Eglin, chairman of the PFP caucus, said he knew of no law more powerful than that which pertained to the procedures of Parliament.



Roy Pienaar, the young Western Provinc the boundary during his maiden Currie watches. Pienaar not

● JOBFINDER appears with today's Cape Times

● On Wednesday MIDWEEK HOMEFINDER will appear with the Cape Times



Nkom 'house

BULAWAYO — Veter Zimbabwe National leader Joshua Nkomo, cused by Prime Mi Robert Mugabe of seeki South African help stage a coup, was plac under virtual house rest by police at Pelendaba home in Bu wayo yesterday

"It's all part of furth harassment," Mr N said

"It's effective house rest," said his lawyer, Bruce Longhurst.

The burly 65-year-o

a shock to MPs

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"There is no law which governs what can be said in Parliament. Parliament makes its own rules."

Mr Malcomess said in Port Elizabeth last night that the minister, by questioning Mr Malcomess's speech, was ignoring a long-standing tradition of Parliamentary privilege

"This is one of the basic principles of Western democracy and if destroyed will do irreparable damage to Opposition politics," he said.

"The big question must now be What is he hiding'?"



Roy Pienaar, the young Western Province all-r the boundary during his maiden Currie Cup watches. Pienaar notched

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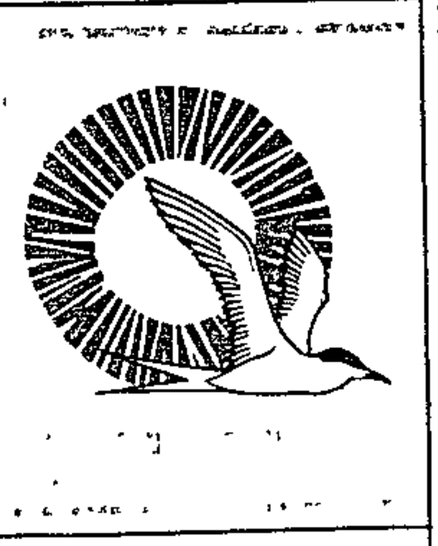
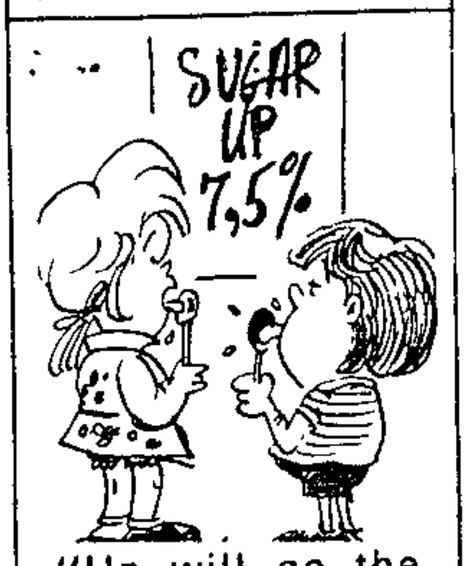
● On Wednesday MIDWEEK HOMEFINDER will appear with the Cape Times





"Up will go the price of basic foodstuffs."

Nkomo 'house

BULAWAYO. — Veteran Zimbabwe Nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, accused by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of seeking South African help to stage a coup, was placed under virtual house arrest by police at his Pelendaba home in Bulawayo yesterday.

"It's all part of further harassment," Mr Nkomo said.

"It's effective house arrest," said his lawyer, Mr Bruce Longhurst.

The burly 65-year-old Mr Nkomo, hailed by his supporters as "Father Zimbabwe", received a police order on Sunday morning ordering him to telephone the police before leaving his home at any time.

Mr Nkomo, who was prevented a week ago from boarding an international flight, said the police had told him by letter that the action was being taken because he might be prosecuted.

"This means I am under house arrest," he told Reuters by telephone.

He quoted the letter, dated yesterday, as saying: "As you are aware,

2 die in crossing smash

Staff Reporter

AN elderly couple died and a man was seriously injured last night when their CA-registered car was in a collision with two diesel locomotives and a guard coach at a level-crossing between Saldanha Bay and Vredenburg. The three occupants were not identified

Three Metro rescue unit vehicles from Cape Town and one from Moorreesburg were sent to the scene with specialized rescue equipment and the "jaws of life" were used to free the occupants of the car

The surviving man received multiple injuries to both legs, his chest and face He was taken to Vredenburg Hospital ands later transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital.

Privilege: Courts may have to decide

CAPE TIMES 1/3/83

280

By MICHAEL ACOTT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The absolute right of MPs to raise any issue in Parliament was reaffirmed yesterday, but there is still uncertainty about the right of newspapers to report freely what is said in Parliament.

This emerged as press freedom, balance and responsibility dominated the third reading debate on the mini budget

A parliamentary row was provoked by government attempts at the weekend to suppress further reports of a parliamentary speech by Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) on the government's role in the Salem oil fraud

This raised a storm of criticism from Opposition members, who maintained that the press had a cherished and absolute right to report anything said in Parliament

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, countered with strong attacks on the fairness and balance of parliamentary reports in Opposition newspapers

Mr Horwood questioned last week whether Mr Malcomess had not breached parliamentary privilege, and possibly the 1977 Petroleum Products Act, by disclosing details of the Salem affair to the Assembly This was followed at the weekend by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Piet du Plessis, warning newspapers that they could contravene the Act by reporting what Mr Malcomess had said

Important rulings

The new Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, gave two important rulings during yesterday's debate He was asked directly by the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, whether a minister could forbid publications of speeches recorded in Hansard, the parliamentary record

Mr Greeff said an MP had "absolute privilege" in the Assembly What was recorded in Hansard could be reported and had been in the past

Later in the debate, however, the Speaker said press reports did not fall under his authority Newspapers would have to ascertain their rights in each specific case

Mr Horwood yesterday refused a request from Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) for a parliamentary select committee to investigate all aspects of the Salem affair, including what had been said in Parliament and what could be reported

Mr Horwood said the government had handled the matter as responsibly as it could, and he did not believe any purpose would be served by a further inquiry

Oil embargo

In a statement to Parliament yesterday, Mr Du Plessis said he had no wish to impinge on the privilege of Parliament He appealed to MPs not to raise in the House matters which could jeopardize South Africa's oil supplies when attempts were still being made to effect an oil embargo against the country

Opposition members replied that they had no intention of doing so, but asked again why South Africa could not be told details of the Salem fraud which had been raised in foreign courts and were known to the rest of the world

● Malcomess's Salem speech, page 4
● MPs' freedom of speech defended, page 4

New UN bid to cut off oil flow to South Africa

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — In a fresh bid to cut off South Africa's oil supplies, the United Nations last week proposed penalties for shipping firms sending oil tankers to the Republic's ports.

A special United Nations committee to monitor South Africa's oil supplies decided at its first meeting here that the best way to halt oil exports was to bring pressure to bear on tanker companies.

This week's session concentrated on a general survey of South Africa's oil position and a group of oil experts decided that the next meeting would be devoted to possible retaliatory measures against governments, oil companies and transportation firms which, the UN says, are circumventing a UN oil embargo against South Africa.

The Kuwaiti chairman of the group, Mr Suheil Nasser, said that although the General Assembly had endorsed an oil embargo, the Pretoria Government "is still getting all the oil it needs".

He added: "There is very little oil that doesn't fall under the embargo, not even in the 'spot markets'. Definitely most of the oil that goes to South Africa is embargoed oil being moved through illegal channels."

The 'spot market' refers to the purchasing of oil which is in transit on the high seas, and is out of the jurisdiction of the country which produced it.

Mr Nasser said although most oil exporting nations had passed laws making oil sales to South Africa illegal, some of the poorer oil-exporting nations had relaxed their contract rules.

"They are closing their eyes, and oil is seeping to traders."

He added that many tanker companies operate under flags of convenience, being registered in Liberia and Panama, but these countries were now co-operating with the UN.

"We must break the link that allows oil to flow to South Africa. If you break the chain, you stop the flow."

The General Assembly last year decided to concentrate on an oil embargo after admitting that a campaign to mobilise general economic sanctions had been a failure.

The oil working group is planning a conference on oil supplies to South Africa later this year and is also to publish a "blacklist" of all countries and firms selling oil to South Africa.

Malcomess's Salem speech

Political Staff

A SPEECH in Parliament last week by Mr John Malcomess, Progressive Federal Party MP for Port Elizabeth Central, disclosing details of the Salem oil scandal, has thrown the government into a state of confusion

Attempts by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, to prevent the press from quoting from the official parliamentary record are believed to be unprecedented and have sparked off a crisis that threatens the whole tradition of parliamentary privilege. This is an edited version of the speech behind the news blackout.

"My information is not confidential It is taken from Lloyd's law reports I have them in front of me here, namely 1981, volume 2, starting on page 316, and 1982, volume 1, starting on page 369 These are part of the public record in Britain and they are available to all and sundry They are not secret The world press has reported on these court cases in full Only South Africa has been kept in the dark.

Advance payment

"I quote Lloyd's law reports 'On or about November 23, 1979, the South African Strategic Fuel Fund Association agreed to purchase about 1,5-million barrels of Saudi Arabian light crude oil to be delivered to Durban in December, 1979'

"Apparently Sasol acted on behalf of the SA Strategic Fuel Fund Association A condition of the sale was that finance should be arranged for the purchase of a tanker It was therefore arranged for a letter of credit to be made available for the amount of 12,3-million US dollars That credit was arranged for 21 days, and it was opened on November 26, 1979

"I quote again from Lloyd's law reports 'The crooks had no money with which to pay for the vessel, but they persuaded the South African concern (who were buying the oil) to pay 12,3-million US dollars in advance — on account of the 50-million US dollars they would have to pay for the oil when it arrived at Durban

"So gullible was the South African concern that they got their bank to issue an irrevocable letter of credit for 12,3-million US dollars in favour of the sellers of South Sun'

Name changed

"The South Sun's name was subsequently changed to Salem I quote further 'With this credit the crooks, as the Oxford Shipping Company Incorporated, bought South Sun and changed her name to Salem, not having paid a penny for her themselves'

"They then offered her on charges A company called Pontoil of Switzerland, who were absolutely innocent, chartered her to load a cargo of about 200 000 tons of crude oil from Kuwait for transportation to Europe The cargo was loaded and the Salem set sail on December 10.

"Before the vessel reached Durban Pontoil sold the cargo to Shell The Salem was moored on December 28 at oil She sailed again on January 2, 1980, and was scuttled off the coast of Senegal

"The SA Strategic Fuel Fund Association paid the conspirators in full and sold the oil, presumably to various South African companies

"Shell claimed for its loss and was ultimately paid out 30,5-million US dollars by the SA Strategic Fuel Fund Association These are the bold facts and to quote Lord Denning 'A gigantic ship was used for a gigantic fraud'

"The purpose of raising this matter in this House is that the bodies concerned in buying the oil were State bodies, and the funds were public funds for which this government should be responsible to this House

"There is also an illustration within this documentation of the premium South Africa was paying at that stage for its oil supplies, a premium directly caused by the abhorrence with which the world regards the policies of apartheid practised by this government, a direct indication of the cost of apartheid to the South African taxpayer

"The SA Strategic Fuel Fund Association contracted with these crooks to purchase plus-minus 1,5-million barrels of oil at 34,50 US dollars per barrel The Petrol Intelligence Weekly of January 7, 1980, which I also have in front of me here, quotes the price of crude oil from Kuwait on December 1,1979 — as close as I can get to the date on which the oil was uplifted from Kuwait at 25,50 dollars per barrel This is a difference of 9 dollars per barrel

"For 1,5-million barrels we find therefore that we have paid 13,5-million dollars in excess of the quoted price That is for one shipload Multiply that 13,5-million dollars by the number of shiploads we receive each year, and the extra costs to the motorist, the taxpayer, the foreign exchange position, the inflation rate and the economy, must be remarkable

"Therefore, my first question to the Honorable the Minister of Finance Are we still paying such a heavy premium or has that been reduced?

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Du Plessis "Must I answer you?"

Mr Malcomess "Yes, please"

Mr Du Plessis "It has been considerably reduced, in some cases it is negative"

Mr Malcomess "Well, if that is the case I should firstly congratulate the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs on putting right the errors of his predecessors Then, however, I should ask him why the price of petrol has not then come down consider-

Perhaps the most urgent question arising out of this whole affair is the complete lack of control over public funds by this House An amount of 30,5-million dollars has been paid out of these funds because a government concern became a receiver of stolen goods There is no other way to express it.

"However, the first knowledge of this in this country we find to be a court case in Britain When the facts were published in the South African press, the minister's predecessor used his very wide powers to stifle discussion

"To whose advantage was the stifling of that discussion? It certainly was not to South Africa s advantage because the whole world already had the facts Whom were we protecting? Were we protecting South Africa or were we protecting the NP and its ministers?"

Mr Du Plessis "The minister does not buy the oil"

Mr Malcomess "The situation is that there are two companies incorporated in terms of the Companies Act. The first one is SOF (Pty) Ltd and the second one is SFF Association On February 17 of this year I put a question to the Honorable the Minister in this connection and he replied that the shareholders of the SFF Association were the IDC and CON Oil which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the IDC

"They have a 50 percent shareholding each They have the same directors as SOF (Pty) Ltd The directors are exactly the same in both cases Therefore, these eight people control enormous funds flowing into the country

"These enormous sums of money are public moneys Normally this additional amount of 30,5-million dollars that we had to pay out for this stolen oil would surely have been reported to the select committee on public accounts and a full discussion would have been held, if necessary in secret as has been the case in the past.

"However, this did not occur The Auditor-General does not audit these funds and the decision of the directors is presumably therefore sufficient authority for paying out any sum of money such as this amount of 30,5-million dollars

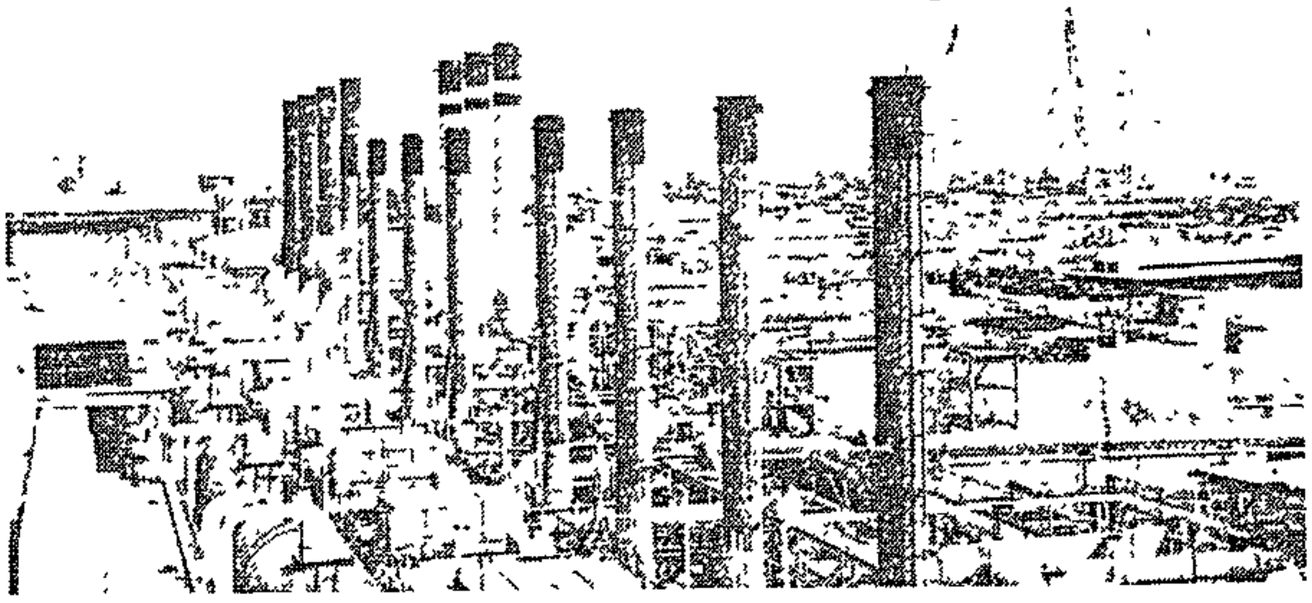
"Parliamentary control has been by-passed and this is wrong because it can lead to all sorts of abuse and mismanagement.

"My second question is therefore Will the Honorable the Minister of Finance confirm that he has in fact no control over the funds paid into the State Oil Fund and controlled by SOF (Pty) Ltd, or the funds of the equalization SFF Association and will be make representations to the Cabinet so that firstly, he has a measure of control and secondly that the Auditor-General shall audit these funds'

"It should be noted that an amount of 3,725 cents a litre on the price of petrol is paid into the SOF This will bring in some R242-million per annum. The equalization fund collects 9,8 cents per litre and this will bring in some R637-million per annum Therefore, in total we are looking at a figure of some R880-million per annum This is an amount of money that makes the funds used in the Information scandal look like small change

"There are many further questions I want to ask in this regard

- "Who are the people we dealt with?
- "What are their names? If this information cannot be given for strategic reasons, are we to assume that we will continue to do business with these crooks?
- "What steps are being taken to bring these crooks before a court of law?
- "What steps have been taken to recover the amount of 30,5-million dollars?
- "Who was responsible for negotiating this deal?



- "Was any Cabinet minister asked for authorization or informed before the contract was signed?
- "Was the South African involvement mere gullibility or was there a suspicion on the part of our negotiators that this oil would be illegally obtained?
- "Why did we pay over 50-million dollars for oil without ensuring that the sellers had legal title to that oil?
- "Was this monstrous stupidity or a deliberate shutting of the minds to the possibility that existed and which finally cost us, the South African taxpayers, some 30,5-million dollars?

"I therefore recommend that a select committee of this House be appointed with representation from all parties to investigate this affair so that firstly we can attempt to recover the R30,5-million, secondly so that we can prevent a similar occurrence in the future and lastly so that we can establish better parliamentary control over taxpayers' funds that amount to nearly one billion rand per annum"

Replying to the debate the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, berated Mr Malcomess for seeing fit to "rake up the Salem matter" and he denied allegations of a cover up

Mr Horwood said he suspected that Mr Malcomess had "blatantly contravened the provisions of the Petrol-

Debate soon on Salem oil fraud

CAPE TIMES 3/3/83

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government is to arrange a special parliamentary debate on the Salem oil scandal — more than three years after the biggest fraud in maritime history rocked the world.

The surprise move was announced here yesterday by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis

He also said the government was preparing a "comprehensive document" on the Salem affair to be made available to all Members of Parliament prior to the debate, which informed sources say could be as early as Wednesday next week.

The minister was replying to questions by Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central), who last week warned that the Salem affair could become the biggest cover-up in South African history.

The government move also follows more than a week of heated exchanges in the House sparked by an earlier speech in which Mr Malcomess disclosed details of the Salem saga.

Attempts by Mr Du Plessis to prevent newspapers from reporting the contents of Mr Malcomess' speech precipitated a major row over parliamentary privilege and the rights of the press to report what is said in Parliament.

In a statement outside the House yesterday, Mr Malcomess welcomed the government decision to hold a special debate.

File

Mr Malcomess said he had built up a file on the Salem affair and was already in possession of the names of some of the people involved.

"I have shared this information with some of my colleagues I also telephoned London today for the House of Lords judgment.

"To me the importance of this matter is to establish parliamentary control over funds which are extracted from the public in the price of fuel.

"The annual incomes of the State Fuel Fund and the Strategic Oil Fund are enormous and the Salem affair is indicative of costly mistakes being made," he said.

It is understood that MPs will be given ample time to study the document before the special debate

Agent

In the House yesterday, Mr Du Plessis declined to give details on the role of the State Fuel Fund in the controversy or who had acted as agent for the Salem.

In reply to another question by Mr Malcomess, he said that between December 28 and 30, 1979 the Salem had discharged oil at single buoy mooring off Durban

In his speech to the House last week, Mr Malcomess disclosed that a government agency had bought a shipload of stolen oil from a tanker subsequently scuttled, and had paid the owners a vast sum in compensation, without Parliament knowing

He demanded that a parliamentary select committee be set up to investigate the deal and try to retrieve the lost $30,5 million in compensation money.

SA sport 'set to re-enter world arena'

Star 5/3/83 280 Daily

By Alan Robinson, The Star Bureau

LONDON — The tide has turned in favour of South African sport.

This is the firm conviction of Conservative MP Mr John Carlisle, the man who is leading the battle for an MCC cricket team to tour here next season.

Mr Carlisle sees the day of South Africa's return to international competition as fast approaching.

"I first began to feel movement about a year ago and now it is gathering momentum," he says.

The tide changed with the banning of Graham Gooch and his rebel cricketers last year. The public suddenly became aware of the "total hypocrisy" of the sports situation.

Cricket tours by Sri Lanka and especially the West Indies had shattered the complacency of anti-apartheid campaigners and shown the world that South African sport was multiracial.

Mr Carlisle said the recent cancellation of the England women's cricket tour of the West Indies because five of the players had been to South Africa "caused an enormous reaction in Britain".

"People are now downright angry that their rights and freedoms are being trampled by others with no interest in sport."

Mr Carlisle dismissed the move by anti-apartheid sources to invite Mr Hassan Howa, president of the South African Cricket Board of Control, to England for a showdown debate on sport as a "cheap trick".

"They are clearly hoping the South African Government will refuse Mr Howa a passport."

"I would be more than happy to debate with Mr Howa — as I have done with Peter Hain and others," Mr Carlisle said.

"But why this sudden desire to talk to me? I have been to South Africa and have made repeated efforts to meet Mr Howa.

"So why the sudden change of heart? We've got them on the run and they are starting to panic. That is why."

5 Express 6/3/83

British sport set for clash over SA

By IAN HOBBS

LONDON — British sports organisations are heading for a major clash with the British Government and black Africa in a revolt against the United Nations sports blacklist and the Commonwealth Gleneagles Agreement.

A growing number of British sportsmen are said to be so infuriated by political interference with their independence that their campaign for freedom of movement — even if it means going to South Africa — could spread

The British revolt would come as particularly good news to Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation, who is on the point of deciding for or against sending the French rugby team to South Africa this year

It is believed he has warned his players that objections to the tour from the socialist Paris government were so severe that they might have to cancel the tour

But a revolt by British sports bodies could give the fiery old French rugby supremo new heart to defy his government

The anger of British sportsmen emerged first last month through the Central Council for Physical Recreation, one of Britain's most important sports-controlling groups

The CCPR, which represents nearly all British sports organisations, decided it would not obey the harsh code of conduct against sports contact with South Africa agreed by the Commonwealth Games Federation during the games in Australia last year

The CCPR said the code of conduct — an extension of the controversial Gleneagles Agreement — amounted to

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The CCPR, which represents nearly all British sports organisations, decided it would not obey the harsh code of conduct against sports contact with South Africa agreed by the Commonwealth Games Federation during the games in Australia last year

The CCPR said the code of conduct — an extension of the controversial Gleneagles Agreement — amounted to blatant interference and was unacceptable.

This vote was followed up in London on Thursday when the three major water sports in the CCPR — rowing, canoeing and water-skiing — said they would defy the Gleneagles Agreement as an unenforceable interference in British sport.

The votes have created an immediate crisis for the Commonwealth Games organisation, which is due to meet on March 17.

If the CCPR and the individual sports bodies in it stand by their defiance on the question of South Africa then African and other Third World Commonwealth countries are expected to warn officially that they will boycott the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

And with hostility at a high peak in the wake of the rebel cricket tours of South Africa, they could also again raise threats against the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Sports commentators in London say that international sport is facing a period of serious turmoil in the coming weeks.

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Transkei tour baffles UK rugby chiefs

From Alan Robinson, the Star Bureau

LONDON — South African rugby boss Dr Danie Craven is maintaining a monumental silence over the most controversial rugby tour of Britain since the Barbarians came here in 1979.

While rugby's officialdom in England, Wales and Ireland seethed with speculation and anger over the current Transkei visit, Dr Craven refused point-blank to discuss the tour.

And the 30-strong touring party, which left South Africa on Thursday and has already played its first match, has gone into hiding to avoid demonstrations

The Transkei team, with nine white players and 18 blacks and led by former Border wing James Bryden, played their first match against a Richmond team at Old Deer Park on Saturday morning The club notice-board announced that there was a match, but it was scheduled to be against a West of Scotland side

Match schedule

The team is now scheduled to play Wyggestonians at Leicester on Wednesday, Percy Park at Newcastle on Saturday, and the famous Welsh club Llanelli on March 16. There are also rumours that they will play at least one match in Ireland before returning to South Africa on March 19

Anti-apartheid campaigners here are furious at what they describe as "a flagrant and conniving breach of the Gleneagles Agreement."

Mr Sam Ramsamy, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, has arranged to meet the shadow Minister of Sport, Mr Denis Howell, and several left-wing Labour Party MPs today.

"We want this matter raised in the House of Commons," Mr Ramsamy said. "Britain is quite clearly going out of its way to give comfort and succour to South African sport.

"We are going to throw the book at them now," Mr Ramsamy said.

Cape Times 7/3/83

Salem: Press rights 'must be cleared up'

Political Reporter

UNCERTAINTY about the rights of the press to publish speeches in Parliament had to be cleared up as soon as possible, the Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport said yesterday.

Rapport's leading article follows an order last week by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, that newspapers could not publish details of a speech in Parliament by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess

The speech gave extensive details of the four-year-old Salem oil tanker fraud scandal — details which have never been published in South Africa because of legislation prohibiting speculation or reporting on South Africa's oil and petrol sources

'Privilege'

The Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, subsequently ruled that what was said in Parliament had absolute privilege, but he could not take responsibility for subsequent action against the press for reporting MPs' speeches

This "creates serious problems", Rapport said, adding that the ruling did not only apply to speeches which contravened legislation, but also to potentially defamatory statements which in the past could be published without fear of newspapers being prosecuted.

It was "almost unthinkable" that what was said in Parliament could not be reported by the press, and "it is thus clear that the position of the press with regard to parliamentary reporting be cleared up as soon as possible so that no doubt whatsoever can remain," the editorial concluded

In a separate article in Rapport yesterday, Professor S A Strauss of the University of South Africa's law faculty summarized the legal position of media reports on Parliament and concluded that what was said in Parliament must be reported by the media.

'Specific'

If the government wished to restrict coverage of what was said in Parliament, then it should introduce specific legislation aimed at restricting this coverage — a move he strongly opposed

Professor Strauss concluded: "The House of Assembly is .. an extension of the people themselves It is a miniature version of an assembly of the people.

"The people should not only have the *right* to know what is said in the House of Assembly. One can almost say the media has a *duty* to inform the people about these matters"

CAPE TIMES 8/3/83 (280)

'A most audacious act of fraud'

Chief Reporter

EARLY in 1980, soon after the mysterious sinking of the 214 000-ton Liberian-registered tanker Salem off the coast of Senegal, millions of people around the world — except in South Africa — were enthralled by detailed accounts of what was described as one of the most audacious acts of fraud in history.

The reason South Africans — except those who happened to be abroad at the time — were not kept fully in the picture on the Salem saga was that news media in this country were, and still are, subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Products Act of 1977.

This measure prohibits publication of any information about the source, transportation, destination or supply of any petroleum product.

However, through sporadic press reports, South Africans were given some of the basic facts of the Salem affair. The following picture emerges when these are pieced together:

● The Salem left the Persian Gulf port of Mena al Ahmadi on December 10, 1979, carrying 193 000 tons of Kuwaiti light crude oil, supposedly for delivery in Italy.

● Off the coast of East Africa, the Italian owners of the oil cargo were said to have sold it to Shell in a spot-market deal, reportedly for 56-million dollars and for delivery to France. But Shell's "spot" oil purchase never reached its destination. Somehow, somewhere, it appeared to have been hijacked and diverted.

● The next news of the Salem was that it had sunk in mysterious circumstances off the West coast of Africa on January 17, 1980.

First reports said the tanker had caught fire and had "had to be abandoned". Later it was suspected that the vessel had discharged its cargo in Durban — under the assumed name "Lema" — and that its holds had subsequently been flooded with seawater, to give it the appearance of being still fully laden.

● Before it sank the Salem was sighted by the British tanker Trident.

The master of the Trident, who later referred to the Salem's "strange trim" (the ship was listing badly), was sufficiently suspicious to take photographs of the vessel, before and when it sank.

● Only five minutes after the two tanker masters had spoken to each other by radio, there were signs of an explosion in the Salem, and the tanker's crew immediately took to the boats, which were later found to have been well-prepared for imminent use. The crewmen were picked up by the Trident and taken to Dakar.

● Suspicion was heightened by the fact that although the Salem was supposed to have been laden with crude oil the vessel, after sinking over one of the deepest trenches in the Atlantic, left an oil-slick very much smaller than would be expected from a cargo of nearly 200 000 tons.

● In February 1980 it was reported from London that insurance investigators looking into the fate of the crude oil cargo in the Salem were checking reports that the oil could have been discharged in Durban.

Lloyd's of London were the insurers of the cargo and also of 75 percent of the value of the R20-million tanker.

● Scotland Yard opened an inquiry about the same time, and a writ was served on behalf of Lloyd's for R46,5 million, as compensation, on Mr Fred Soudan, a director of the Oxford Shipping Company — a Liberian "brass-plate" company with an address at Houston, Texas, said to be the owners of the Salem.

Mr Soudan left for Switzerland soon afterwards.

● The Salem was later said to have been chartered by Mr Soudan for or during this particular voyage to a Swiss company, Shipomex, with headquarters in Zurich. But it was found by investigators that Shipomex had no street address in Zurich — only a telex number.

The official Lloyd's Index for January 1980 still showed the Salem under its original name, South Sun, and its owners to be the Pimmerton Shipping Company of Liberia.

Originally the tanker was known as the Sea Sovereign, which was sold in 1977 after the tanker division of its Stockholm owners ran into trouble.

● While Mr Soudan was being questioned by officers of Scotland Yard's fraud squad, the Salem's Greek master, Captain Demetrios Georgoulis, was arrested in Dakar, where he said under interrogation that the ship's sinking had been due to an explosion in the vicinity of the engine-room. He denied that he had unloaded his oil cargo at Durban.

Captain Georgoulis and his chief engineer were later released, on grounds that there was insufficient evidence on which to charge them.

● There were reports at the time that Captain Georgoulis was "a fake and a professional sea-pirate, responsible for the scuttling of other ships in the past year".

He denied these and other allegations, and insisted that the Salem had gone down with its full cargo of Kuwaiti light crude. The ship's log-book had also gone down with the ship, he claimed.

● In April 1980 it was reported that Shell International Petroleum had accepted "a substantial sum" from the official South African oil-purchasing agency, SFF Association, as the agency's full settlement for crude oil discharged in Durban in December 1979.

● In August 1980 Scotland Yard's fraud squad issued warrants for the arrest of four men, including Mr Fred Soudan and Captain Georgoulis. The Yard believed they were involved in a multi-million-rand plot to trick Lloyd's underwriters and the Shell Oil group.

● In April 1981 the High Court in London ruled that a Lloyd's insurance group should pay Shell International Petroleum R43 million, for loss of the Salem's cargo.

The judge said it had been established that had been a conspiracy between an American company, a Liberian shipping company and South African interests to obtain a ship and a willing crew to divert the Shell oil cargo to Durban, and then to sink the ship.

Oil fraud: Govt to give details today

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The first official government details of the three-year-old Salem oil fraud are expected to be published today

The Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs is drawing up what was promised to be a "comprehensive document" in preparation for the special parliamentary debate on the Salem deal tomorrow.

Pressure for the debate built up following opposition disclosures in Parliament which broke the South African news blackout on the Salem affair.

Details of how the tanker off-loaded a cargo of stolen oil in Durban in December 1979 and was subsequently scuttled off West Africa in early 1980 have been published throughout the world as they emerged in court cases

The government invoked the 1977 Petroleum Products Act to prevent newspapers here reporting details.

Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) claimed in Parliament last week that government agencies had lost 30,5-million dollars (about R30 million) through having to pay compensation to the rightful owners of the cargo in addition to the purchase price paid to "crooks".

He demanded parliamentary control over state oil funds and attempts to recover the money from those responsible for the deal.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, subsequently promised a special debate on the affair and undertook to produce a document on the deal for the information of Parliament

Kei players given UK passports

By Alan Robinson
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The touring Transkei rugby players are travelling on special British documents endorsed with tourist visas

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office says because Britain does not recognise Transkei passports, it issued its own documents They would have been applied for in South Africa and referred to Britain for approval

"We understood that they would play rugby but that was later in the day," the spokesman said yesterday

Officially a team of 30 black and white rugby players left Johannesburg on Thursday night for a four-match tour of England and Wales

Todaythey play Cumbria County championships Aspatria in the small town of that name about 30km from Carlisle.

The first match of the tour was on Sunday when Transkei went down 12-20 to Worthing at Horshan, in Surrey.

After today's match the tourists travel to Northern Ireland a game tomorrow against Omagh and against Enniskillen on Monday Their final fixture is against the South Wales club Penycraig on March 17.

Fears that Hawke will cut SA trade links

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

A GROUP of businessmen in Australia has expressed concern over the possibility that the remainder of the country's trade links with South Africa could be cut off following the victory of Mr Bob Hawke's Labour Party in the Australian election

The Labour Party is believed to be more anti-South African than Mr Malcolm Fraser's former ruling Liberal-Country coalition party which condemned South Africa's racial policies outright

A visiting Australian businessman and chairman of the Australia-South Africa Association, Mr Harold Murphy, said at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that he had sent a telex on behalf of the organisation to Mr Hawke out of concern that "anything might happen" to the R147-million Australian export trade with South Africa

Mr Murphy said the telex was sent to remind Mr Hawke of promises he made during his election campaign

Mr Hawke had promised to govern in the interests of all Australians and had committed himself to consultation with interested parties in formulating government policies

Mr Murphy said "about 10%" of Labour Party members were in favour of severing trade links with South Africa

The telex, as well as an accompanying survey conducted in Australia which showed that most Australians were in favour of continuing sports, trade and travel links with South Africa, were sent to inform Mr Hawke of popular opinion in Australia on these issues

Australians gave overwhelming support for maintaining these links

In its telegram the association says "The Australia-South Africa Association does not support the status quo in South Africa and we are opposed to apartheid We do applaud every removal of restrictions and we take every opportunity to call on the South African Government to repeal the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act"

Mr Murphy said the organisation had also called on the new Australian Government to send its Minister of Foreign Affairs to Pretoria for "face to face discussions" and called for the "immediate restoration of Qantas flights to Johannesburg and the lifting of sporting bans"

Police seek two rapists

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

POLICE yesterday released identikits of two dangerous rapists who attacked an elderly couple in their Randburg home last week

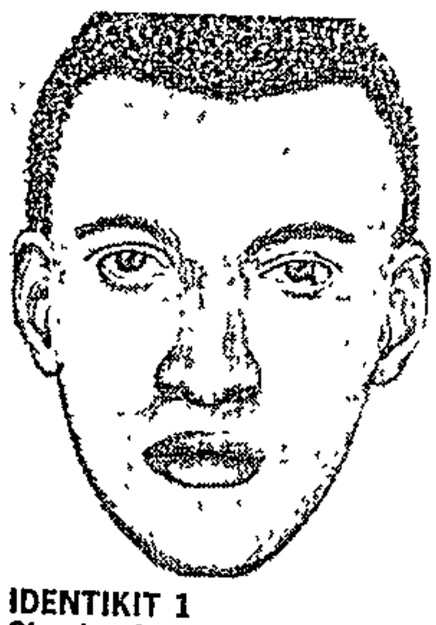
Randburg detectives said yesterday that the men — both intruders who surprised the couple last Friday — were still at large

The couple were robbed of over R520 and a firearm. The woman was then raped twice while her husband lay trussed up in a room

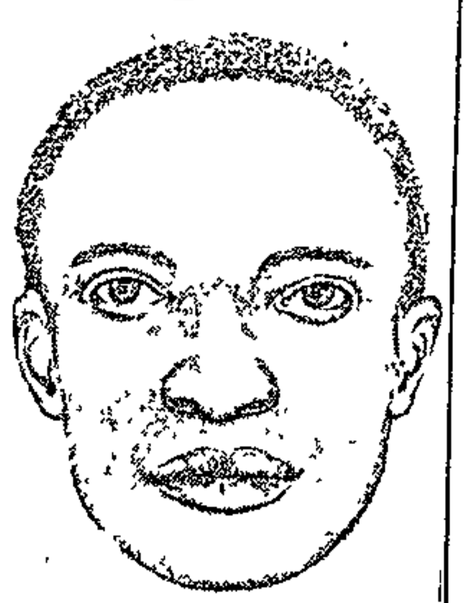
The man in the first identikit is said to have a slender face, narrow nose and very dark skin He is about 25 years old and 1,56m tall.

The man in the second identikit has rough features, high cheekbones and a thick nose He is about 25 years old and 1,7m tall

Anyone with information is asked to contact Detective Warrant Officer Walters at 787-4527



IDENTIKIT 1
Slender face



IDENTIKIT 2
High cheekbones

Meanwhile police have arrested two other alleged rapists — one a man who raped a 75-year-old woman 10 days ago

Randburg detectives said yesterday that they traced a man suspected of raping the aged Blairgowrie woman, to Pietersburg, Northern Transvaal and arrested him at the weekend

Johannesburg detectives have also arrested a man who has been linked to five rapes in the centre of the city since March last year and who confesses to having committed even more rapes

Women who feel they may have been victims of the man are urged to contact Detective Sergeant Jan Kock at 836-0001

Mixed views on CO Bill

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — In the eyes of South African churches the new Defence Amendment Bill, devoted mainly to conscientious objection, is like the proverbial curate's egg — good in parts, but not in others

Cardinal Owen McCann, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, said the Bill was "a step forward", adding "I do not yet have a copy of the Bill, but I am happy to see the Government is making some allowances"

The Right Rev Frederick Amoore, provicial executive officer of the Church of the Province of SA, referred to a resolution passed at the provincial synod last November calling on the Government to introduce a non-military alternative to National Service

The Rev Douglas Bax, a Presbyterian minister serving in the Congregational Church, said some of the Bill's provisions were "quite grotesque" in that non-religious and non-pacifist objectors were faced with eight years in prison, as non-military "community service" was not open to them

A spokesman from the Germiston headquarters of the Jehovah's Witnesses said he felt it would be "premature to comment at this stage"

The secretary of the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van Afrika, Dominee P M Smith, said his church was in favour of every National Serviceman doing his service but religious objectors must do some kind of alternative service

Dominee G S J Moller of the Ned Geref Kerk in SA, said the Bill was in line with what the Ned Geref Kerk had proposed earlier

And in Port Elizabeth, the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) welcomed the Bill, Sapa reports

See Page 4



Zimbabwe's Leader of the
yesterday. He claimed that

School p
on borde

Mail Reporters

TWO national servicemen, who close pals since early schooldays, in action near the South West Afr border on Sunday night.

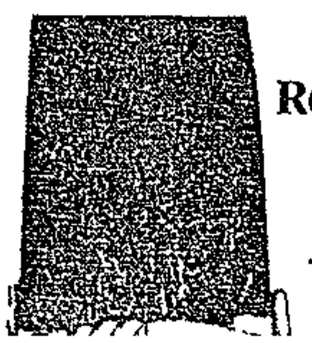
Gunner Christo Francois Bezu of 41 Arundel Court, President Str nesburg and Gunner Jameson B Van Amstel Street, Carletonville, their national service in Potchef January 1981

Christo, due to turn 21 on March most of his childhood in an o Potchefstroom He attended Volk chefstroom, where he met H Jameson.

Christo was an outstanding winning Western Transvaal School for rugby

Christo's mother, Mrs Mavis S away on holiday in Port Elizab grandmother, Mrs Martha Wolfaa to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

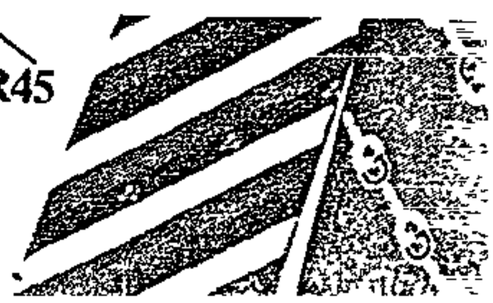
"When Christo wasn't away at



R675 WAS R1400

R20 WAS R45

LADIES & GENTS WATCHES LESS 50%
GUCCI: BEACH TOWELS ~~R195~~ R89



The Cape Times
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1988

Today's Salem debate

THE parliamentary debate on the Salem incident takes place in the House of Assembly today. A government white paper on the matter will be available to MPs It is important that the country should be informed as fully as possible, subject to convincing considerations of national security, on what a British law lord has described as an "astonishing story of fraud". Up to now, the world has had access to details of the matter, but South Africans, who footed the bill for the R30,5m that had to be paid over to Shell in compensation, have been largely in the dark The government has used the strict petroleum legislation to prohibit newspapers from publishing, and tried to stop publication of a speech on the matter by Mr John Malcomess, MP, which attempt, if successful, would have invaded MPs' traditional and fundamental right to have speeches reported.

Agreed statement

Before the hurly-burly of the debate, it is worth noting the essential features of the incident, as given in an agreed statement of facts mentioned by Lord Roskill in the House of Lords judgment on the question of the US $56,3m insurance unsuccessfully claimed by Shell from Lloyds. These are:

1. The conspirators obtained a purchase contract from the South African Strategic Fuel Fund Association (SFF) providing for the delivery of a cargo of Saudi Arabian crude oil to Durban.

2. They used that contract to obtain an advance payment from a South African Bank (Mercabank Ltd) sufficient to finance the purchase of a suitable tanker to carry the cargo.

3. They purchased a tanker (the Salem).

4. They manned it with a master and principal officers (including the captain Georgoulis and chief officer Annivas) who were parties to the conspiracy and with a crew which was likely to be amenable to the conspirators' instructions.

5. They chartered out the tanker to an innocent charterer (Pontoil SA) for a laden voyage (in the event) from Kuwait to Europe.

6. They deceived the charterer (Pontoil SA) and the shipper (Kuwait Oil Co) of this cargo and the Kuwaiti authorities, none of whom would have permitted the loading of the cargo nor the departure of the vessel had they known the conspirators' actual intentions.

7 Either before or after loading they procured the agreement of SFF to accept a cargo of Kuwaiti oil in place of Saudi Arabian oil and at a slightly reduced price

8. They carried the cargo to and discharged as much as possible of it at Durban.

9. They collected the price from SFF.

10. They scuttled the tanker in the Atlantic (on January 17, 1980) so as to attempt to conceal what had occurred

The judgment added that the quantity actually discharged at Durban was 180 392 metric tons. The balance, 15 840 metric tons, remained on board when the Salem left Durban and was physically lost when the Salem was scuttled off Dakar The conspirators ultimately received directly or indirectly some US $45m from SFF. A noteworthy passage in the judgment said that at a late date the conspirators had still to persuade the South African authorities to accept Kuwait oil and not Saudi Arabian oil and documentation which bore no relationship to that which ought to have been tendered to them. The judgment noted·

It is perhaps eloquent of the determination of the South African authorities to get this oil to Durban under any circumstances that they were willing at that late date to accept what was proffered against an indemnity in circumstances which even the most credulous buyer in the open market would not have considered for one moment, thus enabling the conspirators to succeed in their objective

Pertinent questions

There seems to be every justification for Mr Malcomess's statemnent that a government-linked oil agency dealt with "crooks" and became the receiver of stolen goods. His questions remain as pertinent as ever. They include:

- What steps are being taken to bring the crooks to court?
- What steps have been taken to recover the R30,5m?
- Who was responsible for negotiating the deal?
- Was any cabinet minister asked for authorization? (One might add, in view of the enormous amount involved: If not, why not?)
- Was there a suspicion among our negotiators that the oil was being illegally obtained? (The passage from the judgment quoted above is apt.)
- Why was a total of more than R50m paid for oil without ensuring that the sellers had legal title to it?

The public, who pay for these things, have a right to be fully informed in Parliament today.

Rugby tour: Britain praised

D. Dispatch 9/3/83

UMTATA — Transkei has commended the British Government for allowing its multiracial rugby team to tour Britain, despite protests from anti-apartheid campaigners

The Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, however, criticised Britain for contending that Transkei was a product of apartheid

In an interview, Mr Lujabe said the British Government would be regarded as acting "most irregularly" had they refused the admission of the 30-man Transkei rugby squad

"I would condemn such actions in the strongest of terms because deterring peaceful movement of people is something which cannot be condoned," he said

However, Mr Lujabe said Transkeians had always visited foreign countries despite protests and the latest issue was not new to them

"On behalf of the Transkei Government I commend Britain and its Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, for this is the most reasonable thing they have done," he said, adding that the idea of "not giving Transkei any form of recognition" by admitting the team was irrelevant

Elaborating on his condemnation of Britain's attitude towards apartheid with reference to Transkei, Mr Lujabe said Britain, just like Transkei, condemned apartheid, but disapproved of Transkei's sovereignty contending that it was a product of apartheid

"We have tried intensively to make it clear that Transkei has always been there as an independent entity long before apartheid was born, just as Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland existed long ago.

"Because these were British colonies they were given protectorate status, but Transkei was forced into the Union of South Africa for political reasons," he said — SAPA

Salem swindlers: Govt reveals oil-fraud details

ARGUS 9/3/83

280

By Tos Wentzel
Political
Correspondent

AN INTERNATIONAL group of swindlers was "in all probability" responsible for the Salem fraud of 1979 which cost the Strategic Fuel Fund (SFF) $25,5-million

After more than three years, however the full facts have not yet been learnt beyond all doubt — and there is little likelihood that this will happen

This emerges from a memorandum tabled in the Assembly by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, to coincide with today's special debate on the Salem affair

It was drawn up by the SFF at the request of the Minister

A major new fact disclosed in the memorandum was an agreement by the SFF to bear the loss of the fraud equally with Shell International after a long legal wrangle



THE supertanker Salem — photographed under its original name, Sea Sovereign.

Shell was sold the oil for $52-million, while the SFF paid $45-million

COMPLICATED

The memorandum outlines long and complicated dealings which led to the oil being sold to Shell and to South Africa

But the memorandum says final certainty on what actually happened could be achieved only by further lengthy international investigations, which were not practicably feasible

"In all probability it was an international group of swindlers taking advantage of the crude-oil shortage of that time, the international involvement of the parties, as well as the particular vulnerability of South Africa," the memorandum says

"Facts and speculation become so entwined that commercial realism convinced Shell and SFF to settle"

The memorandum deals with many facts about the affair which are already known, while large parts are devoted to the particular problems South Africa has in buying oil on the international market

From October 9 1979 Mr F E Soudan, executive vice-president of an American company, American Polamax, negotiated to sell the oil to the SFF, which included a consignment of 1 450 000 barrels of Kuwaiti crude

The crude was arranged by a certain A Reidel and was on board a ship named Lema, which became known as Salem, which has lent its name to the whole controversy

OFFLOADED

Then followed complicated financial dealings involving companies such as Beets Trading AG of Zug, Switzerland, which resulted in the crude being off-loaded at Durban on December 19 1979, for which 90 percent of the purchase price was paid the previous day

The final payment was made on January 10, seven days before the Salem sank "under suspicious

(Turn to Page 8, col 7)

'Very high risks' in getting crude oil

Political Correspondent

THE risks in obtaining crude oil are still exceedingly high in the extraordinary circumstances in which South Africa finds itself, a memorandum tabled in the Assembly today by the Minister of Mineral and Energy affairs, Mr P du Plessis, states

The memorandum, tabled to coincide with a debate on the Salem affair, says that these circumstances have not yet normalised

In the House this afternoon Mr du Plessis moved a motion expressing appreciation to the Government and the Strategic Fuel Fund (SFF) for their efforts to obtain oil supplies for South Africa and emphasising the need to maintain the confidentiality of this

EXPORTER

The memorandum sketches the circumstances the Republic found itself in in respect of crude oil supply at the time of the conclusion of the Salem contract in 1979

Iran was then virtually the only country exporting crude oil to South Africa

After the Shah had been deposed Iran joined

(Turn to Page 8, col 8)

Govt spells out oil swindle

(Contd from Page 1)

circumstances" off West Africa.

After this an investigation revealed that "both Shell and SFF had probably been deceived".

It is clear from the memorandum that the SFF has avoided taking action to recover the money, because it claims that this could, among other things, hamper future oil supplies.

Scotland Yard

"Although Lloyds and Shell attempted to have the money frozen in the banks, most of it was already distributed amongst unkown participants in the conspiracy," the memorandum says.

It could only be ascertained to whom a portion of the money was paid — to Reidel and Soudan, as well as to another character, Mitakis, who is named only in this one instance in the memorandum.

Although Scotland Yard obtained warrants for the arrest of "certain persons", it was not able to bring them before British courts because of extradition problems with Greece and the Netherlands

A British court finding that the SFF financed the purchase of the Salem was not true, the memorandum says

"Soft market"

It concludes that the current "soft market" in oil should not create a false sense of security

"Recent history has shown that the crude-oil market is unpredictable and that circumstances can change rapidly," the memorandum comments.

"There are still active attempts by the enemies of the Republic to prevent or hinder the delivery of crude oil to South Africa

"Discussions of this kind in public council chambers can only serve to discourage those who are still prepared to take risks, since they depend on confidential handling of transactions for their own protection

"Secrecy of transactions is primarily aimed at protecting the Republic's crude-oil suppliers and to retain their trust and in no way whatsoever to conceal information"

'High risks'

(Contd from Page 1)

and the cessation of crude oil production resulted in six million barrels of oil a day not being offered for sale on the international market, which created chaos in the oil market overnight

DEMAND

Demand exceeded supply and oil prices rose dramatically.

South African oil importers had to buy under extremely unfavourable conditions and there was no firm source.

The SFF had to assist local companies in obtaining and importing crude oil

"Country Z" is mentioned as one which tried to blackmail South Africa by raising prices as high as $45 a barrel. This contract was cancelled

REFINERIES

In order to prevent refineries from being without oil early in 1980, it was decided to buy the Salem consignment as a bridging shipment

In November 1979 one refinery indicated that it would be without oil the next month

"Without the benefit of hindsight and with the knowledge of that time it was decided that under the circumstances the offer of oil from the company of a certain Messrs Soudan and Reidel was the most advantageous."

Notwithstanding the fact that the SFF, as a result of the fraud, had to pay an additional $30,5-million in this transaction as compensation, the actual loss had been limited to approximately R25,5-million because the price paid was about $5 lower than the market price.

Afterwards it became evident that the SFF was financially better off by buying the Salem shipment than it would have been if it had remained committed to the existing contract

"The loss was discounted by the savings on the subsequent cheaper purchases and the so-called 'bottom line' was more advantageous to SFF.

"CRITICAL"

"South Africa obtained an oil supply at a critical moment and thus gained time for negotiation"

The memorandum says legal experts had found that there was no foolproof system of buying oil consignments.

It was sometimes not possible to insist on the usual commercial documents, such as bills of lading, as oil-producing countries did not allow exports of oil to South Africa

Salem: Many questions unanswered

HRG.US 10/3/83 280

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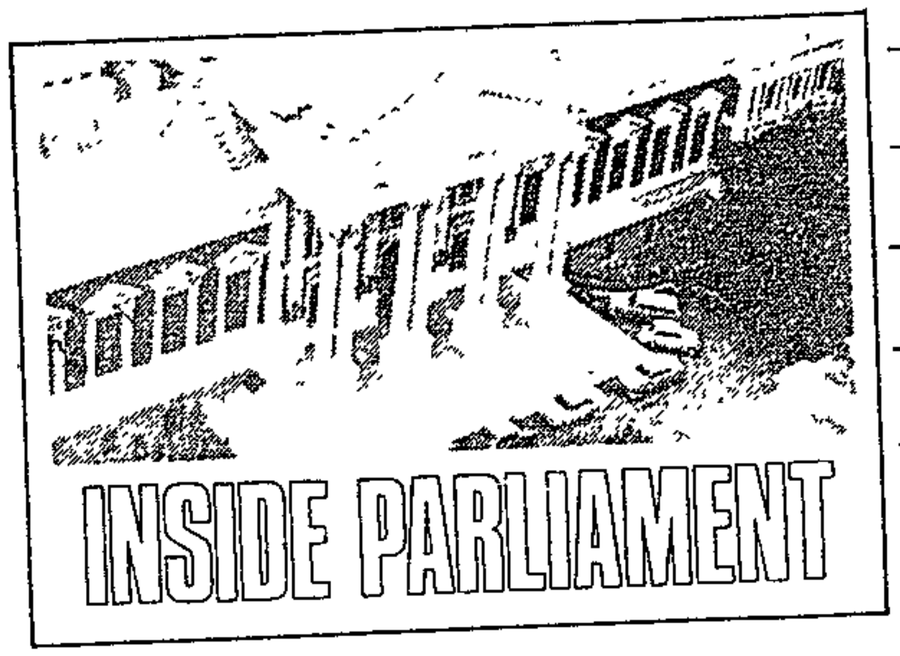
Parliamentary Staff

MANY questions posed by Opposition speakers remained unanswered after the Assembly debate on the Salem oil tanker affair.



The swindle, which took place more than three years ago, cost South Africa's Strategic Fuel Fund (SFF) $25,5-million according to information given to the Assembly

Opposition accusations during a tense debate yesterday were countered by an assurance from the Government that investigations into the affair were continuing

Challenge

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plesses, challenged the official Opposition to go to the Advocate General with the proof of any allegations against the Government of irregularities or of a cover up

If the Opposition failed to submit such proof they should refrain from gossip mongering, he said

In addition to Mr du Plessis, two senior Cabinet Ministers, Mr Chris Heunis and Mr F W de Klerk, took part in the debate

There were frequent clashes and angry exchanges. Thorny issues such as freedom of speech in Parliament and the right of the news media to report proceedings were raised

Difficulties

The Assembly had before it a 17-page memorandum compiled by SFF staff at the request of Mr du Plessis The document was tabled yesterday.

Government speakers emphasised the difficulties South Africa encountered at the time of the swindle when it had to obtain fuel in the face of an oil embargo and international boycotts

Mr du Plessis challenged anyone in the Assembly to try to buy oil on the world market without "entering the twilight world".

The Minister gave an assurance that all those who supplied oil to South Africa would be protected Their identities would be protected and their methods would not be disclosed

Boycotts

He said people involved in supplying oil to the country were often exposed to measures against them in their countries of origin or from those participating in oil boycotts.

Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) repeated his earlier call to the Government for an investigation with a view to recovering South Africa's lost money, preventing similar future occurrences and establishing better parliamentary control over taxpapers' funds

Mr F J le Roux (CP Brakpan) said his party accepted Goverment statements about the need for confidentiality in fuel matters However, care should be taken that the national interest was not confused with the interests of the National Party

There had been much gossiping about the Salem affair, but the incident itself had done more harm It would have been a wiser course for the Government if it had told the story, now told in the memorandum, right from the start.

CANDIDATE MUST enter in
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vered), leave columns (2) and

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ARNING

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

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

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

All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

alification and to possible exclusion from the

Made in South Africa

PSL / PD UCT

Vervaardig in Suid Afrika

Dutch unions defend SA ties

Mail Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch Christian Trade Union Federation (CNV) last week rejected anti-apartheid criticism of a planned visit to South Africa's black Urban Training Unit

"We are, to put it mildly, surprised," a federation spokesman said of the protest by members of the Dutch anti-Apartheid Movement.

A federation delegation, including secretary Arie Hordijk, is scheduled to give a series of lectures at the training unit, run by the independent black trade union movements in South Africa

"Through financial aid and other activities, including this sort of visit, we try to help independent black trade unionists in their fight against apartheid," the spokesman said

"It is not correct to say that this visit will legitimise the apartheid regime We maintain similar contacts with, for example, the independent trade union movements in Latin-America, though it cannot be said that our visits suggest that we support their despicable regimes"

The spokesman said the training unit was well known to the federation and was highly thought of as an institution quite different to the Government-supported black "shadow unions"

In Amersfoort the synod of the Hervormde Kerk has announced that its chairman Dominee C B Roos will travel to South Africa with Reformed World Deaconate representative Maas van den Heuvel to give evidence for the South African Council of Churches before the commission of inquiry into its activities.

There was a move in the Dutch Parliament on Thursday to prevent a visit by Mr H F Verwoerd, secretary-general of the Vereningen van Oranjewerkers in Suid Afrika

Members of Parliament Ria Beckers, of the Radical Party, and Relus ter Beek, of the Labour Party, asked the Foreign Minister Mr Hans van den Broek to refuse Mr Verwoerd a visa for his planned visit to South Africa

Test of strength

New bid to have anti-S A Bill enacted



Sullivan

THE REAGAN Administration's congressional critics are planning to reignite the anti-apartheid flame that has been dormant among most members of Congress since President Reagan came to power.

Representative Stephen Solarz, the New York Democratic former chairman of the congressional Subcommittee on Africa, has reintroduced the 'Solarz Bill' in Congress, and liberal congressional staff believe it will be more successful than last year.

The Bill calls for a ban on U S sales of gold South African Krugerrand coins, a ban on loans by U S lending institutions to the South African Government or South African parastatal institutions unless the money is used on a non-discriminatory basis, and the mandatory enforcement of the Sullivan Principles. The Sullivan Principles (named after their author, former U S civil rights activist the Rev Leon Sullivan) form a code of conduct for doing business is South Africa.

They provide for equal pay for equal work, equal working conditions for blacks and whites, and the recognition of black trade unions. They also require businesses to make efforts to improve the quality of life of blacks through contributions to education and other social programmes. About half America's 350 companies doing business in South Africa have signed the code, but it is voluntary and not all those who signed have implemented it.

The Solarz Bill passed the House Africa Subcommittee in the last Congress, then failed to get the backing for a floor vote But since then four state legislatures have passed some form of legislation calling for divestment of state funds from companies doing business in South Africa Another 23 have divestment Bills pending Against that Background the Bill's supporters believe it has a chance.

Their optimism is enhanced by the growing criticism in congress of the 'constructive engagement' policy in the light of the continuing lack of success of the South West Africa negotiations Massachussetts Democrat

John Matisonn •WASHINGTON

Senator Paul Tsongas told the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, at a Senate hearing last Tuesday that he felt an an 'independent course' was necessary after two years of remaining quiet.

'All I have done in two years is sign a quilt sent to Winnie Mandela,' said Sen Tsongas, the leader of the Democrats on the Senate African Affairs Subcommittee Sen Tsongas said he did not regret his silence while 'constructive engagement' was given a chance to work. 'But I can't conclude that we are better off in Africa than we were two years ago.'

His announcement came after the moderate Republican Senate Africa Subcommittee chairman, Sen Nancy Kassebaum, wrote an article for the Washington Post complaining that constructive engagement was increasingly being seen by Africans as 'carte blanche for Pretoria to pursue racial separatism'

It's too soon to say how the growing opposition will affect policy as opposed to posturing. There will be attacks on the so-called nuclear relationship between the U S and South Africa. There will be criticism of the administration's education policy, and how scholarship money is being used for black South Africans

But the focus of legislative action seems to be increasingly around the Solarz Bill Mr Solarz introduced it into the House of Representatives subcommittee last week, and it will be easy to pass it there, given the liberal majority in that body.

The next hurdle is the Foreign Affairs Committee whose moderate Democratic chairman, Mr Clements Zablocki, has often halted liberal legislation from the African subcommittee The chairman has considerable influence over whether a Bill comes to his committee

This time the liberals think they have a better chance Democrats and Republicans agree that the Foreign Affairs Committee is more liberal this year than last year. A number of liberal new members have joined.

Good counter

'The chairman is a good vote-counter,' said one of those lobbying for the Solarz Bill 'He will see that they have the votes, and bring the Bill to the committee rather than risk losing in a confrontation'

A Republican opponent of the Bill saw it the same way 'I think the chairman has lost control of his own committee,' he said.

Then the Bill's backers have to decide how and when to bring it before the full lower House, and most predictions were that Mr Solarz might wait for a moment when South Africa is in the news unfavourably, for a death in detention or a police shooting incident.

In that climate Congress could latch on to whatever has been most carefully prepared The Solarz Bill, perhaps in modified form, would become the symbol of congressional feeling about apartheid.

Under American parliamentary rules it is possible for a Bill to become law even if the Republican-controlled Senate votes against it the first time

Skilled

What happens is that a House-Senate conference takes place Various issues are traded, with senators backing down on one issue in one part of the world in return for a concession on another issue from the other side.

Mr Solarz has in the past proved himself a skilful exponent of U S parliamentary rules The $4-million (R4,3 million) scholarship programme for South African blacks, now known as the Solarz scholarships, were passed at a House-Senate conference where the Senate had not voted for scholarships at all. At the same meeting, where the Senate and House had taken opposite decisions on the Clark Amendment banning U S military involvement in Angola, Mr Solarz won. The amendment remains.

At a hearing during the last Congress Mr Solarz indicated he would be willing to compromise on some clauses in his Bill in order to increase its support. The first thing to go is expected to be the ban on U S sales of Krugerrands, because powerful congressmen on the banking committee are unhappy with it.

It's too soon to say whether this far-reaching legislation will pass. But the ball has been set in motion to make it a test of strength in 1983.

Sanroc blamed for mystery 'rebel' tour reports

Rugby 'wheel' spinning SA's way, says Craven

By Michael Shafto

Despite determined efforts by Sanroc to discredit South African rugby, the country's sporting friends are still as firmly behind it as ever they were.

"The wheel is turning steadily in our favour," said SA Rugby Board president Dr Danie Craven from Stellenbosch today after returning from the International Rubgy Board's annual meeting in London.

He laid the blame for the mysterious and persistent reports of "rebel" tours allegedly being arranged by South Africa solidly at the door of the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc).

"I have proof that this was the quarter this malevolence came from," he said. "Cleverly dropped hints to the media by Sanroc were timed to precede and coincide with the IRB meeting to embarrass us.

"But Professor Fritz Eloff and myself were able to give the IRB categorical assurances that South Africa was not engaged in arranging rebel tours — and they took our word, unequivocally."

Dr Craven said he had sensed a new attitude towards South Africa on the part of most of the overseas media — particularly the BBC. "I don't know whether the changed attitude towards us has come as a result of a change in personnel, but it is most gratifying."

He pointed out that South Africa, which is in "extremely good standing with the IRB", would be "crazy" to try to go its own way and arrange rebel tours as alleged in recent reports.

Persistent reports alleged first that a tour, virtually in opposition to the British Lions visit to New Zealand, was being set up with players who were unavailable for the Lions.

This was followed by another report from Australia alleging that "agents" of the SA Rugby Board were trying to arrange a triangular international tournament in South Africa next year.

"We would never go against IRB rulings in this manner. The case of South African cricket is different. They are no longer ICC members."

S. Times 20/3/83 (£10) (280)

British councils in moves against apartheid

REPRESENTATIVES from at least 54 local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales will come together at an historic meeting in Sheffield later this month to discuss the "building of apartheid-free zones" in Britain.

The conference is being sponsored by the anti-South African Sheffield City Council, which has been Labour Party controlled for virtually the past 57 years.

Last October Sheffield became the first area in Britain to declare such a zone, a move which was at the time seen as being in keeping with its strong trade-union and internationalist traditions.

Conference organiser Nick Bramley said that the invitation to attend the conference had been extended to 520 local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales and the number of positive responses received so far was "encouraging".

"Sheffield, like a lot of authorities has, over the years, been involved in work against apartheid, but the feeling emerged that bits and pieces were being done which were isolated events."

This had finally led to, on October 7, 1981, the Labour council in Sheffield — in conjunction with the Anti-apartheid Movement and the Sheffield Campaign Against Racism — issuing a declaration on Southern Africa.

SHEFFIELD

The declaration pledged the Sheffield Metropolitan District Council to campaign for the ending of links between the city and South Africa.

The main aims were:

- To stop buying South African goods.
- Withdrawing investments held by the council in companies with interests in SA.

Acclaim

- Stopping the council attending functions at which the South African Government or trade missions were represented.
- And withholding recreational facilities from sporting or cultural events involving South Africans.

This move won the council immediate acclaim from the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid, which sent a telegram welcoming the move.

This was followed up the next month with a symposium, co-hosted by Sheffield, on the role of national and international corporations in Southern Africa.

It focused on Sheffield's industrial connections in the fields of steel, mining and engineering.

"From this symposium we decided to organise a conference to discuss and co-ordinate joint work against apartheid in the future," Mr Bramley said.

"We hope to have at least 60 authorities, representing about 27-million people, at the conference next week.

"We have representatives from all the major counties coming and many others, particularly smaller authorities who cannot attend for financial reasons, have told us that they support what we are doing.

"Although the bulk of the authorities coming are Labour, there are some which are Liberal."

Delegates to the one-day conference will be welcomed by Sheffield's mayor and the opening address will be by the leader of the city council, Mr David Blunhett.

Messages of greetings from the ANC and Swapo will be delivered to the conference and the keynote address will be by Mr James Victor Gbeho, Ghana's Permanent Representative at the UN, who will also officially represent the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

Closed

The afternoon session, which will be closed, includes papers on: "Isolating Apartheid South Africa", "Developing Public Understanding" and "Building Alternative Links."

The final working session will be a discussion on proposals for future co-ordination.

In a pre-conference statement, Mr Roger Barton, chairman of the advisory panel on Southern Africa and secretary of the Sheffield District Labour Party, said that it became clear after the November conference that the "movement against apartheid, in which increasing numbers of councils are becoming involved, would benefit from a forum of local authorities' being arranged and courses of action, individual or joint, being organised.

"It is obvious that a number of points which arise out of declarations and policy decisions do not become effective overnight and research and information are needed to make them stick in some cases.

"It may be appropriate, for instance, for authorities, having come together, to parcel out fields of responsibility in such a way as to be to the advantage of all concerned," he said.

Ray Joseph

Tindusky

D. Dispatch 21/3/83 (280)

Team hailed as envoys

UMTATA — An excited but luckless Transkei national rugby side flew into K. D. Matanzima Airport to a low key reception at the weekend.

A sprinkling of wives, girl friends and family met the 30-strong party who were officially welcomed on behalf of the government by the Deputy Secretary for the Department of Welfare, Sport and Culture, Mr Peter Madasa.

Mr Madasa hailed the team as ambassadors who had carried the message of Transkei sport to the shores of Europe.

"Given the political climate, nobody would have been so naive as to believe you would not have opposition to the tour. Opposition is quite healthy.

"But what is of prime importance is that you have put the message across despite such inhibiting constraints and unwarranted criticism, sometimes even from our own black brothers."

Mr Madasa said the battle for recognition had just begun and called on South Africa to tell the world that Transkei was a separate entity and not part of South Africa.

"They must not talk in two tongues and must make this point quite clear," Mr Madasa said. He called on Britain to give Transkei the recognition she deserved

"If politics won't succeed in endeavours to have Transkei accepted by the international world, then our boys have at least succeeded in dividing the British people about Transkei," Mr Madasa said.

Rugby chief in BBC debate

UMTATA — The president of the Transkei Rugby Union said he had an eyeball to eyeball confrontation with the anti-apartheid movement in which he "set the record straight".

Captain Zolisa Lavisa said he had debated the country's right to be in Britain in a BBC television programme with the secretary of the movement in Wales, Mr Hanif Bhamjee.

"Mr Bhamjee's main contention and objection was that we were travelling on South African passports. Of course that was totally incorrect and I showed him my passport and visa.

"It then became apparent he had been under the wrong impression about us and he did not have much to say after that.

"He did emphasise that we should know that Transkei was not accepted as an independent entity.

"I agreed and told him that was why we were touring the country to put our case across to let the authorities judge for themselves."

Captain Lavisa said the team had not been verbally abused by the AAM and the only time slogans were shouted at them was before their match in Wales. The 30-odd demonstrators called them "puppets", "stooges" and "sell-outs".

There were two other demonstrations against them, according to Captain Lavisa. At one demonstration there were only five demos with slogans condemning apartheid in sport and at the other there were only two.

Captain Lavisa rejected the allegation that they had travelled secretly and that was why the demonstrators failed to track them down.

"I have some of the posters here with me advertising our matches. They stated clearly that we were the national side from Transkei and they were pasted in prominent positions all over the town," Captain Lavisa said.

The manager of the side, Mr M. Steto, said he had not had a chance to speak to any of the demos but he thought they had been corrected adequately by Captain Lavisa.

"The fears and obstacles we foresaw before the tour did not materialise and everywhere we went, we were given a sincere, friendly welcome," he said. — DDR.

Mitterrand set to ban French tour

By James Tomlins,
The Star's Foreign
News Service 24/3/93

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand will announce his new government tomorrow night and one of its first acts will be to ban the French rugby tour to South Africa in June, it was reliably learned today.

"The ban was decided some time ago but its announcement was delayed by the cantonal elections earlier this month and the French franc crisis these past few days," a Sports Ministry official said.

"The ban is already in the government pipeline and will emerge later this week," the official said.

"Everybody concerned with the tour has already been told, so the veto will be no surprise."

This is the third time in two months that the announcement of the ban has been "imminent", but this time there is unlikely to be any further postponement.

It is understood that a Government circular is being prepared and will be sent to all concerned with the tour and to all French sports federations.

Mr Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation, remains completely unmoved by developments.

On Sunday, after the international between France and Wales, he made it clear that his plans for the tour were still on.

He told said the French players were free to decide whether or not to go on the tour and he would respect their private views.

"There will be no sanctions if, for reasons of conscience, a player feels he does not want to go to South Africa."

So far all players tipped to go on the tour have said they will be happy to do so.

PREPARED

Mr Ferrasse is well aware of opposition to the tour in some French sports circles and he has made it clear that he is prepared to resign as vice-president of the French National Olympics Committee. The NOC president, Mr Nelson Paillon, has warned that a French rugby tour to South africa would harm France's hopes of holding the Olympics at some stage in the future and perhaps prevent French athletes competing in world events.

The Olympic committee holds its next executive meeting here later this week when the tour will be discussed.

France's leading rugby writer, Henri Gatineau, asked Mr Ferrasse what he planned to do if and when he received official notification of the ban, and the rugby chief said: "It is not for me to decide alone.

"In a matter as serious as this, I would have to call an emergency meeting of the federation executive. We would then closely study the wording of the ban.

"If it is just a mere recommendation not to go, we will keep our promise to South Africa. But if, the event of a formal veto, we would then have to decide what action to take, for it would mean a serious moral and material setback."

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Under-12 soccer side barred from Canada

Staff Reporters and The Star's Foreign News Service

Canada has refused visas to members of a Johannesburg under-12 soccer team.

The Balfour Park team manager and the team's would-be hosts — the organisers of Toronto's Robbie tournament — have branded the ban as political hypocrisy. Canada welcomes as businessmen professional South African soccer players representing a Toronto team.

The Canadian Government insists its ban on the junior team is simply application of policy under the Gleneagles Agreement.

Mr Eric Morris, head of the sports division of the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs, said the boys had been barred because they were regarded as a representative sporting team.

"The policy denies visas to South African teams or individuals who are competing in tournaments where they are representing South Africa.

"There have been no exceptions since the visa regulations came into effect in July 1978.

"The age of the boys really is irrelevant," he said.

South Africans playing for the Toronto Blizzards — Jomo Sono, Ace Ntsoelengoe and Neil Roberts — were classified as businessmen for visa purposes, Mr Morris said.

The manager of the banned Balfour Park team, Mr Sam Feldman, said in Johannesburg: "If other countries are serious about boycotting South Africa they should cut trade links, hit at huge corporations — not at young boys."

Mr Feldman said it came as a "rude awakening to find that 12-year-old children were seen as political animals".

The Balfour Park team had been invited to compete in the Robbie tournament in July. The event is the biggest youth soccer tournament in the world.

Mr Feldman was extremely angry at the distinction between his team of schoolchildren and professional players.

He said the tournament organisers had sought his team out. "As an amateur group we weren't looking to tour the world — the offer came to us"

The team, which has topped the league since the boys were under-8s, happens not to be multiracial, but is part of a club where there are no race bars. Mr Feldman reacted angrily to the question of race: "It irritates me that the question is only raised at times like this. There are no laws to prevent black participation in sport."

"I coach footballers, not colours," he added.

In Toronto, Mr Peter Foster, publicity chairman of the Robbie tournament, said he was embarrassed by the hypocrisy of Canada's policy on South Africa "We encourage trade with South Africa, but ban sports exchanges. It seems it should be reversed — but I guess money talks."

The Canadian Soccer Association could face repercussions from Fifa for allowing a South African team to play in a tournament it had sanctioned.

'South Africans create divisions'

Stay away warns priest



WARNING: Archbishop Paul Reeves at yesterday's Press conference.

A VISITING ANGLICAN Church leader from New Zealand yesterday said he would prefer not to have South Africans visiting his country, because their presence caused controversy in his country.

By SAM MABE

Archbishop Paul Reeves was speaking at a Press conference held at the South African Council of Churches (SACC) offices soon after his arrival in Johannesburg

He is one of the five-man delegation appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to testify before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC which resumes its sitting in Pretoria today.

Answering questions on the controversial Springbok tour of New Zealand in 1981, Archbishop Reeves said the tour had created divisions among the New Zealand population and also dented the relationship between the public and the police.

He said the Anglican Church in New Zealand had taken a definite stand against the tour.

He also said although his country was multiracial, his people — the Maori — were a minority group also seeking to find a place in the sun, and that they were not doing particularly well in terms of jobs and education.

This made him draw the link between his country and other countries and he felt that visits similar to that of the 1981 Springbok tour should be discouraged because they intensified things which made it difficult for his people to succeed.

He also said although Bishop Tutu had not been to New Zealand, his name was well known there and whatever he did and said was listened to very closely by the people of New Zealand.

If the SACC were to be declared an affected organisation which could no longer receive overseas funds, the views held by New Zealanders against South Africa would be fortified.

The Winners



Roadblock delayed workers

SCORES of commuters were left stranded and others were late for work after a road block blitz on illegal vehicles, a few kilometres from the entrance into Atteridgeville/Saulsville yesterday morning.

A spokesman for the police in Pretoria said the roadblock blitz was mounted in accordance with regular checking.

Mandrax

POLICE confiscated about 32 000 mandrax tablets valued at R320 000 at a roadblock in Cape Town this week.

The men were arrested after the tablets were discovered in the glove compartment and the canopy of the panel van They are expected to appear in the Aber-

Labour MP launches new move against S A

London Bureau

MR ROBERT Hughes, Labour MP and chairman of the Anti-apartheid Movement, called yesterday for a decisive change in British Government policy towards South Africa

He pressed for an end to 'collaboration' and for the imposition of economic sanctions

Mr Hughes accused South Africa of seeking to dominate southern Africa militarily as well as economically and also of stepping up a programme of destabilisation in adjoining States

The occasion was the launching of the movement's nationwide campaign which aimed at 'focusing public attention on the issues of southern Africa in the build-up to the general election', here

The aims of the campaign are set out in a 'manifesto for action' which has been sent to leaders of all the major British political parties with a request for meetings to discuss the proposals for future government.

Mr Hughes also outlined a campaign to exert pressure on local government bodies as well as parliamentary candidates, to break ties with South Africa

He accused successive British governments of 'hypocrisy' and said they condemned apartheid but did little to put this condemnation into action against South Africa.

The crucial areas which will be the main targets for the campaign outlined in the manifesto include

Support for UN Security Council resolution 435 regarding South West Africa and the adoption of effective measures by the UN — including mandatory and comprehensive sanctions — to compel South Africa to allow the implementation of the UN resolution.

Take all appropriate measures to stop South Africa's 'aggression and destabilisation' of the front-line States,

Actively work for the imposition of economic sanctions by reducing trade with South Africa and ban new investment in South Africa and South West Africa, including bank loans; and

Implementing the Gleneagles Agreement on sport by cancelling the no-visa agreement with South Africa and refusing entry into Britain to any South African competing in sporting events.

Release

Other measures suggested in the manifesto include the stopping of all official visits between Britain and 'Bantustans', intervention to secure the release of African nationalist leaders such as Herman Toivo ja Toivo and Nelson Mandela, as well as aid for 'liberation movements' such as Swapo and the ANC.

It remains to be seen how effective this campaign to influence policy towards South Africa will be in this run-up to a general election Elections traditionally are fought on bread and butter issues and this is particularly true at a time of recession and high unemployment

Overseas trip is prize in Think Bike contest



SA has R8-m sport 'slush' fund — Howell

(280)

The Star Bureau

24/3/83

LONDON — A "slush" fund of more than R8 million in South Africa was being used to undermine and damage British and Commonwealth sporting interests, the Labour Party spokesman on sport, Mr Denis Howell, said the the House of Commons yesterday.

He said he believed that between R8 million and R10 million had been offered to sportsmen last year "for the purpose of undermining and severely damaging British sporting interests".

The next Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, test cricket and other major international sporting events were "now very seriously threatened by this financial seduction," he said.

Mr Howell was one of the speakers after questions were put to Sports Minister Mr Neil Macfarlane by Labour MP Mr Dennis Canavan.

Mr Canavan urged the Minister to investigate the "slush funds" — which he said were designed to smash the Gleneagles Agreement — and organisations such as the Freedom in Sport campaign, which was run by "right-wing extremists such as the Tory MP for Luton West (Mr John Carlisle)".

Mr Canavan also called for an investigation of "breaches" of the Gleneagles Agreement by the Transkei rugby team, which had special facilities provided by the British Consulate in Cape Town.

In his reply, Mr Macfarlane called on all governing sports bodies in Britain to draw to the attention of players the need to reject short-term financial inducements which did lasting damage to the reputation of the governing bodies.

The situation was fraught with risk and danger, he said.

He repeated the government's total commitment to the Commonwealth declaration on apartheid in sport, and said the short-term financial inducements had only one object — to disrupt Britain's successful Commonwealth sporting links.

In South Africa, Mr Jood Bodenstein, director for advancement of sport at the Department of National Education, said the South African Government had not spent a cent on international tours to the country.

He said the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had merely offered to consider an application by the SA Cricket Union should it apply for a grant for its running expenses for the West Indian tour.

Howa laughs off passport refusal

Cape Herald 26/3/83

CRICKET boss Hassan Howa has laughed off the Government's refusal to grant him a passport to travel to the United Kingdom.

"I didn't really expect to get one," the South African Cricket Board president said this week.

"I'm quite happy. Their refusal to grant me my travel documents has done the cause of non-racial sport a lot of good. It shows that they can't afford to allow their policies to be debated overseas and it makes a mockery of the claims by the Cravens and Oppermans that sport in this country is normal.

"Is it normal to refuse a sports administrator a passport?"

Mr Howa, who had been invited to the United Kingdom by former British Sports Council member Paul Stephenson, applied for a passport about a month ago.

Last week, he was contacted telephonically by an official of the Department of the Interior and told: "We regret to inform you ..."

This was the eighth time that Mr Howa has had a passport application turned down.

Maties angered by Dutch banning

280
S. Times
27/3/83

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

STELLENBOSCH University academics have reacted angrily to the Dutch government's decision to bar a group of Matie students from studying forestry projects in Holland.

"It's an absolute disgrace," Professor Anthonie van Laar, dean of the Stellenbosch forestry faculty, said this week.

And the irony is that Professor van Laar is himself a Hollander — he emigrated to South Africa from the Netherlands 15 years ago.

The snub is a result of a statement by the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van der Broek.

He said his government was against cultural, sporting and scientific contact with South Africa.

The Matie visit had been turned down because the University of Stellenbosch had a "close relationship" with the South African Government, he claimed.

But Professor van Laar said this week his faculty had for many years gone out of its way to accommodate Dutch forestry students.

"Until this year we never asked our counterparts one single favour in return.

"And our request merely entailed allowing a group of 20 Maties to make an one-day excursion to certain forestry projects."

Tragic

Professor Mike de Vries, rector of Stellenbosch University, described the decision as "tragic".

He said it prevented young people from gaining wider experience and broadening their horizons in a country where forestry was well-established.

The forestry faculty is the only faculty of its kind in South Africa.

It is open to students of all races, whether undergraduate or postgraduate.

Professor van Laar said his faculty would not take "revenge" by placing a ban on Dutch students.

"The decision was a political one. Although the decision is an ungrateful snub, we will not change our policy towards Dutch students.

"But we won't ask them any more favours."

Professor van Laar explained that his faculty accommodated, on average, two Dutch students every year.

The forestry faculty has two coloured undergraduate students this year.

Howa affair won't influence MCC ballot — Carlisle

29/3/83 The Star Bureau (280)

LONDON — The refusal of a passport to Sacos president Mr Hassan Howa will not influence the ballot of MCC members on whether to restore links with South Africa

That is the view of those engaged in the fight to get the Springboks back into world cricket — and an MCC tour would be the first skirmish in that battle

Campaign leader, MP Mr John Carlisle said "MCC members will base their judgment on the actions of the English cricket authorities rather than on the deeds of the South African Government

"There must have been some sort of internal security reason for refusing Mr Howa his passport and I would not presume to question that decision

"But what I will question is this sudden eagerness of Mr Howa to come to Britain to debate the South African sports issue with me. I have been to South Africa four times and every time I have asked to see him, he has refused Why the change of heart?

"I'll tell you why It is because we have men like Mr Howa on the run. Sport is starting to fight back and the trouble-makers of the past are in trouble now"

Mr Tommy Campbell, chairman of the international steering committee of the Freedom in Sport movement, was similarly unmoved "The withholding of a passport is an internal matter and none of our business"

And former England test batsman Denis Compton said "What I do know is that our campaign is going really well. I've had at least seven Queen's Counsel come up to me and say 'Anything we can do to help, just let us know, old boy'.

"I am beginning to think we'll get that two-thirds majority after all Now wouldn't that be something?"

....y 30c (incl GST) Star JOHANNESBURG THURSDAY APRIL 7 1983 280

Tricolors rugby tour axed as Mitterrand takes tough stand

French Govt slaps ban on sports ties with SA

The French Government today banned all sports contacts with South Africa — including the official French rugby tour. The announcement was made by the Minister of Sports, Mrs Edwice Avice.

The Minister told a Press conference here that she had sent letters to all French sports federations asking them to cut their ties with their South African counterparts.

One letter has gone to the French Rugby Federation and will mean the instant ban on its planned tour of SouthAfrica in June.

But the French sports ties in motor racing, tennis, golf and athletics will of course also be affected by thedecision.

The fact that the French rugby tour is now officially off has come as no surprise to sports writers here. TheFrench news agency AFP, in a news item published here today, said the decision to ban the tour "was taken by thegovernment six months ago."

The announcement ends months of doubt and speculation over the controversial tour which was due to start on June 11, including seven matches and two tests against theSpringboks.

The Minister told a packed Press conference that theGovernment had sent a letter to the French RugbyFederation and all other sports bodies in France telling them to cut links with South Africa.

She warned the sports bodies that if the government's ruling was not followed she would use all her powers to enforce it.

According to sources here it cannot be excluded that the French RugbyFederation will in some way try to overcome the ban. However, it is clear that the French national rugby team will not tour under the officialTricolors.

Up to now France has permitted what it calls

By James Tomlins, The Star's Foreign News Service in Paris

France-South African sports ties are officially at an end

The French Government appeared to be puzzled for some time about how to tackle an outright sports ban on a friendly country with whom it has many close economic ties.

The Rugby Federation President Mr Albert Ferrasse, although he knew of the ban, launched numerous campaigns to generate support for a South African tour. He stressed France's close business links with the Republic, from the Koeberg nuclear power plant and automobile assembly plants to banks and other financial institutions.

But when the Socialist leader, President FrancoisMitterrand swept into power in May 1981, his party issued a programme which called for embargoes against The SouthAfrican Government.

Mr Ferrasse, on the eve of the French Government's decision on the tour, said it was unlikely that he would have any immediate response if the tour was banned as he would have to discuss the implications with his FFR executive.

Mr Ferrasse said in a newspaper interview yesterday that if the tour was allowed to go ahead the South Africans would be prepared to hand over R3 million as a share of gate receipts, to the French Rugby Federation.

He said in the interview "that the FFR had to consider that it would be unable to invite the

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Anti-SA groups plan new action

By SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — Organisers of the campaign to force state and municipal governments to sell public investments in companies doing business with South Africa have scheduled a two-day conference in Boston next week to plan their strategies for the coming legislative year.

Lawmakers, union leaders and churchmen from around the country will attend the conference.

Twenty-five states and at least 10 cities are currently engaged in some activity to pull public funds out of corporations and banks that operate in South Africa.

The local disinvestment movement is being co-ordinated in part by Mr Dumisani Kumalo, an exiled South African journalist, who is with the New York-based American Committee on Africa.

Laws calling for the removal of pension funds from companies with South African dealings have been passed in Massachussets, Michigan, Connecticut and the city of Philadelphia.

Similiar bills were either voted down by legislatures or vetoed by governors in California, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Other states targeted for disinvestment action are Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas and Washington DC.

Call to bar SA hotel bid

NEW YORK. — The head of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid urged yesterday that authorities in Atlantic City, New Jersey, prevent a South African hotel chain from building a casino complex there.

The Nigerian Ambassador, Mr Yusuff Maitama-Sule, issued a statement noting a report that the Southern Sun hotel chain had decided to develop such a complex in the old seaside resort city. He called the report "shocking".

He said the building of "Sun City" in Bophuthatswana by the same investors "bolstered the policy of the racist regime to dispossess the African majority of all its rights and confine it in so-called 'independent' states in scattered reserves".

"I urge the authorities concerned," Mr Maitama-Sule said, "to take firm and urgent action to deny approval of the project." — Sapa-AP.

Richard Lewis 6—2, 6—3. ● See Back Page.

Agreement on pay for journalists

Star 9/4/83

An agreement on journalists' salaries and working conditions for 1983 was reached in Johannesburg yesterday between the Southern African Society of Journalists and major English-language newspaper employers, the parties said in a joint statement.

This followed a recent agreement between the SASJ, the Argus Company, SA Associated Newspapers and the SA Press Association that they would remain members of the SA Newspaper Press (Editorial) Conciliation Board, their negotiating body

The parties said: "The agreement incorporates an increase of 12,5 percent in the total salary bill for senior journalists granted by the employers in January and provides new increases for junior journalists

"Junior journalists will receive an increase of R50 or 10 percent, whichever is the greater, effective six months after their most recent increase.

"Senior journalists are guaranteed a minimum increase of seven percent on their July 1982 salaries, effective from January 1, 1983, if they have not already received such an increase

"The parties agreed to continue discussion on outstanding issues during 1983," the statement added — Sapa

France will cut only sports links with SA

Star 9/4/83

PARIS — France will maintain diplomatic and commercial ties with South Africa "despite its appeal to French sporting bodies to end links with the white-ruled Republic", an External Relations Ministry spokesman said yesterday

The spokesman was commenting on a government request to French sports federations to forbid teams from taking part in South African events.

The request, made public yesterday by Sports Minister Edwige Avice, sparked protests from sports officials, who questioned the right of the government to ban sportsmen from South Africa while France pursued an aggressive trade policy with Pretoria

"It seems easier to send commercial representatives to South Africa than rugby men," said Mr Albert Ferrasse, French Rugby Federation president He added that the federation would defy the request and go ahead with a planned June tour.

France, which is trying hard to redress a huge trade deficit, is South Africa's sixth largest trading partner

The Ministry spokesman said the French Embassy would remain in South Africa and continue to use its influence "in assisting victims of apartheid"

Sports administrators described the government stance as "absolutely hypocritical" — Reuter.

Just a chance of rain today

There was a slight possibility of rain over the Reef this afternoon, a Weather Bureau spokesman in Pretoria predicted today

He said the weather would be partly cloudy and warm with a slight chance of thunderstorms later

Transvaal rainfall in March was much lower than the annual average At Jan Smuts Airport there was 56,2 mm against an average of 78,6 mm

Horror find in old trunk

SOMERSWORTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE — An American couple opened a trunk left in their care by a friend 25 years ago only to find the mummified remains of five babies, police said today.

Medical examiner Dr Henry Ryan told reporters he could not make tissue tests to determine ages because the remains were "powdery and crumbling."

Police did not name the couple who opened the trunk while spring cleaning their home Its original owner had been located and was co-operating with investigations, police added — Reuter.

The tarmac outside became so hot that the fire of fire hose were dest the rear section of on the gine melted

The fire spread sc that efforts had to be

The Rand Show

trated on preventing it f spreading to other buildings

Firemen battled on th fronts and managed to cont the blaze

"There was nothing th could be done to stop the flam once they had got a hold. T building simply burnt like a ci der" said Mr R G Nicholso president of the Witwatersra Agricultural Society (WAS), ye terday.

Unsung heroes of the dram included Dorothy Segatto, Pat Davies and Peter Richardso who were working in the aren office when the fire started

DOCUMENTS

Choked by dense smoke, they carried documents and files trophies and electronic equipment into cars until forced by firemen to evacuate the building

The damaged buildings were earmarked for use by the University of the Witwatersrand, which planned to expand the commerce faculty and an additional library into the showgrounds in 1985

violent death of Saul Mkhize

Dr Piet its re- ter De- se that not oc- er been resett- d possi-

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een the / Minis- Mr J J G national ssegaai efontein

s to Dr He tells me cru-

cial to us and we must have reasonable answers regarding fears for the future. We are in your hands but prefer to be in Driefontein where we have lived for many, many years".

Four months later Dr Koornhof answers, reminding people of the dam and stating that only the terms of the move are negotiable.

November. Mr Mkhize presents Legal Resources with a mandate signed by 307 landowners to act for them to oppose the move On November 3 the "Swazi section" of Driefontein is taken in buses to the relocation site at Lochiel, kaNgwane Armed police watch them board buses. On November 9 some of the "Zulu section" is taken to Babanango. Once again police are present. In all only 51 of an estimated 500 landowners go to view their proposed homes, but a fair number of tenants go.

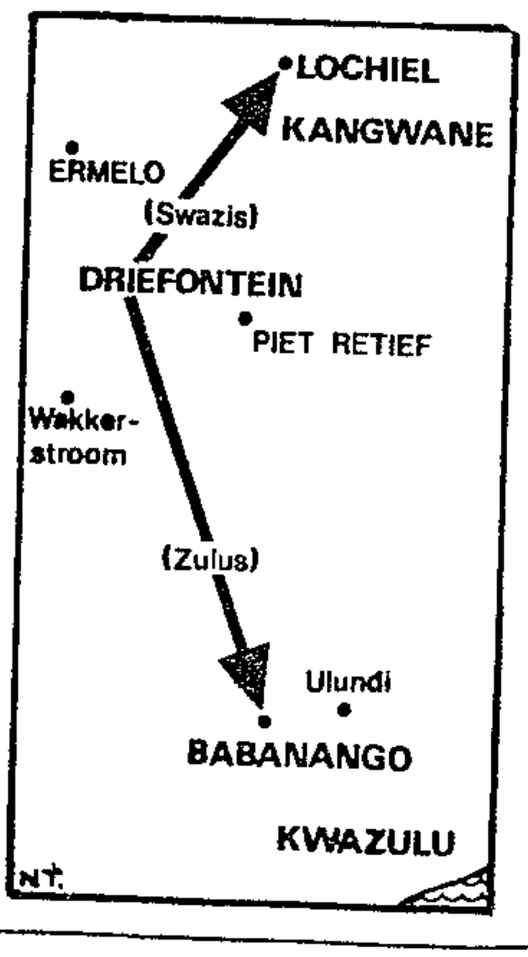
December Saul Mkhize and his committee meet Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South African Council of Churches, to "persuade him to use his influence to halt the removals". Because of dissatisfaction with the community board, which now appears to accept removals, at a meeting on December 26 the Council Board of Directors of Driefontein is formed Saul Mkhize is elected chairman. Residents report increased police activity, including pass arrests and searches and fining of women for not wearing undergarments.

March 12 People report that men in camouflage uniforms have checked passes and said that when the Development Trust comes the next week people should say they wish to move.

April 2 The Council Board of Directors calls a meeting to discuss the resettlement developments A crowd of between 300 and 500 gathers at the Cabangani Primary School between 9.30 and 10.00 am Police arrive just before the meeting is due to commence They tell chairman Saul Mkhize the meeting is illegal

Reports of subsequent events vary But within minutes of the meeting's exchange with the police, Saul Mkhize is felled by a police bullet and dies shortly thereafter.

April 16 Saul Mkhize is to be buried at Driefontein A question mark hangs over the finality of his resting place and the future of his community.



The war within!

HAVE TO ADVISE THAT EIGHT SWIMMERS, REPORTED TO BE AMERICANS, ARE PARTICIPATING IN SO CALLED TEST MATCHES AGAINST SA AMATEUR SWIMMING UNION STOP URGE FINA TO TAKE EVEN STRONGER MEASURES TO PREVENT OVERSEAS SWIMMERS FROM CONTINUING TO VIOLATE FINA REGULATIONS STOP TEST MATCHES IN SA SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 26 AND MARCH 30 STOP LETTER FOLLOWS STOP MORGAN NAIDOO AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY PRESIDENT LAMBASA OF A TELEX HE RECEIVED CONCERNING CERTAIN SWIMMERS FROM FINA MEMBER FEDERATIONS PARTICIPATING IN TEST MATCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA SCHEDULED FROM MARCH 26TH - 30TH. PLEASE URGENTLY INFORM THE FINA SECRETARIAT OF ACTUAL NAMES AND COUNTRIES IN ORDER THAT IMMEDIATE AND PROPER ACTION



ISSY KRAMER

By Michael Shafto

Evidence of a new, concerted onslaught on South African sport from within has come to light in what must be regarded as a fresh twist to the campaign to bar the country's top sportsmen from gaining international competition.

Correspondence between the Amateur Swimming Association of South Africa and the International Swimming Federation (FINA), has been sent to The Star. In the form of two telegrams, a letter and newspaper cuttings, the correspondence deals with the American swimming team that recently toured this country.

And the sender, it is strongly suspected, is none other that the SA Amateur Swimming Union's sworn enemy, the national secretary of the ASASA, Mr Morgan Naidoo, the man behind the original telegram to FINA. In a curiously challenging gesture, photostats of the correspondence have arrived at the offices of several other newspapers.

The ASASA is not a member of FINA. Mr Issy Kramer's SAASU is a suspended member.

The correspondence began by phonogram on March 25, when Mr Naidoo sent Fina president Mr Ante Lambasa a wire informing him that US swimmers had arrived in the country for "so-called" tests against the Springboks.

The phonogram said in part: "Urge FINA to take even stronger measures to prevent overseas swimmers from continuing to violate FINA regulations.."

It also advised the international body of the dates of the test matches.

A reply, by FINA secretary Bob Helmick, was despatched four days later (March 29), saying that Mr Lambasa wanted fuller details. It was signed "with best sporting regards".

The telegram's closing sentence read: "Please urgently inform the FINA secretariat of actual names and countries in order that immediate and proper action may be taken."

This finally brought a letter from Mr Naidoo thanking FINA for their prompt reaction and enclosing newspaper cuttings in which the names of the American swimmers, including Mike Kelly who has since married Springbok Loren Rozowsky, were clearly shown in the listing of teams for the tests and in results.

It is the first time ASASA has approached FINA directly with a complaint. Normally, international organisations opposed to South Africa's participation against international competition, work through SACOS or SANROC in London.

But this is all part of a pattern that has begun to emerge recently, an onslaught with no holds barred that is aimed at causing South Africa maximum embarrassment in the topmost echelons of sport.

In March, Dr Danie Craven, representing the SA Rugby Board at the annual meeting of the IRB in London, had to face charges of attempting to organise a "rebel" tour of South Africa — along the same lines as the England, Sri Lankan and West Indies cricket tours.

Persistent reports of a tour by international mercenaries kept cropping up in the British and Australian Press for several weeks preceding the IRB meeting. Dr Craven was able to convince the IRB that there was no truth in the reports. On his return he said: "I'm convinced these so-called 'leaks' to the Press were set up by SACOS and SANROC."

Mr Kramer said he was not surprised, but disappointed, by FINA's reaction, in that it took "no cognisance of the thousands of young swimmers, irrespective of colour or creed, who are being denied the benefit of overseas coaching and the incentive of international competition by SAASU's continued suspension."

Political pressure, both from within and from overseas, is currently threatening the French rugby tour scheduled for June/July, and it is almost certain that South African professional golfers are going to be next to feel the pinch.

A little-publicised meeting was held in Paris recently and the likely outcome is that South Africans on the European tour are going to be barred from playing some of the Continental Opens. For several years it has been extremely difficult for South African golfers to play in the Scandinavian Open, and it is believed that avenue will finally be closed this year.

Following the Paris meeting, it is understood that Holland and France are planning a blanket ban on all South African golfers. The European Tournament Players' Division already sanctions an official tournament, the Tunisian Open, which bars South Africans.

On the brighter side, however, is strong evidence of a stubborn refusal to bow down to political pressure to isolate South Africa from international sport by the likes of cricket's Denis Compton — among a growing number of former England cricketers campaigning for a full-scale MCC tour of South Africa — French rugby chief Albert Ferrasse, who says he will take the Tricolors to South Africa unless his Government officially bans the tour, and several other British sporting bodies.



DENIS McILDOWIE

'Spying' is politically motivated — Kramer

The "spying" role adopted by Mr Morgan Naidoo in informing FINA that US swimmers were competing in South Africa, should make people realise that his organisation was not "interested in the furtherance of swimming but was entirely politically motivated," said Mr Issy Kramer, president of the SA Amateur Swimming Union, today.

"Whoever we have brought to this country from overseas has been able to conduct coaching clinics for young children of all colour groups," the SAASU president said. "It is obvious from the correspondence that Mr Naidoo has assumed the role of informer and does not have the future of young swimmers at heart. At no stage during the seven years since SAASU was suspended as a FINA member in Montreal in 1976, has Mr Naidoo ever acknowledged that fundamental changes have taken place in South African swimming, and that SAASU has complied with all FINA requirements."

FINA had reacted politically as regards Mr Naidoo's information, taking no account of the future of SA swimming. But then FINA had also reneged on its own 1976 undertaking to send a fact-finding commission to South Afri[illegible]

The correspondence that was aimed at landing the SA Amateur Swimming Union and the US team that recently toured South Africa in hot water with FINA. Above left: the initial telegram from Morgan Naidoo to the world body's headquarters. On the far right is the reply from FINA secretary Bob Helmick, and the letter shown here from Mr Naidoo was accompanied by two cuttings from Durban newspapers.

P O Box 45178, Qualbert 4078
Office (and for express mail delivery)
35/36 Naran Chambers 175 Grey Street Durban 4001
Telephones 64271 after hours 25-30-32
(if no answer message on 715681)
Telegraphic Address "SAswimming, Durban"

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Incorporating South African National Amateur Swimming Association and South African Amateur Swimming Federation)

Mr Bob Helmick
Honorary Secretary,
Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur
2000 Financial Center
Des Moines, Iowa,
50309 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Mr Helmick

RE PARTICIPATION OF OVERSEAS SWIMMERS IN TEST MATCHES AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA (WINTER SWIMMING WING)

My cable of March 25 addressed to the FINA president, and the replying cable from yourself, concerning the above matter, have reference

Your prompt attention is appreciated

I enclose herewith two press cuttings "US swimmers arrive for Tests (Natal Mercury, March 24) and Cowley's coach jumps off the high board as Boks win swim tests' (Natal Mercury, March 28) These cuttings give the names of the swimmers and the country from which they come

If there is any further information you require of us please feel free to contact me

Yours sincerely

MORGAN NAIDOO
NATIONAL SECRETARY

Hand of friendship rejected by Naidoo

As a body, the SA National and Olympic Games Association had held out the hand of friendship to SACOS-orientated sports organisations "so many times, I've lost count — there is simply nothing more we can do," said Mr Denis McIldowie, vice-president of SAONGA.

He was reacting to the news that Mr Morgan Naidoo, of the Amateur Swimming Association of South Africa, had wired FINA to inform the world swimming body that a team of American swimmers were in this country.

Speaking for his president, Mr Rudolph Opperman, who could not be contacted, Mr McIldowie: "The public must now surely realise to what extent these organisations are prepared to go to achieve their political aims. Mr Opperman has held out the olive branch on countless occasions, but all to no avail.

"This new incident that has come to light — and there's no doubt Mr Naidoo and his cohorts are anxious it should receive maximum publicity — demonstrates conclusively that their efforts are totally politically motivated, not constructive, and detrimental to our efforts to cater for all sportsmen, no matter what their colour.



UN spotlight to fall on SA sport

Star 9/4/83 280

By Dirk de Villiers,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — A United Nations conference will be held here from June 27 to 29 on "Sanctions against apartheid sport".

But whether countries like Britain and the United States will be represented at government level is still in doubt

A spokesman at the Ministry of Sport here said. "We have not received an invitation yet, so the matter has not been discussed."

The head of Sanroc, Mr Sam Ramsamy, said he hoped most countries in the UN will be represented.

"We are hoping, too, for high-level delegations, including Ministers of Sport and presidents of Olympic committees," he said "We want a high-powered meeting with people who can make decisions so that we can intensify the campaign against South African sport.

"We don't know yet about countries like Britain and America — they form part of the collaborators What we do know is that some groups in the United States opposed to apartheid will be here for the meeting

"We believe that in principle all governments want to intensify sanctions against South Africa, and therefore we hope all will be represented

"The problem is that, because of varying degrees of support, it is difficult to say at this early stage who will be here."

He said the conference was not a result of the recent tour by a team of West Indian cricketers to South Africa

There seems little doubt that financial inducements offered to sportsmen to go to South Africa will figure largely on the conference agenda

Cape Town checks on the nicoteens

By Pamela Kleinot,
Medical Reporter

A survey carried out by the Respiratory Clinic of Groote Schuur Hospital showed that almost half of Cape Town's white high school pupils were either smokers or ex-smokers and that the average consumption was 170 cigarettes a month.

The survey also found that respiratory problems were common among the smokers and ex-smokers

The study involved 1 716 children aged between 11 and 19 from 29 Cape Town schools and found that 51 percent had never smoked, 28 percent claimed to be ex-smokers and 21 percent were currently smoking.

Only 25 percent of the smokers or ex-smokers claimed to have initiated the habit because of anticipated pleasure, 33 percent smoked because friends did, three percent to emulate adults and 38 percent could not give any reason.

The study also found

- Thirty-nine percent of the smokers smoked more than 150 cigarettes a month
- Seventy-one percent admitted that they inhaled

In an article in the South African Medical Journal, Dr S Sprout and Dr S R Benator said peer influence was the single most important determinant of the smoking habit.

"We believe that the majority of our efforts should be directed at preventing children from initiating the smoking habit," they said, pointing out that smoking had been linked to chronic bronchitis, emphysema,

New bikes sell like hotcakes

By Shirley Woodgate

Soaring sales of BMX bikes could well be one of the success stories of the 1983 Rand Show.

One stand reports average sales of 25 a day while another has already started selling its second consignment

Priced between R160 and R500 each, the bikes are in such great demand staff say they are hard pressed to keep up with inquiries and sales

The BMX events in the main arena at the Rand Show on April 12, 13 and 16 are expected to attract many enthusiasts.

In addition to stunt riding on the first two days, the final event of this year's arena programme — the BMX stunt riding master challenge — will include stunts, competitions and a grand challenge

Highlights in the programme will be the appearance of two top overseas riders Andy Ruffel, the 17-year-old current leader of the 1983 series in the United Kingdom who is also the fastest BMX rider in Europe and the freestyle stunt champion, and 20-year-old United States champion

Tickets for those contrary windsurfers

By Lucille McNamara,
Municipal Reporter

Windsurfers are blowing up a bit of a storm in Johan

Black French star backs rugby tour

S Times 10/4/87 280

ROGER BOURGAREL, the first black French rugby player to tour South Africa, has come out firmly in favour of the Tricolor's tour in June.

Bourgarel's support came as the French Government faced mounting criticism from both the left and right for its attempts to torpedo the tour and to ban all amateur sports contact with South Africa

In an interview with the pro-socialist newspaper, Le Matin, yesterday, Bourgarel warned that isolating South Africa' could only "worsen the apartheid situation there"

Although he had been shocked by what he saw in South Africa during the 1971 French tour, he had no doubt that the situation in the country had now improved

Shocked

But his main objections to his government's moves were the fact that the ban was "political" and players' wishes were never considered

The row over the tour broke out this week when the French Minister of Sport, Edwige Avice, sent out a letter, with Cabinet authority, to all amateur sports federations

The letter reminded the sports bodies of their "obligation" to cut all ties with South Africa at all levels of sport

Despite saying that she would use "all my authority to ensure that the government's wish is respected", Madame Avice admitted she did not have the power to ban the tour

The letter is only the first turn of the screw by the government in its attempts to stop the tour

There is also the implied threat that the Sports Ministry will use the only real legal power it has by ordering an examination of the French Rugby Federation's tax affairs.

By RAY JOSEPH

The federation could be stripped of the huge tax exemptions it enjoys as an amateur sport.

There are, however, strong doubts that the French Government would dare suspend players' passports — or invalidate them for travel to South Africa.

Another source of concern for the French is the fact, that while the government is prepared to trade with South Africa, and is at present considering a request to help build a second nuclear plant there — it is making a target of sport

Under the new policy all sports federations will be overseen by a National Sports Council

Clumsy

At the same time professional sports bodies are to be placed under a high level financial control board, according to the influential daily, Le Monde

Despite its utterances on sports bodies and their independence, the government is seeking to "firmly hold the reins of sport", the paper said yesterday

The timing of the ban was clumsy and confused, the leftist newspaper, Liberation, said yesterday

Liberation said there is still confusion over the true source of the ban decision and whether the entire government had been involved in the decision

Meanwhile, the fiery French rugby boss, Albert Ferrasse, said that his executive committee would meet next week to decide on the fate of the tour

Until a decision was taken — either way — the tour was still on as far as he was concerned

Ferrasse said he had never before experienced such a degree of "direct political interference"

He also slammed the International Olympic Committee in the wake of allegations that it was the driving force behind the move to stop the tour

Mr Ferrasse warned that the NOC was "playing with politics and fire"

He said that, if necessary, the French Rugby Union would resign from the National Olympic Committee, the controlling body of all amateur sport in France.

● Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, told Ted Partridge in Cape Town on Friday he was "quite positive" that the French side would tour South Africa as planned later this year

He said. "There is no doubt in my mind The French will tour with their strongest team. I don't care how they get here, they will arrive as planned and they will play as a team"



Roger Bourgarel — players' wishes not considered

SUNDAY TIMES, April 10 1983

Tougher squeeze on U.S. firms with SA links

AMERICAN anti-apartheid activists are linking with other activist groups to force state and local governments to divest public monies from companies that deal with South Africa.

The anti-apartheid movement is seeking to broaden its base by linking divestment with nuclear disarmament, environmental protection and the responsibility of states to invest in businesses which provide local employment.

At the same time, the various divestment groups, aware that the more lenient export policies of the Reagan Administration have hindered them, are trying to co-ordinate their activities for maximum effect.

The initiative has been taken from student goups which petitioned universities in the Seventies to divest.

It has been taken up by more adult organisations which seek to broaden their effect by influ-

By PATRICIA CHENEY

encing actual laws governing investment of public funds.

A new umbrella organisation, the Coalition Against Investment in South Africa (Caisa), was formed last year to rally student, church, trade union and political groups that comprise the divestment movement.

Legislation

It is difficult to gauge its success so far.

Legislation has been introduced in more than a third of the 50 states, seeking to limit or prohibit the investment of state funds in corporations or banks that do business in SA.

But it has come into law in only three states and five municipalities.

Connecticut has passed a law requiring its state government to divest from corporations operating in SA that sell strategic goods, such as computers and aircraft, to the South African Government, or are not signatories of the Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines governing the labour practices of US companies in SA.

In Massachusetts, a law was passed in December that requires the divestment of about R140-million in pension fund assets from the state's two pension funds.

Michigan prohibits the deposit of surplus state funds in banks that make loans to the South African Government, South African corporations, or subsidiaries of US firms in the country.

In December, the Michigan State Legislature approved a Bill that prohibits state universities from investing in firms doing business in SA after April 1, 1984.

Activists

The University of Michigan has vigorously opposed the legislation because it would mean divesting about R80-million of its holdings.

The most significant achievement for anti-apartheid activists on the municipal level was last year in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia City Council passed a Bill outlawing the investment of the city's pension funds in companies doing business in SA or SWA/Namibia, or in any bank making loans to either.

Up to now activists have had trouble garnering enough interest among state and local legislators to get divestment legislation passed

They have had most success in approaching black legislators who see divestment as a civil rights issue.

The increase in divestment on the state level has been stepped up as a result of the more co-ordinated activity of activist groups.

In June 1981 Caisa held a conference for 42 legislators from 22 states to discuss the divestment issue.

In the last two years Transafrica, one of the most active anti-apartheid groups, has met with more than 300 black officials to press for divestment.

Next week the American Committee on Africa is holding a conference in Boston to teach more than 40 legislators how to push through the necessary legislation.

Alarmed

Activists have discovered that the most successful approach is to link divestment with reinvestment of funds in economically productive in-state ventures.

Massachusetts represents their first success in this direction.

The divestment law there calls for the reinvestment of divested funds "as much as reasonably possible in institutions or companies which invest or conduct business operations in Massachusetts".

Oregon and Nebraska activists are trying to use this approach to win over state legislators.

Some US companies involved in South Africa have become alarmed by the acceleration in divestment activities on the state and local level

Some, like Ford, have sent lobbyists into some states to push for compromise bills.

The South African Government has paid little attention to the divestment activity.

It feels US divestment would have little impact economically.

There is only about R2 200-million in American funds invested in South Africa.

A spokesman from the South African Foundation pointed out, however, that the principle of divestment could ultimately harm SA's image of stability and reliability among foreign investors.

It is almost impossible to determine just how much money is involved in divestment legislation thus far, since so many of the prohibitions are conditional and since so many US companies affected can redeem themselves by signing the Sullivan Principles.

Doubts

It is doubtful, however, whether much more than about R265-million have been divested.

The future success of anti-apartheid activists in the remaining 47 American states that have not passed legislation is also difficult to determine.

Depend

It will depend on the future political balance in each state between Democrats or the more business-minded Republicans.

And it will depend on how successful activists will be in gaining the interest of legislators who know there is no political hay to be made out of such legislation.

Finally it will depend on how much South African developments force themselves into the national consciousness of small-town America.

DURBAN APRIL 10 1983

TRANSVAAL/OFS...

S. Tribune 280

TODAY the Bad News: Cutting the French Connection

OFF



□ FERRASSE
Intense pressure

SA tour dead, say rugby writers

PARIS: French rugby commentators say the tour of South Africa is off.

French Sports Minister Edwige Avice has the power to stop it — she can sack French Rugby Federation Albert Ferrasse and his executive under a 1945 Council of State decree.

And she has vowed to use "my full powers" to kill the tour.

The courageous Ferrasse faces the toughest decision of his 20-year career as boss of French rugby.

He has been forced to clear up contradictory statements he is alleged to have made.

"I will be calling a meeting of my executive council next week to discuss the ban," he says in a definitive statement.

"I am waiting for the French Government to issue a formal ban on the tour to South Africa, in which case I will obey it."

Ferrasse takes the view of many sports commentators that Mrs Avice's letter to all sports federations was ambiguous, but government officials insist this is not so, that the letter is an official banning order.

Ferrasse has told dozens of reporters he is hopeful the tour will go on, but he has never gone so far as to say: "It is on."

By James Tomlins

France's rugby boss has wielded great power for more than 20 years but he could only challenge the government openly with the full support of the FFR, and his executive is under pressure.

The 1945 Council of State decree enables her to dissolve a sports federation.

She can also cripple the FFR by withdrawing State aid.

Yves Noe, team manager of the tour, admits: "If the ban is official, we have to submit to it."

Players were unanimous in describing the ban as a scandal.

But most sports commentators here yesterday were in little doubt that Franco-South African rugby ties have finally been cut.

However, SA Rugby Board president Danie Craven said yesterday as far as he was concerned the Tricolores' tour in June and July was definitely on.

Dr Craven said it would be unconstitutional for the French Government to ban the tour. It was up to the individual players to decide.

"If the French Government claims that they have freedom of the individual, then they can't stop the individuals from coming — they would be breaking their constitution.

"I don't know how the players will come, but they will come," he said.

Dr Craven said France would do well to remember how many South African soldiers, of whom dozens were rugby players, were buried in France after fighting on their side in two World Wars.

"But the tour will succeed because rugby players will always stand together," he said.

Star 11/4/83 (280)

They can't make it stick.

Pressure on French tour just too much

PARIS — There are few crumbs of comfort for South African rugby fans hoping to see the French team even though an overwhelming majority of sports and political commentators here have criticised the ban on the tour as an "idiotic blunder"

For even those who wholeheartedly support the tour do so with the proviso that "of course we are against Pretoria's race policies"

Sports Minister Mrs Edwige Avice is being told by the media that she should have imposed a total embargo on Franco-South African sports ties (at present individual players can compete with South Africans) or that the government should have announced a total trade and financial embargo against South Africa as well.

The strongest supporter of the ban, the leftist daily "Liberation", stated yesterday: "Foreigners, by going to play in South Africa, bolster the status quo of apartheid."

But Roger Bourgarel, who toured South Africa with the French national team in 1971, the first non-white to do so, said: "If South Africa is isolated by bans and embargoes, the blacks will be left to their own devices. I am against the ban."

He stressed, though, that he had been shocked during the tour "by the way blacks were treated like cattle in the stadiums".

The general feeling in France is that the planned tour of South Africa is doomed because the Olympic issue is Mr Ferrasse's Achilles heel when it comes to fighting for the tour to continue.

Asked what he thought Mr Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation (FFR) would do, Bourgarel replied: "He will have to meet with his executive council. But, whatever they decide, nothing can save the tour."

This is the general feeling of the French media.

And while Mr Ferrasse is expected to emit brave words he cannot hope to win a battle against the State.

The government gives the FFR an annual subsidy of R1 200 000 which it would lose if it openly challenged the ban, and there is also the danger of the FFR being dissolved.

The conservative daily "Quotidien" published a scenario of what would happen if the FFR was dissolved if the tour went ahead.

According to the daily, Mrs Avice would disband the FFR and form an official body headed by Mr Alain Pebeyre, a former vice-president of the FFR who was dismissed by Mr Ferrasse last year.

Some clubs would join this legal body, while others would stand behind Mr Ferrasse, and French rugby would disintegrate and face "a dry, white season" the scenario concluded.

The truth is probably not far from this scenario, for French rugby is already wracked by declining attendances and many clubs face financial ruin. An open conflict between the FFR and the State would wreck the sport.

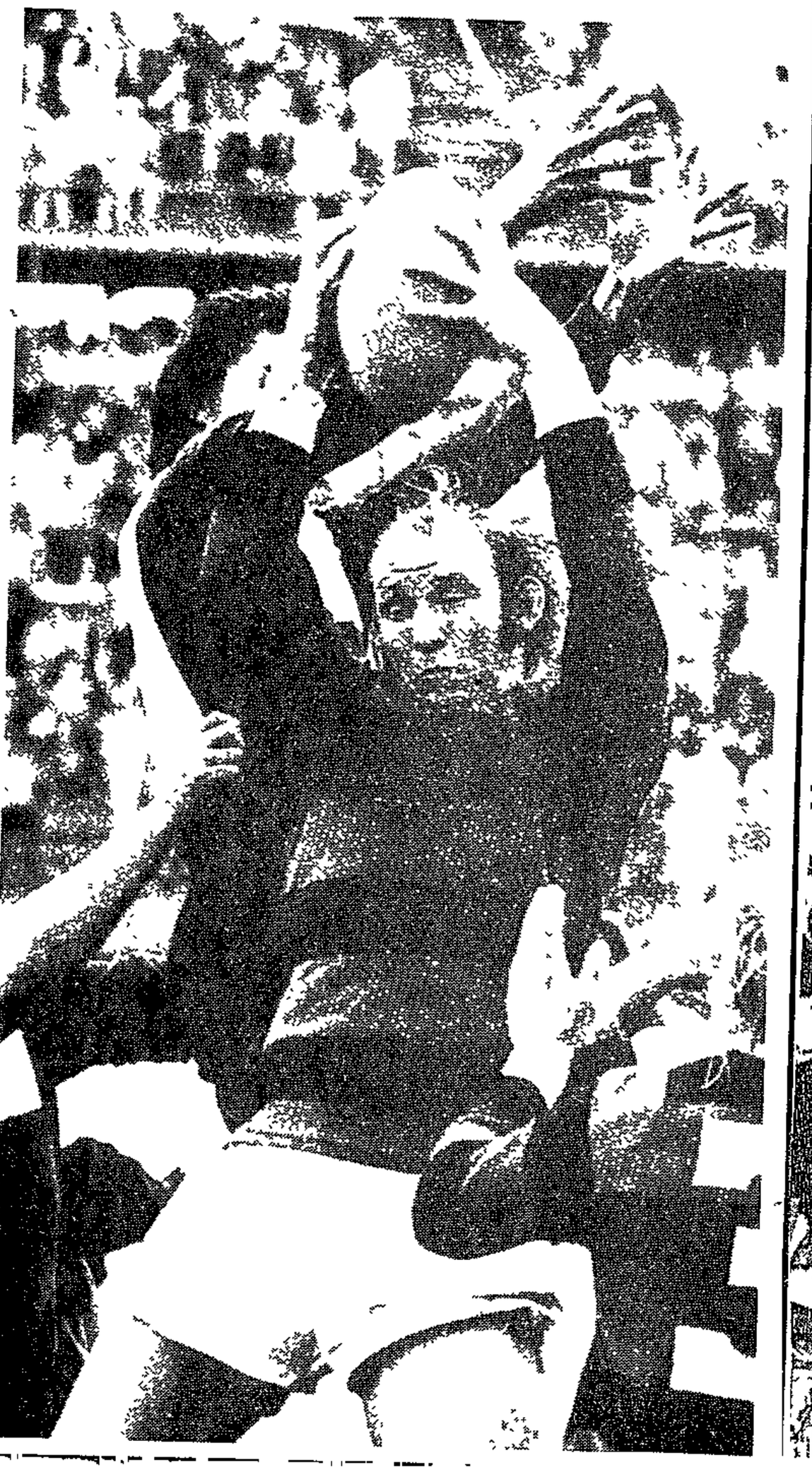
Mr Ferrasse is meanwhile being made to realise that the tour would damage France's chances of being host to the 1992 Olympic Games, as well as harming French athletes competing in next year's Games in Los Angeles.

The Olympics are his real Achilles heel.

Proof of this was given in an interview carried by the mass circulation Sunday "Journal du Dimanche" with Mr Nelson Paillou, president of the French Olympic Committee (CNOSF), when he said: "Apartheid can only be swept away by isolating South Africa."

The CNOSF is a powerful body in France and has frequently pointed out that if Mr Ferrasse went ahead with the tour France would face problems in world sports.

But Mr Paillou said his body would not force federation members to obey the ban. "We hope and wish and will advise them to do so," he said.



unionism."

The general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), Piroshaw Camay, said: "Justice has been done because there were strong in sinuations from the



Carlisle on a sticky wicket

Stars 11/4/83 28

My view



Cassim Saloojee

With John Carlisle's glowing reference to the West Indians as cricket "missionaries" I can't help thinking of the latest talk on South Africa's re-entry into international sport as a bid for a second colonial innings.

The call to admit South Africa to worldwide competition comes, after all, from conservative elements in the old Western countries... It appears to be a nostalgic attempt to bring into being an all-white, all-West old boys' club. And to ignore the consequences for more truly representative international sports links.

Fortunately, there are signs that many prospective members of this old boys' club realise that the age of colonialism is dead and buried. Australia and New Zealand have acknowledged that their political and economic interests lie with their Third World neighbours.

This is reflected in their responsiveness to the Afro-Asian bloc in the adoption of the stringent Brisbane code by the Commonwealth Games Federation. The code provides for sanctions against Commonwealth nations which engage in sports contact of any kind with South Africa.

While the Commonwealth Games Council for England has failed to underwrite the Brisbane code, the Thatcher Government has remained firm on not breaching the Gleneagles Agreement. This stand is a far cry from the assurance of Tory MP Mr Carlisle that "the writing is now on the wall" for South Africa to return to the international arena.

The opposition of the Mitterrand Government to the proposed French rugby tour is equally marked. In the American Western world, Canada has resolutely refused visas to representative South African sides ever since Gleneagles was concluded. Recently it refused entry to a Johannesburg schoolboys' soccer team, impervious to cries that it was doing youth an injustice.

The United States, unbound by specific international codes, has limited traditional sports links with South Africa. But the fiasco of the 1981 Bok rugby tour to the United States suggests that internal politics, including the interests of its black community, would deter the US from opening its doors to South African teams.

I suggest to Mr Carlisle that the writing on the wall for Western sports administrators on the South African issue is that they will find themselves continually thwarted by fundamental political considerations

The West cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to the voices of the host of independent Third World countries. These nations are implacably opposed to South African sports links — and will remain so until South Africa takes far more sincere steps to social change than allowing black figures selectively on to sports fields.

If the political reality is as I suggest, then how come the views of Mr Carlisle and his Freedom in Sport Foundation colleagues find such acclaim right across the white community? How is it that a handful of West Indians — or even Sri Lankans — can cause euphoric white unity?

I suppose one cannot ignore the curious nationalism that sport inspires — a nationalism that I and probably most black South Africans have never been able to share.

Add to that the fine terms in which the Carlisle set argues its case. It speaks of protecting the freedom of the individual to choose sporting opponents. It also exploits the Russian ruse: Mr Carlisle has gone so far as to suggest the Soviets were behind the Gleneagles Agreement.

It is a mystery that the inconsistency between Mr Carlisle's talk and his actions has not struck home. His commitment to individual freedoms evaporated when South African Council of Sport leader Hassan Howa was recently refused a passport.

If sports lovers allow themselves to be taken in by hypocritical rhetoric they could shatter their own world Sports writer Alan Robinson warned last month that a South African tour by the MCC could split the world into two circuits — "England, New Zealand and South Africa on the one hand and West Indies, Australia, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe on the other."

He warned— "Australia will not side with England, even if it means burying the Ashes."

If that prospect does not illustrate how self-destructive the Old World championing of South African sports links is, what will?

● *Cassim Saloojee is chairman of a large social welfare agency in Johannesburg and chairman of Actstop (Action Committee to Stop Evictions).*

Azapo applauds ban on Cliff

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) this week applauded the Zimbabwean Government for banning a planned tour by Jamaican reggae star, Jimmy Cliff.

Jimmy Cliff was supposed to have toured Zimbabwe in a series of concerts but deputy-Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said any person who performed in South Africa was automatically disallowed from performing in Zimbabwe.

Jimmy Cliff performed in South Africa in 1980, defying the international call to isolate South Africa in sports and cultural activities.

In a statement released to The SOWETAN yesterday, Azapo said such actions would contribute to end the white rule in our country and in Namibia.

"Sportsmen and entertainers such as Sinatra, Moore and others, have completely stamped themselves as enemies of the struggle for black emancipation and self determination. Their presence in Sun City or any part of South Africa associates them with all evils and affronts of apartheid," the statement added.

"These people are playing a part in the loss of citizenship by millions of blacks in their country, the ruthless policies of removals and forced resettlements, the fragmentation of South Africa and fermenting of catastrophic conflict in the country," the statement read.

Commonwealth sport respite

280

13/7/83

The Star Bureau

LONDON — There will be no change in the Commonwealth Games Council's code of conduct until at least next year.

When the council's advisory committee met in London the code, which calls for a total ban on sporting links with South Africa, was not discussed.

Mr Peter Heatly, the Commonwealth Games Federation chairman, said he knew that England had proposed changes to the code, but they would not be discussed until the full assembly in Los Angeles this year.

The immediate threat of a boycott of the next Games — in Edinburgh in 1986 — is therefore lifted.

But with England's Rugby Union team considering playing in South Africa in the coming season and the MCC being canvassed to send a cricket team to South Africa this year, it promises to be only a temporary respite.

Chicago mayor is bad news for Pretoria

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

CHICAGO — The newly-elected black mayor of Chicago is to start withdrawing the city's cash from firms which have links with South Africa.

Sources closed to Mr Harold Washington said this would be one of his first major tasks.

A South African Government source said although Mr Washington's planned action will have no immediate effect on the South African economy — it will simply mean a change of ownership in the shares of affected companies — it could have a psychological effect in the long term.

The disinvestment plan — said to involve about R420-million in city pension plans and other city funds — will involve such corporate giants as IBM, Rank Xerox, Ford and General Motors.

A Wall Street stockbroker said the action could mean some heavy losses for Chicago.

"Many of these shares were bought when the market was at a very high level some years ago and although the Dow Jones Index is currently at a near all-time high, many of these stocks, such as Ford and General Motors, have not recovered.

"By selling them off at this point, Chicago is bound to incur some heavy losses," he said.

Chicago will follow Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas and Massachusets which have already enacted legislation prohibiting future investment in companies with South African business ties.

Mr Washington's election to Chicago's highest office may also spell further bad news for South Africa.

Plans are already under way for him and Atlanta's Mayor Andrew Young to form a loose alliance with other black mayors for the exclusive purpose of putting pressure on the Reagan Administration to renounce its policy of constructive engagement.

State Department sources in Washington admitted that the events in Chicago were being "closely watched" and that the mobilisation of the city's black community could repeat itself on a nationwide basis.

Salem: Nearly a R12m loss

CAPE Times 18/4/83

~~56 227 32~~ 280

Political Correspondent

MR FREDERICK Soudan, one of the alleged chief conspirators in the Salem fraud, nearly lost both the $12-million (about R12,5m) tanker and the company to which it belonged

Mr Soudan fought successfully in the New York courts in January 1980 to prevent his partner, Mr Anton Reidel, acquiring the Oxford Shipping Company, whose sole asset was the Salem.

The record of the case in the New York Supreme Court shows that Mr Soudan purchased the Salem for $12,3-million and registered it in the name of Oxford Shipping

'Agreed to pay'

He agreed to pay $300 000 (about R310 000) for Oxford provided the Salem arrived off Durban on or about December 27, 1979 — the exact date the tanker subsequently began discharging oil there under the assumed name Lema

If the oil deal fell through, Mr Soudan was to pay $25 000 (about R26 000) for the company

According to a book freely available in South Africa, "The Piracy Business" by Barbara Conway, another tanker named Lima was due off Durban at the time Salem/Lima was contracted to arrive at the port.

However, once the Salem had successfully offloaded, but before Mr Soudan's purchase of Oxford Shipping was complete, the company owners threatened to sell it to Mr Reidel instead.

Mr Soudan brought an urgent action in the New York courts seeking to prevent what he said was an illegal action which could lose him $12,3-million.

His lawyers said in papers before the court that "two dramatic and serious events" had led to the action

Mr Soudan had sought to pay $300 000 as agreed for Oxford on December 28, 1979 He had been told by one of the sellers, Mr Andrew Triandafilou, to contact him again on December 31. Between then and January 4 he had been told Mr Triandafilou was "not available" while Mr Soudan's lawyers had been told "it is too late"

Mr Soudan was told by Mr Reidel that Mr Reidel was about to purchase Oxford — and with it the tanker Salem — for $300 000. Mr Soudan sought to stop the sale, which he said would lose him a vessel "purchased with his money".

Out of court

The New York action began on January 4, 1980 and was settled out of court with Mr Soudan retaining Oxford Shipping Company

The Salem, however, was lost. It sank on January 16 off West Africa in suspicious circumstances.

Investigations by insurance companies and police, and information put before British courts, led to Mr Soudan and Mr Reidel being among those for whom arrest warrants were issued on charges of conspiracy to defraud.

French rugby chiefs ignore government threats

Tricolor tour to SA given the go-ahead

280
19 APR 1983 The Star

By James Tomlins, The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — The French rugby tour of South Africa next month is on.This surprise decision was announced today by French Rugby Federation President Mr Albert Ferrasse, following an emergency meeting of the FFR executive.

The decision to go ahead has been taken despite massive pressure from the French Government for all sports links with SouthAfrica to be severed.

After today's two-hour meeting the Federation issued a short statement saying the tour would go ahead unlessPresident Francois Mitterrand personally intervenes.

Mr Ferrasse has been authorised by his rugby executive to ask for a meeting with President Mitterrand.

The ball as now firmly in the French Government's court and it must now decide whether or not to take the unprecedented step of formally banning the controversial tour.

The meeting of the full FFR executive took place only hours after last minute talks between an FFR delegation led by Mr Ferrasse and Sports Minister Mrs Edwige Avice had failed to come up with a solution.

Refused to alter

Both parties refused to alter their stance and later appeared live of French television at peak viewing time to argue their individual cases.

First local reaction to the green light for the tour came from South African Rugby Board vice-president Professor Fritz Eloff in Pretoria.

"This is great news," said an elated Professor Eloff today. "I hope this statement will clear up all the uncertainty surrounding the tour.

"Naturally, I thought the French government would step in — they have the power to do so. But we have such a lot of confidence in Mr Ferrasse and our other staunch friends overseas. I was always hopeful they'd pull something off."

Professor Eloff felt the FFR's decision would open the door for future tours to this country.

"It will certainly make it easier for other countries to visit South Africa," he declared. "I fully believe the All Blacks will come in 1985. Our rugby future now looks bright."

The FFR decision could see a withdrawal of government subsidies. But Professor Eloff was quick to point out that the SARB would come to the FFR's assistance.

"We would certainly step in and assist them," he conceded. "But I don't know whether we would be able to compensate them for the loss they will occur."

SARB president Dr Danie Craven was equally overjoyed.

"This is fantastic news ... a decision that will put new life into the South African rugby season.

"I hail the decision because the members of the FFR have put sport firmly before politics and it goes to show what can be done by strong men who refuse to bow to unfair political pressue," Dr Craven said.

Govt to begin probe into stockpile loans

E. Post 18/4/83

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Government plans to launch a major investigation into the administration of its strategic stockpiles on the basis of information uncovered by a Sunday newspaper

The investigation involves secret loans totalling hundreds of millions of rands to industrialists to enable them to stockpile strategic raw materials

It will begin, according to an official, with the "close" questioning of the directors of a major pharmaceutical group that has received large Government loans for stockpiles

The Director-General of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr T A du Plessis, confirmed that evidence supplied by the newspaper indicated the need for a serious re-assessment of the control of stockpile loans.

The evidence put before the Government emerged during the newspaper's inquiry into the pharmaceutical industry and was submitted to the Government because of its serious implications for national security

The information has raised serious questions about the effectiveness of the audit of the National Supplies Procurement Fund which until last year had invested more than R2 500 million in strategic stockpiles

The Auditor-General's report to Parliament says the stocks are certified by certificates from the auditors of those companies that have received secret loans from the fund.

Dr Du Plessis described some of these certificates, shown to him by the newspaper, as "meaningless".

He indicated, however, that the evidence uncovered by the newspaper would not apply to the entire fund Loans directly affected by the evidence amounted to less than R100 million and indirectly to a few hundred million rand.

In addition to raising questions about the audit, the newspaper information suggests that

- Companies could be using taxpayers' money to finance their normal business instead of holding actual stocks to meet a boycott Two former directors of companies which had received large loans described them as "money for jam".
- Many items obviously not vital to the security of the Republic, including luxury cosmetics and home remedies of doubtful efficacy, are included among those stockpiled
- At least one major pharmaceutical company was able to obtail a loan totalling hundreds of thousands of rands to finance a warehouse full of old stock it had been unable to sell
- Because of poor controls, some companies were able to include the cost of non-strategic stocks in certificates given to the Government.
- Company directors had been allowed to reflect the Government loan in their books as "shareholders' loans" — and to collect interest on taxpayer's money obtained interest-free.
- In some cases the contracts drawn up by the department were so vague that it was impossible to determine exactly what strategic materials the company was supposed to be stockpiling.

The State granted strategic stockpile loans to scores of South African companies to cover the cost of importing more than their normal requirements of strategic raw materials, as a precaution against possible trade boycotts

The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, confirmed last week that only items considered essential for the security of the Republic and which had to be imported because they could not be manufactured or produced locally were considered for stockpiling

Loans made for this purpose from the National Supplies Procurement Fund could only be used for the procurement and safeguarding of such strategic stocks.

Dr De Villiers said controls applied to ensure that the funds were properly applied, included regular inspections by senior officials.

In addition, every three months a director of the company had to certify what strategic stock he held and once a year a similar certificate from the company's auditor had to be sent to his department, he said.

At a further meeting at Dr Du Plessis' office, the newspaper produced evidence that the Government had accepted stock certificates both from company directors and auditors Dr Du Plessis described as "meaningless"

'Gandhi' director cancels SA visit

The Star R1 9 APR 1983

LONDON — Sir Richard Attenborough, director-producer of the award winning film "Gandhi" will not be coming to South Africa

The cancellation of his visit was confirmed today by Mr Bill Sharp of Ster-Kinekor, the local distributors of the film

He said a Press statement would be made later today

Sir Richard was the centre of a controversy that raged over segregated audiences for the premieres of the film.

Last night in London, just 24 hours before he was due to leave for Johannesburg, Sir Richard said he would not come to South Arica unless the Government agreed that all performances of "Gandhi" were open to multiracial audiences.

He said last night that his terms had been conveyed to both the South African Government and the film's distributors.



Sir Richard

Sir Richard said he had been inundated with messages and representations since his statement last Friday about his visit to South Africa.

A "persuasive majority" of those who had contacted him had urged that his visit should be contingent upon one major concession.

This was that the South African Government should open every performance of "Gandhi" to all races throughout the film's entire run without the cinema requiring a permit

Mr N G Patel, chairman of the Transvaal Gandhi Centenery Council which is holding a premiere of the movie in Fordsburg on Friday night said he felt all along that Sir Richard should not come to South Africa Even if the Government had agreed to Sir Richard s request to open all cinemas to all races for the duration of the "Gandhi" run, this would be an exception and would do nothing to solve the overall problem of segregated audiences

The SABC on its Current Affairs programme today said that under the new Constitution the matter would not be so politicised

The new dispensation would place the decision on a local level "In heterogenous populations human relations cannot be dispensed from above, but must be allowed to grow from the roots of the local community upwards," the report said

Anti-S A investment move to be fought

(280)

Mercury 19/4/83

Richard Walker

NEW YORK—The disinvestment movement is to be challenged by Michigan's largest university, which will fight a State law ordering it to sell off all investments in companies active in South Africa.

The University of Michigan's board of regents ruled the law unconstitutional and this could spark a major test case in a State where some of the biggest South African-linked corporations are based.

The action came just as activists and sympathetic legislators from across America gathered in Boston to ponder how to pluck billions of investment dollars from South African-linked big business.

The Boston gathering — at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology — was attended at the weekend by about 100 leaders of the disinvestment campaign.

It was their most comprehensive strategy session in two years. On their way there, legislators from 16 American States testified at the United Nations, where the Special Committee Against Apartheid wished them 'all success'.

Boston was picked because it was there on January 4 that Massachusetts enacted the most far-reaching disinvestment law.

This requires the disposal of more than R100 million in State funds from American companies doing business in South Africa.

Selective sell-off measures were also enacted last year in Michigan and Connecticut and by several cities, among them Philadelphia.

Further Bills are now planned or pending in 26 states and 20 major cities — the most significant being Washington, since there the U S Congress has to approve any local law.

Today Michigan State Representative Virgil Smith will introduce a Bill to include public pension funds under December's law ordering universities to purge their endowments of stock in any company with a South African operation.

He told the Boston meeting to expect success, unaware that in Detroit a potentially potent rebellion was being hatched by the University of Michigan regents, who voted to challenge disinvestment measures as 'an unconstitutional intrusion' on their authority.

The regents praised as 'excellent' the South African records of four Michigan corporations — Ford, General Motors, Dow and the W K Kellogg Company.

The University of Michigan has 47 000 students and a faculty of 3 500. It's endowment totals R125 million, more than half invested in Michigan companies.

The regents' decision put them on collision course with the State and with other State educational institutions.

● **See Editorial Opinion**

Barclay's SA links under attack

The Star 19 APR 1983

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Barclays Bank "shadow" board has again attacked the bank's South African connection, and accused the bank of seeing itself as banker to South Africa's armed forces

The bank has tersely defended itself.

Shadow board directors include actress Julie Christie, former South African editor Mr Donald Woods, Labour MP Mr Neil Kinnock and Briston University social policy Professor Peter Townsend

In an 11-page report, the shadow board said the visit this month of the bank's chairman, Mr Timothy Bevan, to Namibia "would only be possible with a substantial military escort provided by the South African troops which illegally occupy the country in defiance of international law and the rulings of the United Nations."

The report claimed the Barclays connection provided "a major prop to the South African regime".





Julie Christie (left) and former South African editor Donald Woods are members of a "shadow" board campaigning for Barclays to quit South Africa

"A lot of people in Britain who bank with Barclays may be unaware of the extent to which Barclays buttress the South African Government," said Mr Gerry Gillman, chairman of the shadow group.

Barclays Bank replied "The shadow report is published by one of the anti-apartheid pressure groups which has assembled material to support its disinvestment point of view."

Barclays believed the bank had a record of "help for black businessmen" and other public-spirited policies in South Africa "for which it has long achieved recognition."

Mr Gillman dismisses this as "working within the system," and adds: "We've given that approach 40 years, and it hasn't worked."

His group wants Barclays to withdraw entirely from South Africa

Hotel bars Opatha

COLOMBO — Uniformed security guards in a five star hotel here prevented cricketer Tony Opatha from taking a haircut.

The incident happened, at the Hotel Oberoi which Opatha — who led the Sri Lankan team to South Africa — visited every month for a haircut.

Security officers told Opatha the hotel was out of bounds for him because the Australian national side was living in the hotel and all cricketers who toured South Africa were persona non grata.

Opatha said yesterday it was "incredible" for a Sri Lankan to be prevented from entering a Sri Lankan hotel and said "this is apartheid Sri Lanka style."

The hotel management said later that the Australian cricketers were "not to be disturbed."

● In London David Gower, the golden boy of English cricket, yesterday spoke out against political interference in international cricket and said it was a "shame" cricketers were being dictated to by governments over the South African issue.

"You end up with no one really knowing what the situation is and the way we have to accept it and the way we're now ruled is that the governments hold sway," he said. — DDC-SAPA.



TONY OPATHA

Move against AGM lobbies

By SIMON BARBER
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — As anti-apartheid activists gear up for the annual stockholder meeting season, the Securities and Exchange Commission is considering rules changes that would limit the ability of groups with small holdings to use the meetings as political forums.

Church groups have submitted 36 South Africa-related proxy resolutions this year, up from 23 in 1982, according to the Investors Responsibility Research Centre.

While most of these resolutions, which range from calling on companies to cease operations in the Republic to praising corporations for restricting their SA business, have no chance of success, many executives are worried by the bad publicity involved.

The SEC is concerned that the right of small shareholders to present resolutions is being abused. "In effect, the present system has allowed investors with the barest economic stake in a corporation to turn its proxy statement into a political document and, as often follows, its annual meeting into a political forum," says Ms Barbara Thomas, the SEC commissioner.

The 1934 Securities and Exchange Act, which established the commission in order to restore confidence to the marketplace after the 1929 crash, requires companies to take up all shareholder proposals unless they represent personal grievances or invasion of management functions.

The regulation changes, which would go into effect next year, would set a minimum on the value of stock a shareholder must own before being eligible to present resolutions.

Shareholders would be limited to one resolution a company a year.

Activists, who use shareholder meetings to lobby not only on South Africa, but on a host of other issues, have condemned the proposed changes on the grounds that they might deny stockholder access to management.

French hopes finally killed

22 APR 1983

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By James Tomlins,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

PARIS — French rugby chief Mr Albert Ferrasse warned today that rugby links with South Africa would not be resumed until apartheid was abolished.

In an unexpectedly tough statement Mr Ferrasse said: "There can be no doubt that so long as the South African Government does not modify its constitution and abolish apartheid, all progress in integrating sport will be insufficient to permit the resumption of (rugby) links with France."

The French Rugby Federation (FFR) president also rejected the possibility of Tricolors touring South Africa in a "Barbarians" team this year.

ANGERED

Mr Ferrasse was angered at reports in South Africa claiming there was still hope that members of the French team would visit the country in spite of Wednesday's formal cancellation of the tour.

Mr Ferrasse said: "Dr Danie Craven is mistaken. We have cancelled the tour on the advice of the French President. There is no question of French players going to South Africa secretly. There will be no Barbarians.

"I will stick to my decision to cancel the tour. Naturally, we will have to discuss the situation at some stage, but for the moment the matter is settled," Mr Ferrasse said.

An FFR official added that the statement was being issued on Mr Ferrasse's behalf "to stamp out the last sparks of hope in the South African rugby world".

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24 US groups call for new SA sanctions

WASHINGTON — Twenty-four political, trade union and civil rights groups accused the US yesterday of trying to prop up South Africa's white minority Government and called for new sanctions against Pretoria if necessary.

They published a report attacking President Ronald Reagan's South African policy of "constructive engagement", in which Washington says the establishment of closer ties would help persuade Pretoria to reform its apartheid system and to negotiate independence for SWA/-Namibia.

President Reagan's policy had been a facade, "a diplomatic curtain behind which the US can help Pretoria provide for its long-term security and maintain the status quo", the report said.

Among the groups involved in compiling the report were the Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal Democratic Party lobby organisation, the Congressional Black Caucus, the United Auto Workers Union and the National Bar Association.

The report said: "The Reagan Administration's perception of South Africa as a bulwark against communism, reliable producer of strategic minerals required by the US, protector of the Cape sea lanes ... will only make US interests in the region hostage to an increasingly unstable and repressive regime."

Its South African policy "will alienate the American Government from the majority of the nations of the world", the report warned.

It accused the US of making itself part of Pretoria's strategy on SWA/Namibia, which links the independence of the territory to the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola.

South Africa is concerned that the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) will establish a Marxist state on its border in SWA/Namibia, which Pretoria has been using as a staging area for repeated raids into Angola.

The report urged Washington to remove the question of the Cubans in Angola from SWA/Namibian independence talks involving a five-nation Western contact group, of which the US is a member.

"There is every reason to believe that the Angolans themselves will initiate the withdrawal of Cuban troops when SWA/Namibia is independent and the South Africa threat to Luanda is removed," the report said.

It also urged Congress to pass legislation urging US negotiators not to link Cubans in Angola with the SWA/Namibian issue and suggesting the Reagan Administration should threaten to impose sanctions against Pretoria "if South Africa's intransigence continues".

It said these sanctions could include an end to key elements of "contructive engagement" such as the training of South African nuclear technicians and coastguard personnel.

Such sanctions could also include re-imposing foreign policy export controls, lifted by President Reagan in June, 1981, and February, 1982, to bar the sale to South Africa of equipment with military applications.

If such pressure failed to work, Washington should consult its allies on the issue of imposing international sanctions against Pretoria under the US charter, it added. — Sapa-Reuter

Anti-SA groups in call to US

Cape Times 22/4/83

280

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The report said "The Reagan administration's perception of South Africa as a bulwark against communism, reliable producer of strategic minerals required by the US, protector of the Cape sea lnes .. will only make US interests in the region hostage to an increasingly unstable and repressive regime"

The US would be alienated from the rest of the world, the report warned

It accused the US of making itself part of Pretoria's strategy on SWA/Namibia, which links the independence of the territory to the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola

It also urged Congress to pass legislation urging US negotiators not to link Cubans in Angola with the SWA/Namibian issue, and suggesting that the Reagan administration should threaten to impose sanctions against Pretoria "if South Africa's intransigence continues"

It said the sanctions could include an end to key elements of "contructive engagement" such as the training of South African nuclear technicians and coast guard personnel. The banning of selling equipment with military applications should also be considered — Sapa-Reuter

Harvard campaign

CAMBRIDGE — Students at Harvard University have launched a campaign to place class gifts into an account until the university stops business dealings with companies which have investments in South Africa

More than 140 members of the 1 550-student senior class donated R2 600 to Endowment for Divestiture on the first day, a spokesman said

The money collected will be held until the university rids itself of the stock in the companies or for 20 years when it will be turned over to a private charity

The spokesman said R272-million of Harvard's R2 000-million endowment is invested in companies which do business with South Africa

He said 155 companies were involved — UPI

Solidarity warns: Stay away from SA

HARARE — The banned Polish Solidarity trade union had launched a vigorous campaign against the recruitment of Polish workers by South Africa, Solidarity's director, Mr Jerzy Milewsky, said in an interview published in Harare yesterday.

He said the campaign was supported by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labour and the European Trade Union Confederation.

Mr Milewsky, who is based in Brussels, said his union was worried by reports of increased emigration to South Africa by Polish workers recruited by the "agents of Pretoria". The recruitment was being carried out in Polish refugee camps in Vienna.

There were more than 2 000 Poles working in South Africa, he said.

Mr Milewsky said his Brussels office had asked the Austrian Trade Union Central to carry out information campaigns among Polish refugees outlining "the true nature of apartheid".

He said emigration to South Africa was tantamount to the denial of a livelihood to a black worker and contrary to the basic precepts of trade union solidarity.

He called the trade union movement in South Africa "a grass-roots social movement struggling for the respect of trade union rights, basic human rights and democratic freedoms for society" — Sapa

D.DISPATCH

2 3 APR 1983

Attenborough: he should have come

The international row over Sir Richard Attenborough's now cancelled visit to South Africa to attend a whites only premiere of his award winning film Gandhi has raised the whole question of the cultural boycott of South Africa

Sir Richard's culpability in the affair has been exaggerated out of all proportion He has been attending premieres of Gandhi all over the world since last November, scarcely spending more than a few days at a time at his home in Richmond, London

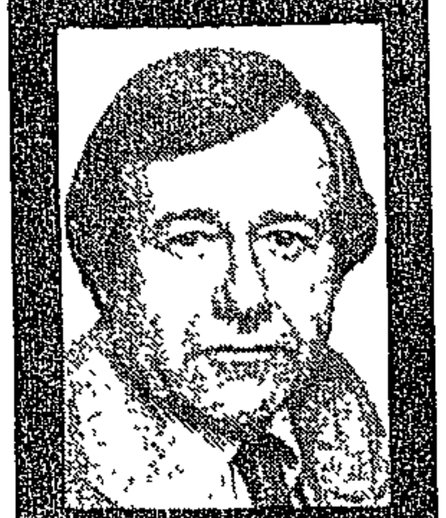
He has had nothing to do with the organisation of these premieres The local organisers have simply told him the time and place This is what happened with the South African premiere When he learnt it was a whites-only premiere he was upset and he asked whether a premiere was not being held, say in Soweto

The South African organisers told him no premieres were planned for Soweto and that it would be pointless to apply to the authorities for permits for multiracial openings As it turned out they were wrong on both scores

If blame has to be apportioned it must in the first place be placed on the South African apartheid system which creates these revolting situations although in this particular case the government was prepared to be flexible

Next, blame must be placed on the local

By Stanley Uys



Daily Dispatch man in London

must shoulder some of the blame himself There is a grey area where clearly he was remiss — a hiatus between the time he became privately convinced that he could not attend a whites-only premiere and his unequivocal communication of this to the press

But there his culpability ends It is absurd to suggest that someone like Sir Richard, who could make a film like Gandhi with so much sympathy and insight, would consciously lend himself to a segregationist occasion

His culpability is that of the innocent abroad One can argue that someone like Sir Richard, after making a film like Gandhi, especially with its South African sequences, should have lost his innocence That is fair criticism When the name South Africa is mentioned alarm bells should ring even in the most politically chaste of minds, but I honestly believe Sir Richard's mistake was an unthinking not an unfeeling one

Also, it says something for the slightly improved climate in South Africa that the South African

ing in the old, sluggish white South African way, as if they could gloss over the presence of 24 million Africans, Coloureds and Asians in the country

It is sad, too, that the behaviour of some of the leaders of the Indian community in South Africa over the ill-fated premiere was so churlish Some of their comments bordered on the hysterical

The most churlish was Mr N G Patel chairman of the Transvaal Gandhi Centenary Council, which organised a premiere in Fordsburg He



Sir Richard .. innocent abroad

Mr Patel is scarcely consistent If he does not need Sir Richard to remind him of the part Gandhi played in South Africa, why is he seeing the film? It was an ungracious remark and I hope Mr Patel now regrets it At the very least, he could have acknowledged Sir Richard artistically for making such a marvellous and historic film

Mr Patel is a counterpart in a way of the blimps here in England who have been upbraiding Sir Richard for portraying British rule in India with such an ugly

ers deny him even this recognition

One can understand their feelings After decades of injustice and indignities under segregation, the iron has entered their souls Also it is all very well for a white man sitting in London to tell them to take a calmer view of things But leaders should be able to transcend emotions, and has South Africa really become such a twisted society that an achievement like Gandhi cannot even be acknowledged by the very people it portrays?

It is time, I suggest, that the whole question of both the cultural and academic boycotts of South Africa be brought under review Not only should the film Gandhi be shown in South Africa, but there is no reason why Sir Richard, having perceived the error of attending a segregated premiere, should not have visited the country as well

I am fully aware that anti-apartheid organisations around the world will not take kindly to this suggestion, because fundamental to their whole struggle is the proclaiming of South Africa's untouchability From this flows all the other pressures, ranging from exclusion from international organisations to denial of facilities and contacts

Instead of being a tactic, boycott has become a principle, with people like Sir Richard the unavoidable casualties It no longer mat-

South Africa is getting most of the things it wants — imports, trade missions even arms through the back door — except ideas This is its most urgent moral and spiritual need — for civilising ideas — yet the irony is that Pretoria and the anti apartheid movements conspire to keep them out

Boycott is the easy option for the foreign critic of South Africa For him, it is enough to say, "Look ma clean hands" It does his soul a lot of good, but what it does for South Africa is another matter

Admittedly, many lecturers and actors personally find South African society so repugnant that they do not wish to visit the country That is their choice and they are entitled to exercise it, but others with equally non racial outlooks feel nevertheless that they would like to visit South Africa and contribute such ideas as may be useful to the cause of non racialism

They too should be allowed to exercise their choice Instead the pressure of the boycott campaign is so immense that they are prevented from making it — at the peril of being put on an academic (or Equity's) black list

It's a crazy situation When I visited South Africa earlier this year I found that intellectually and spiritually the country is becoming increasingly isolated There is just not enough input into the society to sustain the kind of ideas that the country desperately needs if it is going to resolve its problems with the minimum of conflict

Holland, for example, has just abrogated its cultural treaty with South Africa This means that South Africa gets most of the things it wants from Holland including trade, except the civilised ideas that most civilised of Western European countries can contribute Something is wrong somewhere

I repeat it is a pity that

He has had nothing to do with the organisation of these premieres The local organisers have simply told him the time and place This is what happened with the South African premiere When he learnt it was a whites-only premiere he was upset and he asked whether a premiere was not being held, say, in Soweto

The South African organisers told him no premieres were planned for Soweto and that it would be pointless to apply to the authorities for permits for multi-racial openings As it turned out, they were wrong on both scores.

If blame has to be apportioned it must in the first place be placed on the South African apartheid system which creates these revolting situations, although in this particular case the government was prepared to be flexible

Next, blame must be placed on the local agents, Ster-Kinekor and on some of the charity organisers for not taking the initiative in ensuring that some premieres at least were multi-racial

Third, Sir Richard whites-on y prem ere and his unequivocal communication of this to the press

But there his culpability ends It is absurd to suggest that someone like Sir Richard, who could make a film like Gandhi with so much sympathy and insight, would consciously lend himself to a segregationist occasion

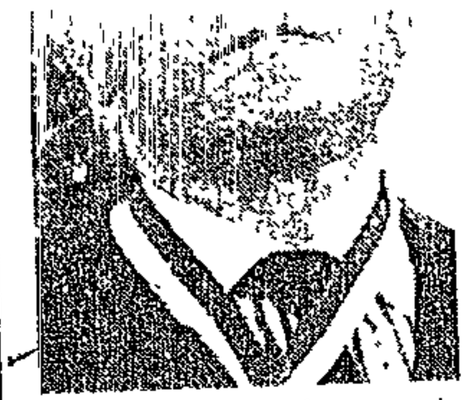
His culpability is that of the innocent abroad One can argue that someone like Sir Richard, after making a film like Gandhi, especially with its South African sequences, should have lost his innocence. That is fair criticism When the name South Africa is mentioned alarm bells should ring even in the most politically chaste of minds, but I honestly believe Sir Richard's mistake was an unthinking not an unfeeling one

Also, it says something for the slightly improved climate in South Africa that the South African sequences have not been cut from the film This would never have happened a few years ago The organisers and Ster-Kinekor should have taken their cue from this, instead of proceeding in the old, sluggish white South African way, as if they could gloss over the presence of 24 million Africans, Coloureds and Asians in the country


Daily Dispatch man in London

It is sad, too, that the behaviour of some of the leaders of the Indian community in South Africa over the ill-fated premiere was so churlish Some of their comments bordered on the hysterical

The most churlish was Mr N G Patel, chairman of the Transvaal Gandhi Centenary Council, which organised a premiere in Fordsburg He was reported as saying "He (Sir Richard) is coming to promote a film commercially we don't need Sir Richard to remind us of the part Gandhi played in South African history"


Sir Richard .. innocent abroad.

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Mr Patel is a counterpart in a way of the blimps here in England who have been upbraiding Sir Richard for portraying British rule in India with such an ugly face

Sir Richard, I believe, can be forgiven a lot just for having the talent to make a film like Gandhi, but Mr Patel and other Indian community lead- to te them o ... view of things. But leaders should be able to transcend emotions, and has South Africa really become such a twisted society that an achievement like Gandhi cannot even be acknowledged by the very people it portrays?

It is time, I suggest that the whole question of both the cultural and academic boycotts of South Africa be brought under review Not only should the film Gandhi be shown in South Africa, but there is no reason why Sir Richard, having perceived the error of attending a segregated premiere, should not have visited the country as well

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Instead of being a tactic boycott has become a principle with people like Sir Richard the unavoidable casualties It no longer matters in this war that one boycott the sports boycott, may be successful but that others like the cultural and academic boycotts are counter-productive All must be applied with equal inflexibility

non-racial outlooks, feel nevertheless that they would like to visit South Africa and contribute such ideas as may be useful to the cause of non-racialism

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I repeat it is a pity that Sir Richard has been kept out of South Africa Both as a creative artist and as a civilised man of non racial views he should have been welcomed with open arms and particularly by the Indian community

Kerzner's U.S. casino might be stillborn

SOUTHERN Sun Hotels's ambitions to break into the big time gambling world of Atlantic City might die at birth.

The city council of America's second casino capital is mounting a campaign, with the help of other New Jersey town councils and the state government, to stop the R330-million Southern Sun Camelot Casino Hotel from being built.

Atlantic City Mayor Michael Matthews said the city did not want to deal with any company involved in racism, even though a new casino would provide much-needed jobs and tax money.

He was responding to the wave of indignation after the American Leisure Corporation's announcement in early March that it was becoming Southern Sun's junior partner in the casino-building venture.



SOL KERZNER
Against discrimination

An aide to Mr Matthews said calls were running 10 to one against allowing the construction of the casino.

Last week the city council passed a resolution to ask the Casino Control Commission, which oversees the New Jersey gambling industry, to deny Southern Sun a gambling licence.

At the urging of Mr John Rich, president of the South Jersey Building Trades Council, a local trade union, the council withdrew the resolution for 30 days to allow the South African hotel chain to present its views on racism and the conduct of the company to council members.

"The company should be looked at by itself, apart from the country. If the company is non-racist it should stand on its own merit," Mr Rich said.

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

He pointed out that there was 30 percent unemployment among construction workers in the city, and that his union was reluctant to support a move to prevent the hotel from being built without looking at the practices of the company.

"The information we have is that Southern Sun is not a discriminatory company," he said.

"Most of the unions concerned are eager to attract another casino hotel.

"Casino rules are very explicit about who must be hired. Forty-three percent have to be women and 20 percent minorities," Mr Rich said.

The managing director of Southern Sun, Mr Sol Kerzner, said the company was opposed to discrimination and maintained that its Sun City casino staff in Bophutha Tswana was 80 per cent black.

"I believe the opposition that has surfaced will be withdrawn after we present our case to city and state authorities and the Atlantic City community," he said.

Investigators from the Casino Control Commission are planning to visit Sun City to verify the legitimacy of the gambling operation there.

A commission spokesman said this was standard procedure.

Petition

Atlantic City has also joined the rising number of state and municipal governments which have passed laws barring investment of public funds in banks and companies doing business with South Africa.

Mr Jonathan Davis, an aide to Mr Matthews, said this was not enough to prevent Southern Sun building the casino.

Four other New Jersey cities have petitioned the commission to deny the licence.

Two New Jersey state legislators have introduced resolutions into the state senate and general assembly to block the casino.

Atlantic City, because of its proximity to New York, is fast gaining on Las Vegas as the number one gambling spot.

CAPE TIMES 25/4/83 280

Suzman supports company 'blacklists'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Mrs Helen Suzman, South Africa's internationally-acclaimed MP, yesterday said she welcomed the publication of "blacklists' of British and other foreign subsidiaries which underpaid black workers

In an interview record ed for Britain's Channel Four television she said the blacklists should be encouraged

The statement formed part of her argument to interviewer John Pilger that industrial socio-economic development could save South Africa from bloody revolution

The old days of capitalism and apartheid going hand in hand were waning she said

"It is industrialists who want the change They want to be able to use skilled black labour, and the major opposition to that has come not from capitalists but from the white trade unions"

She said sanctions against South Africa were unrealistic An attempted full-scale economic boycott was "just not on" It would create a vacuum that might be filled by less caring foreign employers

The pillars of the system she fought were the Group Areas Act, the Race Classification Act, the pass law system and the homeland system

"These are the pillars — not the use of black workers in industry That is the only thing raising their standard of living"

She agreed that exiled South Africans said she was "soft' on the system (by not backing revolutionary overthrow)

"I believe revolution is very far off and change is going to come about via the economics of the situation — in other words as blacks take over the skilled work, or become the majority of the skilled workers, as I am sure they will in due course"

Earlier she spoke about the African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela who is in his 20th year of political imprisonment

She said she had last visited him in her capacity as an MP about a year ago and had found him a remarkable person in good spirits

"He is very forthright and clearly very much in control of the situation," she said

£99

Finance chief spells it out

'We must pay the price of Govt policy'

SELF-SUFFICIENCY in strategic goods and services was one of the main causes of the rising cost of living, the Director-General of Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, said in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Addressing a graduation ceremony at the Rand Afrikaans University, he said other causes, peculiar to South Africa, were import substitution, decentralisation of industry, and closing the wage gap between the race groups.

"Every policy has a price and we must pay that price with open eyes," he said.

Referring to strategic goods and services, he said the high cost consumed funds which otherwise could be used more economically and productively

"But no South African can quibble against funds spent for safety"

Nevertheless, because it was relatively more expensive for South Africa than for other countries, an extra demand was made on the country which raised costs and thus inflation

This applied to military hardware as well as manpower

"What is often not perceived is the necessity, because of threatening or effective boycott action, to build up all strategic sectors of our economy and in so doing to free us from too much dependence on the outside world in respect of matters that are of vital importance for our safety and continued existence," Dr De Loor said

But even on purely economic grounds South Africa had to be partially self-sufficient, even if only to ensure provision of work, regional development, and a healthy balance of payments.

Therefore it had been policy for some time to build up import substitution industries This policy also naturally had an inflationary result which could not be argued away.

There was also the aspect of decentralisation of economic activities There was an economic cost connected to decentralisation in the form of a carrot or a stick, or both.

The contribution to inflation which flowed from such a policy had to be weighed against the total advantages it held for the country.

The same principle was also well to the fore in the Government's official policy of narrowing and eventually eliminating the wage gap between the different race groups.

Orthodox economists would always warn against wage increases that had no direct connection with an increase in ecomomic activity But the economy had to play second fiddle to political and social priorities — and this policy must be recognised as a cost factor — Sapa

New radar equipment for SA

MM London Bureau

LONDON. — The British firm, Marconi, is to sell radar equipment worth R8 500 000 to South Africa for military purposes, the Observer of London reported yesterday.

The Department of Trade has confirmed that it has granted an export licence for the equipment, which updates the S247 surveillance system which Marconi supplied in the 1960's.

The anti-apartheid movement has announced that it will protest that the deal breaches the UN arms embargo.

A spokesman for the SADF said last night it was SADF policy not to comment in any way whatsoever on allegations about the sale or aquisition of weapons or weapon systems.

25 APR 1983

U.S. varsity defies anti-SA law

S Times 280
25 APR 1983

THE University of Michigan has voted to defy a state law which requires public universities to sell their stock in companies doing business with South Africa.

The university's Board of Regents voted 6-to-2 to keep stocks in such companies which provide "substantial employment" in Michigan, a state with one of America's highest unemployment rates.

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

It also challenged the state law, charging that it "represents an unconstitutional intrusion upon the powers and authority of the regents to direct expenditures of the university's funds."

This represents an unprecedented action on the part of a public body affected by a state divestment law.

The Michigan State Government has so far declined to comment.

The university has a total endowment of 115 million-dollars (R125-million), one of the largest among state run colleges.

Of this 60-million dollars is invested in Michigan corporations.

These include Dow Chemical Company, General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company and W K Kellog company, all of which have operations in South Africa.

Excellent

The board called these four companies' SA operations "excellent examples of corporate social responsibility".

Michigan University had traditionally gained a high level of support from local corporations.

Recently, it dedicated a new chemical engineering department funded in part by Dow.

To divest stock holdings in these companies could endanger their financial support for the university.

Regents also voted to retain and accept shares of companies with South African operations that were donated to the university.

US Govt will not support disinvestment in SA

26 APR 1983

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has no intention of heeding calls that it support disinvestment in South Africa.

As the chorus for disinvestment strengthens in the United States, the Administration has repeated its belief that South Africa will find it easier to move from apartheid only if its economy is sound.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that "disinvestment as a solution to apartheid does not enjoy universal support among those it would purport to assist".

He was replying to newsmen's questions about a growing campaign to boycott companies that do business with or invest in South Africa — and to a move here to persuade the Administration to consider economic sanctions against South Africa as a means of speeding up the Namibian settlement process.

Such a call was made last week by a coalition of 24 American research, civil rights and trade union bodies representing 15 million people.

The State Department spokesman said that as a general policy, the US did not think government should make suggestions about how investors should invest their money.

"In respect to South Africa, the US has neither encouraged nor discouraged investment."

But he cited a speech in South Africa on February 16 by the American ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, who said US companies had the potential for being a positive force for peaceful change in South Africa.

He recalled Mr Nickel's comment that if it was the aim of disinvestment to slow down "South Africa's remarkably resilient economy, we all know who will be the first to pay the price for the dubious gesture of solidarity".

The ambassador had also indicated a peaceful transition from apartheid would be easier against a background of adequate economic growth.

The spokesman said that once American companies had decided to invest in South Africa, the US Government strongly encouraged them to adhere to the Sullivan code, the voluntary code of fair employment practices.

The code was viewed as a useful means of focusing the attention of American companies on their responsibilities to provide fair employment opportunities for all and sufficient training so that "equal pay for equal work" had a real meaning for all South Africans."

He cited Ambassador Nickel's statement that to the extent that foreign investment contributed to South Africa's industrial growth, it also helped to change peacefully the status quo.

Harvard hunger strikers fail to stop SA investment

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — A hunger fast by Harvard University students has ended with the authorities refusing to tighten policy against South African-related investment.

Their only concession was to censure a trustee who called for investments to be placed on a basis of maximum profit.

The fast was begun by 14 students on April 20. It ended with a church service on Wednesday night, which was attended by State Senator Jack Backman, who has proposed legislation against the investment in companies active in South Africa.

Harvard claims to screen its investments to weed out companies whose South African operations do not meet a minimum moral standard, but is known to have acted only in one case two years ago, when it disposed of R40-million in Citibank bonds as a protest against that bank's South African lending policy.

Category (b)	
Whites	Serious assault
Non-Whites	Serious assault, common assault, negligent driving, no driver's licence, theft, failing to appear in court
Category (c) and (d)	Fall away

(3) Yes

(a) Non-Whites	4
(b) Whites	2
Non-Whites	14

KwaNdebele

751 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any farms in the (a) Nebo and (b) Pokwane districts are proposed to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, if so, what are the names of such farms in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) and (b) No decision has been taken that Pokwane or any other properties situated in the District of Nebo be incorporated into KwaNdebele

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FRIDAY, 29 APRIL 1983

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†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Railways Police: shots fired in train compartment

*1 Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether any members of the Railways Police Force fired shots in a compartment of a train *en route* to Soweto on or about 15 April 1983, if so, what were the circumstances surrounding the shooting,

(2) whether any persons were shot and (a) killed and (b) wounded; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what are their names, in each case,

(3) whether any persons were arrested in connection with the incident, if so for what offence in each case,

(4) whether any inquiry into the incident is being held, if not, why not,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(1) Yes. Two Black members of the SA Railways Police Force on duty in plain clothes were confronted and attacked by four Black males suspected to be members of a gang of robbers. An effort was made to rob one of the policemen of his official fire-arm. The policemen acting in self-defence fired several shots.

(2) Yes

(a) (i) Two

(ii) Johannes Mogagila and Zabulani Klosi

(b) (i) One

(ii) David Siphiwe Magagalo

(3) Yes, one was arrested on a charge of robbery

(4) Yes

(5) No, as the matter is *sub judice*

Shooting of Saul Mkhize

*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the investigation into the shooting of Mr Saul Mkhize on 2 April 1983, as referred to in his reply to Question No 14 on 15 April 1983 has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so what are the findings,

(2) whether any action is to be taken as a result of such investigation, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what action?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) No, not yet

(a) Certain ballistic and pathological reports are still being awaited

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate when the investigation will be completed

(2) A decision in this regard depends on the outcome of the investigation

Maize

*3 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

What is the estimated cost of storage of maize per ton per month?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Agriculture)

Depending upon interest rates, the remuneration for maize storage based upon month-end stocks held by agents in grain elevators varied between R1,89 and R2,42 per ton per month during the 1982/83 season. Furthermore, a single annual payment of R2,63 per ton was made in respect of elevator storage capacity in 1982/83. The storage costs for grain in bags varied between R2,07 and R2,65 per ton per month in 1982/83

Maize

*4 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

What is the estimated quantity of maize that can be accommodated in the present storage facilities?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Agriculture)

Total grain elevator capacity available in the Republic is 13 788 000 tons. Only a few elevators handle maize exclusively. In addition to maize, the majority also handles grains such as wheat, grain sorghum and sunflower seed.

UN

*5 Mr A E NOTHNAGEL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information †

(1) To what extent is the UN at present (a) directly and (b) indirectly involved in the (i) financial and (ii) organizational field in actions against South Africa;

(2) (a) what is the object of such actions and (b) what part is played in them by (i) Soviet Russia and (ii) Western countries?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) (a) Direct

(i) Financial field. The total cost of the UN's anti-SA operations amounts to more than R12,5 million per annum, while the Organisation channels more than R20 million per annum in aid to SWAPO or persons under SWAPO control, and more than R6 million per annum to the ANC and PAC and their supporters

(ii) Organizational field The United Nations stands at the centre of the international campaign against South Africa Practically every organ of the Organization, including the specialised agencies and other UN bodies, is required by General Assembly resolutions to contribute to the campaign against the RSA, i e more than 50 UN organs are involved in some or other fashion with anti-RSA activities In addition, the United Nations has established no fewer than 15 committees, councils and commissions which exclusively or primarily promote various aspects of the campaign on a full-time basis Altogether ± 200 professional Secretatiat posts are involved in the UN's campaign against South Africa

(b) Indirect

(i) Financial field The amounts mentioned in paragraph (1)(a)(i) above naturally do not include the more indirect advantages which as a result of the actions and resolutions of the UN flow to literally hundreds of organizations which are actively involved in the campaign against South Africa and which it is hardly possible to measure in monetary terms. It must however amount to several thousands of millions of rands

(ii) Organizational field The UN plays an indirect role in international actions against South Africa through the political climate which is created against the Republic During the 36th Session, the General Assembly adopted no fewer than 46 resolutions which directly attacked South Africa The Republic was attacked during the course of 62 of the 112 plenary meetings of the 36th Session of the General Assembly As a result of the anti-South African climate which has in this manner been created and in terms of the bloc politics which are conducted at the United Nations, many Third World countries which would otherwise be prepared to maintain open relations with South Africa, are forced to reduce ties with South Africa or to continue them in a clandestine fashion

(2) (a) The objective of such actions is to·

—launch a world-wide propaganda campaign to isolate South Africa from the international community,
—impose comprehensive sanctions against South Africa,
—extend support and recognition to terrorist movements in southern Africa;
—overthrow the orderly system of government in South Africa and to replace this dispensation with a regime which would be acceptable to the majority at the United Nations, which in effect means that it would have to be acceptable to the Soviet Union.

(b) (i) The Soviet Union plays a leading role in the UN's campaign, as well as in the world-wide campaign against the Republic through·

—direct Soviet and East bloc representation on key anti-RSA United Nations organs, such as the Special Committee Against Apartheid and The Council for Namibia,
—the activities of East bloc members of the Secretariat, a high percentage of whom are agents of the KGB, and GRU or of other East bloc secret services Arkady Shevchenko, the former Under-Secretary-General of the UN who defected to the West in 1978, has confirmed that at least 50%-60% of the Soviet members of the Secretariat work in one way or another for Soviet intelligence services
—Soviet front organizations such as the World Peace Council, the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism (ICSA), the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Afro Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization. It may be mentioned that non- Governmental organizations play a central role in the execution of the UN's international campaign against the Republic Romesh Chandra, the President of the Soviet controlled World Peace Council, is also chairman of the UN sub-committee which coordinates the anti-South African activities of radical non-Governmental organizations
—Soviet influence in, and exploitation of, anti-apartheid movements and church groups It is worthy to note that the "United Methodist Register" of the USA published evidence that

the Riverside Conference of October 1981—the largest anti-SA Conference in recent years in the USA in which the UN church groups and anti-SA organizations were involved—was held completely under the control of the Soviet Union and Communist Party of the USA
—the influence which the Soviet Union exerts directly over the ANC and SWAPO, in view of the fact that these organizations are consulted throughout in the planning and execution of the international campaign against South Africa.

(ii) Western countries also play a role in the UN's campaign against South Africa primarily as a result of

—the contribution which they make to the main anti-South African trust funds at the United Nations In 1982 they were, for example, responsible for the following percentages of the contributions to these trust funds

—UN Trust Fund for South Africa 96%
—UN Fund for Namibia 93%.
—Nationhood Programme for Namibia 99%
—Institute for Namibia 81%.
—United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa 98%.
—UN Fund for Publicity Against Apartheid 86%

—their silence over the

double standard maintained by the UN in its campaign against South Africa Although Western countries are well aware of the illegal nature of the UN's actions against South Africa, they are not prepared to adopt active positions of principle in this regard because of their unwillingness to alienate African and Third World countries;

—the manner in which many Western countries participate in anti-South African activities and the support which they give to anti-South-African resolutions and initiatives

UN

*6. Mr A E NOTHNAGEL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information †

(1) Whether South Africa owes the UN any amount in respect of membership fees at present, if so, what amount,

(2) whether South Africa is at present reconsidering its position in regard to membership of the UN, if so, why?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) Yes, $19 282 404

(2) No We regard it as being still in our national interest to retain our membership but the Government would not hesitate to withdraw if and when the disadvantages of membership were to outweigh the advantages

International actions against South Africa

*7 Mr A. E NOTHNAGEL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:†

Which are the main (a) organizations and (b) countries at present involved in international actions against South Africa in respect of (i) economic, (ii) technical, (iii) sports, (iv) military, (v) general political, (vi) cultural and (vii) church matters?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(a) *Organizations* (The following are only the most important of the literally hundreds of organizations which are involved in the international campaign against South Africa)

(i) *Economic matters* International Labour Organization, World Federation of Trade Unions*; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, South African Congress of Trade Unions, Organization of African Trade Unity, Inter-Faith Centre on Corporate Responsibility, Campaign to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa Shipping Research Bureau

(ii) *Technical matters* There are no important organizations which are involved exclusively in technical actions against the RSA.

(iii) *Sport:* Halt All Racist Tours (HART); Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour (SART), South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, International Olympic Committee, Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.

(iv) *Military matters* Security Council Sub-Committee, Established in terms of Resolution 421 (1977); World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, South African Military Refugee Aid Fund

(v) *General political matters UN*— Special Committee against

*Soviet Front Organizations

Apartheid; Council for Namibia, Centre Against Apartheid, Committee of Twenty Four (on decolonization), Ad-Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa

Terrorist organizations ANC; SWAPO, PAC

Non-Governmental organizations —Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization*, American Committee on Africa; Anti-Apartheid Movement (United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Netherlands); Holland Committee on Africa; Institute for Policy Studies*; International Association of Democratic Lawyers*; International Commission of Jurists; International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Apartheid Regime*, International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in southern Africa (ICSA)*, International Defence and Aid Fund; International Union of Students*; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Washington Office on Africa, Working Group Kairos, World Federation of Democratic Youth*; World Peace Council*

(vi) *Cultural matters* UNESCO

(vii) *Church matters* Christian Peace Conference*, All-Africa Council of Churches, American Friends Service Committee, Clergy and Laity Concerned, Lutheran World Federation; World Council of Churches

(b) *Countries:* (i) to (vii) The countries which play the most important role in UN actions against South Africa include most East-bloc States and most of the radical African and Third World countries

*Soviet Front Organizations

Move to deny SA of future IMF loans

30 APR 1983

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON —A Bill aimed at preventing South Africa from obtaining future loans from the International Monetary Fund has been introduced in Congress. Public hearings on the measure start next week.

While not mentioning South Africa by name, the Bill make it illegal for the US Government to support an application for an IMF loan by any country practising apartheid.

The Bill was introduced by Congressman Julian Dixon, chairman of the black caucus in the Congress and it has 71 co-sponsors, including Mr Harold Washington, new mayor of Chicago who is also a congressman.

The black caucus led opposition to South Africa's successful application last November for an IMF loan equivalent to $1 000 million.

Then, the Reagan Administration supported the application on purely economic grounds — much to the chagrin of critics.

Congressional sources are predicting a stormy passage for the Bill, not only because of the South African connection but because it is likely to be tacked as an amendment to a controversial Bill to raise the US quota in the IMF to $8 500 million.

This increase is expected to run into trouble in the House of Representatives where many members see it as just a way of rescuing the big banks who lent too much to developing countries.

The sources say, too, that the Dixon amendment could be expanded to include other countries accused of abusing human rights.

"I would say it has a 50-50 chance of getting through," a congressional aide said yesterday.

Hearings start on Tuesday before the House Banking subcommittee on International Trade, Investment and Monetary Policy.

Ferrasse has grim message for Mr Botha

30 APR 1983

STAR

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From James Tomlins in Paris and Alan Robinson in London

French rugby chief Mr Albert Ferrasse is taking a grim message to South Africans next month. It is: "Abandon the policy of apartheid or face a growing French freeze."

Superficially Mr Ferrase is on a rugby errand but it is clear his mission — fully backed by President Francois Mitterrand — has much wider implications for Franco-South African relations.

There is already informed speculation in France that the socialist Government of President Mitterrand is re-examining its whole attitude towards trade and industrial links with Pretoria.

On the sporting front, the meeting between Mr Ferrasse and President Mitterand produced a significant change. Mr Ferrasse has always been the most outspoken proponent of the view that continued links with South Africa are essential to promote integration. However he left the Elysee Palace this week declaring apartheid must be "erased from the constitution" before sporting relations could be resumed.

Although the French rugby chief still believes dialogue to be the best method of promoting change, he has obviously been forced to toe the government line. What this means is that South Africa's position in international rugby has been seriously weakened.

Mr Ferrasse will now have to follow the isolation line of his Australian counterpart and, with Wales and Scotland vacillating on the issue, it means South Africa can count on the support of only New Zealand, England and Ireland.

A beaming Mr Ferrasse said yesterday: "I told the President that I planned to go to South Africa in the next few weeks to meet their Prime Minister and President. I want to have talks with them and ask them to erase apartheid from their country's constitution.

"I will tell them that we must continue the process, started by rugby, to demolish apartheid".

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday expressed his willingness to meet Mr Ferrasse but warned if "he comes to South Africa with a political aim he will not have any success". Interference in the country's domestic affairs could not be tolerated.

Meanwhile the England rugby tour of South Africa next year is still on. Rugby Football Union officials have defied their anti-South African president, Mr J V Smith, and refused to take an irrevocable decision with the tour still more than a year away.

Mr Smith wanted a vote taken at yesterday's RFU meeting in London, but he was forced to bow to the majority who are determined to fulfil the country's commitment to the Springboks.

An obviously unhappy Mr Smith issued a short statement after the meeting saying only: 'The question of England going to South Africa in 1984 was on the agenda. The committee decided to take no vote at this stage. The matter remains on the table."

Pressed by reporters at a post-meeting Press conference, Mr Smith refused to say even whether the tour had been debated. "I can't say any more than is contained in the statement. I promised my officials that I would go no further.'

It is understood the crucial vote will now come in December when Mr Smith is out of office. His successor, Mr Ron Jacobs, strongly supports the tour in spite of government oppostion.

Sanctions call at Paris talks

Own Correspondent

PARIS — The Paris conference on SWA/Namibia yesterday called on the United Nations Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa and, in a condemnation of the role of the Western Contact Group, demanded that the Security Council itself take over the independence process

Western diplomats attending as observers expressed regret at the dismissal of the contact group's role since 1977, but doubted that it would be dismantled when the issue reached the Security Council

Yesterday, on the last day of the conference, which was attended by 136 countries, the lone voice of the Ivory Coast was heard to express confidence in the five-nation contact group achieving success in implementing the UN peace plan

The 30-point declaration said South Africa's "illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people" and expressed its "firm solidarity" with the people of Namibia under the leadership of Swapo as their "sole and authentic representative"

It condemned South Africa's "massive military build-up" in the territory" and the "increased acts of armed aggression perpetrated by South Africa against black States in Southern Africa"

Its main demands were The unconditional release of Herman Joivo Ja Toivo and other Namibian political prisoners, the granting of prisoner-of-war status to captured Swapo troops, the halting of uranium and other mining, the termination of agreements between South Africa and the International Monetary Fund and the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the Security Council.

Attacking the United States for the first time in a public unsponsored document on SWA/Namibia, it said: "The conference firmly rejects the continued attempts by the United States and the South African regime to obstruct the implementation of Resolution 435 (1978) and to establish any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that the persistence of such attempts not only retards the decolonization process in Namibia, but also constitutes an unwarranted and gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola."

ANC in big push to stop cricket tour

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

THE African National Congress has recruited reggae star Jimmy Cliff as first move in an all-out effort to block a further West Indian cricket tour of South Africa — and capture a major Caribbean constituency in the process.

Just returned this weekend from a swing around half a dozen Caribbean countries is a church-sponsored ANC delegation that drew an impressive turn-out of government Ministers and top officials at most stops.

One consequence is expected to be the establishment of the first ANC office in the region.

An immediate prize was the reggae wizard, who drew big crowds in South Africa in 1980.

Cliff publicly pledged not to return until the advent of what he called "black majority rule in the divine virtue of black supremacy".

Lobbying

The Caribbean Council of Churches sponsored the ANC tour and is lobbying governments for co-ordinated action to thwart South African cricket chief Joe Pamensky's promise of a fullscale tour at the end of the year.

In Antigua, the government was said to be ready to put local cricketers on its payroll during the off-season.

Other countries visited included Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, St Vincent and Grenadines, and St Kitts and Guyana.



S. TIMES
30 APR 1983
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Court bid to smash anti-SA cash ban

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington

NEW state and city laws demanding divestment of public funds from US companies trading with South Africa could be unconstitutional.

They are to be challenged in court and it is possible they will be thrown out.

This is the view of Mr John Chettle, US director of the South Africa Foundation.

Mr Chettle said it would deal a heavy blow to the whole divestment movement.

"At the very least the legal snarl-ups might be enough to discourage other states from passing similar legislation."

It could even result in the US Government declaring the state laws unconstitutional.

So far the University of Michigan is the only institution to declare its intention of legally challenging a state divestment law.

Mr Roderick Daane, chief attorney for the university, said it was suing on the grounds that the state constitution gives it the power to control its investments.

The university has agreed to divest part of its stocks in US companies with operations in South Africa.

But it has decided to retain those stocks invested in Michigan companies which provide substantial employment in the state.

Violated

In a report released this week Mr Chettle claimed that two legal foundations and a large foreign trade council might take the issue to court.

He concluded that state and municipal divestment laws violated the US constitution on three counts:

- The supremacy clause, which gives the federal government the exclusive right to conduct foreign policy.
- The commerce clause, which empowers the federal government to regulate inter-state and foreign commerce.
- The 14th Amendment, which prevents discrimination against individuals or companies.

According to Mr Chettle, not only could companies sue the state government, but also a student in a state university who believed his fees would rise because of disinvestment or a pensioner who feared for the security of his state pension.

Opposed

A Commerce Department spokesman said the Reagan Administration opposed federal legislation encouraging or discouraging divestment in South Africa.

He added, however, that states had the right to pass their own divestment laws, and the federal government did not interfere in state actions.

Corporations contacted by the Sunday Times said they did not have grounds to take legal action.

So far, divestment laws have been enacted in Michigan, Massachussetts, the city of Philadelphia and several towns.

Call for UN sanctions against SA

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

PARIS — The Paris conference on South West Africa yesterday called on the United Nations Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa and, in a condemnation of the role of the Western Contact Group, demanded that the Security Council itself take over the independence process

Western diplomats attending as observers, expressed regret at the dismissal of the Contact Group's role since 1977, but doubted that the group would be dismantled when the issue reaches the Security Council

On the last day of the conference yesterday, attended by 136 countries, the lone voice of the Ivory Coast was heard to express confidence in the five-nation Contact Group achieving success in implementing the UN peace plan

The 30-point declaration said that South Africa's "illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people" and expressed its "firm solidarity" with the people of SWA under the leadership of Swapo as their "sole and authentic representative'

Among its main demands were the unconditional release of Herman Toivo ja Toivo — founder of Swapo — and other SWA political prisoners, the granting of prisoner-of-war status to captured Swapo troops, and the imposition of mandatory sanctions by the Security Council

Attacking the United States for the first time in a public UN-sponsored document on SWA, it said "The conference firmly rejects the continued attempts by the United States and the South African regime to obstruct the implementation of Resolution 435 and to establish any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola

"It emphasises unequivocally that the persistence of such attempts not only retards the decolonisation process in Namibia but also constitutes an unwarranted and gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola

"Having noted the statement made by one member of the Western Contact Group (France) dissociating itself categorically from such attempts which are incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Security Council Resolution 435, the conference calls upon the other members of the Contact Group to do likewise"

The declaration concludes "Five years after the adoption of that resolution it is high time that the Security Council assumed fully the central role in its implementation and established the council's own time-frame for implementation."

Hopeful Craven to meet Mitterrand

S.T. Times

30 APR 1989 280

By TED PARTRIDGE

DR DANIE Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, is due to meet President Francois Mitterrand of France soon in a desperate bid to save the French rugby tour.

The meeting has been fixed by French Rugby Federation chief Mr Albert Ferrasse — in return for Dr Craven arranging for him to meet Prime Minister PW Botha.

Dr Craven thinks the latest form of sporting "shuttle diplomacy" could just save the tour by the Tricolors — even if it only takes place next year.

He refuses to say when the meetings will take place, but he confirmed yesterday that details of Mr Ferrasse's meeting in Cape Town with Mr Botha had been finalised.

He hoped to hear soon of the final arrangements for his trip to Paris.

And while Dr Craven is a little confused as to why Mr Ferrasse wants to see the South African Prime Minister, he knows exactly what he wants to say to President Mitterrand.

"It is vital to get the tour back on the schedule — for the players' sake," he said.

"The French tour was cancelled because of a series of half truths and outright lies.

"I want to put the record straight with Mr Mitterrand and I have a feeling that when I present our case to the French President, he could have a change of heart.

"I will go alone, but I may take slides, or video tapes. The details have not been finalised yet, but I can tell you that I am very happy with this latest development."

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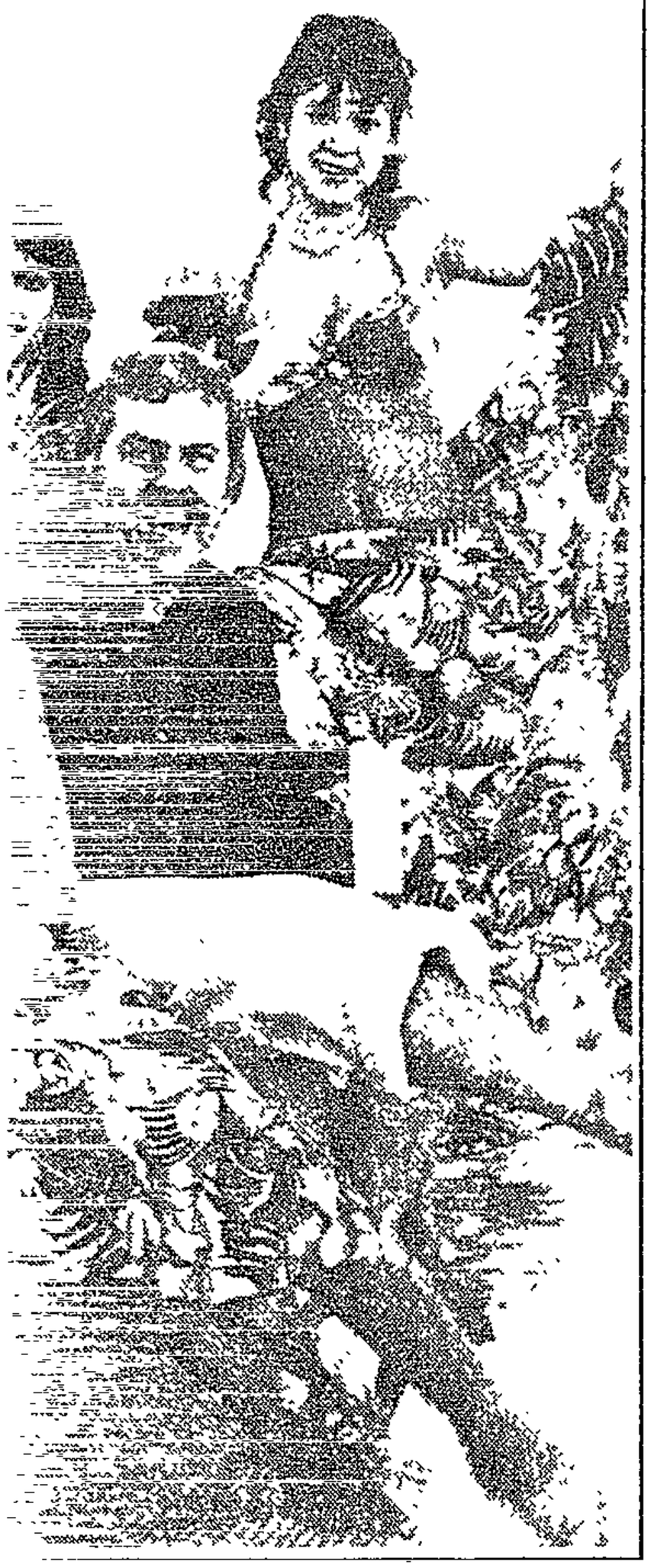

Public 'not playing the game' over water usage

Mercury Reporter

TWO days before water rationing was imposed in Durban, more than 800 users were convinced that the 400 ℓ a day maximum was not enough

They were so convinced, according to the Durban City Engineer, Mr Don Macleod, that they telephoned his department on Friday to ask for a greater daily allocation.

'Imagine, one switchboard operator handling more than 800 calls in a day,' said Mr Macleod

'The public are not playing the game How can they know that 400 ℓ is not enough when my wife tells me she is discovering new saving methods each day?' said Mr Macleod.

He pointed out that it was only in exceptional circumstances that extensions would be granted 'And people will have to satisfy us that they have tried every way possible to stay within the limit

'I would like to appeal to the public to please try harder; the daily allocation is enough for a household of six or seven people'

Mr Macleod said that if the situation worsened, the allocation would come down to 300 ℓ a day and possibly even lower

Several irate people telephoned the Mercury yesterday to report water wastefully pouring away. One man, who would not be identified, said there was water running down the side of the North Ridge Road block, Kensington

He claimed he had phoned the City Engineers' Department at 69946, but there had been no reply

A Chatsworth resident, Mr Hutton Sigamoney, who phoned the Mercury said 'litres upon litres' had been leaking from the Mobeni Heights reservoir in Fiona Street He had first noticed the flow about 4 a m and it had continued for nearly 12 hours — until 3 45 p m — 'presumably because someone had at last shut off a valve or something,' Mr Sigamoney said

He also claimed to have tried to alert the department, without success

Daytime

Mr Macleod explained that the 69946 number was a daytime one only, and was only for people who needed advice. 'Our complaints number for reporting water wastage and burst mains remains 319558. It is a hunting line and is manned 24 hours a day.'

Regarding swimming pools, Mr Macleod said there seemed to be some confusion. 'People seem to think we will fill pools until May 6. This is not so May 6 was the first day we could get to legally advertise the fact.'

He explained that the onus was on pool companies to supply the water as his department was no longer doing so and had not been supplying water

Wet spring threat to U K cereal crops

London Bureau

IN CONTRAST to South Africa's serious drought situation, Britain has been facing one of the wettest springs this century

In London it has been the wettest April since official records began in 1840 and the prolonged rain is causing serious problems to farmers

Thousands of acres of cereal crops have had to be replanted and farmers

was in the ground this time last year, but farmers are still waiting for drier conditions to plant another 120 000 ha which will be needed to avoid serious shortages of supplies later this year

The English asparagus season was due to start yesterday but crops in the main growing areas are estimated to be at least a fortnight late due to the cold, wet weather.

Wildlife has also been affected by the rain. Wading birds have moved off some

Bid to end ban on South Africa

Mercury Reporter

A WEALTHY Natal Indian businessman Mr R G Douglas has set the ball rolling for talks to stir Indian public opinion against that country's continued boycott of South Africa

This is confirmed in a letter received by Mr Douglas, of Cliffdale, from the influential Foreign Affairs Association of India, which he addressed during his visit to India earlier this year

The association said in the letter that it was dismayed that Indian goods were finding their way into South Africa 'through third countries which reap huge profits' at India's expense

Far from producing 'positive results', the boycott was playing into the hands of exploiters and producing 'negative effects,' said Mr Jatendra Mohan, the association's secretary

Proposals

The association said it was arranging for South Africa and its problems to be discussed in India at various levels to seek a change in Indian public opinion which at present was loaded against South Africa

Mr Douglas yesterday confirmed that he had had talks with influential Indians in India, including members of Parliament, businessmen, industrialists and professional people on the 'position and plight' of Indian South Africans.

'People I spoke to seemed very interested in the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's constitutional proposals and, like ourselves, want to see changes coming about peacefully'

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Public 'not playing the game' over water usage

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He explained that the onus was on pool companies to supply the water as his department was no longer doing so and had not been supplying water since last week: 'They can get the water via a tanker service from various sources, such as the river.

'We cannot stop passing plans for swimming pools, but we will not supply the water to fill them.'

ban on South Africa

Mercury Reporter

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'People I spoke to seemed very interested in the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's constitutional proposals and, like ourselves, want to see changes coming about peacefully.'

Mr Douglas said that the Foreign Affairs Association of India shared his belief that an India 'on speaking terms' with South Africa would be better able to influence whites to scrap apartheid.

threat

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life has also been affected by the ading birds have moved off some ir traditional nesting sites on s because of excessive flooding. oyal Society for the Protection of has reported that many migrant including warblers, swallows and martins have been delayed on ourneys to Britain.

US disinvestment in SA may lead to lawsuits — claim

3 MAY 1983 280

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States may soon see court actions challenging moves in some American states and cities to sever financial ties with South Africa.

This is the view of Mr John Chettle, Washington director of the South Africa Foundation, whose study of the legal aspect of disinvestment has led him to believe that states acted unconstitutionally in refusing to do business with companies that have links with South Africa

He said he had learned that disinvestment moves at state and city level were unconstitutional because they contravened three clauses of the US Constitution.

The first was the Supremacy Clause, which provided that the federal government was supreme in the conduct of foreign affairs. The second was the Commerce Clause, which stipulated that interstate and foreign commerce was the prerogative of the federal government

The third was the 14th Amendment, which forbade discrimination against any person — and the word "person" had been found by courts to include the word "corporation", Mr Chettle said.

He had come to these conclusions while researching the law for an article for a Georgetown University publication on disinvestment He had been invited to write 10 000 words, but his research had widened the article to 30 000 words.

As a result he had been in touch with American legal foundations and foreign trade organisations in the US which had an interest in keeping ties with South Africa.

A typical court case that could follow might involve a pensioner or a student who felt aggrieved that his pension was too low or his fees were too high because the state or city responsible for these was not investing for maximim financial return but for political reasons

"What will happen almost certainly is that some legal foundation will file suit on behalf of a student or a pensioner, or a group of them," Mr Chettle said.

Pressure against companies that have ties with South Africa continues to build up. Disinvestment legislation is expected to be introduced in six more states and a number of cities

Registration:
Founded:
Officials: S
Address: P.O. Pretoria 0001
Telephone: (012) 217123

Year	Membership		
	Coloured and	White	Total
1980			
1979			
1978	..	..	
1977	730		
1976	730		
1975	730		
1974	..	..	
1973	846		
1972	877		
1971	..	..	
1970	..	..	
	770		
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	..	..	
	730		
	730		
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S.A. STAATSDIENS EN PROVINSIALE WERKERSVERENIGING

Control plans on US firms

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — In what could be its most damaging sortie so far against the Reagan administration's Southern Africa strategy, the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee yesterday accepted an amendment making it compulsory for US companies in South Africa to abide by fair employment standards or face fines and other penalties

The amendment, submitted by the former chairman of the Africa subcommittee, Mr Stephen Solarz, also bans private US bank loans to the the South African Government except for "loans for educational, housing or health facilities" on "a totally non-discriminatory basis ... in areas accessible to all population groups".

Imports of Kruger Rands would also be prohibited.

The State Department would be required to monitor compliance

Because the amendment deals with banking practices, it must now be referred to the house banking committee which will have 30 days to consider it

Move to block 'apartheid loans'

By Neil Lurssen
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — US congressmen were told today that the cost of maintaining apartheid severely distorted the South African economy

This view was offered at a House of Representatives subcommittee hearing on a Bill that aims to prevent the US Government from supporting loan applications to the International Monetary Fund by any nation that practises apartheid.

The Bill was introduced in the House by Congressman Julian Dixon of California, chairman of the 21-member black caucus. It has 90 co-sponsors, including Congressman Walter Fauntroy of Washington, who is tipped as a possible choice if blacks decide to field their own presidential candidate next year.

In testimony to the sub-committee on international trade, investment, and monetary policy, Mr Dixon said there was extreme disappointment at the Reagan Administration's support last November for South Africa's $1,1 000 million loan — the largest single loan South Africa had ever received

He said it was apparent that the US had done little to question the loan or to determine how apartheid contributed to the economic policies that beset South Africa, and how adjustments could be made

"How ironic that an institution which tells borrowing countries such as Egypt to raise food prices, or devalue its currency, as in the case of Sudan, or to cut services, as with Jamaica, remained so silent in its structural adjustment programme with South Africa," said Mr Dixon.

"The IMF loan virtually matches dollar for dollar South Africa's expenditures to continue the illegal occupation of Namibia," he said.

Added to that had to be the high cost of maintaining internal security, policing the black majority, and continuing military interventions into neighbouring countries

Mr Dixon said it was clear the SA Government viewed its receipt of an IMF loan as a feather in its cap and an endorsement of its policies by the world's most prestigious financial institution.

The time had come for the US to incorporate into its own policies the proviso that it would not support IMF loans to any country that supported apartheid

Economics Professor R S Eckaus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology told the committee that the US Government should — and did — take into account the human rights policies of governments to which it provided direct economic assistance. The fact that the assistance in this case was provided through an international agency did not remove the human rights criterion

The US controlled a large share of the voting rights in the IMF and this should reflect the will of its citizens, the majority of whom opposed the "monstrous practices of apartheid".

He asked whether the IMF, in granting loans to South Africa, was being consistent with its own standards set for other countries.

He criticised the fund for failing to establish the extent to which South Africa's financial needs were caused by internal policies

"Apartheid spreads its influence over the entire economy of South Africa," he said "It limits the recruitment of black labour into the skilled labour force. It profoundly constrains the education and training of blacks."

He said the shortage of skilled labour was a persistent explanation in IMF staff reports on South Africa's difficulties

"Apartheid shapes the composition of investment and drives it into exorbitantly expensive attempts to substitute domestic production for foreign imports, as in the notorious investment in synthetic fuel plants.

Professor Eckaus asked why the IMF, rightly proccupied with economic efficiency to resolve balance of payments difficulties, should ignore such an overwhelming distortion of the economy as apartheid.

The likely fate of the Dixon Bill is that it will become an amendment to a Bill to increase the US quota to the IMF to $8,5 000 million. This is a controversial measure which is not expected to have an easy passage through the House of Representatives

One informed source said the apartheid amendment had a 50-50 chance of surviving the legislative process.

US move on IMF — a jolt for SA

ARGUS 6/5/83 280

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — A congressional sub-committee has passed legislation that could prevent South Africa from ever again getting an International Monetary Fund loan — unless it abandoned apartheid.

While the legislation is a long, long way from the statute book, it is the second congressional jolt to the South African Government this week.

On Tuesday, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs endorsed an amendment to the State Department Authorisation Bill that would make fair employment practices mandatory for American corporations operating in South Africa, prohibit the sale of South African gold coins in the United States and ban new bank loans to the South African Government or its agencies.

Co-sponsors

Proposed by Mr Julian Dixon, a liberal Democrat from California and chairman of the 21-member congressional black caucus, the legislation has attracted 90 co-sponsors.

It came before the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee's sub-committee on international trade, investment and monetary policy in the form of an amendment to the Administration-supported Bill to increase America's funding to the IMF by $8 400-million.

Mr Dixon's amendment required the United States Government to oppose "the furnishing of assistance by the IMF to any country which practises apartheid".

Debate

At the sub-committee hearing yesterday, the Dixon Amendment was accepted by nine votes to eight.

Now it goes to the full committee where observers believe it will receive further endorsement. This means it is headed for debate on the floor of the House of Representatives.

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SEA POINT

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Row over detention

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A row has developed over the disappearance of a trade union official who was apparently arrested in Queenstown, outside Ciskei, on Monday but is now in detention in Ciskei.

Eye-witnesses say Mr Dlaki Vani, of the Cape-based African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was taken from a house in Mlungisi township, Queenstown, which is some distance from Ciskei, on Monday afternoon by men the union alleges were South African policemen.

The union claims the events can "only mean" that Mr Vani was handed to Ciskei police by South African authorities, and has demanded an explanation on how Mr Vani came to be in Ciskei police custody.

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Move to block IMF loans to SA

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — A United States Congressional sub-committee on banking yesterday adopted an amendment that could effectively deny South Africa future access to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The measure, which represents a blow to the Reagan administration, goes before the full committee on banking, finance and urban affairs on Monday, where its acceptance seems assured.

The amendment is a modified version of one offered on Tuesday by Republican Mr Julian Dixon, a member of the Congressional black caucus

It orders the US representative on the IMF board of directors to reject loan applications by "any country that practices apartheid"

Under the IMF's weighted voting system, the US holds 20 percent of the fund's votes and has a powerful influence over the decisions of its Western partners

Had the Reagan administration decided to oppose South Africa's R1,4-billion loan request last November, it would have been overwhelmingly rejected

The amendment is attached to the administration's controversial request for the US contribution to the IMF to be increased to R8,7-billion to help meet a growing loan demand from Third World countries

Two senior officials, US fund executive director Mr Richard Erb and the Assistant Secretary of Treasury Mr Marc Leland, appeared before the sub-committee yesterday to plead against the rider, which they claimed would "politicize" the IMF.

Teachers 'betrayed'

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of teachers had been betrayed by the government because it had led them to believe a fairer educational deal would emerge from the De Lange Report, the provincial spokesman on education, Mr Jan van Eck, said yesterday

He was reacting to a statement by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the De Lange Commission's call for a single education ministry "was open to two contradictory interpretations".

Mr Van Eck claimed the government had "purposefully" left Cape educational leaders under the impression that they were "seriously considering" the more liberal interpretation of the recommendations

"But now teachers' hopes have been dashed," he said "The government has decided to keep its sticky political finger in education"

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Robbers get R6 000

Crime Reporter

MORE than R6 000 was stolen in three robberies in the Peninsula yesterday.

About 9 20am when Miss Surina Abduragman, 18, was in an office on the fourth floor of the Golden Acre, a man walked in and said he had a gun in a bag He threatened her and took a bag containing R4 000

Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said a northern-areas woman was alone in her home about 10.30am when a man came into the house through a back door.

The 47-year-old woman was threatened with a firearm and robbed of a gun, jewellery and cash He declined to identify the woman

About noon yesterday, an employee of Crown Furnishers was walking to a bank in Main Road, Wynberg, when he was robbed of R2 631

Captain Van Rooyen said Mr George Rexheath was in the street when he was tapped on the shoulder He turned around and pepper was thrown in his face

His assailants made off with a bag containing the money

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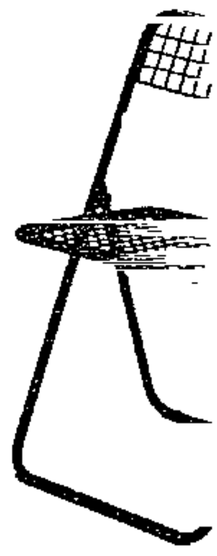

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CAPE Times 7/5/83 (280)

Blacks helped SA to secure IMF loan

By NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON — Ironic it may seem, but black nations helped South Africa receive its controversial $1 100m loan from the International Monetary Fund (IFM) last year.

The Wall Street Journal comes to this conclusion, after a study of leaked IMF documents and more than 30 hours of interviews with IMF directors, their alternates and staff members

It says in a front page feature article, "it is a tale in which countries have taken loud public positions and then turned around to do exactly the opposite behind the closed oak doors of the IMF board room"

Almost certainly, South Africa was to get the $1 100m, but there was a chance that it might also get a humiliating rebuke along with the money.

Job opportunities

There was also speculation that future loans would not be approved unless South Africa equalized job opportunities and reduced military activity in Namibia

Even though the United Nations General Assembly voted 123 to three with 23 abstentions that the IMF should refrain from making the loan, the key African members of the IMF abstained from voting on the issue.

"The implication — drawn by nearly everyone at the IMF — was clearly that abstention really meant approval

"This applied particularly to the 40 African countries which two weeks earlier had mounted a protest in the UN about the loan, but now at the IMF, where it counted, had in effect voted for the loan"

Many directors said that the Africans caved in because they believed that it was in their governments' interest to keep politics out of the IMF and limit the fund's power to change the laws of borrowing countries.

One European director said, "if it ever came down to what country you like and what country you don't, Zaire and some of the others might not fare very well"

Strong stand

The outcome of the loan issue basically depended on two men, Guinea's Mr n'Faly Sangare and Niger's Abderrabmane Alfidja, who between them represented 40 African countries. They could with a strong stand, compell fellow board members to respect their racial feelings

On November 2, the day before the IMF board meeting, Mr Sangare and Mr Alfidja, pushed for a postponement of the vote on the grounds that they had not received instructions from all 40 countries which they represented

One Moslem director sensed, however, that they "were getting cold feet"

Bombshell

Mr Alfidja of Niger, representing 23 mostly French-speaking black African countries, dropped a bombshell He said a delay was so vital that if it was not granted, he would have to abstain from expressing an opinion on the loan

This meant in effect, "that the African governments, after breast-beating against apartheid on the world stage, had waived their right to object to the loan".

According to the meeting's minutes, Mr Alfidja went further and "fully understood and supported" a recent statement of IMF managing director, Mr Jacques de Larosiere, that the South African loan should be judged on routine economic grounds, not racial policy

Mr Sangare of Guinea, who represented the 17-member English-speaking black African block, took the same stance He would not argue or vote on the loan

Abstained

Once the African countries "had given the game away", the swing votes were settled A Norwegian director who had an anti-South African speech in his pocket but left it there and abstained.

But representatives from Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iran, Sri Lanka and China were furious Even angrier, was Mr El Mtei, a Tanzanian, who had arrived to become Mr Sangare's alternative director for the English-speaking black African bloc.

It was his first day at work and he had to enter the IMF building through crowds of demonstrators who were picketing against the loan He was shocked and "ashamed" about Mr Sangare's stance

Later, the two spent several hours quarreling

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970		..	..	600
1971		..	..	600
1972		..	..	600
1973	380	160		540
1974	..	..		530
1975	377	208		585

E-8 MAY 1983

Congress acts against policy on SA

S. TIMES

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

CONGRESS this week launched its first serious challenge against President Ronald Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy towards South Africa

Three anti-South Africa amendments were passed by House Subcommittees for consideration by the 435-member House of Representatives

● A House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee adopted legislation that would re-impose controls on US exports to South Africa

The amendment would effectively ban the sale of all US goods to South Africa's military and police

● A rider was attached to the State Department Authorisation Bill mandating US companies in South Africa to follow a code of fair employment practices, banning most bank loans to the South African Government and halting the importation of Krugerrands

Failure

The State Department would be called on to monitor US employment practices in South Africa and would be empowered to fine companies not enforcing them satisfactorily.

● A House Banking Subcommittee passed an amendment recommending a ban on all future International Monetary Fund loans using American money to South Africa

Administration officials have admitted that they are worried about this latest spate of Congressional opposition.

It could result in the President vetoing the entire State Department Authorisation Bill, which appropriates the money used to run the huge bureaucracy.

It could also lead to the failure of the full IMF package which the State Department considers crucial in the struggle to keep many Third World economies afloat

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1971					50C
1972					40C
1973				434	434
1974					300
1975				240	240
1976				251	251
1977				301	301
1978				276	276
1979				300	300
1980				405	405

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION

Congress battle over SA ties

Cape Times 9/5/83

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa is under major congressional assault for the first time since its inception in 1981

Legislation is now before Congress that would dramatically change US-SA relationships The measures are

● The Solarz amendment to the State Department Authorization Bill, requiring US subsidiaries in South Africa to comply with a stricter version of the Sullivan employment code, banning the import of Kruggerrands and effectively prohibiting US bank loans to any entity of the South African Government

● The Patterson amendment to legislation providing an additional $8.4-billion in US contributions to the International Monetary Fund, that would require the US to vote against all future South African applications to use fund facilities.

● The Howard Berman amendment to the Export Administration Act, which gives the President the powers to control US exports for national security purposes and must be renewed by September 30, reimposing controls relaxed by the administration on exports to South Africa

Black Africa helped SA get big IMF loan

D-Dispatch

9 MAY 1983

280

From
NEIL BEHRMANN

LONDON — Ironic it may seem, but black nations helped South Africa receive its controversial 1100 million-dollar loan from the International Monetary Fund last year.

The Wall Street Journal comes to this conclusion after perusal of leaked IMF documents and more than 30 hours of interviews with more than half of the IMF directors, their alternates and staff members.

"It is a tale in which countries have taken loud public positions and then turned around to do exactly the opposite behind the closed oak doors of the IMF board room," says the newspaper, in a front page feature article.

Almost certainly South Africa was to get the 1100 million dollars, but there was a chance that it might also get a humiliating rebuke along with the money.

There was also speculation that future loans would not be approved unless South Africa equalised job opportunities and reduced military activity in Namibia.

Even though the United Nations General Assembly voted 123 to 3 with 23 abstentions that the IMF should refrain from making the loan, the key African state members abstained from voting on the issue at the IMF.

The implication — seen by nearly everyone at the IMF — was clearly that abstention really meant approval.

Many directors said the Africans caved in because they understood that it was in their governments' interest to keep politics out of the IMF and limit the fund's power to change the laws of borrowing countries.

One European director said: "If it ever came down to what country you like and what country you don't, Zaire and some of the others might not fare very well."

Congress to study vital role of SA minerals to US

10 MAY 1983

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Pretoria's financial links with the United States are under pressure in Congress — but later this month a congressional committee will examine how important South Africa is to the US as a supplier of strategic minerals

The hearings have been called by the energy and natural resources committee chairman, Senator James McClure, a conservative Republican from Idaho

While the scope of the hearings will be worldwide, the evidence will be focused on Southern Africa — from where the US gets much of its most essential minerals

Senator McClure told Congress "The price and availability of vital minerals such as cobalt, chromium and manganese are almost completely dependent on geopolitical events in Southern Africa"

He said the region had 95 percent of the world's chrome, 86 percent of its platinum, 64 percent of the vanadium, 53 percent of the manganese and 52 percent of the cobalt

An adequate and secure supply of strategic and critical minerals was important to America's survival as an industrialised, democratic society, he said

The US was now 50 percent or more dependent on foreign sources for more than half of the 40 minerals considered essential for its economy.

"Global competition for strategic and critical minerals clearly has importance for our balance of payments, inflation and a host of other implications regarding national defence, foreign policy, and our domestic industrial base," he said.

Black Caucus bid to deny SA IMF loans

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Members of a powerful congressional committee have endorsed a Black Caucus amendment that could block future IMF loans to South Africa

Last week members of the sub-committee on international trade, investment and monetary policy tagged the amendment to the Bill to increase America's funding of the IMF by another $8 400-million

The amendment requires the United States representative on the IMF to oppose "the furnishing of assistance by the IMF to any country which practises apartheid"

DIXON AMENDMENT

It was proposed by Representative Julian Dixon, a liberal Democrat from California and chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus

When the Bill reached the full House banking finance and urban affairs committee, the committee accepted the Bill, including the Dixon Amendment

However, the Bill is a long way from the American statute books.

COMPROMISE

The Senate is considering a similar measure and the two versions of the Bill will go to a conference of representatives of the Senate and the House of Representatives where a compromise Bill will be thrashed out.

If the Dixon Amendment becomew law, the American representative, who controls almost 20 percent of the vote in the IMF, would have to vote against a South African loan application

New US Bill aims to stop IMF loans to SA

10 MAY 1985

280

By John D' Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Members of a powerful United States congressional committee yesterday endorsed a Black Caucus amendment that could prevent future International Monetary Fund loans to South Africa.

Last week members of the Sub-Committee on International Trade, Investment and Monetary Policy tagged the amendment to the Bill to increase America's funding of the IMF by about another R9 1308 million

The amendment requires the US Fund representative to oppose "the furnishing of assistance by the IMF to any country which practices apartheid"

It was proposed by Representative Julian Dixon, a liberal California Democrat and chairman of the congressional Black Caucus — and it was co-sponsored by more 90 House members.

When the Bill reached the full House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee yesterday, there was no attempt to negate the amendment.

Yesterday evening, committee members accepted the Bill — including the Dixon Amendment

The committee's decision leaves the Reagan Administration in a difficult position

It is under heavy pressure to find the money to increase greatly the funds from which the IMF makes loans to the international community, especially to poorer Third World countries.

Much of this pressure comes from American banks which will have to swallow billions of dollars in bad loans if the IMF cannot help the poorer countries re-organise their debts.

However, providing money for the IMF (or for foreign aid) has never been a popular congressional passtime and a number of Republicans are opposed to the Bill as a whole

Some observers believe that, to get the support, it needs to increase the IMF's funds (and help the banks) For this the Administration will need Democratic Party votes And it is possible that the only way it will get these votes is by accepting the Dixon Amendment

However, the Bill is a long way from the American statute books

The Senate is considering a similar measure and the two versions of the Bill will go to a conference of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives where a compromise Bill will be thrashed out

This compromise is usually accepted by both Houses

If the Dixon Amendment becomes law, the American representative, who controls almost 20 percent of the vote in the IMF, would have to vote against any South African loan application.

This could tip the balance against South Africa.

The Star's London bureau reports that British pension funds are likely to follow the new Trades Union Congress (TUC) guidelines encouraging disinvestment in South Africa.

This is the view of The Times in its City Comment today, which argues that "to start with, British investors have disproportionate holdings in a country which has long been losing significance"

In its new guidelines to pension fund trustees on South Africa, the TUC urges that no new investments should be made in Republic securities or property and that funds should run down existing investments

"The TUC has abandoned an overtly political approach that would fall foul of the principle of investing in the best interests of members Instead it argues more subtly that 'such investments are not prudent due to the inherent and increasing political instability of the country and therefore not in the interests of their members'

"But if South Africa is unattractive on investment grounds, then guidelines become a totem-like irrelevance," City Comment argues.

The TUC urges that when funds invest in international companies with South African interests, trustees should ensure their labour practices follow European Economic Community guidelines

Reverse for move against US firms in South Africa

(280)
Mercury
13/5/83

Simon Barber

WASHINGTON—After a week of bitter behind-the-scenes haggling, an amendment to force United States subsidiaries in South Africa to abide by a strict labour code yesterday suffered an important reverse.

The amendment, offered by Mr Stephen Solarz, the former House Africa Sub-committee chairman, was to have been attached as a rider to the State Department Authorisation Bill, a must-pass piece of legislation without which the State Department would cease to function at the end of September.

Although the full Foreign Affairs Committee had earlier endorsed the Bill as amended by Mr Solarz, in the face of strident Administration opposition, it yesterday opted to send a second version, without the Solarz rider, to the House floor

Anxious

The Bill's sponsor, Mr Dante Fascell, chairman of the International Operations Sub-committee, was anxious for the legislation to reach the floor as quickly as possible so that it could be considered before a mass of other business supervened.

Because the Solarz amendment also contained banking clauses — it would effectively have banned all further loans to the South African Government — the House Banking Committee had a right to consider it, thus holding up the entire Bill.

Mr Fascell told Mr Solarz that he would only send the amended Bill to the floor if the chairman, Mr panel's Fernand St Germain, agreed to waive that right. Mr St Germain, though a firm supporter of a measure in his own committee that would force the US to oppose South African International Monetary Fund loan applications, insisted on considering the Solarz rider for at least a week

Security

Mr Solarz, meanwhile, is not giving up Next Tuesday he will seek to have his amendment added to another important Bill, the Export Administration Act, which gives the President the power to control US exports for national security purposes

This Bill, which has been accepted by the International Trade Subcommittee but has yet to be dealt with by the full Foreign Affairs Committee, already contains language which would restore stiff controls on exports to South Africa which the Administration eased in 1981

On the surface, at least, the Solarz amendment stands a better chance on this legislation Its sponsor, Mr Don Bonker, chairman of the International Trade Sub-committee, is in less of a hurry than Mr Fascell

TUC opposes pension fund investment in S A

Mercury
13/5/83
280

LONDON—The Trades Union Congress (TUC) said direct pension fund investment in South Africa is not prudent, owing to the country's increasing political instability, and advised pension fund union trustees to press for disinvestment

The TUC added in a report that the South African Government's recent decision to abolish exchange controls makes South African shares more expensive, as the previous system offered effective discounts to U K investors

It advises trustees to ensure that companies with indirect South African involvement comply with the European Community code of conduct for such companies. — (Reuter)

investigations were continuing

Radar sale is above board, UK tells UN

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The sale of sophisticated Marconi radar equipment to South Africa does not fall within the scope of the arms embargo, Britain has told the United Nations

In a note issued as a document of the Security Council's Watchdog committee, Britain asserted it had no doubt the system had a genuine civil application

"No breech of the embargo is involved," it stated

The note appeared to be Britain's final word on a controversy that has lasted about two years, with critics claiming the system was defence-related and subject to security restrictions

NEWS ANALYSIS

Sun. Times 15/5/83

Pro-SA faction is tipped to win battle of U.S. Congress

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington

A BATTLE is brewing between the two Houses of the US Congress over how America should deal with South Africa.

If anti-South Africa lawmakers in the House of Representatives have their way, the Reagan administration's constructive engagement policy will soon consist of a lot more stick than carrot.

They have proposed a flurry of legislation which slaps strict controls on a variety of areas in US-South Africa relations that the administration has sought to use as a channel for influencing reform in the republic.

In the Senate, legislators led by Senator Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the Africa subcommittee are pushing through laws to strengthen constructive engagement by broadening US financial aid to black South Africans.

Since both the Democrat-controlled House and the Republican-controlled Senate have to approve all legislation, it looks as if a clash of wills is certain.

Congressional observers are placing their money on the Senate approach because the guileful legislative assault launched a fortnight ago by House democrats appears to be backfiring.

What the anti-South Africa lawmakers attempted to do was piggyback their amendments to bills the Reagan administration either badly wanted or needed to continue operating.

Most of the recent anti-South Africa legislation has travelled further in the elephantine legislative process than any other similar proposals introduced during the Reagan term

But, ironically, the very ploy used by the proposals' backers to ensure passage is now just as likely to result in the death of the South Africa-related riders as in their implementation

The Solarz amendment ran into trouble last week when it was dropped from the State Department Authorisation Bill, which provides funds for the department

The amendment called for strict compliance of US companies in South Africa to the Sullivan code of fair employment practices, a ban on the importation of krugerrands, and severe prohibitions on US bank loans to the South African Government.

It was dropped when the House banking committee, asserting its jurisdiction over the whole Bill because of the bank loan provision, asked to see the legislation

This would have prevented the Bill from being reported out of the committee by today's deadline

Representative Stephen Solarz, the rider's backer, is now trying to attach the amendment to the Export Administration Act, which already has an anti-South Africa amendment.

This rider seeks to reinforce the export controls, relaxed by the Reagan administration, on US goods sold to the South African military and police

Its chances of success are enhanced by its attachment to a similar provision calling for export controls against Iraq.

The State Department fears this will lead to the the powerful Jewish lobby, which will be rooting for the amendment's passage, also pushing through the South African section as extra baggage

Its fate, though, is overshadowed by the controversy over the Act as a whole, dealing as it does with touchy trade issues, such as the relaxation of exports to China and other communist countries and the pirating of American technology by foreign competitors.

Conservatives may force their liberal colleagues to give up the anti-South Africa/Iraqi amendment in exchange for the new relaxed rules.

Finally, the Patterson amendment calling for an end to international monetary fund (IMF) loans to South Africa may also become the victim of its controversial parent legislation.

The complete IMF bill, which provides for a $8,4-billion US loan to the world lending body to help shore up the debt-ridden Third World, is now ready to be debated on the floor

Its passage, though, is uncertain because powerful Senate conservatives, such as Jesse Helms, have vowed to block the Bill

The amendment also faces an obstacle in the form of opposition by those who fear it might lead to the politicisation of the IMF and will try to water it down to a non-binding resolution

Other legislation pending in the House includes a resolution to grant US citizenship to political prisoner Nelson Mandela and his banned wife, Winnie, two Bills to ban exports of nuclear technology to South Africa, and a move to drop the linkage of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola with a SWA/Namibian settlement

The State Department has lobbied hard to bring about the defeat of the House legislation.

Officials there are expecting a rash of anti-South Africa activity over the next year from the House, feisty after making democratic gains in the 1982 Congressional elections.

In addition, the Democratic Party is attempting to stake out its position in preparation for next year's presidential race.

A strong anti-South Africa stand would clinch the black vote, flexing its muscles after the triumph in Chicago where a black mayor was swept into power over the heads of the dominant white population

State Department officials remain unconvinced that the legislation represents any new opposition to constructive engagement.

Said one: "It's not that our South Africa policy is being attacked more.

"It's just that liberal democrats in the House have coalesced their efforts on a whole range of pet projects, of which South Africa is only one."

In the Senate last week, the full foreign affairs committee voted overwhelmingly to impose a two percent tariff on importing krugerrands to the US.

The money from the tariff would go into a fund to educate black South Africans.

More important, though, have been the efforts of Senator Kassebaum, who proposed an amendment to the State Department Authorisation Bill earmarking $1-million to fund South African organisations that promote a more just society.

The senator's staff is silent on which bodies will receive grants, none of which will be less than $10 000

The amendment easily passed the full foreign affairs committee.

Senator Kassebaum and Senator Paul Tsongas, a democrat, also pushed an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill through the Africa subcommittee calling for a $5-million fund to provide scholarships to South African blacks studying in South Africa.

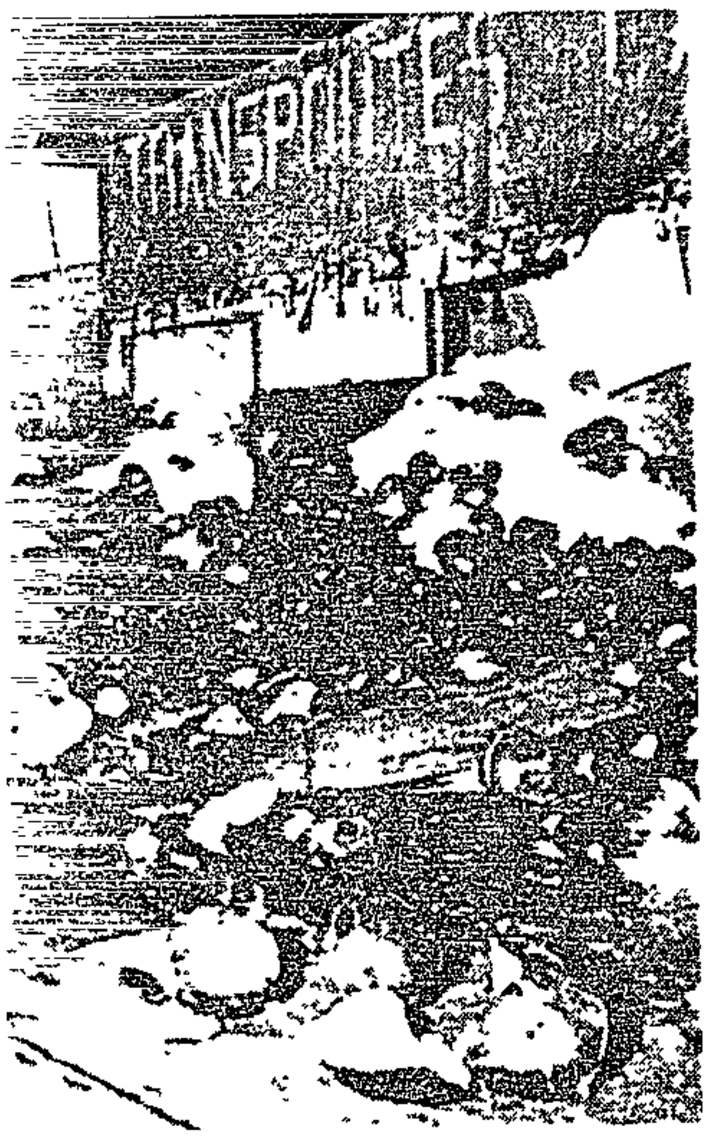
This would replace the highly controversial State Department scholarship fund, which sets aside $4-million a year to educate South African blacks in the US.

In introducing this legislation, Senator Kassebaum emphasised that the new fund is more in keeping with the wishes of black South African leaders who think more students would benefit from a republic-based programme than from an expensive foreign one.

The strength of the Senate legislation is that it has bipartisan backing, unlike the House efforts.

As such, it is expected to pass easily through the Senate and also attract wide support from both Republicans and Democrats in the House.

If the Senate legislation does succeed it will not only give the whole constructive engagement policy a boost, it will also be a welcome political victory for President Reagan, who has had a harder battle with Congress in recent months than ever before in his term.



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..., he was of angry ... ..., waving at the top

of their voices I didn't know what was going to happen It was the most terrifying experience I have ever had.

"When I saw the police there I thought everything would be all right They told me to drive to the town of Valognes and escorted me in They directed me to a parking area where my load was taken off by the farmers and burned The police didn't do a thing to stop them"

The farmers then loaded his lorry with two tons of French milk and told him to deliver it to the British Government with a protest against Britain's ban on milk imports because of health regulations.

The police then escorted him back to Cherbourg

Britain was not the only target. All over France foreign trucks were waylaid and their loads of pork, beef, cheese, fruit and vegetables pulled off, tossed on to the road and destroyed.

Labour pledges hard line on SA

17 MAY 1983

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Labour Party's new hard line on South Africa — including material support for the "liberation movements" and backing for mandatory UN economic sanctions — is echoed in its general election manifesto

The pledges Labour made to voters yesterday were first heralded in the party's programme for the 80s, published earlier this year

The brief but tough section on South Africa states "We are totally opposed to apartheid and will unequivocally support its opponents, giving financial and material assistance to the liberation movements in South Africa and Swapo in Namibia

"Labour will also work with our trade union colleagues to assist the non-racial trade unions in South Africa

"We will carry through a systematic programme of economic disengagement from South Africa by supporting comprehensive mandatory sanctions at the UN and curtailing our economic relations with the regime"

The manifesto's use of the word "movements" in the plural is a minor victory for the Pan Africanist Congress, which is fighting a losing battle internationally against being "de-recognised" in favour of the ANC.

For now, at least, the Labour Party continues to recognise the presence of more than one liberation movement in South Africa

But the Labour Party has a record since the 50s of failing to meet its manifesto pledges

In the unlikely event of a Labour administration being returned on June 9, the anti-apartheid groups would once again be bound to be disappointed

● See Page 11.

...nds paras raped girl

...tar Bureau

...oopers — three of them ... — have been jailed for ... a 15-year-old schoolgirl at

ra... ...nd the other four for

jected to sexual and physical abuse.

Her 30-minute ordeal came after she was taken by one of the accused, whom she met at a pub, to a dormitory in the Malta Barracks at Aldershot.

As she lay on a bed with the soldier, members of a recruit platoon burst in after an end-of-

WORLD AT A GLANCE

Man jailed for racial taunt

HARARE — A driver who called his employer a "white pig" w... jailed for an effective three months yesterday by a Harare ma... trate Panganayi Nyawasha was found to have insulted and thr... tened Mr Thomas Cochrane Magistrate Mr Remigius Jenwa ... Nyawasha s "despicable behaviour" had done nothing to impr... racial harmony in Zimbabwe — The Star Bureau

New tremors shake Mt Etna

CATANIA — A new wave of tremors jolted Mount Etna yes... day but vulcanologists said the seismic activity was not connec... ed to the use of explosives on the mountain in an attempt ... divert the lava flow The tremors indicated a resumption in se... mic activity similar to that registered immediately before F... ninth major eruption this century began on March 28, the sci... tists said — Associated Press

PLO plan for prisoner swop

DAMASCUS — The Palestine Liberation Organisation announ... yesterday it was ready to swop eight Israeli prisoners for mo... than 6 000 Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel A spokesm... for the organisation said formal terms for the swop were given ... a senior Red Cross official yesterday. — Reuter

Gunmen murder policeman

BELFAST — Two gunmen shot dead a policeman outside his ... fast home last night and fled on a motorcycle, police said. Earl... yesterday the Irish National Liberation Army left-wing gue... organisation kidnapped the wife of a man awaiting trial on ... murder charges It said it seized the woman because police ... pressing her husband to turn informer, and said it would kill ... if he did so. — Reuter

Missile talks resume today

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union resume ... here today on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, ... both sides accusing each other of holding up progress Chief ... viet negotiator Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky claimed that the US ... blocking the 18-month-old talks and trying to impose unilat... disarmament on Moscow. His American counterpart Mr ... Nitze declared that the Russians were still seeking to ... unacceptable conditions on an agreement — The Star's For... News Service.

Ciskeian minister to retire

EAST LONDON — Ciskei's only white cabinet minister, Dr C ... van Aswegen, will retire at the end of the month, President ... nox Sebe announced yesterday. President Sebe said Dr van A... gen was retiring for personal reasons. — Sapa

Man caught in Queen's home

LONDON — A man was arrested in Windsor Castle late last n... after a police chase near the Queen's private apartments, ... said The Queen was not in residence but senior officers ... alarmed over the incident because the man gained access t... castle in spite of new security devices installed after Mi... Fagan got into Buckingham Palace. — The Star Bureau.

SA forces' mail up for sale

LONDON — A collection of mail from the South African for... East Africa to their families and friends back home during W... War 2 is to be auctioned at Sotheby's next month. The colle...

Tour: Dr Craven asks French to reconsider

ARGUS 18/5/83

By A C PARKER

"I HAVE not written to President Mitterand over the cancellation of the French tour, as has apparently been reported. But I did write to Mrs Edwige Avice, the French Minister of Sport," Dr Danie Craven, president of the SA Rugby Board said today.

Dr Craven said that he had not yet had a reply While he did not feel it proper to disclose the contents of his letter to Mrs Avice, he had asked her to reconsider and had given reasons

He had also mentioned that President Mitterand had been misinformed about the position of sport in South Africa, and rugby in particular.

Interview

Dr Craven added that Mr Albert Ferrasse, the president of the French Rugby Federation, was expected in Cape Town early next month for an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

"I will be there to introduce the French chief

So far there have been no developments regarding my request for a reciprocal interview with President Mitterand, but I expect to know later this week whether anything will come of it"

The way has been cleared for individual French players to be invited to play in South Africa in connection with the Western Province Rugby Union's centenary celebrations in July. Mr Jan Pickard, the WP rugby chief, has confirmed that overtures have been made through the SA Rugby Board.

Two anti-SA moves suffer setbacks in US

18 MAY 1983

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two separate efforts to strike legislative blows at South Africa have suffered Congressional setbacks

One move — aimed at imposing a two percent duty on all Krugerrands sold in the United States — has, in the words of a Senate aide, been put "into limbo" by the sponsors' inability to keep it tied to a more important piece of legislation

The move, attached as an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill by Massachusetts Senator Mr Paul Tsongas, was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in what was seen as a potentially ominous development for South Africa

The amendment ran into trouble in the Senate Banking Committee, however, which refused to pass it unchallenged into the next stage of progress towards a vote on the Senate floor

The other piece of draft legislation that has run into difficulty is a move in the House of Representatives to make fair employment practices mandatory for American corporations operating in South Africa.

The legislation would also ban the sale of Krugerrands or any other South African coins in the United States and prohibit new banking loans to the South African Government or its agencies

It was attached to the State Department Authorisation Bill, which must be passed soon to enable the department to continue functioning properly.

But its sponsor, Representative Mr Stephen Solarz, a liberal Democrat from New York, was apparently forced to remove his amend ment because it was holding up speedy passage of the Bill

Congressman Solarz has now attached the amendment to another major piece of legislation, the Export Administration Act

Neither his amendment nor that of Senator Tsongas has been dropped, however, and both remain active and potentially viable

Apartheid opponents boycotted

18 MAY 1983

The Star Bureau

LONDON — An ideological clash among European socialists has halted plans for a 40-nation conference to rally opposition to apartheid.

The conference was to have been held next month in Arusha, Tanzania, but several of the African front-line leaders, including Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, have decided to boycott it.

back.

19/5/83 (280) RDM

Baltimore call for 'divestment' in SA

BALTIMORE — Two city council members have introduced legislation that would prohibit Baltimore, Maryland, from investing public money in American companies that do business with South Africa

Two council members, Mr Kweisi Mfume and Mrs Mary Pat Clarke, both Democrats, said last night that South Africa's strict racial segregation should not be supported by funds from a primarily black city

Baltimore's population is about 60% black

The Bill would require trustees of the employees' retirement system to divest pension fund assets within two years.

"I don't know how any member of the council could vote against this," Mr Mfume said. "It also makes a statement on the part of the city, a city that has a majority black population."

But the city's pensions administrator opposed the legislation as impractical.

"I don't want to be made a policeman of investment policies of major American corporations," said Mr Max Leslie "There are a lot of blue chip companies (in which Baltimore has invested) which we don't know if they have a lot of investments (in South Africa)"

The city has about R760-million in pension funds, but Mr Leslie did not know how much of that was invested in companies that do business with, or in, South Africa

The State of Massachusetts and several municipalities have already adopted simular divestment laws — Sapa-AP

Xerox urged to end sales to SAP

WASHINGTON — Leaders from two religious denominations yesterday urged Xerox stockholders to modify the company's policies and business practices in South Africa

"We cannot in conscience continue to bankroll apartheid oppression," the Rev Charles Lutz of the American Lutheran Church said in remarks prepared for Xerox's annual stockholders' meeting

"We believe it is time for shareholders to tell the board of directors that it is not possible to continue to profess adherence to the ethically and socially sound principle of non-expansion and then to go on expanding"

Mr Lutz was joined by Dr Avery Post, president of the United Church of Christ, in presenting two stockholder resolutions to the Xerox meeting which ask the company to adopt a "No expansion" policy in South Africa and to end sales to South African Police and military units.

"By its very nature, apartheid is an affront to the basic notion of human dignity," Dr Post said in remarks prepared for the meeting He said apartheid, South Africa's legally enforced racial segregation laws, "assigns the nonwhite majority of South Africa to perpetual and enforced inferiority"

Dr Post also commended two other corporations — Eastman Kodak and the Caterpillar tractor company — which have not only declined to sell equipment to South African military or police, but also monitor through various means the end destination of their products. — UPI

National Supplies Procurement Fund

*7 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

Whether his Department has referred any matters relating to the National Supplies Procurement Fund to the South African Police, if so, (a) what matters and (b) why in each case?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

No The Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism has, however, discussed with the South African Police, allegations which were recently made in a Sunday newspaper namely that certain unidentified companies have utilized loans obtained from the National Supplies Procurement Fund for the stockpiling of strategic goods, for other purposes The relevant allegations were however, too vague to request an investigation by the South African Police The Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism is, however, continuing its investigation into the allegations

National Supplies Procurement Fund

*8 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism

Whether moneys have been advanced from the National Supplies Procurement Fund to any businesses for the purposes of stockpiling strategic stocks in terms of the National Supplies Procurement Act, No 89 of 1970 in the nature of (a) cosmetics and (b) other luxury articles if so, (i) what is the nature of such cosmetics and

luxury articles and (ii) why were the moneys advanced?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM

No

RUGBY and horseracing fans take heart — despite the scattered thundershowers over the Transvaal yesterday, no rain is predicted for today so Ellis Park and Turfontein should be dry

A spokesman for the Weather Bureau said the Transvaal would be fine to partly cloudy and warm, but hot over the Lowveld today Colder temperatures would set in over the south-western parts overnight and tomorrow

These conditions will be caused by an intense cold front which is lying over the Karoo As the front moves eastwards it will cause a drop in temperatures in the south-western parts of the country

The predicted minimum and maximum temperatures for Johannesburg today will be 13C and 19C The minimum and maximum in Pretoria will be 12C and 16C. These temperatures are expected to drop tomorrow

It was still overcast and bitterly cold in the Cape Peninsula yesterday, after winds of more than 80km/h an hour uprooted trees and ripped tiles off roofs on Thursday

It was still raining over large parts of the Western Cape yesterday and over the Swartland where farmers are planting wheat

The heaviest downpours occurred in the Du Toit's Kloof area between Worcester and Paarl, where more than 300mm of rain fell in 24 hours

Soft, soaking rains have occurred in the north-western Cape and in Bushmanland, where between 20 and 24mm of rain was measured

Good rains have fallen over a large part of the Western Transvaal with falls varying between 40mm at Sannieshof and 16mm at Ottosdal

Agriculture spokesmen say the rain could help grazing and the winter grain harvest considerably, but that more rain is necessary before the drought in the area is broken

Reports of rain have been received from several Free State towns — 19mm was recorded at Heilbron, 11mm at Zastron and 34mm in Parys

She was arrested as she left the supermar- extended

UN is urged to sue 'sanctions-busting' Shell

Mail Correspondent

THE HAGUE — The United Nations should take the Shell Oil Company before the International Court of Justice on charges of sanctions busting, Nobel peace prize winner Mr Sean Macbride said yesterday

Joining Dutch anti-apartheid activists in a now traditional protest at Shell's annual general meeting, Mr Macbride said South Africa's occupation of South West Africa was illegal and intolerable

"The South African occupation of Namibia is illegal

"It is not a political question as Shell suggests, but purely a question of the rule of law," he said

"The occupation of Namibia is illegal and Shell must simply abide by the law and cease its trade with South Africa," Mr Macbride said

It was the 10th year in a row that anti-apartheid campaigners had used a token one-share holding in the oil multinational to claim the right to speak out against the company's presence in South Africa

The mood turned bitter at times as the protesters pressed their questions on Shell practices, forcing an unusual admission from the company president, Mr L C van Wachem, that the oil supply line between the group and the South African subsidiary had been broken

The Royal Netherlands-Shell group no longer directly supplies Shell South Africa, Mr Van Wachem said

He refused to say specifically where or how the South African subsidiary acquires its oil, but acknowledged that purchases were made on the international spot market which currently has an excess of supplies that make purchasing easier and cheaper

Mr Macbride, a former UN commissioner for South West Africa, urged the Anglo-Dutch oil giant to set an example

"As Dutchmen, you must repudiate the genocide in South Africa and withdraw your investments," he said

He said South Africa's presence in South West Africa had been condemned and declared unlawful by every organ of the UN, including the International Court of Justice

Mr Van Wachem said Shell deplored the practice of apartheid, but believed it would serve no positive purpose by withdrawing from the country and taking on a political role

He said there was no hint of apartheid in Shell's company practice in South Africa and stressed that black and white had equal rights and equal opportunities in the company

No longer Greek to them

Mail Correspondent

ATHENS — Young Greek girls are becoming increasingly promiscuous with one in seven acquiring sexual experience as early as 12 years old and one in four having between one and seven abortions by the age of 19, according to the conclusions announced at the annual Greek Medical Congress currently under way in Athens

The announcement also said that one third of the illegitimate children born in Greece are born to mothers in their teens

It described the situation as "justifying concern," and claimed that these phenomena were largely the result of a breakdown in the traditionally strict Greek social values as families moved from the countryside to the large cities

Church paper hits out

Pretoria Bureau

THE conservative Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk has strongly criticised people who disrupt political meetings

Without referring to a specific group or individuals an editorial in the latest issue of the NHK mouthpiece, Die Hervormer, describes the breaking up of political meetings as a "pointless' exercise which is unworthy of Christians

But it says disruptions at political meetings are "not new" in South Africa's political life, adding it is to be expected that people who complain about such conduct now had earlier been guilty of the same conduct.

Die Hervormer had said earlier the pending referendum was an opportunity for whites to take a stand on the new constitution and in the latest issue it says it finds it hard to "find sense' in the disruption of meetings at which the "new" constitution was supposed to be explained



Former Rhodesian be met by a large making statem...'

Three to sue police

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Three Fort Beaufort men are to sue the Minister of Police and three policemen for R36 000 for alleged assault and unlawful arrest and detention

An application for consolidation of the three cases has been granted in the Grahamstown Supreme Court

The policemen, all stationed at Fort Beaufort, and the Minister of Police have denied the allegations

According to papers before the court, Mr Xolani Hiti, Mr Msitheli Hiti and Mr Julius Hiti were arrested in Fort Beaufort on October 29, 1980, and detained for six weeks

In December 1980 they were found not guilty of stock theft

Mr Xolani Hiti, 23, claims that while detained he was kicked, smothered, and his head was held under water.

Mr Julius Hiti, 28, says he was struck and kicked several times, while Mr Msitheli Hiti, 25, alleges his head was held in a bucket of water and three policemen assaulted him.

Turfloo two ex-

Pretoria B...

THREE honorary doc... degrees are to be ... at the graduation cer... of the University of the ... (Turfloop) to-day.

Two Doctor of E... degrees will be a... posthumously to Mr ... Percy Madibane and M... frey Nakene — the blacks to head high ... Johannesburg Mr Ma... was principal of Ma... High School and Mr ... of Nakene High, now ... High School

The university ... the council said in a ... that the degrees were awarded for "a life-... voted to education ... training of so many ...

A Doctor of Comm...

Stage apartheid row brews

KIMBERLEY — The Government has decided that the stage at the Kimberley Theatre is to remain for "whites only", subject to permit — but the matter is to be raised in Parliament by the Progressive Federal Party

The Department of Community Development has turned down the application by the Northern Cape Technical College Council to open the stage to all races, a spokesman for the department said

But Mr Graham MacIntosh, MP for Pietermaritzburg North and PFP spokesman on community development, said he would raise the matter in Parliament.

"Most stages in South Africa are open to people of all races," he said "Why should Kimberley be forced to display this Neanderthal approach to race relations?

"South Africans are becoming impatient with petty apartheid and bureaucratic actions of this kind"

The Community Development spokesman said "We want applications to be made for each production." Asked why the application had been turned down, he said "We would rather not say why We would prefer to say that each application for people of all races other than white to use the stage will be judged on merit" — Sapa

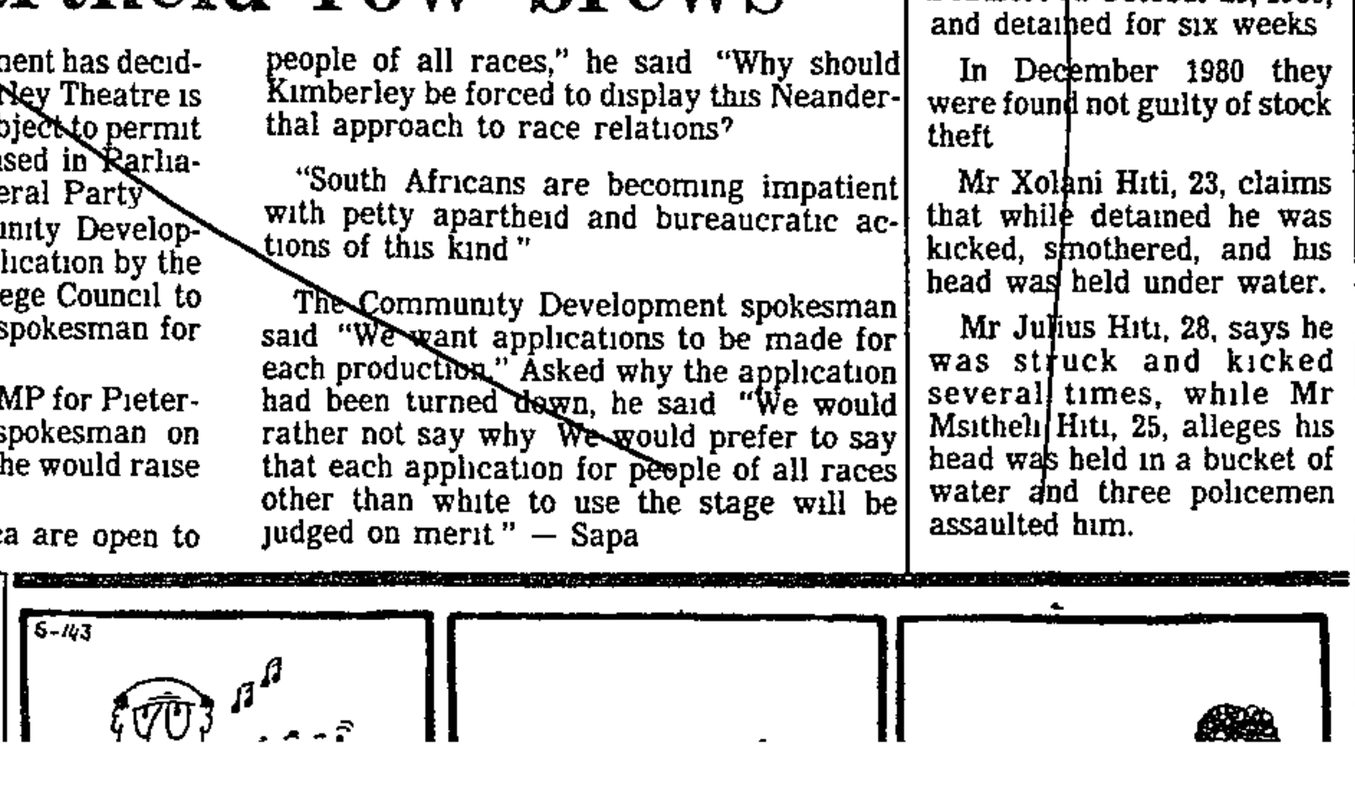
4 in co...

By SUE ...

A TRANSEXUAL, ... appeared briefly in t... trate's Court yesterday ... ing a Johannesburg ... Mogridge

Mr John Malvern, ... Boksburg, Mr James ... Boulevard, Vander... and, 30, and Miss A... of Adam Street, W... charged with the ... advocate

Car stolen by bogus



Robbers s...

Mail Reporter

TWO robbers ...

S.Times 22/5/83

280

Hain promises a nightmare for SA



oming a Labour MP

MR PETER Hain, once Pretoria's public enemy No 1, has vowed to "make South Africa's nightmares come true" ... as a British MP.

Mr Hain, 33, who led the campaign which wrecked the 1970 Springbok tour of the UK and helped isolate South African sport, is contesting a Tory seat for the Labour party in the June 9 general election.

His chances of winning Putney, west London, are good

The Tories captured the seat from Labour with a majority of about 2 500 in the 1979 general election

But Labour had previously held the seat for 15 years without interruption and it is recognised as a "natural Labour marginal seat'

To recapture Putney for Labour would need a swing of a little more than two percent

If Mr Hain makes it to Parliament, he promised "South Africa will be hearing a lot from me

"I am not a one issue person, but I will take a special interest in South Africa

"I hope to be able to make South Africa's nightmares come true"

LONDON

Angry

He would work for an end to all new British investment in South Africa and eventual disengagement of all British involvement in the Republic

The African National Congress would be given the status of an official mission in London and be regarded as speaking for the majority of the people of South Africa

"South Africa has not heard of me for a while, but believe me they have not heard the last of me," said Mr Hain

The Peter Hain of 1983, complete with immaculately tailored suit, is a far cry from the angry young man of 1970 who led the demonstrations that wrecked the Bok tour and earned him the wrath of South Africa

Married with two children, he arrived in the UK on a one-way exit permit in 1966 with his parents, Adelaine and Walter Hain, both banned founder members of the former South African Liberal Party.

His parents were the first couple to be banned

The South African Government had to issue a special dispensation to allow them to communicate with one another.

Mr Hain, who still speaks in a distinct South African accent, said 'I consider myself a British subject

"My roots are in this country and I have lived longer in the UK than I did in South Africa"

"I have taken the view that I am not a South African exile living to return

"But if the system changes I would like to return one day to visit families and friends"

Home for the young Peter and his parents was Pretoria, and he once turned out for the under-14 squad of the local soccer team, Arcadia Shepherds

"The image of me was typical of South African whites which helped them explain away to themselves something they did not want to see as rational and logical . that opposition to apartheid was legitimate

"I truly believe that I became public enemy No 1 because people thought that as one of the volk you could not take a different view

"You could say I was the black sheep of the South African family and they felt bitter because I turned against them"

His decision to attack South African sport stemmed, he said, from his knowledge of his countrymen's love for sport

Emotions

"Their Achilles heel" he called it

"I never hated South Africans — hate is not a word that enters into my emotions — I just abhor apartheid

"I consider the sports boycott one of the most successful campaigns ever But I do not need to run on cricket pitches now

"In 1969-70 it was necessary, but now there is no longer any need for this type of protest

"These days governments and international sporting federations do our job for us

"The Stop the Seventies Tour group was a specific contribution but the radical protest campaign no longer has the relevance it had in the 70s'

He saw rebel tours of the Republic as 'an irritation but a sign of the total desperation on the part of white South Africa"

Mr Hain makes no secret of where he stands in a bitterly divided Labour Party

"I am on the left of the party and a full-blooded socialist"

He believes in British withdrawal from the "cold war" and from alignment with the United States

Radical

A future Labour government would adopt a non-nuclear policy of non-alignment, with material support for "democratic governments and movements like Nicaragua, Zimbabwe and Grenada".

"I believe in radical economic measures, exchange control and public ownership"

He has committed these beliefs to paper in a book to be published shortly by Penguin called "The Democratic Alternative Labour and Socialism in the 1980s'

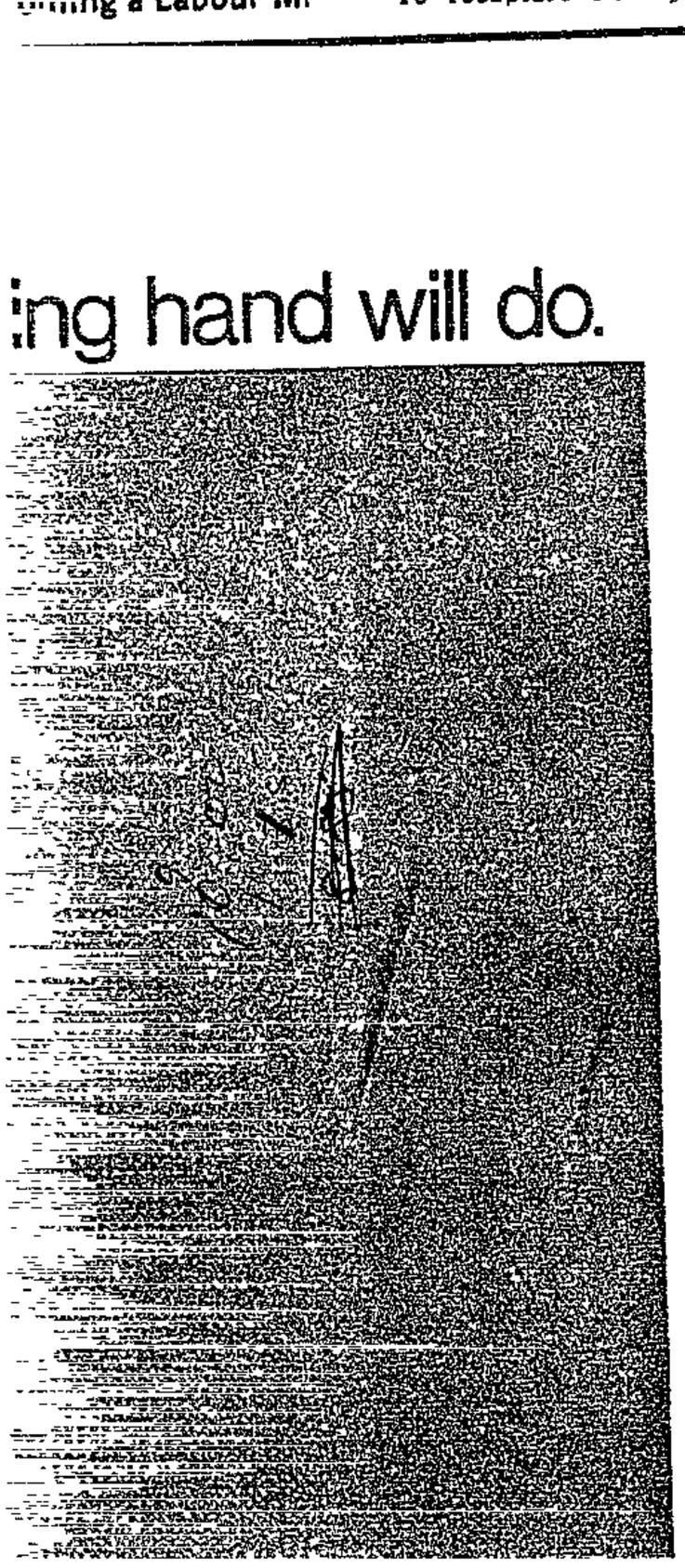
"My views are entirely consistent with party policy as decided by national congresses

"Our present party programme is the most radical we have ever been to the country with

"We have a tough fight ahead in Putney, but we will win

"If we do, it will be the beginning of a new chapter of white South Africa hearing from me."

Ray Joseph



Labour pledge to aid anti-SA terrorists

IF Labour comes to power in Britain, it will give "direct financial and military aid" to terrorist organisations fighting against South Africa.

The implications for South Africa of a Labour victory in the general election were



in any way

● Ensure the ending of all relationships with the South African security forces

On the question of sanctions, the programme says that the Rhodesian experience made it clear that mere-

dinary and Tax-free.
are payable twice a year.
ltiples of R10 and R100.

McCANN-ERICKSON 5974

ing against South Africa.

The implications for South Africa of a Labour victory in the general election were partially spelt out when the party manifesto, The New Hope For Britain, was unveiled this week.

But while the manifesto gives a relatively watered down version of Labour policy towards SA — giving "liberation" movements in South Africa and Namibia "financial and material support" — it refers the reader to another document, Labour's Programme 1982 "for full details of our policy."

And, while the manifesto glosses over Labour's policy in two brief sentences, the programme deals with it at much length.

Recognising that Britain has strong historical links with South Africa, Labour says that "our trade and investment play a vital part in the continued existence of the apartheid regime."

Unhealthy

The two documents contain the most radical anti-South African policies in the history of the British Labour Party and although some of the contents have been contained in policy statements over the years, this is the first time that a Labour government is committed to a firm course of action against SA.

Although the main force "for achieving liberation" would come from the people of South Africa, the Labour Party saw a role in this being played by the international labour movement.

The Labour Party's contribution would be guided by two principles: ending "our unhealthy economic involvement with apartheid and support for the liberation struggle."

In the manifesto Labour has pledged to:

- Unequivocally support opponents of apartheid.
- Give financial and material support to "liberation movements" in South Africa and Swapo in SWA/Namibia.
- Carry out a programme of economic disengagement with South Africa.
- Support comprehensive mandatory sanctions at the UN.
- Support non-racial trade unions through British trade unions.

Liberation

But the Labour programme goes even further and spells out these and other policies in greater detail.

A Labour Party Press officer, Mr Martin Plaut, said: "The programme was accepted by a two-thirds majority at the Labour Party congress in September/October 1982 and that makes it party policy."

These include a pledge for Britain, under a Labour government, to stand unequivocally on the side of those "who are seeking liberation.

"We will therefore give direct financial and military



FOOT: Challenge

LONDON

aid to the liberation movements after discussions with the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations."

The programme also pledges Labour to making a "substantial contribution" to the work of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa and provide assistance to the non-racial trade union movement in SA.

This would include backing workers and their unions in their "struggle" for trade union and political freedoms and providing training and support to the non-racial trade union movement

The programme also expresses concern for the reported continued military collaboration by the UK with SA in violation of UN mandatory military sanctions

In the light of this a Labour government would:

- "Seek to end any collaboration with South Africa by Nato or Nato members.
- Tighten the ban on arms sales to include technical information and licences, spare parts, and any equipment which could enhance South Africa's military capability

On the question of sanctions, the programme says that the Rhodesian experience made it clear that merely enacting legislation prohibiting trade was insufficient.

Therefore, they would set up — "as a matter of urgency" — an independent commission with wide powers of investigation to "consider and report upon the efficacy of both economic and military sanctions against South Africa and to monitor sanctions that currently exist."

On SWA/Namibia, Labour says that the "struggle for liberation" was of crucial importance for the future of Southern Africa and their first priority would be to give support to Swapo.

Ray Joseph

LONDON

Inflation in Britain hits 15-year low

MRS Margaret Thatcher said she could 'handle a landslide majority" as official statistics putting inflation at a 15-year low of four percent enhanced her election prospects

But the opposition Labour Party deputy leader, Mr Denis Healey, said 'There's no inflation at all in a cemetery and that's where she's taking us "

Mr Healey was hammering home the socialist message that Mrs Thatcher had cut inflation at the cost of millions of jobs.

Maureen Johnson

Labour rallies in opinion polls

LABOUR has cut the Conservative Party's lead in the polls by half, according to latest surveys.

At one stage last week the Tories were said to have a lead of 21 percent.

But new polls by Harris and Mori say their lead has plummeted to 10 and nine percent respectively.

The Mori poll shows a six percent drop by the Conservatives on its survey last week

Mori puts Tory support at 46 percent, Labour 37 percent and the SDP/Liberal alliance at 16 percent

A significant poll, taken on Friday in the Labour stronghold of Wales, says Mrs Thatcher is the most popular choice as prime minister. Liberal leader Mr David Steel is second and Labour's Mr Michael Foot a poor last.

And a poll of Scottish voters, another Labour stronghold, shows Labour's 25 percent lead north of the border

LONDON

has been cut to 12 percent.

The poll in the Glasgow Herald puts Labour support at 44 percent, Conservative 32 percent, the alliance 12 percent and the Scottish National Party at 11 percent.

The biggest lead the Tories have so far enjoyed in the welter of national polls has been a whopping 21 percent on May 11. The lowest, five days later, was only seven percent.

Highest

Their highest percentage support was 52 percent and the lowest 44 percent

Labour's high was 38 percent with a low of 31 percent in four different polls.

The alliance has enjoyed a high of 22 percent and low of 15 percent.

Ray Joseph

Saudi ban on pilgrims from SA

By Yussuf Nazeer

South African Muslims have been banned from entering Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi Government recently slapped a visa ban on South African Muslims travelling to that country on pilgrimages to Mecca.

The ban, which was greeted with shock by Muslim groups here, will affect several thousand pilgrims who were to go to Mecca this year. More than 200 Muslim pilgrims, who were to fly out of Jan Smuts Airport yesterday, had their flight cancelled as have another 500 booked to leave on June 5. More than 1 000 pilgrims were also booked to leave after the Muslim fast of Ramadan at the end of June.

The Islamic Council of South Africa and the Central Islamic Trust telexed the Saudi Government asking it to reconsider its decision, but have had no reply. In the past, South African pilgrims flew to Jeddah airport where they were issued with visas.

A travel agent, Mr Hamid Chotia, said he received a telex last Tuesday from Saudi Airlines telling him not to book passengers on future flights for Haj and Umrah (pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina). Other travel agents were also notified.

The telex said: "No more Umrah and Haj visas will be issued on arrival at Jeddah until further notice. Please do not accept passengers from South Africa to Saudi Arabia."

Mr Chotia said: "Muslims are stunned by this Saudi action. Stopping Muslims visiting the Islamic holy land will trigger world wide anger. We hope they will revoke their decision."

The Iranian ambassador to New Zealand, Mr Hojjatul-Islam Mohumed Sharif Mahdavi, who flew out of South Africa on Friday after a lecture tour here, said the ban was high-handed and justified the call by militant Muslims that the Saudi monarchy should relinquish its hold on the holy land.

Travel agents said pilgrims may be able to get visas by re-routing their flights to London but it would cost about R800 more.

It would also cut their 120-day excursion ticket to 90 days and the pilgrims needed about 150 days to complete their holy rites.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, May 27, 1983

Move to clamp down on US exports to SA

By SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday accepted, without dissent, a measure that would place tight controls on US exports to South Africa, thus undoing a major element of the Reagan Administration's "constructive engagement" policy towards the Republic.

At the same time, the committee breathed new life into an amendment proposed by Republican Stephen Solarz, an influential liberal Democrat, that would force US subsidiaries in South Africa to abide by a tough equal employment code

Both measures have now been included as riders in the Export Administration Act, an essential piece of legislation which gives the President the power to control exports for national security and foreign policy purposes

The language reimposing restrictions on what South Africa may purchase from the US was offered by Republican Howard Berman, a freshman California Democrat and member of the Africa Subcommittee

State Department officials fear it will be difficult to remove when the export Bill goes to the House floor because it also tightens controls on Iraq, Syria and South Yemen, and it has strong backing from the powerful Israeli lobby

The amendment does not in fact mention South Africa, but merely states that controls must be restored to pre-February 1982 levels

On February 28, 1982, the Commerce Department issued new regulations permitting the sale of non-military goods to South African military and police

The new rules also indicated that US firms seeking to export aircraft, helicopters and computers to Pretoria for non-security uses would receive favourable treatment

Licences were granted for the sale of six air ambulances to the South African Air Force

In May 1982, the administration further eased controls, permitting the export of certain nuclear-related items, touching off a barrage of protest from anti-apartheid critics convinced South Africa was attempting to build an atomic bomb

The Reagan administration defended these moves on the grounds that it was simply trying to regularise the previously labyrinthine regulations and at the same time to encourage the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha towards reform and South West African independence

Administration officials have recently made it clear that how hard they fight the Berman amendment depends very much on Mr Botha's willingness to settle on SWA, if and when the US agrees on a Cuban withdrawal plan with Angola

The Solarz amendment, which in addition to mandating labour code adherence under penalty of fines and denial of US Government contracts, would effectively bar further bank loans to the SA Government and prohibit the import of Krugerrands, was earlier dropped from the State Department Authorisation Bill to which it originally was attached

The committee has now agreed that it be added to the Export Bill Because it contains banking provisions, it will have to be referred to the House banking panel

Hearings are scheduled for mid-June, and thus far the financial community is refusing to testify, clearly believing the outcome a foregone conclusion

Efforts will be made by the Administration's congressional friends to strike the amendment once the Bill reaches the House floor, probably in July But Mr Solarz, by demanding so much, has given himself plenty of room to bargain

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1/6/83

Struggle to lift ban on Arabian visas is continuing

By Yussuf Nazeer

Muslim representatives are battling to get the Saudi Arabian Government to lift its ban on South African pilgrims obtaining visas at Jeddah in the Muslim holy land before the Ramadhan fast which begins in two weeks' time.

Three top officials of the Islamic Council of South Africa called at the palace of the Saudi monarch King Fahd at the weekend. The King was not at home. They conferred with several Ministries, but the matter was not resolved.

The South African office of the Muslim World League (Rabita), which has its headquarters in Saudi Arabia, has tried to resolve the issue.

The liaison officer of Rabita in Lenasia, Dr Mohamed Momoniat, said in a statement he had contacted all the relevant bodies in Saudi Arabia to highlight the plight of pilgrims.

Dr Momoniat's statement said: "There is a possibility that the South African pilgrims will be given special consideration because of their unique position. There is no question of their being banned from Makkah (Mecca)."

He attributed the visa clampdown to congestion at Jeddah Airport caused by thousands of pilgrims whose documentation meant a wait of up to 15 hours.

"The response has been hopeful and the matter is receiving priority consideration at top level," the statement said.

He said he would notify Muslims once the issue had been resolved.

Booking agents have cancelled all pre-Ramadhan flights, scheduled to carry more than 3 000 pilgrims to the holy land.

SA critic admits US can't disinvest

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — An outspoken critic of South Africa, Mr Stephen Solarz, has admitted that American disinvestment from South Africa is not politically feasible at present

"A political resolution of South Africa's problems will come from within — not from the US or any other outside nation," he said

Mr Solarz, a liberal Democrat and former chairman of the House of Representatives subcommittee on Africa, was appealing for support for a Bill restricting trade with South Africa

SYMBOLIC

Because of the large amount of "economic inter-action" between the two countries, implementation of the Bill would have a symbolic and substantive impact on events in South Africa.

Earlier, Mr Solarz tried to force the measure into law by attaching it as an amendment to a Bill providing funds for the State Department.

The amendment was removed because of objections that it was holding up the authorisation of the State Department's money.

The Solarz Bill aims at making fair employment practices mandatory on US firms employing more than 20 people, banning the sale of Kruger Rands in the US, and prohibiting new bank loans to the South African Government.

HAJJ TRIPS TO MECCA CANCELLED

THERE has not been a reversal of the Saudi Arabian visa ban and about 50 people scheduled to leave Cape Town at the weekend on pilgimage to Mecca had to cancel their trips.

By ANEEZ SALIE

The bulk — more than 300 — were booked to leave this coming weekend. About 2 000 South Africans intend making the pilgrimage this year.

South African travel agents are now preparing to go to Saudi Arabia to make alternative arrangements.

The Saudis recently reversed their decision which allowed pilgims from countries with no diplomatic links with them, to obtain visas on arrival at their capital, Jeddah.

FASTING

In addition visas issued before the Islamic month of fasting which starts on June 13 would have been valid for one month only. Pilgrims require about four months.

Visas issued after the fast will cater for this period and travel agents last week advised their clients to delay their journeys till then — unless the ban was reversed.

Mr Wahied Kazi, a spokesman for the agents said applications for visas for their delegation had been sent to the Saudi embassy in Nairobi, Kenya on Monday.

They expect to leave on June 12, returning a week later.

Mr Kazi said: "We will be going there personally to find out exactly what is required and what the procedures are.

"Only then will we know our people will not be further inconvenienced."

The visa ban has created confusion and panic among the 2 000 expected pilgrims.

In an attempt to alleviate this, the agents met on Wednesday with the Muslim Judicial Council, to which the majority of clergy are affiliated.

Mr Kazi said the meeting was successful and the facts of the visa ban and its results were now well known.

"The MJC understood and appreciate the problems and they then went to their congregations to explain what the situation was," Mr Kazi said.

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Poll shows massive British support for SA sports links

LONDON — South African sports chief Mr Rudolph Opperman announced yesterday that a British opinion poll had shown an overwhelming 86 percent of Britons supported sports links with the Republic.

The poll, which was conducted by top British opinion testers Market and Opinion Research International (Mori), revealed that an even greater 91 percent felt that British sportsmen should be free to play wherever they wished, including South Africa.

Mr Opperman, president of the South African Olympic and National Games Association, chose a maximum-publicity lunch of the British Sports Writers' Association to disclose the findings of the poll.

Armed with the survey, he delivered a hard-hitting address in which he appealed to Britain to take a lead in helping South Africa return to the international sporting fold.

"We genuinely and sincerely believe that we have done everything as sportsmen that the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations have demanded of us. We've done much more than they've asked us to do.

"We've asked continuously now for years what else we must do. We are met with complete silence because they know we have done everything sportsmen could achieve."

Mr Opperman said South Africa was always being told that it was not welcome in international sport because of its political system.

"This is said as if sportsmen rule the world," he countered.

"We do not know why we are being selected for such excessive, punitive action in order to display or indicate displeasure of the political system that we are subject to.

"That raises the question of why the sportsmen of Russia are not being penalised for the invasion of Afghanistan. Why in the days of Idi Amin were the sportsmen of Uganda not penalised? One could go on to the atrocities and the lack of respect for life and liberty in Kampuchea, Vietnam and many other countries."

Mr Opperman said it appeared that instead of becoming more sympathetic, the world was increasingly giving South Africa the cold shoulder.

"This is where I feel that Britain has a particular responsibility," he said.

"Britain gave us the most important sports we know in the world, Britain taught us the values of sport for the sake of sport and of fair play and respect for the rules of the game.

"And Britain is much more influential than it might consider itself to be in international sport."

Mr Opperman said the Mori poll underlined that most Britons did not want political interference in sport.

"We still have a few problems in South African sport that have not yet been solved.

"But continued isolation has become completely counter-productive to the extent where the situation is being politically exploited. — Sapa.

UN Charter 'is paramount'

Dutch legal report backs SA sanctions

Mail Correspondent

THE HAGUE. — There are no legal obstacles in the way of unilateral Dutch oil and economic sanctions against South Africa, a nine-member Dutch commission on international and constitutional law said yesterday.

The Asser Institute study has been prepared for today's parliamentary hearings on a sanctions policy against South Africa

In a recent White Paper on foreign policy towards South Africa, the Foreign Minister Mr Hans van den Broek said independent Dutch sanctions would violate international agreements, including the Benelux Union Treaty, the Treaty of Rome and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt)

The paper was widely criticised by anti-apartheid pressure groups, the parliamentary opposition and also by members of Mr Van den Broek's own Christian Democratic Party.

The commission, which includes Professor Theo van Boven, former director of the UN Commission on Human Rights, and Professor P H Kooijmans, Dutch delegate to the UN Human Rights Commission, said the Government view that there were legal obstacles to sanctions was mistaken

The Asser Institute said the United Nations Charter superseded all other treaties and gave a clear right to independent national action against flagrant violations of human rights

"Apartheid is acknowledged by the international community as a flagrant violation of the principles and aims of the charter of the United Nations," the group said

"Every member nation has the right to take action against this situation and the obligation to work with other nations towards an end to the system of apartheid," they said

The professors said it was their opinion that "The main obstacles of international law named by the government do not constitute any integral hindrance to the unilateral introduction of measures to fight apartheid"

Where treaties did indicate such a barrier, they were always secondary to the dominant provisions of the UN Charter, they said.

The Asser Institute will be among witnesses appearing before the permanent commission on foreign affairs at parliament today to give evidence on sanctions policy against South Africa

Other witnesses will include trade unionists, churchmen, anti-apartheid groups and professional organisations

Members of the few Dutch associations that seek to support South Africa have complained that they were not invited, but delegates from the employers' organisations are expected to argue against sanctions, which could backfire if South Africa reversed the policy

The initiative for the eight-hour hearings was taken by a Christian Democrat MP Mr Jan Nico Scholten, a prominent critic of South Africa and a long-time advocate of tough Dutch sanctions against South Africa

Sowetan 8/6/83

Juluka tour on despite union opposition

1988
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By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

DESPITE opposition from the British Musicians Union to the South African group Juluka's tour of the country, all is set for a four-week tour of Britain and, according to their manager/producer, Hilton Rosenthal, they are due to jet out of South Africa on Sunday.

Rosenthal pointed out to **The SOWETAN** that the group received work permits from the Labour Department without the British Musicians Union's "consent".

"We are going to do live shows in Britain," he said, "but we will fight for television performances because without the British Musicians Union's nod, we won't be able to do TV shows."

OPPOSITION

According to a recent report from London, the British Musicians Union has explained its opposition to the tour by the multi-racial Afro-rock group. In a statement on Monday, the BMU said it did not allow British artists to perform in South Africa. The exchange arrangement it had with other countries could therefore not apply to the tour by Juluka.

A report in Johannesburg from Independent Television News this week showed footage of a Juluka concert and noted that the group had so far avoided South African censorship, despite its political lyrics and multi-racial composition.

"The ultimate irony is that if the group is blacked by the Musicians' Union, and its concerts are cancelled, the BMU will have succeeded where the South African Government has failed," ITV commented.

'Cash for blacks aided apartheid'

A US congressman has introduced a Bill to limit trade with South Africa and has alleged that loans obtained internationally by Pretoria have been used to further apartheid. At the same hearing there was another bid to have the Sullivan fair employment principles made mandatory for companies doing business in South Africa. A bank which was involved in a 250 million dollar loan to SA said that the move was ill-advised.

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

9/6/83

WASHINGTON — An American congressman has claimed that money borrowed internationally by South Africa to improve living conditions for black and coloured people was used to further apartheid.

Congressman Stephen Solarz, a liberal Democrat from New York, was asking a House of Representatives subcommittee yesterday to support legislation he has introduced to limit US trade with South Africa

He said that the American bank, Citibank, with several European banks, had lent 250 million dollars to the South African Government.

"Although the loan was understood to be for the construction of housing, schools, and health care facilities for blacks and coloureds, there is no evidence that the Government increased the pace of black development as a result of that loan," Mr Solarz said.



The Rev Leon Sullivan



Congressman Stephen Solarz

"Instead, the money was used to finance housing for thousands of coloureds who were removed from integrated housing, thus enabling the South African Government to move whites into those homes in their stead.

"In a very real sense, this loan to the South African Government by an American bank was used to carry out the doctrine of racial separation"

One of the Solarz Bill's aims is to stop US loans to South Africa unless they are used for integrated facilities.

In a statement to the committee Citibank opposed the Bill, declaring it "ill-advised, unrealistic, unnecessary and potentially harmful to the underlying goal of increasing social change and reform in South Africa"

The Rev Leon Sullivan, author of a voluntary code of fair employment principles for American firms operating in South Africa, supported the Bill and called for his code to be made compulsory

Of the 300 American-owned or affiliated businesses in South Africa, 146 are signatories to the Sullivan principles The signatory companies employ 90 000 of the 127 000 South Africans who work for US firms

But this was not enough, Mr Sullivan said. The code had been effective as a catalyst for change in South Africa but was not getting results quickly enough

Therefore he supported mandatory compliance with the principles, backed up with embargoes, tax penalties, sanctions and loss of government contracts for companies that offended.

It would make fair employment practices legally enforceable for US firms with more than 20 workers in South Africa, ban loans to South Africa except for integrated education, health facilities and housing, and stop the sale of Krugerrands.

Mr Frank Wisner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, told the hearing that the Reagan Administration strongly endorsed the Sullivan code but it should remain voluntary to get the best results.

"US firms which have adhered to the code are helping to end apartheid on the job and in work-related activities," he said

But efforts in the social responsibility field were by no means limited to signatory companies At least one company had adopted the principles as a board resolution — but had not signed because it rejected the idea that an outside body could set standards for the corporation.

"We believe it would be a travesty to destroy the Sullivan code by turning it into a congressionally mandated legal requirement for doing business in South Africa," Mr Wisner said

He said the Reagan Administration was prepared to support and defend the US business community in its efforts to promote economic growth and social justice in South Africa.

Netherlands fight over SA sanctions

From OWN CORRESPONDENT in The Hague

AFTER a six-month hiatus in which Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers' new centre-right government has concentrated on domestic economic policy, parliament is back on the sanctions warpath in an effort to dent South Africa's committemnt to apartheid.

Last month's much-delayed cabinet white paper advising against unilateral Dutch measures to penalise Pretoria for its race policies reopened the debate that has raged more or less constantly for 13 years.

Monday's eight-hour-long hearings by the Permanent Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs was the catalyst that launched the discussion on to the front pages of Holland's unanimously anti-apartheid Press.

Originally promised for late January, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek's white paper reiterated the conclusion of earlier conservative governments that the Treaty of Rome, the Benelux Treaty and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) all prohibit a Dutch solo assault on the economic stability of South Africa

In a statement of principle cynically received by the Socialist FNV trade union federation and the leftist opposition parties, Mr Van den Broek did, however, strongly condemn South Africa's institutionalised racial discrimination.

"The government considers a tough policy towards South Africa to be essential," he said.

"In its totality, the policy should express both the absolute condemnation of apartheid and the wish to support and stimulate peaceful development towards change."

Backed by Mr Lubbers — who told a South African reporter recently he felt personally responsible for apartheid because of his country's ethnic link with Afrikaanerdom — Mr Van den Broek said the proper course was to promote mandatory international sanctions

In the book-lined commission chamber at parliament on Monday, Mr Wim Kok, chairman of the 1,1-million-member FNV, rejected this view..

He also rejected the Foreign Minister's conclusion that sanctions would do the Netherlands more economic harm than South Africa

"Reference to the unfavourable socio-economic climate in our country must not be an argument for a less principled stand against the South Africa regime," he said.

Mr Kok went on to propose wide-ranging measures, including a total arms and oil embargo, military and financial aid to South Africa's black neighbours and active support for the ANC and Swapo

Mr A Hordijk, of the smaller Christian CNV union federation, told MPs of parties ranging from the communists to the allegedly neo-Nazi Center Party, that he favoured Swedish-style restrictions on new investment in South Africa, but not all-out sanctions.

Mr Van den Broek's own Christian Democratic Party was represented by veteran sanctions advocate Mr Jan Nico Scholten, who last year won a United Nations award for his promotion of an oil embargo. The hearings were his idea.

Invitations went to noted opponents of apartheid, including the Southern Africa Committee, the church-linked Kairos group, the oil intelligence Shipping Research Bureau, trade unions, human rights specialists and the Dutch Council of Churches

The pro-apartheid Nederlands Zuidafkaanse Werkgemeenschap — the "church money for violence" foundation, South Africa's reformed independent churches association — and former Dutch Ambassador to Pretoria, Mr R Froger, were refused time to speak against sanctions.

Asked about the purpose of the hearings, Mr Scholten said they were intended to provide clarity in preparation for a parliamentary debate on South Africa

"There will be no report on the hearings," he said. "They are for the information of anyone interested enough to attend"

But most parties sent their Southern Africa specialists, who will have a key say in prearations for the upcoming debate

Mr chris van veen, representing the two main employers'groups, was the only ardent opponent of trade or economic measures, saying foreign companies operating in south africa were a powerful force for change.

He has since been supported by Mrs Nellie Smit-Kroes, Minister of Transport and Water Affairs, a number of conservative pressure groups and, sources said, by Mr Van den Broek.

There is no doubt that the Foreign Minister will maintain his opposition to unilateral sanctions when parliament debates the issue, but Christian Democrat sources said party discipline would determine the outcome

Christian Democrat rebels voted against their own government to support sanctions in a 1979 debate that almost toppled former Prime Minister Andreas Van Agt and there are fears of a similar revolt

Mr Van Agt survived a no-confidence debate by only two votes in 1979 after party whips had pulled out all stops to bring the rebels in tune with the party majority.

Mr Lubbers has a record of tough discipline and he has a wider majority in parliament than Mr Van Agt had then, but the rebels led by Mr Scholten remain committed to sanctions and they won significant support in Monday's hearings.

US ban on SA loans likely

By SIMON BARBER
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Despite strong objections from the Reagan administration, the House Banking Committee seemed certain yesterday to accept the Solarz amendment prohibiting US bank loans to South African forcing US subsidiaries in the Republic to adhere to a strengthened version of the Sullivan principles.

The measure, which has already been adopted as a rider to the Export Administration Bill by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was the subject of day-long hearings before the banking subcommittee on financial institutions, which must approve it before it can be sent on to the house floor.

The chairman of the banking committee Mr Fernand St Germain, a Rhode Island democrat, praised the legislation and bitterly criticised the seven major US banks invited to testify — Citibank, Bankers Trust, Chase, Chemical, Morgan, Bank of America and Wells Fargo — for failing to appear

Demonstrating the depth of the administration's opposition, four senior officials, from the State, Treasury and Commerce departments and the export-import bank, were sent up to to fight the rider.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Frank Wisner, argued that, while the US "strongly endorses the Sullivan code, we view voluntary adherence as the best vehicle for exercising corporate responsibilities in South Africa.

"Turning the code into a congressionally mandated legal requirement for doing business in South Africa would destroy it," he said.

Supporters of the measure, including the Rev Leon Sullivan himself, insist that only 147 of the approximately 300 US-controlled firms in SA have signed the principles.

Mr Wisner pointed out that those companies accounted for 71% of all employees potentially covered by the Sullivan code.

Mr Robert Cornell, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Trade and Investment Policy at the Treasury, argued that outlawing the import of Krugerrands to the US "may be illegal under the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT)", and would not prevent the purchase of South African gold in other forms.

Restrictions of US bank lending to South Africa "could be viewed as evidence of US readiness to use capital controls for political ends and impair the credibility of our international monetary and financial policies".

Mr William Draper, president of the Exim Bank, which provides government financing for US companies wishing to sell their products overseas, and which is already prohibited by the 1978 Evans amendment from supporting any transaction that might be construed as maintaining apartheid, insisted that further restrictions could only diminish US commercial competitiveness.

Such opposition notwithstanding, the Democrat-controlled banking committee was more disposed to accept yesterday the argument of Mr Sullivan, who said that, while his code had been effective, it has not been able to get the desired results quickly enough.

Carl Tiits 10/6/83

SA: Dutch debate on

World Spotlight

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE — After a six-month hiatus in which Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers's new centre-right government has concentrated on domestic economic policy, Parliament is back on the sanctions warpath in an effort to dent South Africa's commitment to apartheid

Last month's much-delayed cabinet White Paper, advising against unilateral Dutch measures to penalise South Africa for its race policies, reopened the debate that has raged more or less constantly for 13 years

Monday's eight-hour-long hearings by the permanent parliamentary commission on foreign affairs has launched the discussion on to the front pages of Holland's unanimously anti-apartheid press.

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In a statement of principle cynically received by the socialist FNV trade union federation and the leftist opposition parties, Mr Van den Broek did, however, strongly condemn South Africa's race policies.

Backed by Mr Lubbers — who told a South African reporter recently that he felt personally responsible for apartheid because of his country's ethnic link with Afrikanerdom — Mr Van den Broek said the proper course was to promote mandatory international sanctions

In the commission chamber on Monday Mr Wim Kok, chairman of the 1.1-million-member FNV, rejected this view

He also rejected the Foreign Minister's conclusion that sanctions would do the Netherlands more economic harm than South Africa.

Mr Van den Broek's Christian Democratic Party was represented by veteran sanctions advocate Mr Jan Nico Scholten

Invitations went to noted opponents of apartheid, including the Southern Africa Committee, the church-linked Kairos Group, the Oil Intelligence Shipping Research Bureau, trade unions, human-rights specialists and the Dutch Council of Churches

The pro-apartheid Nederlands Zuidafrikaanse Werkgemeenschap, South Africa's Reformed Independent Churches Association and the former Dutch Ambassador to Pretoria, Mr R Froger, were refused time to speak against sanctions

Mr Scholten said the hearings were intended to provide clarity in preparation for a parliamentary debate on South Africa the week after next.

Mr Chris van Veen, representing the two main employers' groups, was the only ardent opponent of trade or economic measures, saying foreign companies operating in South Africa were a powerful force for change

He has since been supported by Mrs Nellie Smit-Kroes, Minister of Transport and Water Affairs, a number of conservative pressure groups and, sources said, by Mr Van den Broek.

Danes confiscate two crates of pistols en route to South Africa

The Star's Foreign News Service

COPENHAGEN — Two crates of pistols destined for South Africa were found by Danish police at the international airport here

After a tip-off from a cargo worker, police on Thursday cordoned off a cargo hangar and found the two crates containing 500 automatic 9 mm pistols

They had been flown to the Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) cargo terminal from Vienna on Wednesday

The shipping papers said the consignment should be delivered to a Johannesburg address, but [illegible] contact the address or [illegible] whether it ex[illegible]

The crates were collected by SAS from a firm called Koenier GMBH of Vienna and the airline has since established that the Austrian authorities had no knowledge of the firm

Danish MP Mr Preben Wihljem said he would demand an explanation from the Danish Government about the pistols

[illegible] law [illegible] United Nations [illegible] 1977," he said

The Austrian Embassy would not comment

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UN man calls for sanctions against SA

HARARE — It was time the international community took positive action against South Africa by imposing economic and military sanctions, the United Nations assistant secretary-general, Mr James Jonah, said here yesterday.

"We perceive the question of racial discrimination as a global issue, but recognise that apartheid in South Africa is the most vicious form of racism that exists in the world and must be got rid of," he said.

Mr Jonah arrived here on Thursday in his capacity as secretary-general of the second world conference to be held in Geneva in August to map out strategies to combat global racism. He said it was of paramount importance that racism be brought to an end wherever it was practised.

Mr Jonah said oppressed South African blacks were "getting impatient, particularly when the regime is doing all in its power to create division among the oppressed people in that country by its new constitutional proposals".

As far as the three ANC men who died on Thursday were concerned, Mr Jonah said: "Although South Africa's defiance of world pleas is further evidence of its complete disregard of the decent opinion of mankind, I don't think the Western countries will change their position." — Sapa.

Danes may charge airline over arms for SA

The Star's Foreign News Service

COPENHAGEN — Danish Special Branch police said today that they were prepared to press charges against top executives of the Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) cargo division after last week's discovery of Austrian arms bound for Johannesburg

In Vienna it was learnt that the Austrian Customs authorities released the crates containing 700 kg of hand guns and shotguns for export after only a cursory examination at Vienna Airport.

A Foreign Office official in Copenhagen said "There is no doubt that the Austrian authorities did not move to stop the shipment

"The cargo documents, apart from the fact that they have false consignees and addressees, make no secret that the crates contain arms"

The discovery of two crates of pistols at Copenhagen Airport destined for South Africa has been followed by the Danish Special Branch revealing that South African Airways cargo planes had already carried at least two shipments

Last week, acting on a tipoff from a cargo worker, Danish police found two crates containing 500 9 mm pistols in a hangar at Copenhagen Airport

The crates had been flown to the SAS cargo terminal from Vienna and were addressed to a firm in Johannesburg. Danish police said the two previous shipments had the same sender and addressee.

Danish CID chief, Inspector Jorgen Fredriksen, said: "The crate we opened contained Parabellum, Baretta and Luger pistols and several shotguns."

They were addressed to Austro Engineering, Industria North, Johannesburg

In Johannesburg, a spokesman for Austro Engineering, Mr K Roethlisberger, said he had not heard about the confiscation.

Jan Steyn speaks out on disinvestment

WASHINGTON — Mr Jan Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, has said here that he cannot see any purpose served by US disinvestment in South Africa.

Addressing an invited group including State Department and congressional officials, Mr Steyn said the matter of investment in South Africa aroused strong emotions in the United States

But US corporations could play — and had played a positive and beneficial role in promoting change.

In many respects, Mr Steyn said, the debate about disinvestment was about the desirable and likely course of reform in South Africa

The assumption behind disinvestment strategy was essentially that significant reform was not possible through non-revolutionary pressures and that the weakening of the industrial system was a necessary first step to the overthrow of the whole system

But an analysis of the changes that had taken place, and why they had occurred, must lead to that assumption being questioned

A second assumption was that the present South African Government would respond with sweeping reforms if the threat of disinvestment became serious and the economy really suffered.

"This is a fundamental miscalculation, and implies either violent confrontation or a protracted period of misery and unemployment for all, under a stagnant economy," Mr Steyn said — SFS.

The Lamborghini Countach – acclaimed as one of the finest and most spectacular sportscars ever designed.
And in its rather intriguing black and gold box John Player King Size is certainly its equivalent in Virginia cigarettes.
Lamborghini Countach R150 000. John Player Special King Size, considerably less.



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Message of reassurance to Mitterrand

Ferrasse: SA visit 'doubly positive'



Mr Albert Ferrasse

By James Tomlins, The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — French rugby chief Mr Albert Ferrasse is to give President Francois Mitterrand a message of reassurance from South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha He disclosed this shortly after his arrival back here from South Africa.

Mr Ferrasse described his visit to South Africa last week, when he met Mr Botha and three Cabinet Ministers, as "doubly positive".

He told the rugby publication Midi Olympique he was hoping to see Mr Mitterrand again — the two men met last month — but in any case "Mr Botha gave me documentation" outlining his moves to improve the (apartheid) situation

"I will pass them on to the French President and let him know my own feelings about the situation there.

"I am convinced that the process of whittling away apartheid is not just of facade but a deep-seated drive. I believe in Mr Botha's sincerity."

Mr Ferrasse rejected criticisms of his meeting with Mr Botha, which took place hours after the hanging of three ANC men.

"I went there as a sportsman and a philosopher," he emphasised. "If I had cancelled this visit, then I would have turned it into a political gesture."

He said· "Circumstances did not make my task any easier. But I am against all forms of violence. I am opposed to apartheid as I constantly have repeated My role does not permit me to go further than that"

The visit was "doubly positive" because it enabled him to meet "my old friend Danie Craven again" (president of the SA Rugby Board) and "to see the sports situation in South Africa at first hand"

Mr Ferrasse said· "Mr Botha expressed the wish that the highest French political personalities would come to South Africa to analyse the situation, and all doors would be open to them."

This invitation appears to have fallen on deaf ears here. There has been no immediate response or comment

Mr Ferrasse said he knew nothing about French rugby players being invited to play in South Africa.

Midi Olympique reported that the government ban on sports links with South Africa was "unequivocal" — amateurs could not play there.

O'Jays start campaign against SA

TOP black American soul group, The O'Jays, say they were shocked by what they saw in South Africa when they toured the country in 1981.

At a news conference in Washington last week the group admitted to newspapermen that they were ignorant about the situation in the country when they agreed to perform here.

The O'Jays say they have now actively started campaigning in the United States against South Africa. Their "message music" has proved to be immensely popular in South Africa for the last 10 years, being played in discos by deejays and used by local entertainers in cabaret acts.

ANNOUNCEMENT

They made their announcement in Washington at the sixth anniversary of the black political organisation, Transafrica which aims to promote the interest of blacks.

Transafrica is organising a seminar in Los Angeles as part of a campaign to get Americans to observe a cultural boycott of South Africa.

Another group that has come out against South Africa after touring here a few years ago, is the British group, The Real Thing

LETTER

In a letter from the group to the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) in London, they expressed their disgust at the conditions of black people who were forced to live away from the "glitter of Sun City".

The Real Thing was responding to a letter by the AAM to all entertainers to pledge never to visit South Africa.

The AAM has listed Marti Caine, Leo Sayer, David Essex and dance group Hot Gossip, as "cultural collaborators" for undertaking visits to South Africa in spite of calls not to do so.



Demonstrators in New York protest against US support for South Africa.

18/6/83 N. DISPATCH

UN appeals for unity in ending apartheid

NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has appealed for east-west unity in support of "the just struggle of the people of South Africa to reclaim what is their birthright"

He told a Soweto Day hearing that it was the UN's "special responsibility" to devise peaceful ways of terminating apartheid "and ending the consequent suffering" of South Africans

Later, more than 30 organisations had supporters gathering outside the offices of the South African Mission to the UN, prior to marching across Manhattan to demonstrate at Madison Square Garden, where WBA junior middleweight champion Davey Moore was boxing Roberto Duran in a bout originally scheduled for Sun City

Their target was fight promoter, Bob Arum, who was held up as a symbol of unwelcome "constructive engagement" with South Africa

The march and demonstration was the product of a month's organisation by the Soweto Solidarity Coaliation, a group embracing a wide range of trade union, church, political, civil rights, women's, student and community organisations

They ranged from nationwide bodies such as the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) to groups opposing American policy in Central America

The African National Congress and Swapo participated, but not the Pan-Africanist Congress — DDC

Multiracial group rejects ultimatum and faces TV ban

Juluka defiant

THE multiracial pop group "Juluka" has refused to bow to an ultimatum from a British trade union and sacrificed a chance to appear on television and radio.

By RAY JOSEPH London

After a lengthy wrangle, the British Musicians' Union agreed this week to allow the South African group to appear on radio and TV on condition that any fees they earned were donated to the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The union also warned the group's leader and co-founder, Jonathan Clegg, who came from Britain and held a union card, he would lose his membership if he returns to play in South Africa.

But yesterday Jonathan accused the movement of double standards by not banning other members who had played in South Africa and said the group would now not appear on either radio or TV.

"Juluka", who arrived in London earlier this week, has received widespread, and mostly sympathetic, coverage in the British Press over their wrangle with the musicians' union.

Typical of the Press reaction, is the comment in the widely-read pop column of London's evening newspaper, The Standard, which described the "Juluka" ban as "ridiculous".

The band, who are in the UK for a concert and promotion tour, were forced to cancel several top radio and TV appearances because of the MU's initial ban.

But they are going ahead with their tour, which will include club gigs in London, Leeds, Bournemouth and Manchester.

They will also be appearing at an open air concert in Hamburg, supporting the chart-topping "Men At Work" from Australia, and in Holland where they will do radio and TV work.

Their LP, "Scatterlings of Africa", and a single, "Impi", were both released in Britain this week.

Clegg, who has been refused a meeting with union leaders despite several requests to put his case, said: "The union does not know the history of 'Juluka' and came to a decision without going into the facts.

"They do not know what we are up against as a mixed group in South Africa ... police harrassment, censorship, arrest and the danger of our non-segregated concerts being closed down.

"The union would like me to give up 'Juluka' and return to England. But what 'Juluka' is doing in South Africa is far more important to me than to give it up because they say I must.

"The union is arguing against apartheid from a moral point of view ... but if they are unable to distinguish between people fighting against apartheid in South Africa then their whole stand becomes meaningless.

"They cannot seem to give recognition to any part of the fight against apartheid ... and it seems that their interpretation of the cultural boycott against South Africa is terribly wrong."

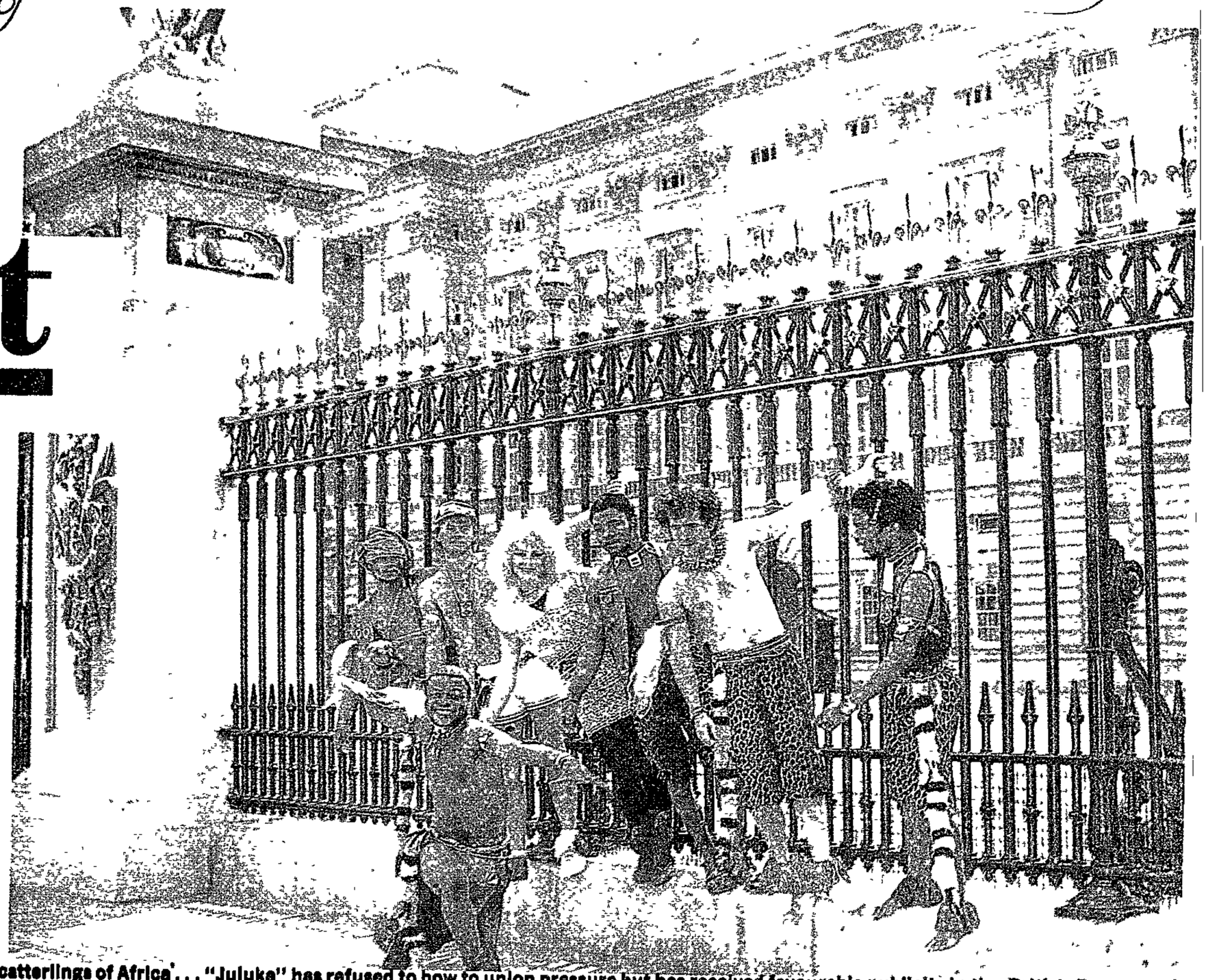
And in a hard hitting letter to the union, Jonathan said that, it appeared from the MU statement, that they would be "happier if the group disbanded and some or all of its members became political refugees".

"'Juluka, in furtherance of the internal cultural boycott, has turned down — and will continue to do so — significant amounts of income offered by venues which support the apartheid policy of fragmentation. Some of your most respected members perform in these very venues without being expelled.

Different

"'Juluka is an expression at a musical level of all that Sipho (Mchunu, co-founder of the group with Clegg) and I have undergone to overcome the barriers which apartheid places between people of different races and cultures. For two hours on a stage a South African audience can see what a non-racial tomorrow can look like.

"It is almost certain that I shall not return to England and that Sipho, I and the other members of 'Juluka' will continue to play our music in South Africa. I would therefore earnestly ask the union to reconsider their present position which has now involved us in a double struggle: for we now not only have to fight to maintain our non-racial principles in South Africa but also strive for the support of these who oppose apartheid but who would on current policy prefer to turn their backs on us, so leaving us in a political wilderness without any international support."



Scatterlings of Africa'... "Juluka" has refused to bow to union pressure but has received favourable publicity in the British Press

Tutu has new strategy to change apartheid:

Rigid code for foreign investors

280
Star 22/6/83

Passive resistance and conditional foreign investment in South Africa were strategies for change to be weighed by the South African Council of Churches, the general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

"Economic pressure need not become economic sanctions if the South African Government responds positively," he said in Bosmont, Johannesburg, when he outlined a middle-road conditional code of investment.

"Overseas investors will say: 'We will invest in South Africa provided:

- Our workforce is housed in family-type accommodation as family units near the place of work of the breadwinner.
- We can recognise black trade unions as long as they are representative.
- We can recognise the right of the worker to sell his labour wherever he can obtain the best price, call for labour mobility and the scrapping ultimately of influx control.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

- We can enforce fair labour practices and invest massively in black eduation and training'."

Bishop Tutu said these demands were not in themselves political. "They make economic sense, which is all investors want. But ... they will help change apartheid."

The bishop said that if these "moderate steps to change" were not possible, "perhaps we must take more seriously the call made in our conference a few years ago — to obey God's law rather than the unjust and immoral laws of man".

He acknowledged that even peaceful strategies, if they seemed likely to cause fundamental change, made those who practised them "ogres, the people most white South Africans love to hate".

He added that although it seemed it would take a miracle to avert bloodshed and violence in South Africa, he remained committed to fundamental change by peaceful means.

"That is why I have called on the international community to bring pressure to bear on the South African authorities. Apartheid must never become respectable and something the world is prepared to condone."

Methodist representatives to the conference performed a tricky balancing act during a debate on Mr John Rees, the council's former general secretary, convicted of defrauding it of hundreds of thousands of rand.

Bishop Tutu's report attacked Mr Rees, his supporters, and the Methodist Church.

He said Mr Rees had betrayed the trust of the council and lied to it. Furthermore, Mr Rees was unrepentant.

The bishop also attacked white liberals and the Methodist Church for "lining up on the side of Mr Rees" — citing an editorial in the Methodist mouthpiece, "Dimension", as evidence of the church's position.

He said "latent racism and arrogance on the part of most white liberals" was at the root of their "odd" support for Mr Rees.

The accusation against the Methodist Church drew a firm rebuttal from its president, Dr Khoza Mgojo, and its secretary, the Rev S M Mogoba.

The assembly gave overwhelming support to a resolution taken by church leaders and the SACC executive committee a month ago, when they affirmed the court's conviction of Mr Rees, asserted he had deceived the council, and called on him to make restitution.

A lone voice challenged this — that of the Rev Cecil Begbie, vice-president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches.

He said the Rees case was no ordinary fraud trial and that Mr Justice Goldstone had acknowledged this in his judgment and in refraining from a jail sentence.

Free political men — SACC

Star 24/6/83

By Jo-Anne Collinge

South Africa's political problems would inevitably be solved by black and white at the negotiating table so there was no point in delaying the introduction of talks, the conference of the South African Council of Churches was told yesterday.

"I don't believe we have to bleed or cut throats to talk peace," the general secretary of the Methodist Church, the Rev Stanley Mogoba, told the Johannesburg gathering

The conference called on the Government to release all political prisoners in preparation for negotiations.

Mr Mogoba said the key to peace was sharing fellowship, resources, land and political power.

But while the affluent floated in swimming pools, many lacked even a single tap and considered fresh water a delicacy.

He said the Government should be persuaded to call a national convention and, as a symbolic step to defuse the political timebomb, should free all political prisoners.

The conference resolved unanimously to call upon the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, "to release all political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia as a first step toward negotiating a peaceful solution to the conflict in Southern Africa".

Disinvest, churches told

By Jo-Anne Collinge 280

The South African Council of Churches has called on member churches to institute a local disinvestment programme aimed at concerns which directly defend apartheid

The call was embodied in a resolution passed unanimously by the national conference of the SACC in Bosmont last night, which asked member churches to refrain from.

- Renting church property to businesses that practise racial discrimination in their economic dealings with "the oppressed peoples of our land".
- Supporting or investing money in industrial, commercial and other institutions that are directly engaged in defending apartheid in South Africa.

DISINVESTMENT

Buying back the farm

Continuing pressure from investment-hungry institutional fund managers could well accelerate the latest trend of foreign disinvestment from SA

Although overseas companies have frequently faced criticism for investing in this country, the negative aspects have generally been outweighed by sound business judgment.

However, the timing has never been better for a foreign company to sell its stake here. The recent abolition of the financial rand has added almost 20% on to the exchange rate at which cash can be repatriated, while the pressure of funds in SA itself has provided a major boost to JSE prices.

The recent sales by Associated British Foods of its stake in Premier and by Jardine, Matheson of its Rennies holding to local institutions bears this out There was no question that both investments would continue to offer attractive returns and growth prospects. The exit yields on which they were sold proves that. But other considerations made the decisions easier.

What is perhaps surprising is that much of the initiative for moving control or ownership back to SA is being generated locally and not because a foreign parent wants to sell. The massive build-up of funds, as shown by the enormous over-applications for the recent Stanprop and Prudential share offers, has motivated local institutions to step up their search for other outlets. And it would be unwise to think that just because two huge transactions have recently taken place there is no more loose cash around.

Disinvestment from SA appears to be a developing trend. Nevertheless much of the pressure appears to have been generated here rather than abroad.

Sanlam's Marinus Daling, for one, says there are several companies with whom his group is negotiating which have large overseas shareholdings. But he adds that while it must now be considered opportune for companies to sell their investment here, this also means it is not necessarily advantageous to buy.

However, the lack of quality scrip and the restrictions on investing overseas mean that asking prices are more than likely to be met. Last week's Rennies sale is a case in point, where Old Mutual ended up paying more than 80% over the previous market price of the share.

Daling says Sanlam prefers, where possible, to take a minority interest in a company and to encourage an overseas parent to retain some stake He adds, this is particularly important in high-technology industries where international expertise and product development are necessary to keep a company competitive

Nevertheless, the political factor cannot be ignored and, while virtually all companies will deny it, it is bound to be a consideration. Explosions in Pretoria, unrest in black townships and the war in Namibia do not go unnoticed by parent companies overseas — or their shareholders

The instigation for disinvestment has not only come from potential suitors in this country, rather, in several instances, it has been due to pressure from the local subsidiary

The most recent example of this was Prudential Assurance, which achieved its recent listing only after local management had convinced the UK parent that it would be a positive step. It is easy to understand why the overseas parent may be reluctant to let go of one third or more of its annual dividend cheque. In this case. however. the UK parent understood that the marketing benefits and growth potential resulting from the listing outweighed the disadvantages

Nevertheless, there are companies with substantial overseas shareholdings which stoutly deny they intend to relinquish their grip on their investment here Engineering company BTR is one example. MD Len Dean says not only is the UK parent intent on preserving its SA subsidiary, but it has made it clear that it intends to increase its commitment in this country

Following the UK company's acquisition of Thomas Tilling, the possibility of integrating Tilling's SA subsidiaries into BTR's

local operation is being examined

An eventual relaxation of exchange controls, which would allow institutions to invest overseas, could relieve pressure in the market caused by the build-up of funds. But it is unlikely this will have any initial impact The lack of expertise in international investment and the availability of competitive returns locally should ensure a continued excess of capital here in the short to medium term Expect some of it to be absorbed, for example by the Sasol rights issue, which is due before the end of 1984 And these could be further absorbed if government decides to offer private investors a stake in public corporations such as Escom and Iscor.

In the meantime, there are many quoted companies with substantial overseas stakeholders. Everite, Dunlop, Blue Circle, Otis and Williams, Hunt spring immediately to mind. Of these Dunlop is the most heavily tipped as next in line to be bought out, due to the torrid time being experienced by its UK parent and the parent's need for cash to fight off a Malaysian takeover bid

Two of the major banks — Barclays and Standard — also have foreign parents, who, because of government legislation, probably have to reduce their stakes to below 50% by the end of 1986. While this will be complied with, it is highly unlikely they will relinquish much more. In any event it need not mean an active programme of disposal. If the local subsidiary has a rights issue which is not followed by the UK parent, the objective of reducing foreign control will be achieved.

Unquoted multitude

There is the multitude of unquoted companies, which could either seek listings or be taken under the wing of one of the large SA industrial holding companies. Some of the motor companies offer particularly attractive investment potential.

BMW is a prime example It represents the parent company's most substantial investment outside West Germany — being the only other BMW manufacturing plant worldwide — and has proved extremely profitable. MD Eberhard von Koerber says



BMW's Von Koerber . . . driving an attractive investment

that although the company has no intention of offering the public a stake at present, due to the continuing need for research and consultation with the parent company, he does not discount the possibility at a future date.

This, however, may prove another example of pressure having to be applied from SA as BMW West Germany will almost certainly be unwilling to relinquish even a small portion of its annual profit remittance

Another wholly owned operation which may soon have a change of control is International Harvester. MD Noel Cock says it is the parent company's philosphy to seek local participation in its worldwide subsidiaries once these operations have successfully established themselves He says the SA operation has now reached that stage and possibilities are currently being explored But, he adds, the need for research and development back-up from the parent company makes it unlikely the whole company will be sold to a local buyer.

Very few companies have made the move in the other direction. Mitchell Cotts is the only notable recent example after the parent bought out SA minorities a couple of years back Burnett & Hallamshire, one of the UK's busiest go-go concerns is another example Two years ago it bought into Rand London and within a few months found itself having to prop up a company in a chronic state of collapse. With the abolition of the preferential financial rand rate it may be a while before another influx of foreign money occurs.

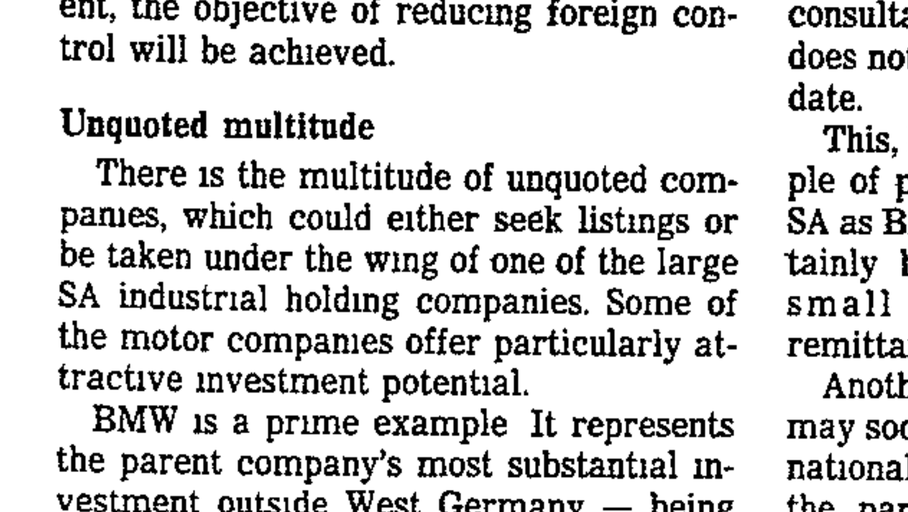
Inflation stays high

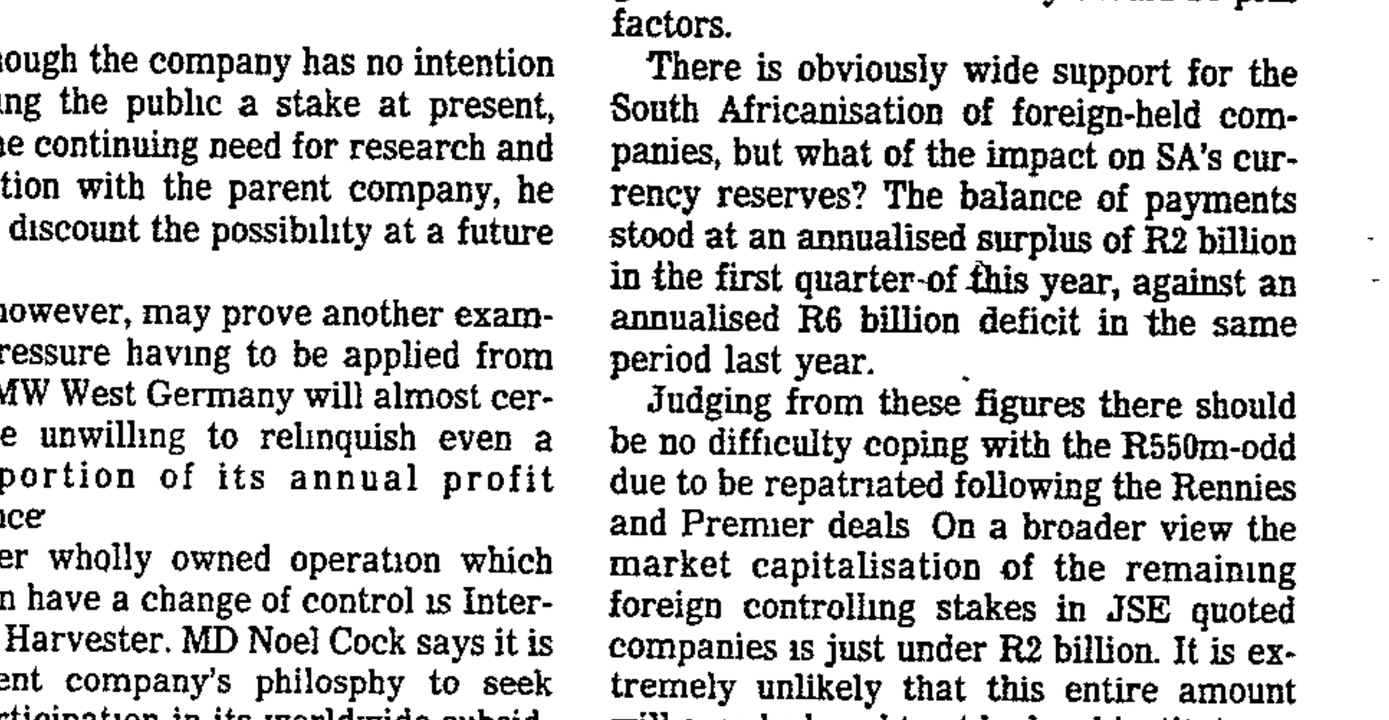
One major factor against further overseas investment here at this time is the relatively high rate of local inflation In addition, declining investment returns as the recession bites deeper will probably be enough to dissuade potential foreign investors. On the other hand, while the price of gold remains above $400 an ounce, the rand has a potential to firm. Both the likelihood of a currency gain and the fact that a stronger rand is anti-inflationary should be plus factors.

There is obviously wide support for the South Africanisation of foreign-held companies, but what of the impact on SA's currency reserves? The balance of payments stood at an annualised surplus of R2 billion in the first quarter of this year, against an annualised R6 billion deficit in the same period last year.

Judging from these figures there should be no difficulty coping with the R550m-odd due to be repatriated following the Rennies and Premier deals On a broader view the market capitalisation of the remaining foreign controlling stakes in JSE quoted companies is just under R2 billion. It is extremely unlikely that this entire amount will ever be bought out by local institutions. Even if it were, it wouldn't create insoluble problems

Going . . . going . . . gone





FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Congressional threat

It is easy to turn away with a yawn from Congressman Stephen Solarz's latest Bill in the US Congress against apartheid, writes our Washington correspondent.

Solarz (42) represents a safe seat in a liberal-Jewish district in Brooklyn, New York, and thus does not have much of a burden of constituent service or the need to mend fences back home that his other colleagues have. Also, Solarz is something of a "hot dog" — a term derived from the ski-slope jargon for those who descend the slopes in a particularly flashy, show-off fashion but without much skill or style. In the halls of the US House of Representatives the term applies to members more skilled with the press release than with substantive legislative skills. A Bill proposed by a "hot dog" will have flash and a certain moral appeal but no real substance.

So, on the face of it, the latest Solarz Bill — endorsed by 20 other signatories — is just that sort of legislation. It would impose American fair labour practice standards outside US territorial boundaries. Specifically it would require US firms operating in SA to observe the same equal pay, equal opportunity, equal facilities rules they face at home or risk the same penalties.

The New York Times (no editorial friend of SA) summed up the troubling aspects of the Solarz Bill rather neatly: "The Solarz Bill would require larger American operations to observe the Sullivan code. Desirable as that sounds, it raises troublesome questions:

"Who would monitor compliance? Turning American diplomats in South Africa into plant inspectors, as the Bill proposes, is unwise. If an embassy official is diligent, he becomes embroiled in domestic affairs. If not, the law goes unenforced.

"Who would judge compliance? As legal cases develop, American courts would have to interpret another country's laws and weigh its citizens' petitions And if Pretoria retaliated by limiting access to plant inspectors the measure might be less effective than the voluntary plan

"What precedent would thus be created? Though South Africa's racism is peculiarly offensive, the proposed response would create a new American standard for economic relations. Why should Congress not then legislate similary against injustice to, say, women in Saudi Arabia?"

Exactly. Moreover, there is no chance at all that the US Congress would enact such legislation at any time in the near future. And should the impossible happen, President Ronald Reagan can be counted on during the remainder of his time in office to veto it promptly

So exit Solarz from the stage? Certainly not. However much of a showboat the young lawmaker from the troubled urban ghetto of Brooklyn irritates one, he is unlikely to go anywhere. He will probably continue to barrage Congress with legislation that targets around America's moral sensibilities on various issues.

Or as *The New York Times* sums up: "The Solarz Bill is probably the wrong way to press our values and it may dismiss the voluntary programme too readily. But South Africans should heed the anxiety it represents. Even Sullivan, the author of the voluntary code, now supports making it legally binding. Multiracial America will not forever 'engage' South Africa if doing so appears to condone and uphold its racist doctrines."

That's the point. One day Solarz will be on target — a bill that loosens the bonds of self-interest that bind US-SA relations through its business ties. His 434 colleagues in the House of Representatives and 100 Senate members will not be able to withstand the voter pressure and another President could bow to the popular will.

Day-dreaming? A bit, perhaps But the point about "hot dogs" is that they know what their public wants. So while it is easy to dismiss men like Solarz, the sympathies they reflect are far too widespread among the American voting public to be ignored for long

LESOTHO

Pamensky warns that 'rebel' tours will go on

24/6/83

280

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African cricket authorities accept that a a tour of Britain by a Springbok team is impractical and likely to trigger civil disorder.

But they will continue to back "rebel" tours of South Africa in the continued absence of a clear directive from the International Cricket Council (ICC).

So far only a West Indian team has been signed up for a second visit this summer.

Mr Joe Pamensky, president of the South African Cricket Union, told reporters in London yesterday that his union wanted to unify world cricket, rather than destroy it with the rebel tours.

In a BBC radio interview, the Commonwealth Games secretary-general, Mr "Sonny" Ramphal, hit out at players who might be tempted by South African offers, saying "Apartheid really is the modern face of slavery."



Pamensky . . . no recognition



Ramphal . . . angry response

Mr Pamensky emphasised that the SACU had done even more than had been demanded of it to prove to the ICC that cricket in South Africa had been desegregated.

"We make no defence of any other policies in South Africa," he added. "We were told to look into the mirror, and we didn't like what we saw — so we changed it, and more.

"Now we are getting no recognition for our efforts. This is wrong."

Mr Pamensky — who earlier dissociated the SACU from the South African Government and its policy of apartheid — maintained the cricketing world was ready for South Africa's reintegration into world sport, but that political opposition kept the country out.

"South African sport is an easy whipping boy because nobody loses any money," he said. "The same countries (that oppose sporting links) trade with South Africa."

Mr Pamensky said he hoped that informal talks he was to have with MCC and ICC officials last night would make the cricket world consider the South African issue.

"That is the mature approach, because wishing away the problem won't work."

But his remarks were angrily countered by Mr Ramphal.

"Nothing has changed in relation to apartheid," he said. "This is an institutionalised system.

"If you allow a few slaves off the plantation on to the playing field . . . you can present a very different image of what is happening."

More blocks on SA sport next week?

The Star Bureau

LONDON — An anti-apartheid conference here next week will look at ways to prevent South Africans "buying their way back into the international sporting community".

The conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, will be attended by delegates from nearly 50 countries and from international bodies.

Several sports personalities, politicians, diplomats and members of pressure groups will examine the effectiveness of the existing sports ban.

There clearly is considerable unhappiness about South Africa's success rate in breaking the sports ban by contracting leading sportsmen to play there. The gathering will seek ways to plug loopholes.

The conference will assess the international measures now in force, including the Gleneagles Agreement and the UN's declaration against apartheid in sport.

It will discuss the response to moves by pro-South African pressure groups to force resumption of sporting links, including the forthcoming special meeting of the MCC to debate the attempt to send a cricket team to South Africa.

BT, [illegible] MISSION
LANGA

SACC says no to racist business

By ANTON HARBER

THE South African Council of Churches has called on its member churches to practice a form of "local disinvestment" by ending dealings with organisations or businesses that practice apartheid.

In a resolution passed unanimously yesterday at their national conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg, the SACC said that it had repeatedly condemned apartheid as a heresy.

In the light of this, it called on churches to stop supporting or investing money in industrial, commercial and other institutions directly engaged in defending apartheid

This follows a call from the president of the Methodist Church, Dr Xhosa Mgojo, who said that many churches continued to rent property to businesses that practised discrimination

The conference welcomed the suggestion by Archbishop Dennis Hurley, of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa, that a major church conference in be held in 1986 with a view to starting a major Christian initiative for peace.

The conference also called on the Transkei authorities to lift their bannings on the Methodist Church of SA and the SACC.

In other resolutions, the conference

- Called on the authorities at Medunsa and Turfloop universities to liaise more closely with student representatives and to refrain from arbitrary expulsions
- Called on the Government to change its ethnic system of education and implement free education for all
- Called on church congregations to observe the third Sunday in October each year as a National Day of Prayer for Detainees
- Called on the Government to accept the Rhikoto ruling and to provide housing for those affected by it.
- Established an SACC task force on human rights
- Decided to establish a workshop to deal with the Constitutional Bill, the homeland policy and relocations
- Called on the Government to end the eviction of families who do not have alternative accomodation.

HOT WAR ON SPIES AT SPORTS TALKS

HASSAN HOWA and other rebel sports administrators were a "risk to the interests of South Africa", Dr Gerrit Viljoen, South Africa's Minister of Sport, told the BBC.

By RAY JOSEPH in London and TED PARTRIDGE in Cape Town

This, he says, was why they had been refused passports to travel overseas

Dr Viljoen was interviewed for a BBC programme — South Africa, Sport and Boycott — to be screened in Britain on Tuesday night.

Dr Viljoen says the refusal of a passport did not mean the Government was resisting a particular "line in sports policy development".

Risks

"Rather it is an indication that particular individuals are considered to be a risk to the overall interests of the country if they are allowed to travel abroad to do mischief"

The documentary, shot entirely in South Africa and compiled by British sports journalist Ron Pickering focuses on five sports — boxing, athletics, cricket, rugby and soccer

Present at the preview were South African Cricket Union chairman and vice-chairman, Mr Joe Pamensky and Mr Geoff Dakin, South African Embassy officials, Mr Sam Ramsamy, the chairman of the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), members of anti-apartheid movements, and Mr Ahmed Mangera, the secretary of the South African Cricket Board.

Mr Mangera has tried unsuccessfully to arrange a meeting with ICC secretary Jack Bailey to get a motion tabled for discussion on SACB admission to the council

"Our chances of a hearing are slim, but I will keep on trying. Our intention is to apply for ICC membership in 1984," he says

The BBC documentary is being screened at the same time as the International Cricket Conference, a UN-sponsored conference to tighten sports sanctions against South Africa — and, only weeks before an MCC ballot on future tours of South Africa.

Among the South Africans taking part are Mr Pamensky, Mr Howa, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Danie Craven, Mr Jaap Marais, Tommy Bedford and Cheeky Watson

"South Africa," Mr Pickering says, "is not banned from sport because of its record on human rights

"South Africa is banned by sport itself, and is unique in being banned in this way"

Hassan Howa admits there have been changes in South Africa over the past 10 years — "but all for the wrong reasons and, therefore, completely artifical.

"The changes have come so that South Africa will be accepted back into international sport . and not because they accept that all people are sportsmen"

Meanwhile, Sanroc chief, Mr Sam Ramsamy, has announced he will not attend Dr Danie Craven's overseas media conference in August.

He says this is because Dr Danie Craven asked Mr Tommie Campbell, "a non-South African to hand me, a South African, the invitation to visit my own country — and, that I find absurd".

Dr Craven says: "The invitation to Mr Ramsamy was a personal one from me — and I am a South African

"But, I didn't expect him to accept."

S. Times 26/4/83

SUNDAY TIMES, Ju

Historic decision could help S Africa

BY PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

SEVERAL anti-South African laws could be US Supreme Court reviewed after a decision last week.

The judgment, while swept aside Congress' right to block presidential powers by pro-South African laws it considers unconstitutional, are in an early stage of review and could be struck down.

Lawyers say the decision has already had an effect on other cases.

Most observers agree that the balance of power between Congress and the executive is now likely to change as a result of the decision.

Reluctant

Congress has always been reluctant to override presidential vetoes, but the Supreme Court decision could give it more confidence to do so.

Some observers say the decision will be used by opponents of apartheid to challenge other presidential powers.

Although congressional aides say it is too early to tell how far-reaching the decision will be, it could be used to challenge a number of pieces of legislation.

Although congressional aides can check without having to enact cumbersome legislation.

The vote by a 10-year-old practice whereby authority from the President to block presidential decisions is a long-standing one.

Congress has always been reluctant to override presidential vetoes, but the Supreme Court decision could give it more confidence to do so in this case

US Presidential candidates back anti-SA sanctions

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two of the six men seeking the Democratic Party nomination in next year's presidential election say they will consider an air traffic embargo against South Africa, among other sanctions, if they become President.

They are the Democratic front-runner, former Vice Presi dent Walter Mondale, and Senator Alan Cranston of California, the minority whip in the Senate who has recently scored unexpected successes in pre-convention party polls.

Their views on South Africa, and the views of three of the other four candidates, were compiled by Transafrica, a black interests lobbying organisation in Washington, and released today.

Of the five who gave their views to Transafrica, Mr Mondale, Senator Cranston and Senator Ernest Hollings of South Carolina took a tough line on sanctions.

The other two — Senator John Glenn of Ohio, the former astronaut who is Mr Mondale's most serious challenger and has beaten him in some polls, and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado — were more moderate though neither excluded sanctions as a last resort.

The candidates were all asked this question among others: "If South Africa continues to block progress towards UN-supervised elections in Namibia, and the dismantlement of apartheid at home, would your administration support the imposition of comprehensive United Nations sanctions against South Africa?

"If not, what measures would you take?"

Mr Mondale: "I would press South Africa for meaningful action.

"I would make certain the South Africans understood that if they did not make progress on Namibia and apartheid, we would be prepared to use sanctions in co-operation with other nations."

Senator Glenn: "I would discourage new US investment in South Africa and urge our allies to do the same.

"Secondly the South African Government should be on notice that their continued footdragging on apartheid and the Namibia settlement could lead to sanctions at some time."

Senator Cranston: "I would not hesitate to use economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations against South Africa as a tool to end apartheid and to win the independence of Namibia."

Senator Hollings: "I would support such sanctions. Unfortunately, the policy of constructive engagement has not worked.

"Economic sanctions are not a desirable policy of first choice. The present situation, however, leaves us with few alternatives."

Senator Hart: "Sanctions can be useful if they are applied judiciously and thoughtfully.

"To be effective they must be co-ordinated with other concerned states and particularly with those people we want to help in South Africa."

Tswana Ministers are barred

28/5/82 Rand Daily Mail

BRUSSELS — Belgians have barred several Cabinet Ministers from Bophuthatswana from entering the country but at the same time has granted special entry visas to a group of students from the homeland

The 20 students have been allowed to take part in an international scholars athletics meeting which opened in Blankenberge yesterday

They spent many tense hours at Frankfurt Airport last week before the Belgian Government decided to let them travel on to Brussels

"The students are not politicians and they are not here to fly the flag of Bophuthatswana, a SA territory the Belgian Government does not recognise as an independent nation," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said

"We however did refuse permission to grant visas to some Bophuthatswana Cabinet Ministers who tried to enter at the same time"

He did not name the Ministers

He said the students had been given visas or pieces of paper because Belgium does not recognise the Bophuthatswana passport

"Had any of them been using SA passports there would have been no problems," he said All SA nationals now require visas to enter Belgium under a regulations that came into force on January 1 this year

"It must also be understood at the same time our granting of permission to allow the athletes in does not imply any form of de facto recognition of Bophuthatswana whatsoever" the spokesman said

US paper joins pact

30/6/83 Sowetan

WASHINGTON — The Los Angeles Times, America's major West Coast newspaper, has joined the New York Times and the Washington Post in opposing moves in the US Congress to sever or limit business ties with South Africa.

But all three papers, which reach millions of readers throughout the US, are highly critical of South Africa's race laws

Earlier this year, both the New York Times and the Washington Post said, in effect, that disinvestment was pointless and that the withdrawal of American businessmen would remove their ability to implement fair employment practices in South Africa, and serve as a lever for reform

This is also the view of the US State Department, repeated last week in a speech by Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, Under-secretary of State for politital Affairs

EDITORIAL COMMENT

In an editorial comment yesterday, the LA Times supported Mr Eagleburger's rejection of proposed legislation to control the actions of American companies operating in South Africa and limit South African exports to the US

"Those are issues better left to voluntary arrangements," the LA Times said

"Concerned Americans are free to boycott corporations that do not conform with the standards set by the Rev Leon H Sullivan, and free to decline the purchase of gold Krugerrand coins "

The newspaper said Mr Eagleburger's speech had cleared away many of the ambiguities in the Reagan Administration's policies toward South Africa One of these was the myth that South Africa was a reliable strategic ally of America when its very constitution left it vulnerable to disorder.

Mr Eagleburger's statement that all South Africans had the right to determine their own future without interference should not be construed as an invitation to maintain the status quo, it said.

State, federal campaigns for disinvestment

5/7/83

Labour Reporter

The disinvestment campaign against South Africa in the United States is gaining momentum at both federal and state levels

About 28 states already have some form of disinvestment legislation.

Massachusetts has passed a Bill which restricts any investment in banks doing business with South Africa and there are prospects that similar legislation will be passed in another six states by the end of next year.

In Connecticut legislation was passed which required strict adherence to the Sullivan Code of employment practices and report-back mechanisms to ensure that firms operating in South Africa had a good record.

If such a record were not obtained they would face a one-year probationary period and sanctions.

As a result of the widespread state campaign against South Africa, as well as extensive criticism in the media, the Solarz Bill was recently launched at the Federal level.

The Bill introduced by Representative Stephen Solarz proposes that American firms operating in South Africa will have to adhere to a code of employment practice or face fines and other penalties

To date, codes of employment practice such as the Sullivan Principles upon which the Solarz Bill appears to be based, have been voluntary codes

If the Solarz Bill is passed, American subsidiaries in South Africa will be legally bound to adhere to the codes contained in the Bill.

The codes lay down equal wages, working conditions and opportunities for staff of all races in any American subsidiaries operating in South Africa.

But various emergent trade unions and some employers in South Africa have described these codes as window-dressing or public relations exercises.

There are about 300 American subsidiaries in South Africa of which 146 are signatories to the Sullivan Principles. The 146 companies represent about two percent of the country's labour force.

In addition to fines and penalties the Solarz Bill seeks to stop the sale of Krugerrands in the United States and halt new American investment in South Africa as well as company expansion

The State Department has already expressed reservations about the Bill but it has passed the House foreign affairs committee and has been heard by the House banking committee.

It would have to pass several other government committees.

It is believed there are likely to be some changes to the Bill if it does pass through the House and it would still have to be cleared by the Senate before going for the President's signature.

In the past American government and overseas business interests have stressed the importance of voluntary codes and minimal official interference as part of the free enterprise system

Varsity to keep R45m in SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Columbia University trustees have voted not to sell off R45-million invested in companies operating in South Africa, branding the senate's disinvestment proposal as counter-productive.

- Columbia's decision will influence the disinvestment campaign of many states and colleges in America
- Columbia's policy allows investment in companies which have signed the Sullivan Code, which seeks to set employment standards for American companies active in the Republic
- The senate had voted for much tougher action after hearing a presentation from Bishop Desmond Tutu claiming investments maintained apartheid in South Africa
- All 53 senators present voted for a sell-off of investments in South Africa.
- The university's president Mr Michael Sovern admitted surprise at the weight of the senate vote, but refused to reveal his advice to the trustees, although trustees chairman Mr Samuel Higginbotham called disinvestment a "fairly futile" gesture
- A final trustee statement declared "total disinvestment would contribute little to the elimination of apartheid and, indeed, might prove to be counter-productive to this goal and injurious to the university".

tivated for petty political advantage.

...el Rajpansi said the teachers' association was making political attacks on ...

... to return to Peking after a two-month tour. — UPI

... bition on Tuesday.

Threat to US bank loans in SA

By SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Legislation that would force United States subsidiaries in South Africa to abide by the Sullivan principles and outlaw further US bank loans to the Republic has crossed an important hurdle in Congress

The measure, tacked on to the Export Administration Act as an amendment, was accepted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and then referred to the House Banking Committee because of its loan provisions

In a surprise move, the banking committee has now waived its right to study the rider, effectively readying it for a vote on the House floor

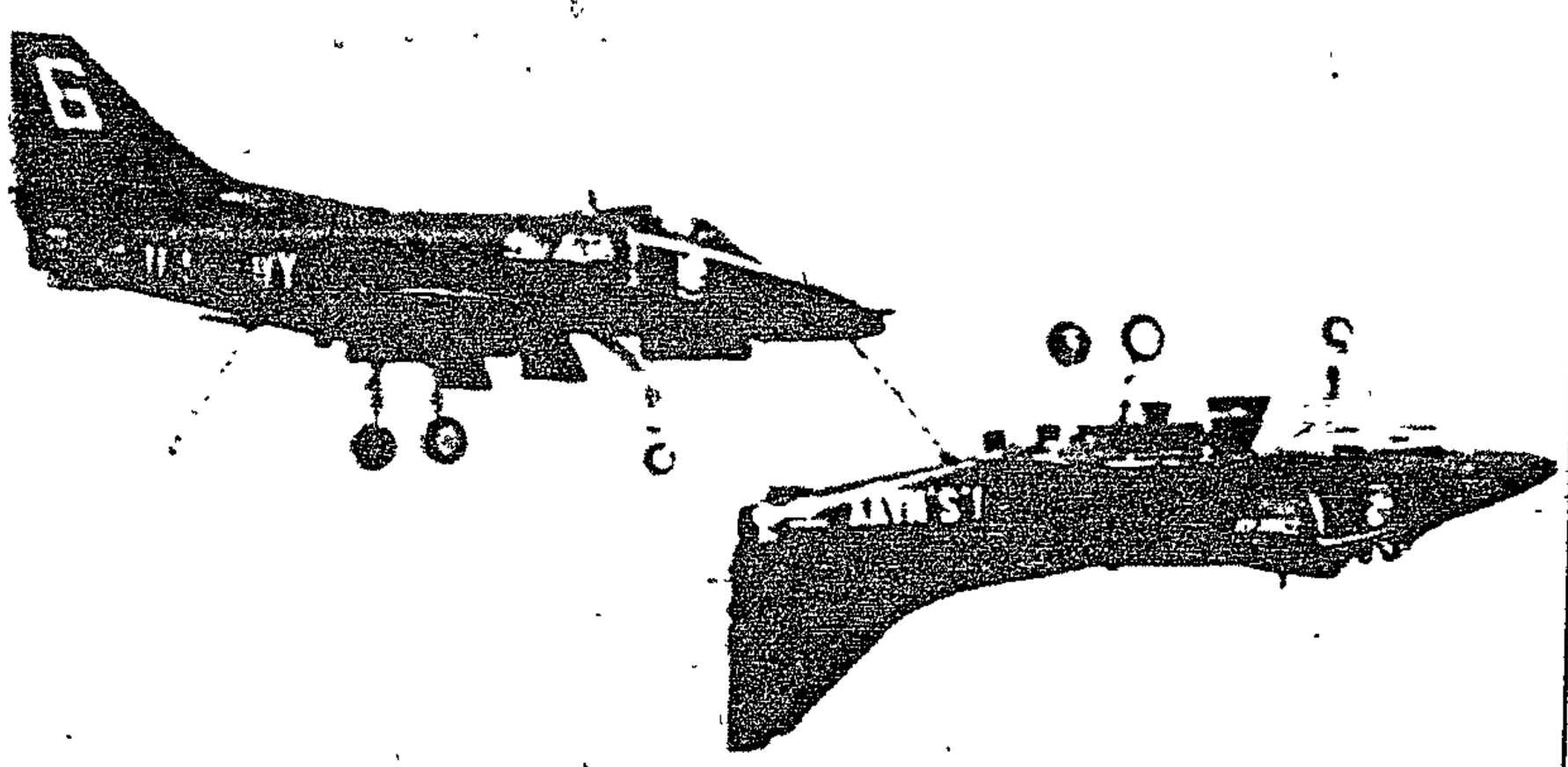
Administration officials, who oppose the measure on the grounds that it will seriously hamper their efforts to become constructively engaged in South Africa, had hoped it would meet tougher opposition in the banking committee.

The banking committee decision was made after several major US banks refused to testify before its subcommittee about their activities in the Republic

While the Export Administration Act as a whole will be open to new amendments when its reaches the floor, the language of the proposed anti-SA amendment is expected to remain unchanged.

The Act also contains a rider that would re-impose the tight controls on US exports to South Africa which the Reagan administration has eased

State Department sources now fully expect the House to accept both the amendments, and are hoping, as one put it, that "the Senate will pull the fat from the fire".



The US Navy's flying team performs a tricky stunt during celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Sunnyvale Airfield in California. The stunt involves two planes in a midair "hook-up" operation.

Aussi 'racisr raises a stor

By MARSHALL M

MELBOURNE. — ... nent member of ... bourne Chinese ... ity was refused p... to speak during a ... immigration at ... rian Returned men's League (R... ference in Me... yesterday.

Mr Wellington Lee, ... gate for the Sou... thorn sub-branch, ... ted to contest ... motions raised ... the week urging ... tralian federal ... ment to prevent a ... colony" from de... by increasing ... immigrant numbe... decreasing thos... Asian countries.

But in an unpre... move delegates ... to allow Mr Lee ... because his vie... personal and not ... tative of his sub-b...

Mr Lee said later: "... people in there w... sympathetic to ... they just went alo... the crowd"

He said he believed ... ignorant" elements ... chestrated the dem... rights to be hear... issue which was ... emotive

"It is a sad day for A... when a responsibl... like the RSL sho... one of its membe... democratic rig... speak,' Mr Lee sa...

Later two Labour sta... ernment backbench... Giovani Sgro and M... Sidiropoulos, blam... RSL president, Mr ... Ruxton, for foment... ism in Australia.

"The RSL and its pr... are totally out of ... with the social chan... has occurred in Au... in the postwar p... they said Multi-cul... was now a reality ... tralia and the proce... irreversible

"While the attacks ... state conference ... RSL appear to be ... at Asian immigr... there is little doubt ... target is much w... comprises other ... groups as well," ... statement added.

Actress who sued, beaten to death

LOS ANGELES — A former actress who claimed a multi-millionaire adviser of President Ronald Reagan had promised to support her for life, had cash problems when she was beaten to death yesterday, say police

Miss Vicki Morgan, who unsuccessfully sued Mr Alfred Bloomingdale and his wife Betsy for R10 800 000, had claimed a 12-year relationship with the heir to the department store fortune

She once claimed she had received cheques for up to R19 500 a month from Mr Bloomingdale, who died last July But police said they had heard she could no longer afford her rent of R1 086 a month.

Her body was found in her tree-shaded home after her boyfriend, Mr Marvin Pancoast, walked into a police station and blurted out, "I just killed someone"

Detectives at her apartment found a blood-stained baseball bat beside her bed — Sapa-Reuter

Whites dispute black ban

DURBAN — A group of whites has challenged a decision to ban local black golfers from playing at the Port Shepstone Country Club by demanded a special general meeting of the club

And more than 70 white scholars, in a letter to a local newspaper, have described the ban as "insensitive and bigoted".

The club last month barred a well-known visiting Indian golfer from Maritzburg, Mr Reggie Naidoo, from playing a round with other members of the Maritzburg Country Club

Until recently local "non-white" golfers — mostly Indians — have been allowed to play at certain times of the day, but at the club's annual meeting 77 members voted in favour of a ban, with only two against

One of the dissenting votes was that of Mr Bill Redpath, a professional man who this week wrote to the club's executive committee complaining about the "highly irregular" way the matter was raised at the annual meeting — under the general category with no forewarning to members

Mr Redpath has sent a petition, signed by more than the required 10 members, asking that a special meeting be called

"Anyone who wants to take away facilities from black players, or indeed to give them more, must put the proposals in writing for circulation to all members so they can prepare themselves to talk on the subject," he said yesterday.

"The Port Shepstone ban has repercussions far beyond the town's boundaries and far beyond the borders of our country It makes the task of top sports administrators such as Dr Danie Craven and Joe Pamensky a hell of a lot more difficult when they try to convince people overseas that we are becoming more enlightened"

The local white pupils, in their letter to the South Coast Herald, said "We want to assure the victims of this injustice that we are as embarrassed about the banning as they are humiliated, and that this decision in no way reflects the opinion of all whites along the coast"

R1 600 000 paid for antique cabinet

LONDON. — A French king's ebony cabinet broke the world auction record for a piece of furniture yesterday

A "magnificent ebony and lacquer cabinet", once in the private study of King Louis XVI at Versailles, was sold to an American collector for R1 600 000, said an official of auctioneers Sotheby Parke Bernet

The price topped the previous auction record for any piece of furniture — R1 400 000 paid four years ago for a Louis XV corner cabinet.

The ebony cabinet, inlaid with mother of pearl, was discovered by Sotheby's experts in a private collection It was made for Louis XVI in about 1784, a few years before the French Revolution

The king took it with him on his last journey to the Tuileries Palace, where it ... held before his execut... guillotine in 1793

Sotheby's said its ... and decoration ... work of Adam Weis... who made several pie... lacquer furniture for ... Marie Antionette — U...

(280) S. Tribune 10/7/83 cont

THE ISSUE THIS WEEK:

CHANGE — AND THE SANCTIONS DEBATE

What option is left but to appeal for world pressure?



Bans will hurt but they won't bring chang



By DESMOND TUTU

General-secretary of the SA Council of Churches

NEARLY everybody agrees that there is a desperate need for change in the socio-political and economic dispensation in South Africa.

The debate hinges on the kind of change envisaged and the methods to be used to attain that much-desired goal. In fact, there is so much talk about change that the cynic could remark that some, perhaps many, want change as long as things remain the same.

Nothing is better calculated to raise the temperature in South Africa than the subject of sanctions or international pressure to help bring about the change which nearly everyone declares is a good thing. Talk of sanctions is likely to generate more heat than light, so I hope that my small contribution will help to reduce the temperature under many collars and shed some light on a vexed subject.

I have discovered that in South Africa you are everybody's blue-eyed-boy if you say you are committed to peaceful change, as long as you canvass methods for effecting that peaceful change which do not affect me. Disinvestment is fine as long as it is not my investment that is affected. Sanctions are fine as long as they do not affect my standard of living.

Many of us are prepared to suffer for the sake of justice and peace. Many of us are prepared to risk the friendship of his Nato allies when he insisted on an embargo of scientific knowhow to Russia because of her behaviour in Poland and Afghanistan? Why did the West try to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games because of the Russian incursion into Afghanistan? More recently, why did Britain and her EEC allies apply



☐ Luthuli



prize-winner Chief Albert Luthuli and others, have said it is better to take on even additional suffering if it means bringing an end to purposeless and seemingly endless suffering

We are told that economic prosperity will miraculously bring about the dismantling of apartheid We have had boom after boom in South Africa and some of the vicious repressive legislation has been passed, not during recessions, but when the economy was riding high. Political power controls what happens economically to a considerable extent and economic forces alone will not undermine apartheid. That is so patently the case in South Africa that it is merely wishful thinking to hope for the reverse.

Basically we are looking for a viable peaceful method to bring about fundamental change — that is political power-sharing. Can whites please tell blacks, who lack the power of the vote, but who have tried passive resistance, delegations to the authorities and petitions, what option is left to them except to appeal for international pressure.

By TONY KOENDERMAN



Johannesburg-born Tony Koenderman is the author of *Sanctions: The threat to South Africa*, **published by Jonathan Ball. He is editor of the monthly business magazine,** *Management*.

10/7/83 S. Tribune

THE SANCTIONS IN OPERATION

LEADING Western nations, led by the United States and Britain, have shown a disturbing fondness for the use of sanctions in recent years, even when they seem to know this weapon will not work.

There have been sanctions against the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan, against Iran for its seizure of the American diplomatic hostages, against Argentina for its invasion of the Falklands, and against the Polish Government for its repression of Solidarity.

In every case, the sanctions seem to have been a humiliating failure

Indeed, the same Western nations have steadfastly resisted Third World pressures for sanctions against South Africa on the grounds that they will not work.

So why turn to sanctions at all? The answer is that the real objective of such sanctions is symbolic You don't expect to make the target nation change its policy, but to demonstrate certain things to the world: where you stand; that you feel strongly enough to take steps which will hurt your own interests; that you and your allies are united; and so on.

The West has had no difficulty reversing its

SOME of the sanctions currently enforced against South Africa are.

Arms — Officially supported by all UN members. However, South Africa has received some weaponry clandestinely. The US refuses to supply enriched uranium to the Atomic Energy Board.

Oil — There is an official Opec boycott, but South Africa has no difficulty getting its oil on international markets — at a premium.

Trade — Blanket embargoes supported officially by many Third World nations and all communist bloc countries, but there is much unofficial trade with Africa. The US Government under President Carter imposed some restraints on supplies of computers and other equipment to the SADF, police, etc.

Investment — The Swedish Government controls new investment by Swedish companies here. The US Government has in the past placed limits on Ex-Im Bank credits for South Africa. Most Third World nations ban investment here.

Sport — Widest range of sanctions applies UN blacklist penalised individual sportsmen who have South African contacts. Individual nations — most recently France — have banned sporting links of all kinds Gleneagles Agreement discourages Commonwealth sports contacts. South Africa is banned from the Olympics.

Culture — British Equity trade union forbids the use of television programmes involving its members.

Diplomatic relations — Many African and Third World nations deny diplomatic or visa privileges.

Communications — Most African states refuse to grant overflying or landing facilities to South African aircraft. Australia's Qantas airline is no longer allowed to fly to South Africa.

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they will lead to a result desired by the advocates of sanctions such as the collapse of white rule.

But don't let's kid ourselves. Sanctions, especially in combination with an escalating terrorist war, will hurt this country. They have already. They slow the

is no difficulty in constructing a scenario in which the country achieves 100 percent liquid fuel self-sufficiency under crisis conditions within a period of 12 years.

Let us look now at investment. Foreign investment has always been important to South

dependent on imports for much of its needs of sophisticated manufactured products — computers, electronic and other high-tech equipment, chemicals, even motor vehicles.

It is unlikely that we will ever be self-sufficient in such products. No country is for cer-

rochrome and 40 percent of its chrome ore (1978 figures) A US report said America was more vulnerable to a cut-off of chrome supplies than to a cut-off of oil imports.

Platinum group Used as a catalyst in motor car exhaust converters, and in oil refinery operation

people are aware don't stand a snowball's chance in hell of doing what they are supposed to do. Woe betide anyone who, while advocating peaceful change, has the temerity to suggest methods that might just change the inequitable distribution of the good things of life. That might just possibly mean fundamental change could be a viable option and not a vague chimera on the horizon...

If a boycott is applied seriously then it will be effective. It fails only because its application is half-hearted and designed to ensure failure. The Afrikaner surely can't use that argument. Afrikaans and Afrikaners made headway precisely because of the boycott of non-Afrikaans establishments which is surely the obverse of supporting only Afrikaner businesses — a policy that has succeeded eminently. A people who were powerless in politics and economics are now ruling the roost.

And if sanctions are wrong in principle and must always fail, then can anyone tell me why it is that even up to today the US applies trade sanctions against Cuba? And why is it that President Reagan was pre-



☐ Reagan

trade sanctions against Argentina during the Falklands crisis?

We are not unreasonable in asking for consistency — is it that the West thinks things are serious only when whites (e.g. Poles) are involved and that the freedom and suffering of blacks does not count?

We are told that sanctions will mean suffering, especially for those they intend to help. First, when did whites suddenly become so altruistic? Have they not benefited from massive black suffering in the form of migratory labour and cheap labour for many years? Why should they suddenly worry whether blacks suffer or not? Have not more than two million been uprooted and dumped as rubbish in unviable poverty-stricken and drought-stricken Bantustan resettlement camps, are they not still the victims of the pass laws, have they not been raped of their South African citizenship?

Would a white exchange places with a black for even one day? No, responsible blacks leaders such as Nobel have not yet asked for economic sanctions against apartheid. I have consistently spoken of pressure — diplomatic, political, but above all economic which need not yet be sanctions. The codes of conduct (EEC, the Sullivan Code) are after all forms of pressure — except that they are merely ameliorative and have no sanctions for those who do not abide by them — they seek to make apartheid more bearable rather than aiming at dismantling this vicious and evil policy.

I speak about pressure, and if the international community can come up with a method of persuading the South African Government to go to the conference table before it is too late, then I would support it even if it was the toothless ineffectual policy of constructive engagement.

The whole object of the exercise for us is the dismantling of apartheid and the bringing into being of a new truly democratic non-racial South Africa where black and white will be free to be human together And that free South Africa is going to happen. The only questions are how and when? We want it reasonably peacefully and now

against the Soviet Union when they have served their propaganda purpose, even though the Russians are as firmly entrenched in Afghanistan as ever This is because not many people in the world feel strongly enough about that issue.

But South Africa is different. Many people feel strongly and will exert a lot of pressure to ensure that sanctions, once instituted, stay in force.

This, of course, may be the very reason that the West refuses to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It knows that against this country sanctions will have to be the real thing

And if you cut aside the humbug and consider the real issues, the conclusion is inescapable that sanctions do not offer a sure route to a desired result

All that is sure is that to impose sanctions with more than symbolic effect will involve considerable cost and a great amount of time, and that no embargo is likely to be 100 percent effective

There is absolutely NO certainty within the foreseeable future that

[illegible] the economy, increasing the pressures for civil unrest, and raise the cost of doing business.

The economy's two most vulnerable areas are oil supplies and foreign capital But the time has probably passed when an oil embargo could have brought the economy to is knees.

The chief director of planning in the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Dr Robert Scott, said in July, 1981, that a 60-70 percent level of oil independence could be achieved under "non-crisis conditions" by 1995, either by building three more Sasol plans on the scale of Sasol 2 and 3, or by fewer Sasols combined with alternative processes such as methanol or ethanol.

Initially, it has been stated that Sasols 2 and 3 will make the country 40 percent self-sufficient, but obviously this will decline as demand rises unless new Sasols are built

Accepting this figure, and making quite reasonable assumptions about the size of the strategic oil stockpile, the results of strict rationing and the country's ability to build new synfuel facilities, there

[illegible] rica and a necessary component of a high growth rate.

Figures recently released by the Reserve Bank show that foreign ivestment in South Africa stood at R25 485 million at the end of 1980

What is interesting about capital flows is that South Africa is not always an importer of capital In 10 of the 21 years between 1960 and 1980 we were a net exporter of capital, and over the whole period more capital flowed out than in.

This means that over the period as a whole, South Africa generated more than enough capital for its needs from gross domestic saving The trouble is that domestic capital generation may be inadequate for several years on the trot, and then excessive for another long period.

It is for this reason that we need access to foreign capital markets — to provide flexibility.

An even more important part of foreign capital is that it is often accompanied by the transfer of technology and methods, or the introduction of additional human skills So domestic capital is not a complete substitute for foreign capital.

The country is also

[illegible] power station equipment, for example, there are only three or four manufacturers in the world.

Nevertheless, the local content programme pursued relentlessly for the past three decades has placed the economy in a strong position to withstand sanctions.

What about exports? It is in this country's role as a major supplier of strategic minerals that its main trump card lies Chester Crocker, now US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has described this country as "the Saudi Arabia of minerals".

Awareness of the West's dependence on South African minerals may well be behind the more friendly stance of recent years, exemplified in the policy of constructive engagement

Let us look at four critical minerals

Chrome There is no substitute for it in making high-strength steels, high temperature metals and corrosion resisting alloys essential in the manufacture of jet engines, petrochemical and power plant equipment, etc South Africa provides 58 percent of the West's fer-

percent of Western imports.

Manganese: There is no sustitute for it in steel production South Africa provides 36 percent of the West's ore and 22 percent of its ferromanganese

Vanadium: A vital alloying agent for iron and steel South Africa supplies 73 percent of the West's needs of the metal.

In every case except platinum, South Africa's importance will grow because its proportion of world reserves is even higher than its share of current demand It has 93 percent of the West's manganese, 90 percent of its vanadium, 89 percent of its platinum and 84 percent of its chrome

One can't conceive of South Africa using this weapon against the West except as a last resort, in a situation where sanctions seem likely to cause the downfall of white rule.

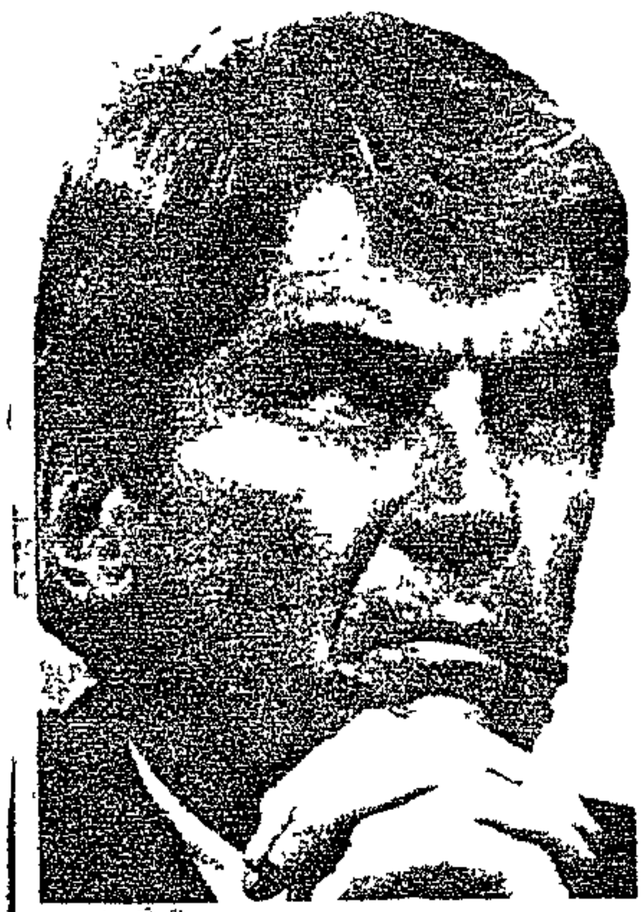
It is therefore in the West's interests to ensure that if the net of sanctions is cast wider it will embrace only measures which it knows we can cope with This could be South Africa's insurance policy



WHERE ALL THE GUNS ARE IN DOLLAR IGN

[illegible] al. Or get sacked.

Little Naas knows this well enough. He said today, as he prepared to leave the special Dallas Cowboys "kicking camp" in Reno, Nevada to



Senator Warner . . . recalled Russian policy on the "treasure houses"

Quote

Our aim is to gain control of the two great treasure houses on which the West depends: the energy treasure house of the Persian Gulf and the mineral treasure house of central and southern Africa.

— former Soviet premier Leonid Brezhnev



Former Premier Brezhnev . . . plan to grab West's energy and minerals.

US leaders agonise over 'Storehouse SA'

280 S. Express 10/7/83

By CHERNARD PIETERSE

WASHINGTON — A United States congressional hearing on energy and natural resources has concluded that South Africa is the most important single supplier of "strategic and critical material" to the US.

Senator James McClure, a conservative Republican who is sponsoring the hearings, warned that the presence of the Soviet Union in southern Africa, one of the world's richest storehouses of those minerals, posed a "serious threat" to their supply to the US and other free-world countries.

The hearings are examining the world-wide distribution of minerals essential to the US industrial complex

They concluded that the availibility and secure supply of strategic and critical minerals was "important to America's survival as an industrialised democratic society".

In his opening speech to the first session of the committee on energy and mineral resources Sen McClure said southern Africa — and South Africa in particular — was one of the world's richest storehouses of these minerals

"These regions contain 95% of the world's chrome, 86% of the world's platinum, 64% of the world's vanadium, 53% of the world's manganese and 52% of the total world supply of cobalt.

"Let us not kid ourselves, the presence of the Soviet Union and its surrogates such as the Cubans and East Germans, in and around central and southern Africa, is part of an overall objective they have pursued for over three decades. And that is to develop a viable oil and strategic minerals denial strategy, or domination, either through physical disruption, market manipulation or domination of producer or neighbouring states

"Their aim is to undermine Western ties with the oil and strategic minerals producers and thereby exacerbate differences in the Western alliance over policies towards these regimes and thus erode the economic health and political cohesion of the West," Sen McClure said.

He also warned against the "increasing use of Cuban and East German surrogates" by the Soviet Union to do its dirty work

One of the first to testify, Sen John W Warner, reminded the committee of a 1973 statement by former Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev "Our aim is to gain control of the two great treasure houses on which the West depends the energy treasure house of the Persian Gulf and the mineral treasure house of central and southern Africa."

Sen Warner said the military presence, in particular, of the Soviet Union in southern Africa was "a clear intent to gain access to southern Africa's mineral resources on which the US depends for 98% of our manganese, 100% of our chrome, 56% of our platinum, 58% of our vanadium and 51% of our cobalt."

A former deputy director of the CIA and presently US ambassador-at-large, Mr Vernon A Walters, repeated the warning that the Soviet Union was rapidly encroaching on areas that were once traditional Western strongholds and thus seriously jeopardised the continued orderly flow of strategic minerals

"The Soviet Union has done its best to gain a foothold in southern Africa. Advisers from the USSR and its allies play prominent roles in the two bookends of southern Africa, Angola and Mozambique, although Mozambique has recently exhibited signs that it might begin to play a more independent role in international affairs.

"Through carefully designed programmes of economic and security assistance, we hope to give friendly nations of southern Africa the strength and self-confidence to resist any attempts by the USSR to expand its influence in the region," Mr Walters said.

An expert on the supply of strategic minerals, Dr Daniel I Fine, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, called South Africa the "Saudi Arabia of minerals" but warned that strife in South Africa could seriously disrupt future supplies

He ended his testimony on an ominous note by suggesting that the US could reduce the "risk factor" by working towards a new social and political order in the country. A vice-president of Allegyeny International Corporation, one of the world's largest consumers of strategic minerals, Mr F Andrews, voiced the fears of many witnesses when he outlined a scenario of a major general strike in South Africa.

"A major risk (in South Africa) is the probability of a major black African labour upheaval" he said To counter this perceived threat, he proposed that the US increase the size of its government-sponsored stockpile of important strategic minerals and that it attempt to diversify its sources of supply — including the reopening of marginal mines within the US.

BOYCOTTS COME BOUNCING BACK

■ Finance Correspondent ■

HARARE: Trade boycotts of South African goods are rebounding on Zimbabwe traders and shippers.

Merchants here are finding, much to their embarrassment, that their consignments are held up at ports because authorities are impounding suspected South African goods

In the latest incident, at least the third in the last year, Zimbabwe chrome was held up at Algiers when South African chrome was claimed to be part of the shipment. What alerted customs men was the country of origin, Botswana, which is not known to have any chrome.

What made the incident so awkward was that the Zimbabwe metal was destined for Romania, as part of a barter deal, which became restive when the consignment failed to arrive on the promised date.

Shippers are trying to avoid using ships carrying South African goods but they are finding it stiff going.

As many as nine out of 10 ships calling in on southern Africa depend mainly on South African products. Other countries such as Mozambique have very little to export, as this country knows only too well after trying to encourage trade with its eastern neighbour.

But traders are barely able to make use of ships which are stopping at Mozambique, because of continual transport and communication problems.

Repeated attempts to route exports and imports through Beira and Maputo have proved mainly fruitless. The familiar frustrations of derailments, no telex links, confusion and delay at the ports remain.

The only appeal of Mozambique — cost — is becoming less attractive; that country's recent 25 percent hike in rail charges has meant that the cost of sending some commodities from Maputo to Zimbabwe is higher than that for the sea journey from Maputo to Europe.

Some hope has emerged through an improvement in efficiency at Beira and there could be an increase in traffic through there if security on the railway line, the target of many sabotage incidents, can be kept up.

This country cannot afford to be choosy about who ships its goods and where they go through. Facing severe competition from other African primary commodity producers at a time of low prices, it knows that one big selling point is quick delivery through South Africa.

Despite other countries having their own ports they are unable to guarantee delivery as soon as Zimbabwe.

Bulk goods will make up most of the exports from Zimbabwe and neighbours for many years to come, but Mozambique mistakenly tries to develop its containerisation facilities.

This ignores experiences of hugh quantities of farm produce, steel and other commodities being forgotten at ports because there is no equipment to load them.

Ironically, with South Africa to some extent taking on the role that Rhodesia had, needing to resort to roundabout trading methods, this country is more dependent on it than ever.

It is anybody's guess as to when Mozambique will have sorted out its infrastructure to the point where it offers serious competition as a shipping route.

An odd bid to head off anti-SA tide

REPUBLICAN Senator Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the Senate Africa sub-committee, and Democrat Senator Paul Tsongas, an outspoken critic of the Reagan Administration, are seeking a coalition of their colleagues to head off the tide of anti-South African legislation now building in the House.

The unlikely pair are canvassing for co-sponsors for a Bill that would place a 2% import duty on Krugerrand imports and transfer the proceeds to a "trust fund" for black South African education.

They have already succeeded in adding an amendment to the State Department Authorisation Bill, due to be considered on the Senate floor by the end of this month, that would force the State Department to set aside about R1-million of its annual operating budget to award grants of up to R10 000 each to South African organisations "promoting social, political and humanitarian efforts" to ease apartheid.

Both also are behind an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill to expand the current R4-million scholarship programme for black South African students to study in the United States.

If passed, the new plan would earmark about R5-million and provide assistance for black students to attend schools in South Africa

While neither Sen Kassebaum nor Sen Tsongas will admit it for the record, a key purpose of these measures is to pre-empt legislation in the House, like the Solarz Amendment, which would prohibit United States bank loans to the South African Government, make compliance with the Sullivan Code mandatory for United States subsidiaries in South Africa and ban further Krugerrand imports.

In a "dear colleague" letter, the two senators argue for the Krugerrand tariff on the grounds that it "will help achieve a more judicious balance between the administration's well-publicised 'constructive engagement' with Pretoria and a more activist stand against the injustice of apartheid".

While criticising Pretoria for "intensifying its intervention in neighbouring states and continuing its forced removals of black citizens to the economically depressed 'homelands,'" the letter echoes the recent speech by under-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger defending constructive engagement and states



NANCY KASSEBAUM ... constructive engagement



PAUL TSONGAS ... outspoken Reagan critic

From SIMON BARBER in Washington

"We believe that American policy towards South Africa needs to be genuinely engaged in the struggle for human dignity taking place in South Africa."

The Solarz Amendment, and other measures that would reimpose tight controls on United States exports to South Africa and effectively deny Pretoria access to the International Monetary Fund, will likely be approved by the House before Congress goes into summer recess on August 5

The Administration is counting on the Senate to block the House actions. By providing moderate, bi-partisan alternatives, Senators Kassebaum and Tsongas appear to be helping

SA centre of row as:

World cricket set to collapse

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The Star Bureau 13/1/83

London

World cricket stands on the brink of disintegration today as the final countdown begins for tonight's crucial ballot by the MCC on whether or not to tour South Africa.

Whichever way the voting goes, it is certain to inflict even deeper wounds on the game at international level.

There has already been a heavy return of postal votes and MCC officials are expecting more than 1 000 members to vote in person at a special meeting here tonight, at which both sides will put their final arguments.

To send a team to South Africa would need a two-thirds majority of the club's 18 000 members. One London newspaper columnist has claimed that voting is running 6-4 in favour of Conservative MP Mr John Carlisle's private motion to force the club to send a touring team to South Africa.

Mr Carlisle, the driving force behind the campaign to renew MCC cricket links with South Africa, insists the solution to the problem South Africa poses to world cricket lies in ridding the game of political interference and encouraging bridge-building with the Republic instead.

But observers say that international cricket chiefs will be the losers whichever way the vote goes.

They point out that the English Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) has admitted that a "yes" vote would force a serious black-white split in world cricket.

And if the vote goes the other way the TCCB and governing bodies of other countries will still have to contend with South Africa's "chequebook" recruitment campaign — which is threatening to cripple the game

'Dire consequences'

MCC secretary Mr Jack Bailey has warned of dire consequences for cricket in the event of a "yes" vote. "Quite obviously a club of the stature of the MCC cannot just simply send a private team to South Africa and expect to escape world consequences for its actions," he said.

Mr Tommy Campbell, chairman of the Freedom in Sport movement, believes two recent BBC film documentaries on South African sport may have hampered Mr Carlisle's bid to win tonight's MCC ballot.

"We should get more than half the vote," he said, "but it's touch and go whether we get the necessary two-thirds majority."

The overriding message of the documentaries is that changes made in South African sport in the last 10 years have been largely cosmetic.

Fleet Street cricket writers were today more or less evenly divided on whether or not MCC members tonight should vote for or against a tour.

● See Page 2, World section.

Cowboys reject 'apartheid' criticism

By Ramsay Milne of The Star's New York Bureau, who is with the Dallas Cowboys

THOUSAND OAKS — The Dallas Cowboys today rejected accusations that they had endorsed apartheid by signing on former Springbok and Northern Transvaal rugby flyhalf Naas Botha.

Several Washington anti-apartheid groups had protested that the Cowboys' provisional acceptance of Botha violated numerous United Nations resolutions calling for a sports boycott against South Africa and claimed that black South Africans did not have the same opportunity as Botha.

But, responding officially today, Mr Tom Landry, the Cowboys' senior coach, said he did not believe that by signing Botha the club "condones or supports in any way the policies of the South African Government".

He said Botha did not represent South Africa, but came to the US as an individual athlete, like "thousands of others South Africans working and living in the US". He cited golfer Gary Player, tennis players Johan Kriek and Kevin Curren, black track star Sydney Maree and soccer star Jomo Sono of the New York Cosmos as examples.

"We believe the Cowboys have offered Naas Botha an opportunity not only to play in the National Football League, but also to experience a way of life in which all persons enjoy equal protection under the law.

"The failure to recognise the rights of an individual in this situation is also a form of discrimination, because it amounts to judging a person not on his individual merits but on the basis of what country he is from," he said.

Botha, a former policeman, is aware of the criticisms, but will not comment. He is known, however, to feel nervous at the possibility of becoming the focus of attention by anti-apartheid organisations.



JAN SMUTS: Jonathan Clegg and Sipho (right) yesterday.

Juluka snub SABC-TV

JULUKA, who returned from a stormy promotional tour of Britain yesterday, caused a stir when they refused to give the SABC-TV an interview in Afrikaans because, "we can't talk that language."

By KAIZER NGWENYA

The groups' leader, Jonathan Clegg and bassist Gary van Zyl, told an Afrikaans TV1 crew at Jan Smuts that they cannot talk Afrikaans.

Having returned from a controversial tour which was plagued by the British Musicians' Union and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the group said they did not want to be seen as representatives of the South African Government during their tour abroad.

Clegg said that the band supported the cultural boycott of South Africa as long as "musicians can gain something and grow from it."

"We don't need to go overseas to preach politics. We have made our stand at home by not performing to racial or segregated venues. We have a highly political credibility here at home," he said.

Despite the fact that their tour was entangled by controversy, the group had been granted last minute permission to perform live and on BBC televison.

Clegg said the British Musicians' Union and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, in furtherance of the cultural boycott of South Africa, were opposed to their live and television appearances

Even when the group donated R1 800 to the Musicians' Union, the Anti-Apartheid Movement refused to accept the money.

"Yet the union made a provision that they would allow us to engage in appearances if we donated our proceeds from the BBC live appearance to the Anti-Apartheid Movement," Clegg said.

US Congress anti-SA lobby hots up efforts

19/1/83

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — What is described as a nation-wide drive to get support for anti-apartheid legislation in Congress will be launched today at a Press conference by four Congressmen sponsoring the legislation.

The Washington Office on Africa, a trade union and church-backed organisation concerned mainly with anti-apartheid politics, said in a statement yesterday that it had mobilised churches, unions, national organisations and community groups across the country into a massive lobbying campaign to flood Congressional offices with visits, calls and letters urging passage of the anti-apartheid legislation.

The move runs counter to efforts by the Reagan Administration to get understanding of, and support for, its constructive engagement policy in Southern Africa. A major part of these efforts was the recent speech by the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, defining the policy.

The Washington Office on Africa (WOA) said that despite Mr Eagleburger's claim that change was under way in South Africa "no significant change has taken place which affects the 20 million blacks".

Claiming that the situation in South Africa had deteriorated, the WOA said the measures now before Congress would, if passed, "reverse the trend of US policy towards South Africa by attacking the basis for future collaboration".

This would be the first time in five years for legislation dealing with South Africa to come up on the floor of the House of Representatives, the WOA said, and Congress would be given its first chance not only to reject the constructive engagement policy but also to severely curtail US support for the South African Government through legislation.

One of the Congressmen attending today's Press conference will be Mr Julian Dixon, who has proposed an amendment to a major Bill before the House of Representatives that would force the US representative on the International Monetary Fund to oppose IMF loans to South Africa.

Another will be Congressman Stephen Solarz, who is sponsoring an amendment that would force all American firms investing in South Africa to comply with the Sullivan Code of fair employment practice, prohibit commercial bank loans to the South African Government and bar the importing of Krugerrands or any other gold coins from the Republic.

Congressman Howard Berman has moved an amendment — which has already been approved at sub-committee level — that would restore the Carter Administration's restrictions on the sale of "non-lethal" goods, such as computers and light aircraft, to the South African Police.

Anti-S A lobby tackles Congress

Simon Barber

WASHINGTON—With the House of Representatives scheduled to start debate on this year's bumper crop of South Africa legislation tomorrow, anti apartheid groups declared yesterday national S A lobby day and inundated congressmen with delegations, telephone calls and pamphlets

The first measure to come up will be the IMF Authorisation Bill which seeks a new R8.4 billion U S contribution to the International Monetary Fund, and contains a rider, proposed by Representative Jerry Patterson, a California Democrat, that would effectively deny future South African access to the fund

Next week the House is due to consider the so-called Solarz Amendment to the Export Administration Act, which mandates compliance with the Sullivan principles by U S subsidiaries in the Republic, bans commercial bank loans to the S A Government, and prohibits Kruger rand imports

The Act also contains language reimposing tight controls on U S exports to South Africa and empowering the American Government to override contracts on human rights grounds

Black caucus member Representative William Gray will introduce a further amendment on the floor outlawing new U S corporate investment in South Africa

Yesterday's drive was directed at a 'swing' list of 65 undecided congressmen prepared by the House Africa subcommittee

Democrats hopeful on anti-SA laws

By Gerald D'Ange,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON – Democrat Congressmen who have pushed anti-apartheid legislation in the House of Representatives were hopeful today the measures will be passed

They also hope the legislation will be approved in the Republican-dominated Senate

Two Congressmen, Mr Stephen Solarz and Mr Howard Wolpe, today gave journalists details of an intensive, co-ordinated lobbying campaign by several anti-apartheid organisations aimed at persuading uncommitted Congressmen to support their legislation

"This legislation has a very good chance of being adopted," Mr Solarz said

He has sponsored the Export Administration Act, which would compel American firms trading in South Africa to

- Observe fair employment principles
- Prohibit commercial bank loans to the South African Government
- Bar the importation of Krugerrands

"This is not a frivolous endeavour," he said

Mr Wolpe said the sponsors stood a "very good chance" of getting House approval, although the Senate might prove more difficult

The legislation stood a better chance than Democratic efforts to block covert aid in Nicaragua, he said.

The move to strike at apartheid through Congressional legislation had made big strides in the past year, Mr Wolpe said.

He was supported by another Congressman, Mr William Gray, who is behind an amendment to the Export Administration Act that would prohibit new corporate investment in South Africa.

A year ago, they said, it would have been hard to believe that legislation of the kind involved could have got anywhere near a vote on the floor of the House.

Mr Gray said none of the legislation called for political disengagement, but was aimed at ending US "economic and technological support for apartheid".

Absent from the news conference was Congressman Julian Dixon, sponsor of an amendment that would force the US representative on the International Monetary Fund to vote against any loans to South Africa.

The Dixon amendment has already been approved by the House banking committee, and could come up for a vote in the House later this month.

Votes in committee stage on the other amendments could also come up around the same time.

If, as is likely, any of the motions runs into trouble in the Senate it could be referred to a joint House-Senate conference.

The sponsors expressed confidence today that they might get some of the measures through that stage in a form they would consider a victory.



A United States Democratic Congressman, Harold Wolpe, who is backing the anti-apartheid measures.



Congressman Stephen Solarz hopes the tough Export Administration Act he is backing will become law.

Saudi visa ban eases

(280) C Herald 23/7/83

THE Saudi Arabian hadj visa ban has been lifted — but only for some.

Those on charters will be issued with visas on arrival at Jeddah airport, gateway to the Islamic holy land.

Pilgrims on ordinary, scheduled flights will still have to obtain visas beforehand.

"We are still hopeful though, even at this late hour," said Cape Town travel agent Mr Wahied Kazi. "In fact we are on tenterhooks."

A Johannesburg travel agent, Mr Mohamed Boetie Moolla, said on Monday that he had obtained an assurance from the Saudi Arabian authorities about the charters.

He has one scheduled to leave on July 31.

ISSUED

"All 175 passengers on board will be issued with hadj visas once we get to Jeddah. I have it in black and white," said Mr Moolla.

The Saudi government, guardians of Islam's sacred cities, applied strict visa regulations this year, apparantly to control the influx of radical Muslims.

During the hadj season last year, massive demonstrations by foreigners, mostly Iranians, were staged in Mecca and Jeddah to protest at the policies of the conservative, American-supporting Saudi government.

According to the new rules, visas have to be obtained before arrival at Jeddah. Also, the required hadj visa will be issued only after July 25. A one-month *oemra* visa can be obtained before that but will not be converted to the hadj visa.

PROBLEMS

This presents two problems to South Africans. One, they usually leave for hadj before the Muslim month of fasting, which this year started on June 13 and stay on for the three-month hadj period thereafter.

In terms of the new measures they could not do so.

Second, Saudi Arabia refuses to establish diplomatic or any other relations, including trade, with South Africa.

Pilgrims will thus first have to travel to a country where there is a Saudi embassy to obtain visas.

However, a Cape Town travel agent, Mr Ahmed Kasker, last week said he had managed to overcome most of the stumbling blocks.

"I have very good assurances that, contrary to the regulations, *oemra* visas would be converted to hadj visas on arrival at Jeddah," Mr Kasker said.

And on Sunday he left with a group of 175 Cape Town pilgrims, for whom he had obtained *oemra* visas in Nairobi, Kenya two weeks ago.

The group arrived at 6 am on Monday morning.

However, the oemra visas were not converted to hadj visas on arrival.

ASSURED

"But Mr Kasker is very confident that they will be," says Mr Allie Mohamed, who is Mr Kasker's senior at the agency.

"He has assured me there were and would not be any problems. He is so confident that he is coming back home within a week," Mr Mohamed said.

Mr Wahied Kazi, who last month was elected the spokesperson of travel agents in Cape Town after they had decided on joint action, said they were not prepared to take chances with the Saudis.

Passengers booked with them would not leave before July 25, the date set for the issueing of hadj visas.

In the meantime, the pilgrims' passports have been sent to the Saudi embassy in Lusaka, Zambia where the visa applications will be processed.

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US FOREIGN RELATIONS

Hitting at SA

Despite the Ronald Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement with SA, the deep anti-apartheid sentiment in the US is surging to a crest in Congress this summer.

A Washington correspondent reports that three Congressional Bills are currently before the US legislature, and the passage of any or all would severely strain relations between SA and the US.

The first Bill, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Authorisations Bill, which hit the debating floor last Monday, contains an attachment which would require the US to "actively oppose" IMF loans to the SA government.

The White House opposes this Bill, saying it would politicise the Fund. Proponents of the Bill, however, point to what they call a Reagan administration "hit list," including Vietnam, El Salvador and Grenada. And they want SA on that list.

The Bill is largely in response to the controversial $1,1 billion IMF loan to SA last year. If it becomes law, the US, which wields roughly one-fourth of the voting power in the IMF, would effectively prevent the extension of future credit to SA.

The second Bill before Congress, an attachment to the Export Administration Act, would restore export controls of US goods to SA, similar to those enacted by President Jimmy Carter in the late Seventies. The Bill would also ban US imports of SA gold coins and would prohibit US banks from making loans to the SA government or its agencies.

The third legislative offering is the Gray Bill, whose sponsor has offered it as an amendment to the Export Administration Act, as well. The Gray Bill would prohibit any new US corporate investment in SA.

These Bills will not find much support in the Republican-led Senate, which largely backs the President's accommodating policy toward SA, but they will create a stir in the Democratic House.

At the heart of the matter is the SA government's apartheid policy, said the Washington-based Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC). The two-decade-old controversy over US involvement and co-operation in SA, on both local and federal levels, shows no sign of abating.

The private research organisation pointed to laws in three states restricting investment of state funds in companies doing business in SA These laws were passed last year in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan As a result, at least $160m worth of SA-related stocks will be sold in these states alone, the IRRC report said.

However, continuing opposition from church, student groups and stockholders — the so-called "hassle factor" — has not been the major cause of disinvestment in SA, corporate officials told the IRRC.

Most of the US companies that have pulled out of SA have done so for economic and business reasons, and not all the US companies in SA abide by the Sullivan Principles, a six-point guideline worked out by black activist leader, the Reverend Leon Sullivan, in 1977.

However, public opinion has made some inroads. For example, Shearson/American Express is introducing a mutual fund that will screen financially sound investments using social criteria. That fund's managers will exclude companies with substantial operations in SA or that sell strategic products to SA.



Rev Leon Sullivan ... economics dictate disinvestment

Financial Mail July 29 1983

Racism meeting focuses on SA

GENEVA

Sapa-AP on new international moves to combat racism

THE second world conference on combating racism and racial discrimination opens in Geneva tomorrow on a conciliatory note aimed at easing political pressures that remain after a decade of political wrangling.

But the issues that prompted an unprecedented walkout by Western countries during the first such conference in 1978, and new problems that have emerged since then, threaten to prompt new charges of "politicisation" of racial issues.

"My own assessment is that governments participating in the conference are determined to prevent a repeat of what happened in 1978," said Mr James Jonah, secretary-general of the United Nations-sponsored meeting expected to draw representatives of more than 100 nations.

The statement indicates that despite attempts to stress social, economic and educational attacks on racism, political strains are still troubling the UN's "Decade for action to combat racism", decreed in 1973.

The United States and Israel, for example, intend to boycott the conference, despite conciliatory statements by its organisers.

The US began boycotting "Decade" activities in 1975 when the UN General Assembly passed a resolution equating Zionism with racism.

"We tried hard to get the Western Europeans to show up because without them and the United States, the conference has little significance," a UN spokesman said.

Nevertheless, issues that prompted the walkout in 1978 by 14 Western countries — believed to have been the first ever from a UN-sponsored conference — threaten to emerge again when the 12-day conference opens.

Ban

One draft proposal for activities after the conference calls for a ban on collaborating with South Africa, especially by Israel and "certain" Western states, in activities that could promote development of nuclear weapons.

Another, submitted by Syria, lumps blacks in South Africa and SWA/Namibia in with "oppressed people" in Palestine and "other occupied Arab territories", and affirms support for armed struggle, as well as "increased political and material assistance" for national liberation movements.

The 1978 walkout stemmed from Arab — and African —backed resolutions condemning "increasing" relations between Israel and South Africa, and warning of co-operation between them in the nuclear field.

Most of the meeting, however, is expected to focus on South Africa, including a proposal for a complete financial, economic and military blockade, a cut-off of International Monetary Fund assistance and a cessation of all sports links.

Because of this, some Western diplomats see the conference as important to African states.

One Western diplomat said it would also be important for Eastern bloc states which "like to see countries still having some ties with South Africa squirming".

"It will be important, but I wouldn't overstate it," the diplomat said.

Gold d...

SANCTIONS — 1983

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'US businessmen should quit SA'

In an article yesterday an American academic defended his country's right to trade with and invest in South Africa. Today, we carry the opposite point of view by Michael Joseph Smith and Stanley Hoffmann, professors of government at Harvard University, and published by The New York Times

Why should American universities disinvest in companies that do business in South Africa?

The most powerful reason is the character of the South African regime No government since Nazi Germany has been so infected with an official ideology of racial supremacy.

Repression in South Africa is institutionalised throughout society. Blacks are systematically denied the most basic human rights. Philosophers often disagree about whether these basic human rights are essentially civil and political in character or social and economic, but in South Africa, the issue does not arise.

The majority population of blacks, Asians and the people of mixed race known as coloured lives under a minority regime that forcibly prevents them — with all the trappings of legality — from exercising both their political and economic rights.

In short, South Africa is a racist police state for which the sanction of corporate withdrawal is appropriate.

Of course, many of those who favour continued investment and business-as-usual with South Africa disapprove of apartheid The problem is how best to demonstrate our disapproval and affirm our commitment to the value of universal human dignity that are at the heart of all institutions devoted to the pursuit of learning and truth

Opponents of divestiture argue, first, that it is ineffective; second, that it is costly, third, that it may even make things worse for those most oppressed, and fourth, that divestiture amounts to naive moralism

Harvard University's president Derek Bok, for example, recently said proponents of divestiture are "counselling us to run from evil rather than work to overcome it ... Realistically, there is little that a university in the United States can do to overcome the evils and injustices in a land far removed from our own."

We respectfully disagree. Universities in particular have a special responsibility to act in accordance with the values upon which they are founded, and that responsibility may entail taking a clear and unambiguous stand for what is right, even if its effects are not immediate.

The movement to abolish the slave trade and prohibit slavery in early 19th century Britain is instructive here Had its leaders been guided by considerations of immediate effectiveness and cost, their campaign would have died at birth

On some basic issues, doing the right thing is important in itself On apartheid, universities should be leading, not apologising

Of course, many argue that shareholder resolutions to require adherence to the voluntary code devised by the Rev Leon Sullivan, a Baptist minister, for businesses operating in South Africa are more effective than divestiture and withdrawal.

But even if such efforts aimed at promoting "change from within" were lasting and sincere — a dubious assumption, at best — they have obviously failed to make the slightest dent in the overall system of apartheid If anything, the situation in which 250 000 people are arrested each year for violations of restrictive racial codes has become worse.

Concerning the financial cost of divestiture, we appreciate the problem but believe it to be overstated. No one is asking universities to dump all their stock at a loss tomorrow. What matters is establishing the principle of divestiture as a goal

Will divestiture exacerbate conditions among black workers? In certain cases it might, but every major black leader and group has nevertheless called for corporate withdrawal

As Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of The South Africa Council of Churches, has said "We ask our friends to apply economic pressure ... Our last chance for peaceful change lies in the international community applying political, diplomatic and especially economic pressure "

Moreover, it is doubtful that foreign investment has improved the position of black workers. The gap between white and black wages is widening, and employment opportunities remain vastly unequal.

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Moreover, it is doubtful that foreign investment has improved the position of black workers. The gap between white and black wages is widening, and employment opportunities remain vastly unequal.

More and more, the assertion that American investment helps poor blacks smacks of questionable rationalisation.

Finally, proponents of divestiture are charged with seeking an unattainable moral purity. Certainly the danger of ineffectual moralism exists, and as teachers of ethics in international relations we are well aware of its pitfalls.

But there is also a danger of justifying present policies of investment: pious hypocrisy or the (however reluctant) condoning of evil.

We believe it is not naive, but moral, to divest. Divestiture means more than washing our hands of the guilt of association.

It is a constructive act designed to put pressure on an evil system and demonstrate in the clearest way possible that American universities are committed to the fundamental values of our common humanity.

PC members get same pay rise as MPs

Political Correspondent

MEMBERS of the President's Council received the same 27 percent increases as parliamentarians from July 1, the Department of the Prime Minister confirmed yesterday.

This means the 55 ordinary councillors are now receiving the R38 000 a year which MPs are paid while the five committee chairmen receive cabinet minister's salaries of nearly R70 000 a year.

The Prime Minister's department, which is responsible for the President's Council, issued a statement yesterday confirming the increases after declining earlier this week to comment on the issue

A Progressive Federal Party spokesman and MP for Green Point, Mr Tian van der Merwe, had accused the government of unnecessary secrecy over salaries which came from public funds, and promised to raise it in Parliament next week unless details were released.

The departmental statement referred to the restructuring of the public service according to a programme of "professional differentiation" which has been given as the major reason for the increase in MPs' pay.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament on June 30 that the restructuring had affected the position of public servants, but that there had been no similar programme for the salaries and allowances of MPs.

His department said yesterday that MPs and President's Councillors had not received the same salary adjustments as other bodies last year.

"Professional differentiation also did not apply to them.

"As salaries of members of the President's Council are coupled to those of MPs, the adjustment approved by all political parties has also been applied to members of the President's Council," the statement said.

● The increases are being used by public servants in particular to justify their own claims for pay rises this year. Public servants — including those working in Parliament and the President's Council — have been told they will receive no general increases unless the economy improves.

The rises in MPs' pay were announced after Parliament passed legislation ending the system which linked parliamentary pay increases to those given to public servants.

Police had plant in anti-Bok movement

By Terry McLean,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

AUCKLAND — The world of Kiwi anti-apartheid activitists has been turned upside down by disclosures that a 21-year-old undercover policewoman was so active in anti-Springbok protests two years ago that she was arrested twice.

There is a conflict in reaction to the disclosures by members of the Wellington-based organisation, Citizens Opposed to the Springbok Tour (Cost).

The chairman, Mr Lindsay Wright, says Cost was aware that Constable Susan Dorresteyn was an undercover agent.

"When confronted by one of our organisers and accused of being an undercover policewoman," said Mr Wright, "Miss Dorresteyn became upset and denied any involvement with the police.

"We discussed the matter at some length and decided it was not worth the effort to do anything about it."

Television reported that Miss Dorresteyn joined Cost months before the tour with a cover story that she had become disenchanted with her life as a student at Massey University.

Television also reported that anti-apartheid elements were disturbed that their plans for a march past Parliament Buildings appeared to have been leaked to the police, who turned out in such force that the first bloody confrontation between elements of the demos and law and order occurred.

Mr Paul Fitzgerald of Cost said he remembered Constable Dorresteyn well. "She was a pleasant person, but a bit neurotic. That was probably caused by the pressure she was under in playing her role.

"What she did can be seen as a betrayal of confidence. Against that you could argue that it was her job to infiltrate and get all the information she could." — Reuter.

Ray Charles lashes critics

NEW YORK — An interview with Ray Charles, the blind American black singer and songwriter whom they call "The Genius," was going swimmingly until South Africa came up. Then it almost sank.

Charles, who wears the 'Genius' label as the man credited with creating soul music out of gospel a quarter of a century ago, had been patient and smiling during an interview while on tour in New York

But he became angry when asked about an incident when a black group boycotted one of his New York City concerts in protest against his recent tour of South Africa

"I was boycotting when it was unpopular," he said 'I got sued when I didn't play for a segregated audience in the '50s — in mother America If anybody is interested in Ray Charles, check his whole reputation "

He said he had made sure he would not be playing to segregated audiences in South Africa "I went out and talked to the black people and they were telling me 'Thank God, you came Nobody wants to come here' '

"Let's change the subject This makes me mad "

Nobody could blame Charles for having a sensitive spot, as he has had a bucketful of problems during his 52 years.

Born Ray Charles Robinson, he grew up in America's traditional black poverty in a couple of "tank" towns, small communities, in the southern states of Georgia and Florida.

By the time he was six he had seen his younger brother drown in a washtub By the time he was seven, Charles himself had lost his sight to Glaucoma

A neighbourhood boogie woogie player taught him to play the piano and Ray went into a Florida school for the deaf and blind where he learned music theory and composition

Then, at 15, he was orphaned, left school and became a musician Success came much later But at the same time he was addicted to heroin for 17 years, until 1965. He was arrested a couple of times and was divorced three times.

Today, he seems pretty philosophical, most of the time

"Some other singer I know tells me he travels on tour every day I can't anymore Your body says, 'You can push me just so far '

'I like music and I realise there's a price to pay Just to live you must die "

And "I've been a very blessed man I can do the music I want"

Charles has not had a big hit record since the 1960s but remains one of the most respected American popular singers To many musicians and fans, both black and white, he is a hero who transformed popular music in the late '50s by merging moaning, foot-stomping gospel music with rock and roll

Although best known for his revolutionary fusion of the secular and spiritual, Charles has always been involved with a variety of sounds His most recent album was country but his concerts include jazz, rhythm and blues and pop gospel

"I'm not a country singer You couldn't call me a jazz or blues singer I'm a singer that sings those kinds of songs "

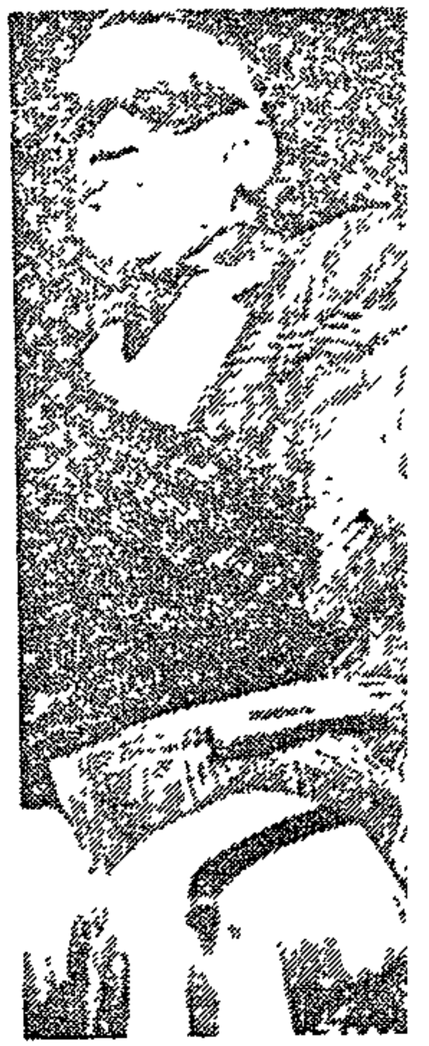
In his early career, Charles did not have his own style, imitating Nat King Cole and Charles Brown instead But in the 1950s, he realised he was forcing himself to imitate others and began using gospel patterns for his songs

He once remarked "If I was inventing something new, I wasn't aware of it In my mind, I was just bringing out more of me The basic line, the basic structures, the basic chord changes were throwbacks to the earliest part of my life on earth "

In 1955 'I Got A Woman was a hit ' In 1959 'What'd I Say' was his first record to sell a million copies. Many people were shocked to hear secular songs sung like church music Some radio stations banned the disc

The trim black man with the greying hair and wrap-around sun glasses did not think, then or now, that he had done anything wrong. "What we do in this world depends on how we feel I can only say what I feel, the way I feel it "

As for those who now turn the tables and imitate him, "It's a nice feeling to know people have respect for what you do They get their soul involved with your soul." — Sapa-Reuter.



RAY CHARLES: De
fended tour.

Giliomees speaks on Inkatha

INKATHA will face its biggest challenge yet when it will have to decide whether or not to contest elections in the new black local authorities.

This was the opinion of Dr Herman Gilomee of the Department of Political Science at Stellenbosch, speaking at a conference on black politics at Mtunzini at the weekend

He said the 28 new black local authorities were presented by the Government as a point of exclusion from the new constitution

"The decision for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, local authorities will be a major problem in terms of the struggle for liberation, because it will be sanctioning the constitutional proposals, and is likely to increase the rupture between Inkatha and other black organisations," said Dr Herman Gilomee

DEMONSTRATION

There were no members of Inkatha present at the conference to reply to Dr Gilomee's assertions, following an anti-Inkatha demonstration the previous day

However, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, general secretary of Inkatha, said in a Professor Heribert Adam, co-author of The Rise Of Afrikaner Power, who said that the time would come when the South African Government would have to sit down and negotiate with the African National Congress — but the time was not yet.

"That time will come, but we have not yet reached that stage Only when the costs outweight the benefits of maintaining white rule, will the Government have to sit down and try to minimise the costs, and invite all parties to negotiate," he said.

Another speaker, Professor Herbert Vilakazi, of the University of Transkei, said that the black consciousness movement was a passing phase in the history of South Africa

Professor Vilakazi said "I don't think the Black Consciousness movement is going to survive It was an inevitable phase in the history of black awakening, but as blacks and whites come closer economically, new movements will form which will be class-based "

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the centre for Applied Social Science at Natal University agreed

"Black consciousness is a passing phase which will be knocked by the deracialisation of capitalism and the emergence of a skilled black class " — Own Correspondent

Ciskei clamps

PROMOTIONS

WCC urges sanctions against SA

280

ARGUS 11/8/83

VANCOUVER. — The World Council of Churches (WCC) ended its governing assembly last night with a vote calling for economic sanctions against South Africa.

In a separate action, the delegates voted to renew their denunciation of apartheid and asked churches to campaign for the withdrawal of investments by companies doing business in South Africa

The assembly also endorsed "mandatory and comprehensive sanctions" against South Africa, including an effective oil embargo

The motion included a suggestion by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the black anti-apartheid campaigner who heads the South African Council of Churches, that it should express "love and care" for white South Africans.

Anti-injustice

"We need to indicate to them that the world church loves and cares for them and that the world church is not anti-South Africa, but anti-injustice," he said

The assembly voted overwhelmingly to condemn Unites States policy in Central America and to praise the Government of Nicaragua

The delegates, representing 301 Protestant, Orthodox and Anglican churches with 400-million members, approved a statement accusing the Reagan Administration of trying to destabilise the Nicaraguan Government as part of an attempt to "contain the aspirations of the Central American peoples".

A bid by a United States delegate to soften the language by deleting specific mention of the United States in a section opposing foreign military intervention in the region, was decisively rejected on a show of hands — Sapa-Reuter

WCC to vote on apartheid heresy statement today

By Carina le Grange,
The Star's Religion Reporter
at the WCC Assembly

VANCOUVER — One of several draft statements to be voted on today by the Sixth General Assembly of the World Council of Churches (WCC) states that "any theology which supports or condones apartheid is heretical"

The theological and moral justification of apartheid was last year declared a heresy by the 80-million strong World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC).

The WARC decision has had a ripple effect on church and religious bodies all over the world but particularly in South Africa, and it was expected the WCC would also condemn apartheid as a heresy

The draft statement on Southern Africa also recommends a condemnation of the homeland system and the new constitutional proposals

But the only churches which would directly be affected if the WCC adopts a recommendation on apartheid as a heresy in South Africa are the Ned Geref Kerk (NGK) and the Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk (NHK), neither of which are WCC members.

Both churches had their membership of the WARC suspended last year until such time as they also condemn apartheid as heretical.

The statement before the WCC condemns homeland "independence" as a divisive and destructive militant force against blacks and liberation

It also condemns the constitutional proposals as "fraudulent and racist" and says they completely exclude blacks from the political process

The preamble to the recommendations states that "institutionalised racism in South Africa continues to be the central problem of justice and peace in the region" of Southern Africa, and accuses Pretoria, "with the collusion of major Western powers and Israel", of destabilizing the region

The statement observes that there has been a "massive military build-up which includes nuclear weapons capability"

The Reagan Administration's policy of constructive engagement, and the recent big IMF loan, are interpreted as signs of increased support from Western countries for Pretoria

The statement also expresses its admiration and support for both the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and the Namibian Council of Churches.

It notes that the church, in the Southern African context, cannot avoid a confrontation with the Government if it has to fulfil its "God-given mandate to proclaim the liberating gospel".

It calls on member churches to "intensify their witness against apartheid and continued oppression in South Africa and Namibia, and to express greater solidarity with liberation movements".

US investments do help blacks in South Africa

Recently, we published two articles by American academics on whether or not United States companies should invest in South Africa. Professor Robert Weingand, of the University of Illinois, was for investment, while Professors Michael Smith and Stanley Hoffman of Harvard University were against. Today, Professor Karl Magyar, economic adviser in 1982 to the President of Bophuthatswana and currently Professor of Political Science at the University of Durban-Westville, gives his view

The debate between Professor Weingand and Professors Smith and Hoffman concerning US disinvestment in South Africa's industries is a good example of intellectual quick-fix solutions to very complex problems.

It would remain an innocuous debate except that the penalty for mistakes will have to be borne not by these intellectuals, but by South Africa's blacks. The foremost concern of this debate is not race, but power. This calls for much greater caution than is demonstrated by these protagonists.

Professor Weingand typifies one position in this debate when he confounds morality and self-interest. If disinvestment is a moral position, why introduce the issue of economic self-interest?

Why hesitate in asserting that investments can and do help blacks? This moral position needs not to be buttressed by the argument that the US investor will also gain spin-off benefits from it.

The US enjoys a very positive image among many of South Africa's blacks, in part because of the association of American companies with a political system which has done more to legislate against discrimination than any other country in the world.

The Sullivan principles have sensitised more white and black South Africans to the power of the corporation as an instrument of social change than have any international cricket or rugby unions.

The major problem of these external non-governmental sources of pressure is that their efforts are selective in that they are not universalised.

This undermines the argument by Professors Smith and Hoffman, who hold that, in opposing the evil system of apartheid, "American investments are committed to the fundamental values of our common humanity."

Were this the case, universities would certainly have to expand their efforts to protest against at least one-half of the world!

The would-be disinvestors-at-any-cost ignore one of the two age-old methods of inducing children or states to behave in a desired way: the allocation of punishments, but also the dispensing of rewards.

A policy of only negative sanctions and total disinvestment would, if it were logically enacted to the desired degree of perfection, achieve the collapse of the Government, after which the blacks would inherit a destroyed economy, rampant poverty, a total lack of a trained labour force and managerial cadres, capital flight, and, of course, a total avoidance by external investors.

If this is the consequence of a prescribed morality, I wish to dissociate myself from it completely.

Professors Smith and Hoffman refer to human rights as being either political and civil or social and economic. The former was promised profusely throughout independent Africa, but the latter interpretation has remained elusive on this continent.

The disenfranchised majority section in South Africa is a rare group in Africa in that the blacks can aspire to attain both versions of human rights. Yet, by an incomprehensible reasoning process, Professors Smith and Hoffman call for the destruction of that economic core which is the very source of that hope.

There are many black leaders who do appeal to foreign companies to disinvest, but there are also those who appreciate that economic emancipation in South Africa for the blacks is within reach, but that it will require black skills, jobs, savings and management and not an economic holocaust. Black economic power builds black political bargaining power.

Is this an argument for "business as usual?" It is not.

The question, as I have noted earlier, is not race so much as it is power. The hitherto privileged economic class is presently confronting the emergence of an increasingly cohesive united front majority that is demanding nothing more than what white people in the West have valued above all: self-determination — along with all the delicious accoutrements of a good life.

Foreign universities, churches and sporting organisations will hardly succeed in eliminating only apartheid in the face of cultural suicide which the whites would perceive as the consequence of a simple one-man, one-vote resolution.

The ultimate answer to the future will be more complex. The precious economic foundation so laboriously built in South Africa will be able to serve the interests of all social sectors.

And as for black political participation, this can be accommodated in a segmented South Africa reunited into a federation, or at least an economic confederation. These are major changes and call for decisive actions and demonstrations of mutual restraint.

It will not be external universities nor sporting organisations that will bring this about but the mutual respect for power-equilibriation within South African society.

Press told not all blacks want sport isolation

PORT ELIZABETH — Not all South Africa's 16 million black people were agitating for the country's continued isolation from the international sporting arena, the visiting international sports writers heard yesterday.

Those who did not appreciate the relaxation of some of the laws which inhibited sporting contact across the colour line were not in rugby organisations, it was claimed by Mr S. G Gwili, treasurer of the South African Rugby Association (Sara).

Mr Gwili and his president Mr C. Mdyesha, were interviewed by the visiting pressmen at the Boet Erasmus Stadium.

The two Sara leaders were drawn into issues like African exclusion from the Craven Week, the standard of township facilities as compared to those of whites, the effect of the Group Areas Act on normal sport, relations with bodies which support the isolation of South Africa and black attitudes to co-operation with Dr Danie Craven's South African Rugby Board.

They were joined by Mr Geoff Dakin, vice-president of the South African Cricket Union, who said the cricket body had broken laws to attain normality in the sport

Mr Gwili told the visiting journalists members of his association were pleased with recent moves by the government to relax some regulations previously in the way of total integration in sport.

However, some blacks were still "displeased" and their attitude was that of non-co-operation with bodies like Sara that shared the white SARB's viewpoint.

In reply to a question by British MP, Mr John Carlisle, who said he was not impressed with the sports facilities he had seen in the townships and wanted to know if black players benefited financially from matches with white teams, Mr Gwili said after expenses had been paid very little was left to improve the grounds.

On patronage he said when Sara played visiting teams "The only people who do not go to our matches are those who are told not to"

Asked if he was satisfied with black representation on the white South African Rugby Board, he said he thought it adequate.

Mr Mdyesha was asked to comment on a statement by Mr Hassan Howa, former Sacos chief, that the Group Areas Act was the only stumbling block to integration

"Our policy is that the law has been amended to enable us to play with whites, with the aim that contact with them will eventually lead to a situation where we will live together.

"The difference is that our rivals, Saru and Sacos, are not asking for a commitment They are saying all now or nothing," Mr Mdyesha said. — DDC.

Federation team may be non-racial, says Craven

CAPE TOWN — The SA Rugby Federation team would probably include whites from next season onwards, Dr Danie Craven, president of the SA Rugby Board, told the International Rugby Media Congress at a Sea Point hotel yesterday.

Dr Craven said the federation and the SARB were working to make it possible for the federation to open its doors to whites from next season.

"We have found that the team is bigger than colour."

He pointed out that the overseas newspaper men — about 80 are attending the congress — were under no obligation The board did not want to impress them but only to show the truth about South Africa and South African rugby.

He said he believed that South African rugby and sport in general had a case to put. "Now you can hear first hand what we have done and what we are doing"

Dr Craven highlighted the visit by France in 1975 when Roger Bougarel did duty for France on the wing This year an SA Invitation side, which included two black and two Coloured players, took the field at Newlands to play the French.

From 1977 onwards South African rugby was played against the colour line and in 1978 affiliation took place between the Rugby Board and the non-white governing bodies.

He had been asked why South Africa needed three bodies to administer rugby: the SA Rugby Board, the SA Federation and the SA Rugby Association. The main reason was that the administrators did not have the machinery to organise rugby through one body.

All apartheid laws applicable to rugby had been abolished and the matter would not stop at this point. The spirit of rugby must also spill over into South African politics, he said. — Sapa.

Black rugby chief says he's proof there's no colour bar

CAPE TOWN — The SA Rugby Board had no colour bar, the president of the SA Rugby Federation (Sarf), Mr Cuthbert Loriston, told journalists at the board's international media congress at a Sea Point hotel yesterday.

"I am a member of the board's executive and I am no decoration. Likewise, Mr Dougie Dyers is a member of the selection panel and no decoration," Mr Loriston said. "We were not elected for cosmetic purposes."

Mr Loriston said that the colour bar played no role in selecting national teams and that teams were selected on merit and merit only.

In his view the Gleneagles Agreement was being used as a smokescreen to perform a political exercise against South Africa and it did not belong at all in rugby.

"Trained and experienced journalists that you are, you may be amazed to note that our country is vehemently criticised, vilified and polecatted beyond our borders, even by those states around us whose people we have to save from the humiliation of total economic collapse."

Mr Loriston that the most important thing that had happened to Sarf was "Our children under 13 and under 17 may now play in competitions organised by the South African Schools' Sports Union.

"If you ask me why it is so important that our children play together my answer is simple — they live together and they are future leaders of the nation"

Mr Curnick Mdyesha, president of the South African Rugby Association (Sara), said the association was proud to have played an important part in the changes that had taken place in national rugby to date. Its participation had stimulated thought and debate, particularly among the blacks

Mr Mdyesha said Sara would strive to play a part in bringing about further changes until "the complete ideal is reached".

The Sara president said that his association's men could play for and with white clubs and vice versa in terms of national sports policy.

"The Group Areas Act, the Liquor Act and the Black Urban Areas Act had been amended to enable sportsmen of all colours and creeds to mix and intermingle as they wished People irrespective of race sit anywhere in all the major grounds of the country."

Mr Abe Williams, secretary of Sarf, said South Africa was being threatened from the outside and from within by violence but the society would have to accept the challenge of change.

Lasting change could only come through peaceful evolution. Therefore the national sports administrators needed all the encouragement and assistance they could get in helping to promote change.

Mr Williams said that if people accused South Africa of having no normal sport in an abnormal society then they were guilty of obstructing change in a so-called abnormal society — Sapa.

Future tours 'rest on Press impressions'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Scheduled tours of South Africa by England in 1984 and New Zealand in 1985 could depend on the impressions of this country reported by overseas journalists and media representatives.

Lord Chalfont, international president of Freedom in Sport, said this yesterday when opening the International Rugby Media Congress at a Sea Point hotel.

Lord Chalfont emphasised that he was here as an individual and not in his capacity as chairman of Freedom In Sport. He had been invited by Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, to open the conference.

Lord Chalfont said he did not view the conference as a means of examining the moral aspects of South Africa's internal political policies.

Instead he saw the conference as an opportunity to determine to what degree South African rugby was meeting the need to make the game open to all, in conformity with the principles of the International Rugby Board — to which the SA Rugby Board was affiliated.

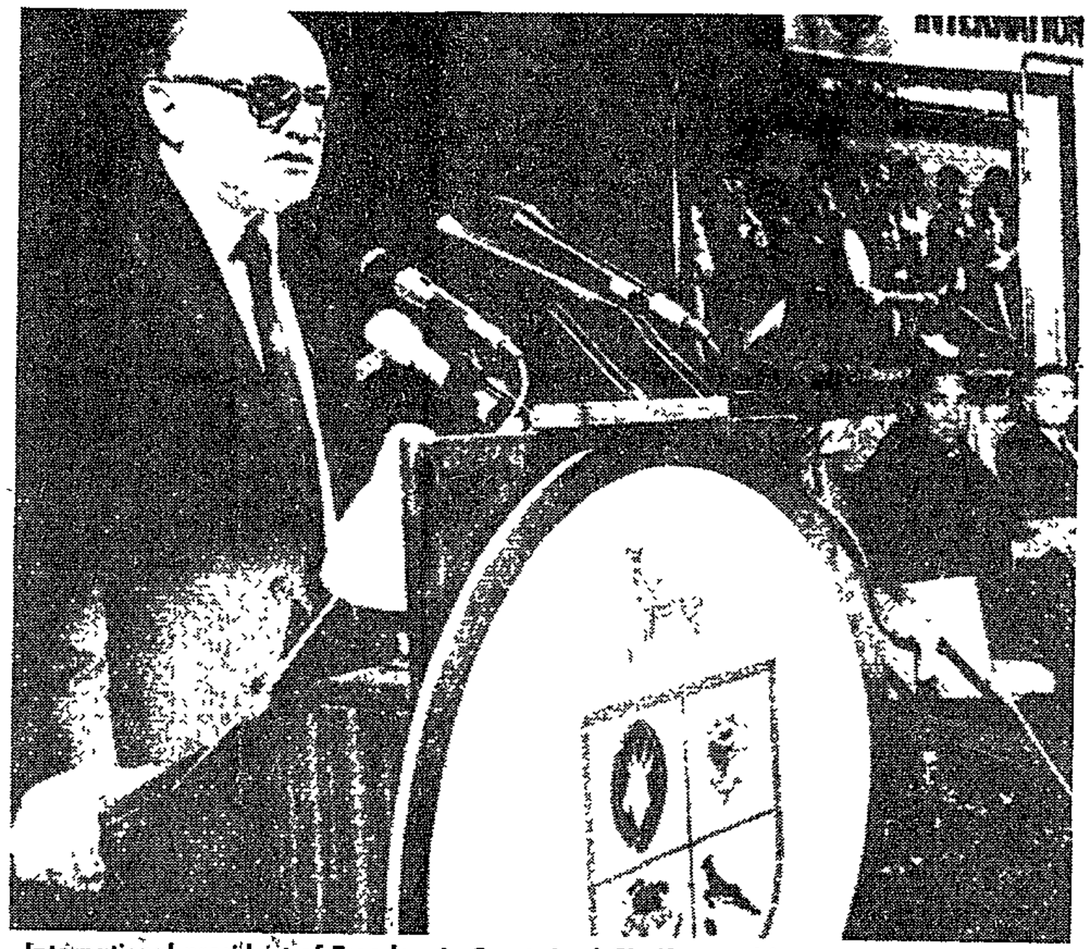
Referring to the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977, he stressed that the heart of it was the fact that all Commonwealth governments were committed to discouraging contact with South African sport — and with any other country which discriminated in respect of ethnic origin.

He found it difficult to understand why only South Africa should have been singled out in this respect.

No mention was made of sport being discouraged against the Soviet Union, the totalitarian Eastern European countries, Chile, Argentina, Iran and the Republic of China, in all of which human rights were withheld.

He also found it strange that this attitude was applied only to South African sport and not in spheres of trade and commercial relationships.

The Gleneagles Agreement, Lord Chalfont said, also took no account of changes made by South African rugby and other sports in eradicating racial discrimination.



International president of Freedom in Sport, Lord Chalfont, addresses the International Rugby Media Congress yesterday.

PFP backs sporting ties with S Africa

CAPE TOWN — Sporting links with South Africa should be encouraged and resumed, Mr Michael Tarr, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on sport, told the International Media Congress here today.

He saw sporting links as a means of achieving a non-racial society.

The PFP envisaged full citizenship for every body and full and equal rights. Sport was a means to achieve that goal.

"Imperfect as South Africa is, we believe that sporting links and contacts are a better tool than boycotts for achieving the open non-racial society we want to see.

"We differ with many bodies, such as Sacos, not on our objectives but on the means of getting there."

Mr Tarr said boycotts had served their purpose in South Africa and the PFP believed increased sporting contacts would achieve their objectives.

Contact on the sports field and mixed teams tended to break down prejudice. There was already evidence of this in domestic sports, and international sport would further this.

Mr Tarr said prejudice was rooted in ignorance

Boycotts had helped bring about mixed sport, but a change of tactic was now necessary.

He thought international tours would strengthen the hand of those advocating change, while further boycotts would serve only to punish those they were intended to help.

28/8/83 The Star Wednesd

300 000 marchers press US to cut SA business ties

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Legislation that will force the United States to cut business and financial ties with South Africa is one of the aims of the Jobs and Freedom march that is expected to bring 300 000 people to Washington DC on Saturday.

March leaders will also demand that the US halt the flow of nuclear technology to South Africa.

The huge gathering at the Lincoln Memorial is to commemorate the 20th anniversary of a march to the city led by civil rights leader Martin Luther King, who was assassinated five years later.

While the focus of that historic event was a demand by blacks for equal rights, Saturday's march will concentrate on the plight of the poor and the underprivileged in America.

"What good does it do to be able to go to a lunch counter if you don't have the money to buy a hamburger?" asked the march leader, Mr Walter Fauntroy, who is Washington's representative in Congress.

But the marchers' demands extend to defence spending and to foreign policy, where South Africa comes in.

It is the foreign policy aspect that has caused the biggest controversy for the organisers.

Several prominent Jewish organisations announced their withdrawal from the event when publicity material criticised US military aid to Israel and attacked the Israelis for refusing to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The organisers say they will disavow — but not stop — any anti-Israel statements on Saturday and on that basis some Jewish groups have decided to participate.

Boesak tells of increased threats on life

CAPE TOWN — Dr Allan Boesak, World Alliance of Reformed Churches president and a speaker at the United Democratic Front launching, yesterday told of threats on his life.

There had been threats before, said Dr Boesak, but there had been "far more than usual" since Saturday's UDF meeting.

He was particularly upset because a man had telephoned his mother, who is 68, "to tell her what they will do with me".

Dr Boesak said: "Not many people know how to get hold of my mother, because she does not live with us in Bellville.

"Only people who have ways and means of finding out who my mother is and where she lives could make such a call."

Dr Boesak flies to Washington tomorrow to speak on Saturday at a rally at the Lincoln Memorial marking the 20th anniversary of the 1963 civil rights march. On Friday he will speak at a church service at Washington Cathedral. — Sapa

Star 24/8/83 280

Sport is being infiltrated by anti-SA groups, congress told

CAPE TOWN — It was ironic that, while South Africa was rectifying past mistakes, well-orchestrated international efforts were being made to isolate it in the field of sport, Mr Gene Louw, Administrator of the Cape, said yesterday.

Addressing the International Media Congress in Cape Town, Mr Louw said two of the most active organisations in this campaign were the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) and the South African Council on Sport (Sacos).

Sanroc was concentrating on the international front and Sacos, formed in South Africa in 1973, on the South African front.

He said anti-South African groups had infiltrated sports control boards and had, in many cases, taken over altogether — to the detriment of the community as a whole.

He had consequently been compelled, "in view of the negative influence of politically motivated administrators" linked to Sacos, to pass legislation to combat the abuse of facilities established with public funds.

Mr Louw said teachers and pupils who were members of the SA Rugby Football Federation or the SA Rugby Association, both affiliated to the SA Rugby Board, were the victims of "abominable" atrocities.

Black or coloured people who played with or against whites or co-operated with them were simply victimised.

Mr Louw said that unless something was done South Africa would be increasingly defamed in the eyes of the world and in the end many players would be "forced to join political organisations in order to take part in sports".

Mr Louw said his administration had a duty to increase facilities but, even more important, to ensure that bona fide rugby players or other participants in sport were not prevented for political reasons from using facilities.

The national chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, said South Africa would be accepted in international sport only once the Government had taken concrete steps away from apartheid.

He told delegates that sport was one of the most important vehicles of change in the Republic. The Labour Party had called for sport boycotts of South Africa in the past but had noted the changes taking place and was reviewing its position

He said he did not agree with Sacos's stance of non-participation at the congress. "Sacos should have been here to state its own case," he said.

Change the Labour Party wanted included recalling a number of Acts, including the Mixed Marriages, Group Areas, Influx Control, Population Registration and Separate Amenities Acts.

The coloured people and his party had to choose between violence or the path of negotiation and peaceful change.

Mr Curry also called on the Government to withdraw the clauses referring to sports in the proposed new constitution. He said that should the references to school sport be included, apartheid would be entrenched in the constitution. — Sapa.

Change is real, but too late?

Argus 25/8/83 (280)

ALAN ROBINSON of the Argus Foreign Service in London, who is in Cape Town for the international rugby media conference, reviews the progress South Africa has made in the sphere of integrated sport since he left for Europe eight years ago

A feeling of overwhelming, oppressive sadness, sporadically alleviated by fond imaginings that somehow it might yet all come right.

Those are my immediate impressions on returning to the South Africa that I left eight years ago to work and live in Britain. I returned to attend this week's international rugby media conference in Cape Town and to see for myself the changes that South Africans passionately believe have been enough to throw off the chains of world isolation.

And straight away I must admit that those changes are real and tangible, certainly in the Western Cape.

Examples

● Not when I lived here did Stellenbosch University students talk freely and sincerely of their burning desire for an intergrated society — on and off the sports fields:

● Never did huge, robust rugby players from the Treurnicht territory of far Northern Transvaal, fuelled by beer and smoked salmon sandwiches, prance around the inner sactums of Newlands arm in arm with their coloured opponents from the South African Federation:

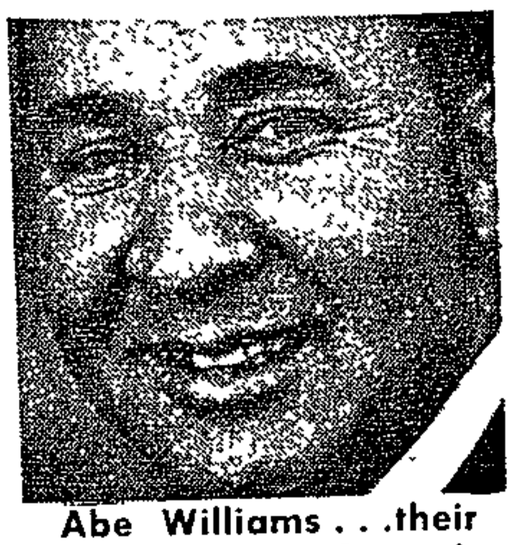
● Nor did tiny tots from the prep schools of both race groups cast off their rugby boots and their inhibitions to meet in friendly combat on the playing fields of Coetzenberg, with parents, friends and school mates on the touch line trading friendly insults that a decade ago would have degenerated into conflict.

Lost years

Spectacular progress indeed, but all of it serves to deepen that feeling of regret and hopelessness. For it has taken the polecat treatment to draw together men and women who speak the same language, sing the same songs and worship the same God.



Doug Dyers and . . .



Abe Williams . . .their mission is not impossible, they believe.

I weep for the lost years when power-mad and insular politicians systematically embarked on erecting the great devisive barriers that tore these people asunder and left a yawning chasm that only now the sportsmen are trying to bridge.

What is being done today should have been done 20 and even 30 years ago when there was still time, when the politicians of London and Lagos were still prepared to stand back and leave it to the forces of goodwill to weld together the races in this country.

It would have been easier then, before the bulldozers and the bigoted did their dirty work. Now one doubts whether sufficient time remains, whether there are still adequate reserves of brotherhood left to ensure that necessary fusion.

Rugby administrators in the Cape, at least, believe that theirs is not a mission impossible. Men like Doug Dyers, Abe Williams, Lawton Fourie and John September are the apostles of this born-again sporting evangalism. Their eyes shine with the fervour of their belief that they will succeed where the politicians have so lamentably failed.

"Look around you," says Dyers. And he points to a noisy quartet pounding out "Bobbejaan Klim Die Berg" in beery voices in the South African Rugby Board Offices under the Newlands grandstand.

Unexpected

A massive Far North prop forward, an Afrikaaner to his velskoens, is locked in a comradely embrace with Pompies Williams and two others of decidely different hues.

It is a common sight in the clubhouses of England, New Zealand and France, but it is something new in South Africa and the vast majority of overseas journalists here are visuably stunned. It is not what they expected.

Whether that prop forward is still wearing in Pietersburg today the Federation blazer he wore so easily after Saturday's match is another question.

But most certainly he will have gone home a thoroughly confused young man. All the lessons of his childhood, all those dark and horrendous tales of swart gevaar and racial superiority can never again seem quite so devastatingly infallible.

Yes indeed, there is a breeze of change wafting through the sporting heart and soul of the Cape. But it will need to gather gale force if it is to reach out with the same effect into the Free State and Transvaal and flatten the crops that were sown in fear and insecurity by the mindless manipulators of the 1950s and 1960s.

Whistle up the wind . .

NAMIBIA

Beyond Resolution 435

There have been many "breakthroughs" on Namibia before. If the extremely optimistic signals emanating from the latest diplomatic shuttle are to gain real substance, however, it will be because of the realisation by Javier Perez de Cuellar that the problems of Namibia and Angola are interwoven, and so must be addressed simultaneously.

But, at the very least, the mediatory presence of the first UN Secretary General in SA in about a decade does indicate that the combatants in southern Africa are still willing to talk, whatever is occurring in the south of Angola. This is a tribute to the perseverance of the West, and in particular the US.

Though Perez de Cuellar's trip was mandated by the Security Council, some pressure from the Western contact group on Namibia appears to have played a role in putting him on the plane so close to his report-back deadline. It seems the US did most of the prodding — since it is Washington, above all, which has maintained its determination to effect a Namibian solution roughly within the parameters of UN Resolution 435. The show has been kept on the road.

That said, it is difficult to predict what form a resolution of the impasse could take at this stage, since the conditions that led to the agreement to Resolution 435 have changed radically over the past few years.

While Pretoria's Namibian burden is costly in lives and resources, the Cuban presence north of the Kunene is obviously a security risk. And, from its viewpoint, embattled as it is, the MPLA regime in Luanda needs the Cubans since it would probably fall without them. If that happened, the worst outcome would be a devastating civil war

Namibia is therefore unlikely to achieve an internationally acceptable independence without two things happening: the inclusion of Unita in a government of national unity in Angola, and a multilateral ceasefire (involving SA, Swapo, Unita and the MPLA). Somewhere along the line the Cubans will have to go.

These, and other, major items on the agenda of a Namibian solution do not fall within the ambit of Resolution 435, which deals with such matters as the disposition of UN troops to monitor elections prior to independence, and so on. But clearly the Secretary General is aware of the wider agenda — and for that very reason he is travelling on to Angola.

It is likely, therefore, that Perez de Cuellar will be able to report back to the UN that, in diplomatic language, there is now a "closer understanding" between Pretoria and the world body on independence for Namibia — but that the conditions which led to Resolution 435 have fallen away.

So the development which could give real meaning to the southern African safari would be serious consideration of a recasting of 435. And perhaps, if it can be done, a new, agreed framework for Namibian independence which does indeed take the realities sketched out above into account

In such a recasting the UN must inevitably play a pivotal role. Will it happen? The high profile which, for example, the SABC gave to Perez de Cuellar's visit first suggested that something was indeed in the offing. And certain sources were suggesting that PW Botha is weary of the Namibian impasse and the constraints imposed by an agreement accepted by the John Vorster government.

If true, there is renewed hope for a defusing of the tensions surrounding Namibia. The investment-starved business fraternity of Windhoek, for one, will welcome such a development. Perhaps in the months to come the real value of the Secretary General's visit will emerge.

BISHOP TUTU

Pleading for poverty

The Anglican Church has done a great deal to reduce poverty in this country. It was, for instance, at the forefront of the campaign to rehouse those living in deplorable conditions in urban shanty towns a few decades ago Could it be that its attitude is changing?

This week one of its bishops, Desmond Tutu, appealed to the international community to "above all" apply "economic pressure" on SA to dismantle apartheid.

His ultimate objective may be a worthy one But his means of achieving it will undoubtedly bring enormous deprivation to millions of his fellow black South Africans. If trade ties are cut with this country, or foreign investment held back, future economic growth will be stunted and the current 9% black unemployment rate will be entrenched. That, in turn, is likely to encourage violence and inhibit the chances, however small, of peaceful change. Is that really what the Anglican Church wants?

Would a priest at one with his parishioners really ask for that sort of sacrifice? Although, of course, the black elite, especially the clerics of high office among them, might not notice the difference in their own daily living standards.

Zealotry is not unknown in the Anglican Church in this country. In the middle of the last century it had trouble with Bishop John Colenso in Natal. His Metropolitan, Bishop Gray of Cape Town, took firm action against him. The consequent schism is now a celebrated part of Anglican folklore.

Perhaps the Archbishop of Cape Town regards Tutu's general secretaryship of the SA Council of Churches, where he presides as the High Priest of Economic Humbug, as being sufficiently distant. If he does so, he is wrong. Tutu holds himself out to be, and is in fact, an Anglican Bishop and is widely regarded as a spokesman for that church.

But it is not only from Anglican and other pulpits made available to him that Tutu is able to plead for what amounts to the despoilment of his own people, for whatever noble purpose. Government, too, gives him a platform of enormous prominence. By denying him a passport and making it difficult for him to travel abroad at will, it encourages those opposed to apartheid to have sympathy for him. In these circumstances, it is easy for emotion to cloud the true consequences of what he is preaching.

27/8/83

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Sport: Letlaka gives Transkei's views

MATTHEW MOONIEYA reports on yesterday's visit to Umtata by journalists who attended the SA Rugby Board's media congress.

UMTATA — The question of South Africa's commitment to non-racial sport came under the spotlight here yesterday when journalists to the international rugby conference fired questions at Transkeian ministers on how they assessed the commitment

The Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, was asked whether he felt the moves were sincere and whether he was aware that part of the new South African constitution entrenched apartheid in sport.

Earlier in his speech, Mr Letlaka underlined Transkei's belief that sporting ties built bridges of communication and understanding.

"We, however, stand obdurately firm against all forms of racism as well as the pernicious effects of apartheid in sport, social, political and economic affairs. We are unyielding in the belief, and from our historic and personal experience in South Africa we know that separate rights and facilities for different racial groups residing in the same country can never be equal.

"We cannot condone segregated sport in South Africa We recognise the legitimacy of all constructive pressures on South Africa to persuade her to depart from segregated sport

"Neither can we endorse our support for any cosmetic sports changes that would be calculated to appease the world and break the wall of international sports ostracism while retaining segregated sports as national policy.

"However , we are ready to applaud all sincere and meaningful changes directed at the ultimate elimination of racism

"We would warn South Africa that inexorable socio-political attitudes and practices and schemes are the surest guarantees of confrontation

"The current international effort to break the deadlock on sporting links with South Africa owes its credibility to placing emphasis on the removal of government measures that violate human rights in all societies rather than on the argument that more countries in the world today are guilty of this injustice than are chastened through sports boycott.

"The latter emphasis would tend to justify these social injustices where they should be purged."

Replying to a question about South Africa's sincerity, Mr Letlaka said. "For proper integration to take place, it should start at school and club level up to provincial and national level.

"Certainly, picking up one or two players with doubtful records — doubtful because they have not competed against all players in the country — and putting them in the national team can hardly convince anybody that such change is not cosmetic"

Replying to the question on apartheid being entrenched in the new constitution, Mr Letlaka said that was the type of attitude Transkei could not support

"We only encourage real and meaningful change. It is unfortunate South Africa put that kind in the constitution because the whole democratic community rejects it."



The president of the Tra... Department of Foreign ...

UMTATA — The president of the Transkei Sports Council, Mr A. T. Sigcu, yesterday pleaded for Transkeian sportsmen not to be condemned by the world sporting fraternity because of political non-recognition.

"Is it not time that we stopped indulging in international jingoism and politics of righteousness, but instead come to grips with the realities of life and look at the other man for what he is worth, not his race, colour, creed, political or social affiliations," he asked

He said the council boasted 23 affiliated codes which was proof that sportsmen existed in big numbers in Transkei "and their

SA link: money aspect queried

UMTATA — Transkei would not allow the severing of ties with South Africa to be a precondition for acceptance into world sport, the president of the Transkei Rugby Union, Mr Hector Luwaca, said here.

Addressing journalists from the international rugby media conference, Mr Luwaca urged, however, that Transkei should not be seen as being part and parcel of South Africa.

"What happens in South African rugby does not concern us much since here we have already achieved what they are still fighting for. In Transkei, rugby is purely multi-racial and not multi-national"

Mr Luwaca said Transkei's resources would make it difficult for them to sever ties with South Africa.

"We have, for instance, an agreement with the SARB that we be fitted into their itineraries whenever there is a touring side which measures up to our own standard.

"If you were not aware, it is not a novelty that a country makes such a request — Zimbabwe did the same when they were still Rhodesia.

"All this, however, should not be interpreted to mean that we are part and parcel of South Africa — a big no

"What attaches us the South Africa is the financial assistance they are willing to give us

"For example· We have not paid a cent for your coming to this country. Our only hope is that our stand can perhaps make even the hardliners change their attitude towards the black man"

Mr Luwaca underlined his plea that non-recognition should not affect Transkei's participation in international rubgy and urged the writers to take that message back to their countries

He said Transkei's stand was not to allow politics to affect sport

"If all sportsmen would adopt that attitude, we would be happy men."

During question time, Ciskei's Director General of Sport, Mr I. Lindi, queried Mr Luwaca's statement that they were only attached to South Africa for financial aid

"One would rather think the attachment was to allow the country's players to reach the highest performance and not merely for financial assistance.

"This should be explained because this document will go all over the world," Mr Lindi said referring to Mr Luwaca's speech

Mr Luwaca reiterated that Transkei was not part and parcel of South Africa and they were interested in enhacing the standard of their players, but Mr Lindi said he was still worried about the statement

"What I am worried about is that it would appear that if South Africa severed financial assistance to you, you would sever sporting ties with South Africa It is tantamount to that," Mr Lindi said

"One would have thought your association with South Africa as a neighbouring country was to enhance your standard. A person reading this document will say all that Transkei wants is money, whether they play rugby or not."

Mr Luwaca replied that Mr Lindi was well ahead of matters as they were not thinking of severing financial ties

"I have alreay said that if the rugby world made it a condition of our acceptance that we severed ties with South Africa, we would say no. Our present economic situation does not allow us to stand on our own.

"Should ties be severed, we will not fold our arms and just say South Africa is no longer giving us aid."



MR LINDI

The human rights lawyer who studies apartheid for the International Commission of Jurists

Freedom Fighter

By Deon Delport

"JUDGING by the number of clients I have had released from prison I do not have a good track record," says Professor Irwin Cotler, a Canadian human rights lawyer who has prosecuted Nazi war criminals and has been expelled from the Soviet Union for defending dissidents.

He is chairman of an international pressure group of human rights lawyers who try to ensure that political prisoners worldwide get access to legal representation

A law professor at McGill University, he is also studying "the laws of apartheid" for the International Commission of Jurists.

"For the past six years I have defended a man I have never met — the Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Scharansky For me he is a symbol of prisoners of conscience anywhere in the world," Professor Cotler said in an interview with the Sunday Tribune

"When Scharansky's Russian lawyer and her lawyer husband were kicked out of the Soviet Union, Avital Scharansky approached me to defend her husband.

Anatoly started emerging as a dissident leader in 1973. He married Avital on July 4 1974 after they both applied to emigrate to Israel. " She was told that if she left the next day, he would be permitted to follow, and if she did not, then both would never be permitted to leave."

Instead of being allowed to join her, Anatoly was arrested three years later, charged and convicted of treason and anti-Soviet slander and agitation.

"After taking the case I filed a legal brief which was about 150 pages of legal argument and about 700 pages of evidence and affidavits, with the Soviet Union.

"Since then the struggle has gone on legally and politically to get him released," Prof Cotler said.

Earlier this year Anatoly's mother travelled 500kms to Chostopol prison after hearing he had been on a hunger strike, protesting prison conditions, since September last year She stayed outside the prison for 10 days in the heart of winter and Soviet authorities refused to let her see him.

International Pressure

"She finally saw him in June this year, after intense international pressure on the Soviets and she reported to us that he looked like an inmate of a concentration They wrote and expressed appreciation for the work I was doing in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals and sent me documents to help me," he said.

"One of the major cases I was involved with in the past year was the extradition of the first Nazi war criminal ever apprehended in Canada.

"Albert Helmut Rauca arrived in Canada in about 1950, got Canadian citizenship and lived openly under his own name and was never apprehended despite Germany having a warrant for his arrest since 1961," Prof Cotler said

"Rauca was responsible, as the case showed, for the murder of 11 584 Jews in the Kovno ghetto in Germany between August and October 1941. He was finally apprehended in June 1982.

"In court I represented a number of organisations of Holocaust survivors "

Professor Cotler said he believed petitioners must come with clean hands. "You can not just go ahead and work for human rights in South Africa and the Soviet Union or Latin America, unless you tend to your own garden I try to be as involved with human rights in Canada.

Human rights had been a part of his life from school, the professor explained.

"At McGill University my teachers were the great human rights people of their day. During my time at Yale Law School I became involved in the Civil Rights Movement, working in a legal advice office in a black suburb.

"There I learnt that the rights of no-one is safe unless the rights of all are safe "

A student scholarship to Poland and Russia opened his eyes to the suffering of dissidents and on returning to Canada he became an activist for the Soviet Jewry.

He then became a special adviser on human rights for the Canadian Minister of Justice and Attorney General

"I worked for four years on developing a comprehensive legal aid system for poor people."

He helped form a Canadian law reform commission and human rights commission, which eventually led to the entrenching of a bill of rights in the Canadian constition.

"But what keeps me going as a human rights actvist is the prisoners of conscience and their families," he said.

"Whenever I finish a speech I always end with the words, 'It is now morning (or evening) in Chistopol prison and Anatoly Scharansky is now just begnning or finished another brutal and senseless day as a prisoner of conscience. We are each, wherever we are, the guarantors of each other's destiny.'"

Dyers: Apartheid is in the operating theatre . . . rugby is the anaesthetic

SOUTH AFRICA'S advance toward total sports integration is irreversible. And the ultimate goal is to extend that integration from the playing fields into society writes ALAN ROBINSON.

That is the firm commitment and driving aim of coloured and black rugby administrators now working within the system.

Springbok selector and former Proteas captain Douggie Dyers spells it out: "Apartheid is now in the operating theatre. It is not there for remedial surgery. It will have to be a massive amputation, possibly even a mercy killing. And rugby is the anaesthetic."

If so, Dyers is one of the surgeons, knife in hand Helping are men like Abe Williams of the SA Rugby Federation and the impressive Currick Ndyesha of the SA Rugby Association.

They make no secret of the patient they would like to see when the operation is over — a totally multiracial society without the warts and open sores that have condemned it to the isolation ward.

Says Dyers: "What is not generally appreciated here and abroad is that we have exactly the same goal as organisations like Sacos and Sanroc.

"We both want the end of apartheid. But where we differ is in our methods

"Sacos wants all tomorrow or nothing. I can understand that, but I cannot subscribe to it. There has got to be compromise.

"We in the Federation are convinced that we must work within the system. We have got to go along step by step.

"The results are there for everyone to see Coloured rugby players are showing their class at the highest level. Would that have happened if we had not protested?

"Look at what has happened to Sacos. The more progress we make, the more desperate they become It is Sacos that is now resorting to apartheid They won't play with or against white men. They won't even play against their own people who do not agree with them"

"Is that good? Is that fair ?"

A Sacos spokesman rejected the approach. "These men are being duped You can't destroy apartheid by playing with it

"South Africa is using Dyers and Williams as tools to get back into international sport. It is not them that have brought about the few cosmetic changes It is the boycott.

"The Afrikaaners are desperate to get back into international sport In the end it will be isolation that will destroy apartheid"

Feeling between the two groups — and between Sara and the SA Rugby Union — is increasingly bitter and the great divide totally perplexes the huge party of foreign rugby writers here for the International Rugby Media Conference.

As one put it "What the hell is going on? The whites are divided, the coloureds are split, the blacks are arguing and for that matter I suppose the Asians are at each other's throats too

"It seems to me that you have got to solve your own problems before you ask the rest of the world to open the doors"

Without exception, but with varing degrees of enthusiasm, the journalist have been impressed by the rapid advances and changes made in sport over the past decade

There are some, mainly British, who intend to advocate in their newspapers that South Africa be instantly welcomed back into the world arena.

And there are others, mainly Australian, who believe the boycott should continue until even more far-reaching changes are made

Minutes after returning from hearing Saca vice-president Geoff Dakin declaring: "Gentlemen, we have nothing to hide . . South African sport is totally integrated," a group of pressmen went for a stroll on the beach near their Port Elizabeth hotel.

There they were confronted with two signs proclaiming "no dogs allowed" and "whites only beach" — in four languages

South Africans should not be deluded. Virtually all the journalists here on their "inspection in loco" want to see genuine changes.

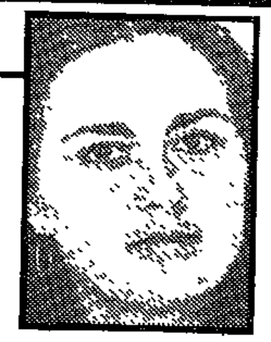
They have seen it. They've also seen a lack of it.

They have been massively impressed by the fervour of Douggie Dyers. And they have been rudely shattered by that repulsive notice on a strip of golden beach at Summerstrand.

What must they make of this land of baffling contradictions?

DOMINIQUE GILBERT AT THE BIG RUGBY TALK-IN

Craven's travelling rugby circus!



● TOMMY BEDFORD says . . . "how the new constitution will let South African rugby down"

● DARRELL THOMSON says . . . "why should South African rugby be coy about the real changes it has made?

KERRY Packer created the cricket circus. Danie Craven this week perfected it with the first travelling rugby circus.

And it was a clowns' show most of the way.

For two days this week, I joined the 59-odd overseas journalists who are guests on Dr Cravens' half-million-rand propaganda extravaganza — the International Rugby Media Conference — on a port and treated to a ceremonious meeting addressed by two of the country's Ministers and various sports' administrators.

The meeting began with an announcement that journalists had to rise as the procession of speakers entered and the various "excellencies" and "honourable Ministers" were heralded.

Next followed lengthy introductions about each speaker's background, including the history of speakers' parents.

The speakers then blundered through their prepared speeches, stumnot wanting to break sporting ties.

But the speakers rambled on. A sample: "However, on further reflection over the matter, I felt that it would be unfair to imagine that even after the brainstorming you have been subjected to elsewhere before coming to the Transkei, your minds should still be having enough capacity to absorb extempore addresses on intricate matters of policy, and I accordingly decided to present you with a prepared address.

"I must plead, of

bar.

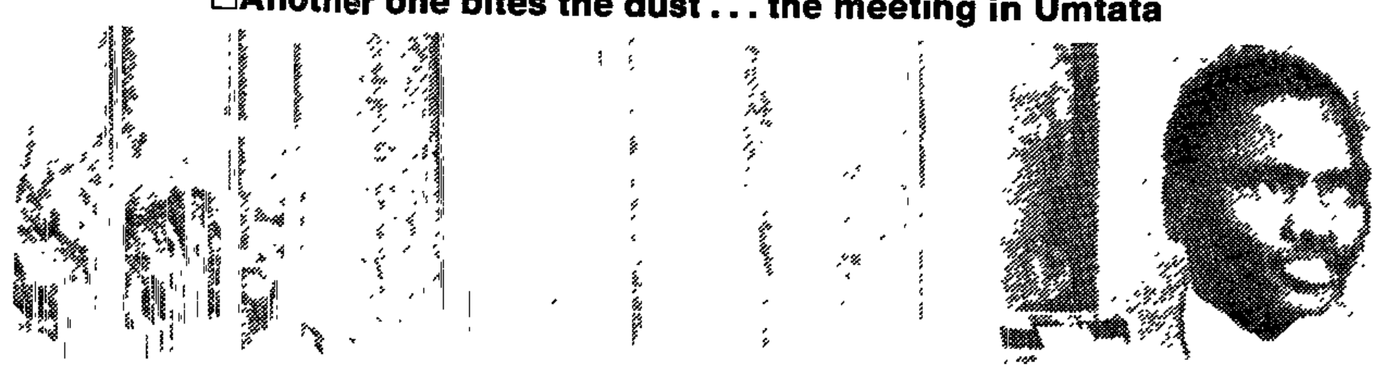
Despite the busy schedule, the atmosphere is good There's even a Scotsman who has learned Afrikaans and often repeats the phrase "ek is a jagse outjie" (I am randy) and an Argentinian who keeps asking "where's the womens?"

Simon Freeman's newspaper, the London Sunday Times, paid for him to come and a New Zealand sports writer told me he had taken leave from work because his paper had denied him permission to attend.

"I was told if South



□Another one bites the dust . . . the meeting in Umtata



Press kit information 'factually inaccurate' — professor

TWO unattributed documents which formed part of the Press kit given to delegates at the International Rugby Media Congress this week have brought angry reactions from academics and black sport organisations.

One document which was intended as "background" reading on the history of black South Africans was "factually inaccurate" and "misleading" according to the King George V Professor of History at the University of Cape Town, Professor Colin Webb.

"I have shown the document around the department and we are absolutely appalled by it," said Professor Webb "It's a travesty of history and a travesty of scholarship."

A second document which links the South African Council of Sport (Sacos) to the banned African National Congress was rejected as a "complete lot of nonsense" by the president of Sacos, Mr Frans van der Horst.

The document, entitled The show just how many different peoples there are in South Africa".

It alleges that "when Bartholomew Diaz and Vasco da Gama discovered the Cape, the Bantu were in the region of the Zambezi and those Bantu eventually became what is today known as the Southern Bantu".

"It's absolutely prejudiced and it's an unfounded interpretation of history," said Professor Webb. "The ancestors of the Bantu speakers were south of Limpopo as early as the second and third century"

The document goes on "One of the most significant events in the history of the black peoples of South Africa was the Difaqane or Mfecane — a series of wars of annihilation among the various tribes, notably from 1818 to 1835.

"The atrocities of the Difaqane can rightly be described as a tale of woe — one of human slaughter, large-scale annihilation and disruption of tribes, and of cannibali m a

South Africa which was interspersed with visits to "courtesy bars", cocktail parties, bus and air trips and long, tiresome speeches.

The conference in Umtata on Friday, where the group were scheduled to meet Transkeian President Keiser Matanzima, came close to fallabout comedy

At the meeting, journalists were forced to participate with their hosts in a "pomp and glory ceremony", watch Ministerial nose-picking and silent snores.

(For the record, SABC screened a different version of this story on television on Friday night).

Matanzima did not arrive. Nor did another proposed speaker, Mr Sonny Tarr, Managing Director of the Transkei Development Corporation. Both were "unavailable".

Instead we were met by an entourage of Transkeians at the airport uous words as they read from notes that had been handed to a no-longer attentive audience.

Worn out by a succession of nightly activities, daily travelling and the morning's bumpy flight to Umtata, many of the journalists in the crowded hall started nodding off to sleep, waking only to hear yet another speaker introduced.

Amid the occasional murmurings ("what the hell did Craven bring us here for?") the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr M Lujabe beamed constantly.

Later, still beaming, he started picking his nose in full view of the astonished audience.

Then it was question time. Few of the questions were adequately answered by the speakers — who preferred to harp on about needing more money from the South African Government and are conversant with the flaws and constraints of prepared addresses to be tolerant for my address is intended to be a brief one, even though my topic allows of talking until the cows come home"

Later one journalist commented that "it was like something out of the trees."

Another said, in impolite terms, that it was a waste of time. "I couldn't believe it. What did they send us here for? What was Craven's idea?"

The day I met the group they arrived in Port Elizabeth from a tour of the Cango Caves and ostriches in Oudtshoorn which, many told me, they could have done without.

"Transkei and ostriches seem extraneous. I'm concerned with the rugby world. It's a sphere where we might have an influence, but the whole area — forget it," said New York sport magazine journalist, Ed Hagerty

Their tour, from August 22 to 31, includes Cape Town, Oudtshoorn, Port Elizabeth, Umtata, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria

Among the press crew is one journalist from Hong Kong, 20 from United Kingdom and others from France, Germany, United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Paraguay, Uraguay and Brazil

Journalists' opinions are as diverse. The conference has been described by some of the journalists as "a media carnival" of "freeloaders".

"There are a lot here who see it as a freebie. Some foreign journalists refused to attend on principle, so there are many here who are insignificant anyway," was the opinion of several people.

Organisation of the conference is slick and just about everything is laid on for the visiting journalists.

At the Holiday Inn in Port Elizabeth on Thursday some journalists and organisers were given an opportunity to spend for it, I couldn't come. was interested and wanted to see for myself. When I get back I don't know if I'll be given the opportunity to write anything about it though," he said.

Representative of the London paper, The Mail on Sunday, John Taylor said: "Some are dedicated to finding the truth, but the rest are on the tooty fruity. There are a number of British journalists on this trip, who I don't think have a big enough platform to merit their being here and have been invited to make up the numbers"

"As far as I'm concerned this is a very serious exercise. I had misgivings about coming but I'm a journalist and I'm here for me, and to find out if there really has been change."

Journalists I spoke to were confused about their findings Those who had been to South Africa before and had something to compare their impressions with often said they were no longer as anti-South Africa

Some even identified with racism and between telling the occasional racist joke said they found the pace of "change" in South Africa adequate

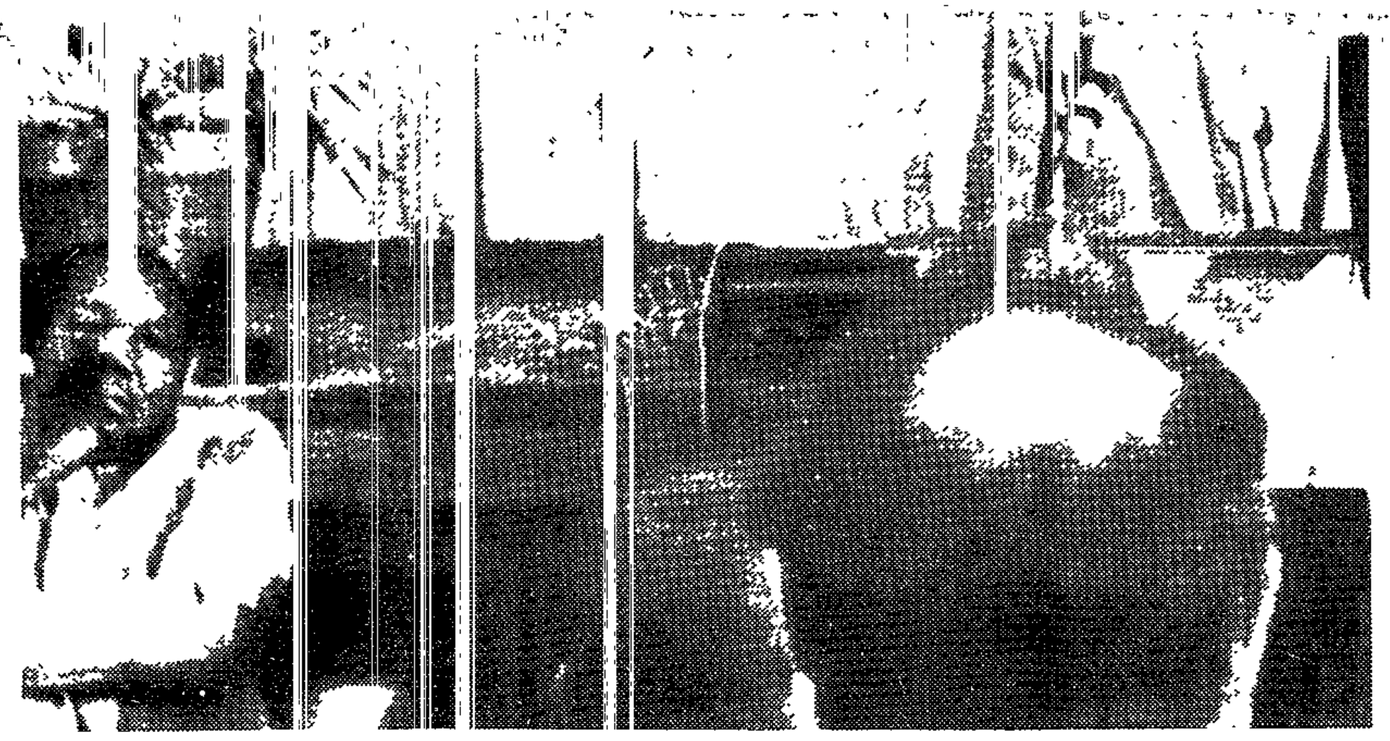
One journalist said he found the whole situation so depressing and confusing that he did not know what to make of it.

Ed Haggerty said. "I don't think this group is all that naive. We know they didn't take us to the worst places. We are obviously being shown a very glossy picture."

But some have taken the initiative, broken away from scheduled plans to visit places like Crossroads in Cape Town, or people like Hassan Howa of SACOS, Patel, Van der Horst and Cheeky Watson

Everyone I spoke to was impressed. Some said they thought they'd encountered sincerity and honesty on the tour

"I think it's opened a lot of eyes and I have nothing but admiration for the concept of the ex-



□ **Umtata's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr M Lujabe . . . picking his nose as the audience nods off to sleep**

Visit to an area the sports writers were NOT taken to

THE sports writers' party this week toured black townships in Port Elizabeth — but while they returned to the comfort of their hotel the Sunday Tribune visited one of the areas they were not taken to.

Accompanied by administration officials the journalist group had been shown green and new sporting amenities, schools where children swamped the visitors with friendliness and even an opera house erected in the township and told of on-going programmes — sponsored by the administration — for the upliftment in these areas.

The tour also passed through relatively poor areas where there was no electricity but water had been laid on.

But later that afternoon the Sunday Tribune took a closer look at another area closeby, Missiondale, which was not shown to the guests.

It is a shanty town where coloured people live. In some homes I found up to 18 people sharing a two-roomed shack.

I met two women, Ester Booysen, 25, and Maureen Jaffon, 20, who each lived in the back of old dilapidated police vans — propped up with old tins — with their families.

They said they had acquired the vans at a nominal fee from the police several years before and had got used to their dwellings, the main problem being water leakage when it rained.

Maureen's husband earned R60 a month when he was able to find a job, she said.

In Missiondale there also is no electricity, sewa[illegible]

Later I visited a local rugby man — who lives in the black township of New Brighton — Dan QeQe.

He is a selector for KWARU (Kwazakele Rugby Union), to which Cheeky Watson used to belong, a rugby body affiliated to Sacos. He was not invited to speak to the group of journalists with other sporting bodies on Thursday afternoon.

Mr QeQe slammed the Craven tour as "window dressing" and said: "The journalists should not have come on this tour only to be bluffed.

"You can't divorce sport from politics. Ask baas Craven to show you the statute book of the country and get a true reflection of the situation. I wasn't invited to talk, but that is the boss-servant attitude of this country ... only call your servant when it suits you.

"The white bosses are not ready yet. They're only ready for Tobias. Is it fair that out of 8 million only one is ready?" he asked.

He was detained for 60 days in 1970 under the Internal Security Act, shortly after Biko's death and banned for three years because, he claims, of his ideas on non-racial sport.

He asked why, if the touring journalists were taken to township sport stadiums, they had not been shown the Dan QeQe stadium.

"Just because we don't tow the line this year they cut off the tap water. Hundreds of people enjoy rugby there but they cannot enjoy water there," he said.



□**Ester Booysen and her child at the doorway of her po-**

that the overseas organisation, South African Non-racial Olympic Council (Sanroc), is an "almost exclusive Islam or Malay or Muslim organisation with a handful of coloureds"

"Sanroc are affiliated to the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa, and are part of the Organisation of Black Unity, and as such have influence on the United Nations Organisation, the Commonwealth Federation and the Islamic Conference

"As such they can influence the International Olympic Council, Commonwealth and World Games, whilst the International Cricket Conference can easily be used by them

"And what about their say in subversive organisations which include the African National Congress?" asks the document

The document entitled The Bantu Peoples of Southern Africa devotes four pages to a list of tribes and sub-tribes "to

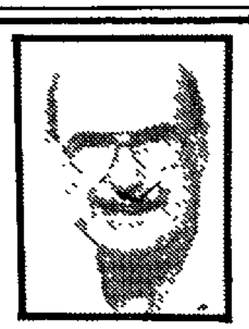
"The advent of whites in the South African interior in no small measure put an end to the extermination of humans which had been rampant among the Bantu-speaking peoples, and unquestionably brought stability to the subcontinent."

"This just isn't true," says Professor Webb "The wars of the so-called Mfecane had run their course by the time the trek began and the advance of the whites itself was a source of new conflict You need only to look into the history of the Zulu and the Basotho frontier wars.

"The whites did not come as purveyors of law and order or as bringers of peace

"It's a wholly racist view of Southern African society The document is so thoroughly unreliable that one could spend days going through it and attacking every line."







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SA's mixed rugby image 'won't fool world Press'

289

29/8/83

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa is going to be disappointed by the international group of journalists flown out for the International Rugby Media Congress, says Simon Freeman of the London Sunday Times.

The journalists, writes Mr Freeman, were invited to see how — despite apartheid — progress had been made towards racially-integrated sport.

"We were to come, to see, and any prejudices we might have were to be conquered. Then, it was hoped, we would tell the outside world that the time had come to end the boycotts that bar South Africa from international competition



"Unfortunately for our hosts it looks as though we are, for a variety of reasons, going to be a bit of a disappointment to them."

This, says Mr Freeman, is partly because most of the 100 or so journalists who have been invited on the R850 000 trip — "a conservative estimate" — are treating it as a holiday.

Others are not even journalists — one German woman said she was a publicist, with "no detectable interest in either rugby or apartheid". Others are well-known South African lobbyists, such as British MP Mr John Carlisle.

Mr Freeman describes a meeting with a Stellenbosch University student who, after making sure the journalist's tape recorder was switched off, said: "I think the boycotts should stay".

This "furtive" exchange was to become a pattern, says Mr Freeman. Later, after a match at Newlands, a coloured player to whom Freeman was talking was pulled away by his coach.

Mr Freeman and three others attended a rival South African Council On Sport congress in Hanover Park. Afterwards they were driven through Cape Town's black and coloured suburbs, where "the housing becomes increasingly shoddy", and Crossroads.

Mr Freeman wrote that these sports facilities were "far inferior" to those for whites.

Clem Thomas, The Observer's rugby correspondent and a former British Lion who toured South Africa in the 1950s, tells Mr Freeman the country is unrecognisable as the South Africa he toured three decades ago.

Mr Freeman concludes: "Those who have known a harsher South Africa are obviously impressed by recent changes. Perhaps inevitably, others, like me, visiting the country for the first time, are more aware of the features that remain."

The article is topped by a picture of rugby players of different races in action together on the field with the headline "How South Africa tried to sell this image — and why it failed".

A British Lion changes his tune

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A Fleet Street rugby writer, former British Lion John Taylor, said yesterday that South Africa was changing and that it would be unfair to dismiss the changes as simply cosmetic.

Taylor, who refused to play the Springboks in the early 1970s because of the apartheid issue, is among about 100 people — mainly journalists — attending the International Media Congress in Cape Town, organised by the South African Rugby Board.

In a report for The Mail on Sunday, he said: "South Africa is changing. After spending a week here as the guest of the SARB, I have seen evidence of that.

"When I came here in 1968 (with the Lions) I was unable to invite a coloured friend into my hotel for a drink and, as a result of what I saw, refused to play against the South African team in 1970 and 1974.

"Now, although in some ways apartheid is as firmly entrenched as ever, the attitude is changing — and sport can take much of the credit for changes that have been made."

On how far the changes had gone, he said: "There is no simple right and wrong: No side gives a completely honest picture. But it would be unfair to dismiss the changes as simply cosmetic.

"There is more hard talking to be done and much more to be seen before one can sort out this frighteningly complex picture."

Maree slams boycott of SA sport

Cape Times 30/8/83 (280)

COLOGNE, West Germany. — Sydney Maree criticized the impact on black athletes of the international sports boycott against South Africa — after setting a world record in the 1 500 metres yesterday.

"It was primarily a world record for South Africa," the 26-year-old runner told reporters after clocking 3:31,34 minutes at the Cologne invitational meet, breaking Briton Steve Ovett's three-year-old mark by 12/100ths of a second.

Maree, who left South Africa in 1977 and now lives in the United States, expressed bitterness about the side-effects of the sports boycott aimed at racial policies of South Africa, saying he and other blacks had been victims, reports Sapa-Reuter.

"Frankly, I find it perverse that I as a black had to suffer from this," Maree said in a post-race interview.

"Many countries agreed that South Africa should be boycotted in sports and business. Trade continues as before. Only the athletes have to suffer."

Maree vowed to help other black South Africans reach prominence in international sports without having to leave their homeland.

He said he had left because "as a black I was nothing. The whites rule South Africa".

In an interview with **MARGARET SMITH** in London, Maree said of his record-breaking run: "It was just one of those days.

"I wasn't really chasing the record. I was very relaxed. It was only after my coach shouted 3:15 that I realised I needed only 15 seconds for the last 100m to break the record. And that I did."

Maree was speaking from Koblenz, Germany, soon after his arrival there from Cologne.

The Atteridgeville-born athlete said that after his new record had been officially announced, he had immediately phoned his wife in the United States.

"She asked: 'What's new?' I answered: 'World record.'

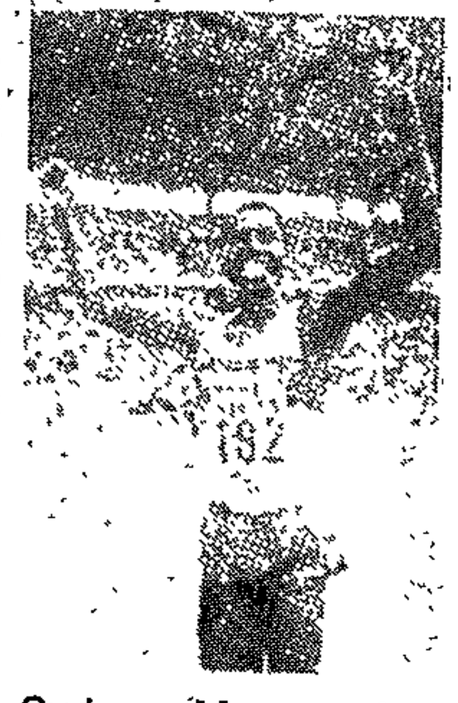
"Then she said: 'By whom?' And when I said: 'By me,' she was so excited she cried," he said.

Tomorrow, Maree will try for the mile.

Britain's former 1500m record-holder, Steve Ovett, will try to get his title back in Koblenz when Maree will be competing for the mile, so the two stars will not be running against each other tomorrow.

Maree's performance on Sunday came as a surprise.

His previous best for the distance was in Brussels last year when he recorded 3:32,30 minutes. Then he had looked a threat to British domination of middle-distance running but things had not gone so well for him this year.



Sydney Maree wins the 1 500m in Cologne on Sunday.

'SA sport deserves a chance'

(BY ALAN THOMPSON of the Daily Express in South Africa for the International Rugby Media Congress)

LONDON — I do not imagine I have seen everything in a stamina-sapping whistle-stop tour of sporting South Africa.

And I do not doubt some of that which I have seen has been given a wash and brush-up, if not a complete facial.

But on the evidence put before me and more importantly, that which I have ferreted out for myself, I have to say sportsmen in South Africa deserve a better deal than the one which the world is currently handing them.

South Africa is heaven, but it is also hell. And when the favours were distributed, the non-whites were handed much more of the latter — about 90 percent more I would guess — at social, economic and political levels.

But my mandate extends no further than sport, and all sports which I have been able to examine seem to be fully integrated and non-segregationist.

The eyes of the sporting world will be on the Rugby Union as they deliberate whether to tour next year and, assuming they would insist on playing against every section of the community, only one thing stops me from giving an outright "yes".

That is the fear they could become the unwitting targets of demonstrations and abuse from some predominantly coloured sporting sections whose inclinations seem to be somewhere to the far left of Arthur Scargill (the British miners' leader).

The most pertinent observation in 12 days of almost ceaseless verbal barrage came from Dougie Dyers. He is a Cape coloured, a builder by trade, who will never leave his own coloured club in his own coloured suburb. He is also a selector on the South African Rugby Board and in an impromptu speech said: "Apartheid is in the operating theatre and sport is the anaesthetic.

"By integrating, my people are not seeking remedial surgery. We are seeking massive amputation and if there is a mercy killing of the monster, so much the better."

Later, in private, he said: "You owe it to my children to show them that normal sporting and social integration is possible. You must not shun us for ever otherwise we shall start strangling each other. Or worse".

And that is food indeed for thought.

280 Star 1/9/83

The signboards of Soweto say it all . . .

Signboards dotted around the sprawling area of Soweto say it all.

As a political correspondent in South Africa during the 1960s, I heard the sickening statement by a Cabinet Minister that Blacks in the urban areas were "temporary sojourners".

A Deputy Minister even went so low as to describe some of them as "surplus appendages".

I left South Africa in 1975 a disillusioned and pessimistic man. This month I returned to see what has happened to the country of my birth in the intervening eight years.

The difference is remarkable. Black, white, coloured and Indian sportsmen now play together, sing together, drink together. All of it was once "verboten".

But the burning issue of the future extends far beyond the playing fields of Cape Town and kwaZakele. South Africa today is judged not on the colour of its rugby team, nor on the racial composition of its netball squad.

Which is why the first hopeful signs of progress on the rugby field of Coetzenburg

The London Sports Editor of The Star, Alan Robinson, toured with media writers invited by the South African Rugby Board. A former writer on politics in South Africa, he found heartening signs of racialism ending on and off sports fields.

switched almost overnight into boundless optimism on that conducted tour of Soweto.

To the utter astonishment of us all, we drank in the message on those boards planted all over Soweto — to the outside world the very symbol of apartheid.

"Get that feeling of permanency — buy a house now," they read.

The apostles of purist, grand apartheid in the 1960s must be turning in their graves. Soweto today is the symbol of change — real, tangible, heart-warming change.

There have been, and probably still are, doubters among the 70-strong party of journalists from Brazil to Brisbane, Auckland to America.

Harsh words have been written and still will be. But they will be merged with resounding appreciation of what has been achieved and what targets have been set.

When men like Clem Thomas, a 1955 Lion in South Africa, and John Taylor, who refused to play against the 1969/70 Springboks in Britain, get up on public platforms and fill columns of their influential newspapers with words of sincere recognition of the vast strides that have been made, the cost of this huge public-relations exercise dwindles into insignificance.

There are, of course, misgivings about the conference.

Too many of the overseas party are men of little influence on the public.

It is sad that only one British national daily newspaper was represented, partly because of bad timing, partly because some journalists and their editors stand guilty of a serious dereliction of duty.

But this should be only the first step in the fight to secure an international sporting recall for South Africans.

Now is the time to march into the enemy camp to spread the word. Send abroad the missionaries of change — men like Douggie Dyers, Abe Williams, John September and, of course, the architect of it all, Dr Danie Craven.

Let them argue their case against the opposition, for at last they have a real case to argue.

But spread the word in South Africa too. So many nationals were not aware of the changes, of mixed black and white rugby teams engaged in wholesome combat from Stellenbosch to Orkney.

Too few seem to know of the tremendous spadework being done in the multiracial coaching clinics for schoolboys.

The process is irreversible. Sport has begun to restore human decency to a nation torn apart by the bigoted and the fearful.

If, with this congress, Dr Craven and all the other administrators who have taken part, have convinced only some of us that they are putting sportsmanship into politics, they can stand back and smile upon a job well done.

And then get on with finishing the Augean task.

'Arms factory sent to SA'

Sunday Express Correspondent

BONN — Four managers of a West German arms manufacturer, Rheinmetall AG, have been charged with violating the country's arms control laws and of smuggling weapons to South Africa, Saudi Arabia and Argentina.

The managers, Mr Dietrich Falke, Mr Dieter Koehler, Mr Hans Voss, and an unnamed company executive were arrested by German police last month and later released on bail of R9-million

According to the German police, the company supplied South Africa with a complete ammunitions factory designed to produce 155mm howitzer projectiles

The authorities claimed Rheinmetall AG had obtained a license to export the factory to Paraguay, but when the shipment arrived in a South American port, a South African freighter was waiting to pick it up

They said the factory was then mounted in South Africa
Drift on the banks of the Vaal River

The German police also claimed Canada supplied Pretoria with 12 000 shells to be attached to the projectiles produced by the German-supplied factory.

Judicial officials said if the charges are proved correct, the Rheinmetall managers faced stiff fines and could be sent to jail

● An Armscor spokesman said the corporation's chairman, Commandant P G Marais, had said previously that the corporation did not reveal where it bought its arms and where it sold them

British writers say 'no' to renewal of rugby ties with SA

While conceding that many changes have taken place towards integrated sport in South Africa, British rugby journalists believe that the South African Government is not doing enough to help speed up the process.

LONDON — British rugby teams should not tour South Africa and the Springboks should not tour Britain, even though South African rugby has made great strides towards integration.

These are the conclusions of Fleet Street rugby writer John Taylor — a former British Lion — after attending the International Media Congress organised by the South African Rugby Board.

Writing in the Daily Mail, he said: "I have seen mixed coaching clinics, I have listened to black administrators and coaches claiming that rugby is now fully integrated.

"I accept that money is being poured into deprived areas to provide facilities. But I am not convinced that the wheel is turning so fast that it cannot be stopped.

"Dr Danie Craven, the president of the SARB, has been the driving force behind the changes but he is now 72 and must retire soon.

"South African rugby will then be run by a very different man. All the other senior members of the board strongly support the ruling National Party, and are mostly hostile to the changes already made."

However, Mr Taylor rejected the basic premise of the South African Council of Sport that there can be "no normal sport in an abnormal society".

He said: "Black athletes have done a tremendous amount to break down discrimination in the southern United States.

"Similar interaction across the colour line has also had a tremendous effect in South Africa. Therefore, if the South African Rugby Board can write into their constitution a commitment to all the things that they are currently improving, then I am prepared to re-consider my position."

Another Fleet Street reporter who attended the congress, Simon Freeman of the London Sunday Times, said that the South African Government had slammed the door on integrated sport.

In an article for his newspaper, he said: "Last Wednesday, may well be remembered as the day South Africa finally gave up hope of being re-admitted into international sport.

"It was in a four-star hotel in Pretoria that the South African Education Minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, made it clear that his Nationalist Party, the architects and guardians of apartheid, would uphold the system of strict racial segregation in ways that effectively ruled out the sort of multiracial sport the world was demanding."

Mr Freeman noted that Dr Viljoen was speaking on the final day of the congress.

The minister's speech, he said, "destroyed the arguments of our hosts that sport had somehow undermined apartheid".

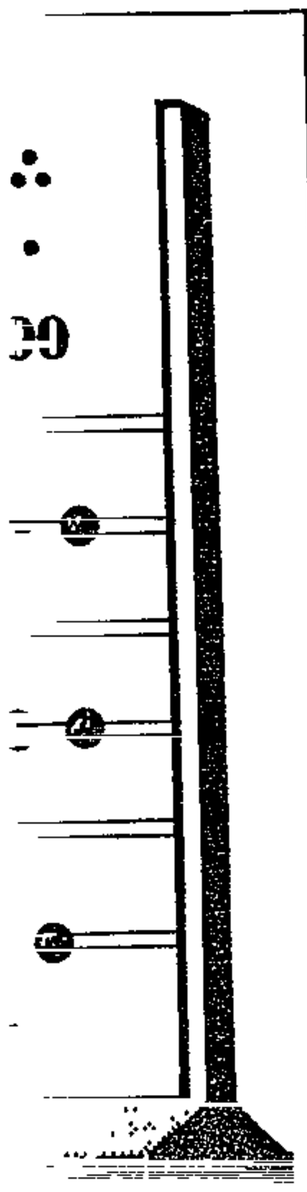
Mr John Reason of the London Sunday Telegraph, long sympathetic towards the case of South African rugby, took a different line on the Viljoen address.

"Unfortunately two-thirds of the journalists at the congress were somewhat inexperienced and they were taken aback by the speech.

"Mr Viljoen said that segregated State schools were part of what he called the bottom line of his Government's social concessions, although private schools would be allowed to be multiracial if they wished.

"However, this so-called bottom line has moved several continents in the past 10 years. We know it will go on moving and that Dr Viljoen's speech was no more than a semi-colon in the story.

"It was a useful pause, though. The speech was of positive value because it showed every delegate present just what a battle Dr Danie Craven has fought to achieve the astonishing social changes he has on behalf of all South Africans — and not just their sportsmen." — Sapa.



Embargo doomed from the start

280 237 Computer Week 5/9/83

• From Page 1

South Africa, leaving its sales to be managed by a locally-owned firm — sales have increased by 45% each year.

The AFSC blames the failure of the embargo on the fact that the National Institute of Defence Research, other CSIR agencies and subsidiaries of Armscor are excluded from the sanctions

The embargo was intended to cripple all military and police activity, but US export control has left enough supply lines open to ensure continued access to computers, communications gear, electronics and security equipment

By the beginning of 1980, a survey of the computer industry in South Africa showed that US-owned corporations were responsible for selling 75% of all the computers in South Africa and handled 77% of the local rentals.

US DP companies pay about R22-million a year in corporate tax and generate another R11-million in sales tax

According to *Automation Apartheid* IBM's largest customer in South Africa is the Government, which accounts for one-third of its local sales — these jumped 250% during the year sanctions were applied

When the embargo was imposed a local analyst predicted that "1978 will be remembered in South Africa as the year of the American arms embargo".

Protaganists of the embargo expected that South Africa would be completely denied access to US technologies, but by 1979, it was clear to them that the sanctions were becoming less of an issue

The AFSC claims that many US computer companies openly advertise their products in military magazines which is in direct contradiction of the embargo

MCS moves Tvl bureau

• From Page 1

already has two Burroughs 2900 mainframe which will have their memory capacity doubled

A R140 000 upgrade of the MCS computer output microfilm service will shortly make the Johannesburg COM bureau the first in the country to offer a 620bpi facility to IBM mainframe users Last year MCS doubled its microfilm business and according to Strain, the company is currently the largest microfilm bureau in Johannesburg and Cape Town

MCS will also enhance its bureau operations with the Cado Tiger 64 which has just become available in South Africa The supermicro uses unique tri-level architecture and can expand from eight to 64 ports with no response time degradation

Terblanche has formed his own company PCC (Personal Computer Consulting) He told ComputerWeek that after his success with MCS he had decided to enter business for himself in the microcomputer area

PCC will sell neither hardware or software but will provide on-going support to the end-users of micros, an area which is being neglected by suppliers.

"I see most of my business coming from either the clients of retail outlets or from large corporations," he said.

ComputerWeek

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Boycott threat

(280)

Soweton 5/4/84

NEW YORK - A major campaign to stop entertainers and sportsmen from going to Sun City is to be launched here later this month by actor Harry Belafonte and tennis star Arthur Ashe.

The two stars are forming an international committee to boycott Sun City and plan to launch this at a Press conference at the United Nations on September 14.

According to the New York Daily News the group would include Paul Newman, Jane Alexander, Tony Bennett, Bill Crosby, Jane Fonda, Joel Grey, Michael Moriarty, Sidney Poitier, Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee.

International labour tough on SA

(280 Star 5/9/83

The International Labour Organisation's report on apartheid had marked a significant turning point in South Africa's international relations in the fields of industry and commerce, according to Mr Rod Ironside, president of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries.

Mr Ironside, who is also assistant managing director of General Motors, was addressing the annual meeting of the Cape Employers' Association last week.

Mr Ironside said the ILO Declaration on apartheid, adopted in 1964, had been out of date until 1980, when, after pressure from the South African Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola), through the Independent Organisation of Employers, it was updated.

"This considerably changed the course of events and influenced the anti-South African campaign with an ever-increasing political rather than the strictly labour related emphasis," he said.

After the publication of the Wiehahn Commission, Saccola had regularly reported "progress in South Africa towards compliance with ILO standards."

The new ILO declaration, while corrected and updated, turned out to be "much tougher" than the original declaration, Mr Ironside said.

The emphasis by the Eastern bloc and African countries was that political apartheid pervaded all aspects of life in South Africa.

In May this year, when the IOE made it mandatory to belong to the ILO to remain a member, Saccola had to withdraw.

Mr Ironside appealed to employers to improve the national image of the country and to "ensure that it was not pilloried unfairly for want of participation and support by employers who can probably do the most to change international perceptions. —*Own correspondent*

11/9/83 S. Jones

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Anti-SA Bills before Congress

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

THE United States Congress reconvenes tomorrow, and is expected to pass three important pieces of anti-South African legislation within the next month — including an amendment which bans all future corporate investment in the Republic.

The rider, to be introduced on the house floor by Representative William Gray III, will be added to the impending Solarz Amendment.

That measure calls for strict compliance of US companies in South Africa with the Sullivan code of fair employment practices, a ban on the importation of Krugerrands and severe prohibitions on US bank loans to the South African Government

Review

Congressional backers are highly optimistic that the House will pass both amendments, together with a third rider which reimposes the export controls relaxed by the Reagan administration on US goods sold to the South African military and police

All three are amendments to the Export Administration Act which is expected to come up before mid-October for its two-yearly review.

Late in the last session, an amendment banning US support for International Monetary Fund loans to South Africa squeaked through the House as part of a large IMF quota increase Bill

Jackson seeks world petition against SA

AMSTERDAM — United States presidential possible Jesse Jackson yesterday launched here an international drive for 100 million signatures demanding that South Africa end apartheid.

The American activist, in the Netherlands to get international media exposure to boost his chances of becoming the Democratic presidential candidate, said South Africa was "the most visible symbol of official government racism in the world today".

Mr Jackson said: "South Africa must become the litmus test for measuring where people are on the moral and political question of racism."

However, he reserved his harshest criticism for the Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, which uses low-key diplomatic efforts to persuade Pretoria to moderate its racial policies.

"Since the announcement of the Reagan policy of constructive engagement, the Pretoria regime has intensified its brutal and violent repression of the black majority," Mr Jackson said.

"This policy gives psychological comfort as well as economic and military aid to South Africa's repressive white minority. It insults the dignity and legitimate aspirations of South Africa's black population."

Mr Jackson continued in a wide-ranging attack on the Reagan Administration's foreign policy by claiming: "East and West together are on a downhill spiral to mutual destruction".

He said he opposed the scheduled deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, set to begin in December.

"The old course (of foreign policy) has brought us to a point where the decision of one man or woman could threaten the existence of us all," Mr Jackson said. — Associated Press.

FM 23/9/83

THE JACKSON FACTOR

Blacks in the US are striving for political power next year One of the conditions they will demand from the presidential candidate they support, black or white, is tough action against SA's racial policies

Civil rights leader Jesse Jackson is the focal point of this revival. He has galvanised thousands of blacks, Hispanics, women and workers into forming what he calls a "rainbow coalition" The key to his political power and influence — not only in the presidential elections but in the policy commitments of a future administration towards SA — lies not in the number of blacks eligible to vote Blacks comprise less than 10% of all registered voters in the US However, the unregistered black vote far exceeded President Ronald Reagan's victory margin in a number of important states in 1980.

This certainly gives Jackson leverage if he can get enough of them registered in time, and committed to his line

If Reagan goes, the policy of constructive engagement will not be endorsed by the Democrats and SA's honeymoon period with the US will be over The current level of reform in SA would be unlikely to satisfy such an administration

But even if the Reagan administration remains in power, Jackson's influence will be felt His relentless drives have prompted Reagan to do a great deal of fence-mending.

A recent suit against the state of Alabama was the first legal action launched by Reagan against racial discrimination in schools And a number of previously ignored towns are suddenly finding themselves at the sharp end of Federal anti-discrimination suits and are being watched to ensure the enforcement of the Voting Rights Act

Outside his constituency Jackson is not all that popular Many whites consider him a firebrand Blacks in the establishment see him as a hindrance to their advancement, and even the old guard in the civil rights movement, including Andrew Young, consider him an opportunist Benjamin Hooks, of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, believes Jackson can only damage the Democrat campaign

But there is no doubt about Jackson's grassroots support This could have consequences for SA, especially in the light of Jackson's seemingly friendly relations with the African National Congress (ANC) leadership Jackson has vowed to "eradicate social injustice by using economic weapons" in efforts to persuade the SA government to "throw out its abhorrent policy of apartheid" This view has many camp followers among the Democrats "Only continual pressure on SA will persuade the government to change its stance," Jackson has said



Jackson . . . forging a 'rainbow coalition'

Part of this pressure, of course, is disinvestment. The Jackson campaign could offer its proponents a highly visible national platform

According to a spokesman for the Jackson campaign, Frank Watkins, the sort of question now being posed in many boardrooms across the US is "Will investment promote change in SA or will it reinforce the system?"

"Ethical questions about SA are beginning to make themselves strongly felt in the boardroom when investment in SA is being considered," adds Moses Maubane, MD of the African Bank who recently returned from a US visit.

The disinvestment movement is growing and has been accelerated by the presidential elections, according to Robert Conway, a South African who is a joint Fellow of the Centre for International Affairs and the Harvard Law School, and a member of the Harvard Negotiation Project "The danger at the moment appears to be the complacent attitude of most people in the corporate sector towards the movement an attitude that seems to be founded on the belief that only extremists are involved," he says

"While this was the case during the Sixties, the profile during the Eighties of the movement's supporters is more professional and commercial"

The Jackson ingredient in the US presidential election will increase the emphasis by the Democrat Party on demands for a more imaginative reform programme in SA While present constitutional moves are seen as a significant first step by the Reagan administration, the Democrats regard them as windowdressing. "It is the inability of the government of SA to tackle the root of apartheid that led many of us to believe the changes so far have only given the system of apartheid more flexibility to survive," Jackson has said

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

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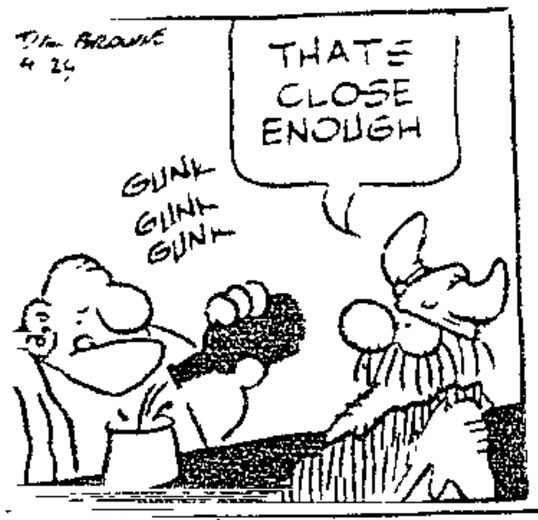
By Dik Browne



Aussies may relax SA sport bans

Own Correspondent

CANBERRA — The new Australian Labour Government is likely to come under strong attack over changes it is planning in Australia's policy on sporting links with South Africa

The changes will be seen by opponents of apartheid as a weakening of Australia's tough stand They have yet to be formally approved by the Government but have already been given the go-ahead by a Cabinet committee and a vital party committee

The new policy has been substantially watered down from a draft policy drawn up by the Department of Foreign Affairs two months ago

The visa ban imposed by the Fraser Government on rebel cricketers who played in South Africa for Sri Lankan West Indian and English teams will be lifted

The policy will remove a restriction on Australian teams participating in international events in which South Africa takes part, and there will be no ban on visas for individual South African sportsmen wanting to play in Australia

Civilians tortured, says film on Namibia

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A secretly filmed documentary about torture in Namibia has been made by a British TV crew who came here recently posing as tourists

The crew spent three weeks filming and interviewing civilians who claimed to have been detained and tortured

The producer, Mr Geoffrey Seed, said the crew had filmed secretly because members had been refused permission to enter the territory by the South African Embassy in London

The documentary tries to show how Namibians' lives have been disrupted by war, poverty and unemployment.

"There appears to be a real feeling of fear and intimidation among the black community created by the South African-controlled security forces," Mr Seed said

People told of being blindfolded, beaten, hung from poles, burnt and subjected to electric shocks

"The stories we heard were horrific They were told by decent honest people, not in any sense politically inspired," Mr Seed said.

The crew, which earlier this year made a film about torture in the Soviet Union, also filmed several official buildings and centres in which, people said, torture had been carried out

A South African Defence Force spokesman said he was not prepared to comment on the contents of the film because he had not seen it

"This is not the first time that such allegations have been bandied about by a variety of organisations, including the media

"The Defence Force has convened a number of boards of inquiry as a result of similar allegations, but on very few occassions could anything be substantiated

"The SADF has repeatedly asked people who have evidence of such happenings to come forward so that those who commit such acts can, if found guilty in courts of law, be punished

"The SADF's track record shows clearly that where members have been found guilty of this sort of conduct the full weight of civilian law has been brought to bear on them

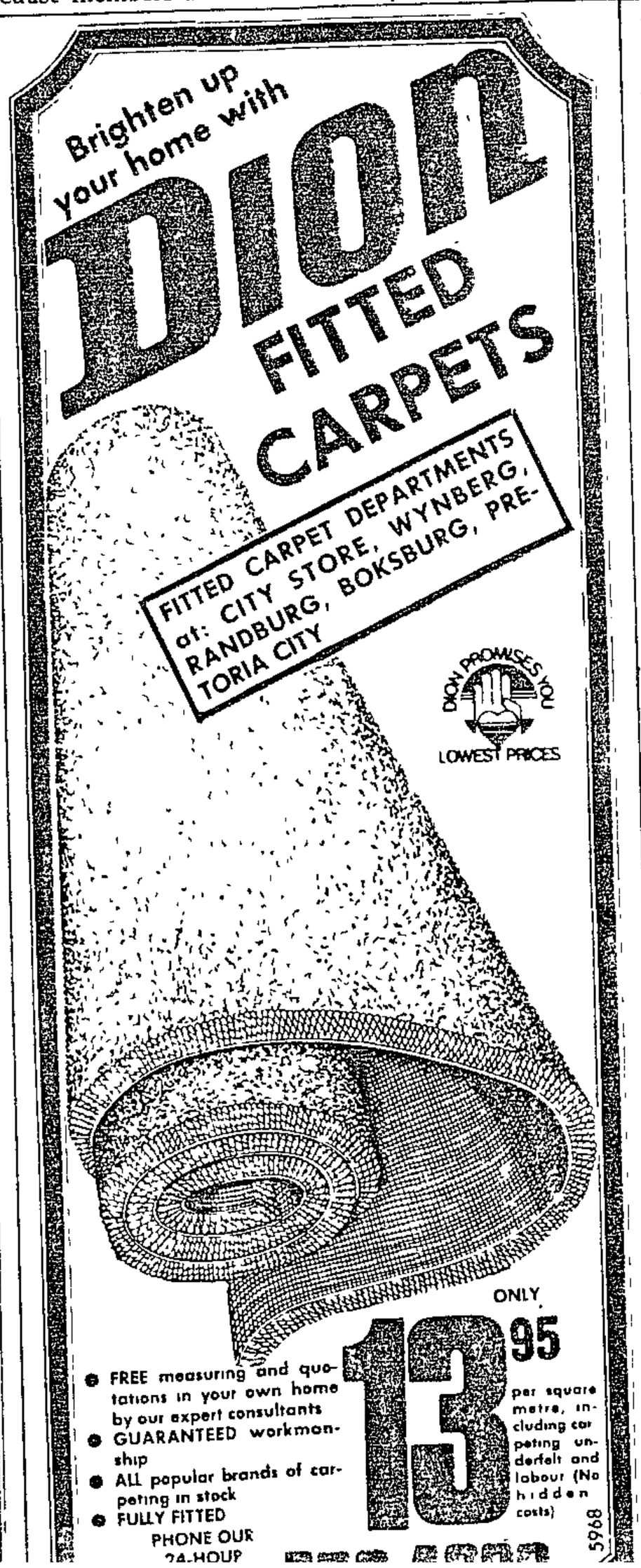
"The Minister of Defence, General Malan, said on August 16, that every allegation of atrocities in the operational areas had been investigated by a legally constituted board of inquiry

"The experience of the past two years has, however, shown allegations to be mostly exaggerated

"In this connection General Malan referred to allegations made by certain clergymen In one case the South African Bishops' Conference refused to make known the names of complainants because they regarded this evidence as having been obtained during circumstances of confession

"In the case of Bishop Desmond Tutu, he admitted to the board of inquiry that he had announced hearsay evidence while in the US

"General Malan also categorically stated that it was not his nor SADF policy to conceal or



Wife's body blocked city sewer—police

HOBART (Tasmania) — An American marine biologist was today accused of murdering his wife after parts of her body were found last week blocking a sewer, police said

Dr Rory Thompson (41) pleaded not guilty to murdering 37-year-old Mrs Maureen Thompson at their home in Hobart

Parts of Mrs Thompson's body were found in Hobart's sewage system following her disappearance 10 days ago, police said — Reuter

African anger at EEC's Angolan visit

LISBON — Forty-seven African nations have lodged a protest with the European Economic Community over a visit by EEC parliamentarians to rebel forces in southern Angola, according to a report monitored in Lisbon yesterday

A dispatch carried by the Angolan National News Agency, Angop said the formal complaint had been presented to the European Commission, the EEC's administrative centre in Brussels

The agency said the action was in response to an alleged visit by four deputies of the EEC's European Parliament to Unita on June 25

The report said the deputies met Unita forces and "South African invaders" at the time and signed a communique not-

Sowetan 16/9/83

Anti-SA lobby gets off ground

280

NEW YORK — Letters are going out this week to 15 000 American entertainers and sports figures urging them to boycott South Africa because of the country's apartheid policies.

A group of celebrities, headed by singer Harry Belafonte and former tennis star Arthur Ashe, has launched the cultural boycott at a Press conference at the United Nations.

But, although Belafonte predicted that the boycott would start to take effect within weeks, sources in the entertainment industry doubted whether top stars who have already performed in South Africa would heed the pleas from the group.

STARS

One agent who has helped negotiate South African contracts for US stars said that the new group, called "Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid," was made up of the same people who had tried to put pressure on American stars not to go to South Africa in the past.

"A total boycott has not worked in the past; so why should it work in the future?" said the agent, who did not want to be named.

A list of top entertainers and sportsmen who have been to Sun City — the focus of attention for the anti-South African group — could not be reached for comment through their agents.

BOYCOTT

Among these were Frank Sinatra, Lisa Minelli, Olivia Newton-John and tennis star Jimmy Connors, but officials of the group confirmed that there was every indication these stars would not join the boycott.

Also on the executive committee are former World Boxing Champion Muhammad Ali and present World Boxing Council heavyweight title-holder Larry Holmes.

Arthur Ashe said the boycott would apply to the whole of South Africa but special attention was being given to Sun City because it was in a homeland.

Said Belafonte: "Just as the conscience of the world could not and would not accept any action that furthered the cause of Nazi Germany, so today must the conscience of the world be awakened to the horror of apartheid in South Africa."

The group has produced a brochure describing conditions for black people in South Africa and this is being sent to the US's entertainers and sports figures along with an invitation to join the boycott.

The campaign is being backed by Trans-Africa, a Washington-based black American lobbying group.



ARTHUR ASHE: Supports boycott.

US-SA RELATIONS

Focus on disinvestment

Relations between the United States and SA are possibly entering a cooling-off period. Not in the sense that there has been any abrogation of the policy of constructive engagement. But after a long lull grassroots American anti-apartheid movements are making their presence felt with fresh vigour — and from their point of view there have been significant gains

The US Congress is soon to consider legislation which would curb trade relations with SA. This could give fresh impetus to anti-apartheid movements across the country.

The latest action represents a move to sever cultural and artistic ties between the US and SA. An organisation called Artists and Athletes against Apartheid has picked up on the slender thread of a 1968 UN resolution calling for a cultural boycott of SA.

For several years, boycotts directed against SA were considered ineffective, even counter-productive It was widely believed that US disinvestment of all types would hurt SA blacks first and foremost.

This view is summed up by the comment of Karl Magyar, Professor of Political Science at the University of Durban-Westville "A policy of only negative sanctions and total disinvestment would, if it were logically enacted to the desired degree of perfection, achieve the collapse of the (SA) government, after which the blacks would inherit a destroyed economy, rampant poverty, a total lack of a trained labour force and managerial cadres, capital flight and, of course, a total avoidance by external investors."

Leaders like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi have indicated that they feel disinvestment that affected job-creation would not be in the interests of blacks.

In this respect, a partial cultural and sporting boycott — which has the support of such figures as singers Harry Belafonte and Tony Bennett, Arthur Ashe, boxer Muhammed Ali, basketball player Wilt Chamberlain, comedian Bill Cosby, and actors Jane Fonda and Paul Newman — will be little more than a pinprick to Pretoria

In the US, however, Artists and Athletes against Apartheid comprises more than 30 national and international organisations, representing more than 20m people Its potential, therefore, lies as much in its long-term ability to alert a wide spectrum of public opinion to the evils of apartheid, as in immediate refusals by singers to perform at, say, Sun City

It, and other lobbies, will be applying pressure on the US Congress during the next month to consider anti-SA disinvestment legislation. After a flurry of rulings requiring disinvestment from SA on the state level in 1982, there has been a lull as these regional governments wait for the appropriate signals from the senior levels of authority.

Specifically, two attachments to the Export Administration Act — the so-called Solarz and Berman amendments — would restore Jimmy Carter-style export controls on US sales to SA The two additions, along with the important Export Act, were scheduled for hearings and for a vote this past summer, but events in Lebanon and the attack on the Korean jetliner pushed the Congressional agenda forward into the autumn. But in the next two weeks most SA watchers in America expect a vote to be taken.

The Democratic Party leadership clearly backs the two amendments, which have a good chance of passing through the House of Representatives. The real struggle will take place in the Republican-dominated Senate, where the White House has lobbied quietly but firmly to have the amendments scraped off the critical Export Bill.

The Berman amendment would prohibit sales to SA of any American goods that could possibly be used to buttress police and military systems. This broad category includes computers, calculators, some medical equipment, and anything marginally useful to SA's police bureaucracy.

The Bill which has a stronger chance of passing — the Solarz amendment — would cut off gold sales, US bank loans to SA, and

THE BRITISH AAM

The Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) in Britain is the most influential movement of its kind in the world, acting as an umbrella organisation which brings people and organisations of various viewpoints together

At the core of the movement is a group of white and black South African exiles who work indefatigably in pursuit of AAM's aims

- ☐ To inform the people of Britain about apartheid and what it means to South Africans of all races;
- ☐ To campaign for international action against apartheid, and
- ☐ To co-operate with SA organisations, such as South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, Sanroc.

The AAM has been associated with the "Stop the 70's Tour," the "End Loans to SA" organisation (and other campaigns directed at the multinationals) and the oil boycott. It has links with the main political parties in Britain and its chairman is a Labour MP, Robert Hughes. Not unexpectedly, the AAM's strongest links are with the Labour Party, through politicians like Joan Lestor, John Ennals and Barbara Castle. Liberal leader, David Steel, has been a strong anti-apartheid supporter and the SDP leader, David Owen, is also resolutely anti-apartheid in his views Curiously, the AAM has made little impact on the black community in Britain, and it regards the response from the trade union movement, too, as disappointing.



UK protest . . . part of the scene

The area in which the AAM has been most successful has been in establishing SA's international untouchability It has been particularly active in pressing even Margaret Thatcher's government to abide by the Gleneagles agreement and has embarrassed both the Home and Foreign offices by keeping a spotlight trained on the alleged "dirty tricks" activities of the SA embassy in Trafalgar Square

But the AAM, which grew out of the 1958 campaign to boycott SA goods, has been singularly unsuccessful in the economic field. Despite its efforts, it has not been able to persuade a significant number of businessmen to discontinue trade with SA or to cease investing their money there.

require any US businesses in SA to operate in full compliance with the Sullivan Code fair employment principles (Most local unions feel that the Sullivan Code has become irrelevant — but that will not affect perceptions in the US)

Support for the Bills comes from Democratic congressmen who want to abide by the spirit of UN resolutions prohibiting the sale of arms, and the technology to produce them, to SA While arms exports to SA remain illegal, the Ronald Reagan administration has bent much of the legislation enacted under Carter restricting flows of capital and technology

While the Reagan White House is clearly less anti-South African than the preceding administration, advisers to Reagan have warned that politically he cannot afford to appear too friendly to Pretoria The activities of civil rights leader Jesse Jackson are also playing a role in the administration's thinking in the run-up to the 1984 presidential elections (see *Current affairs*)

For this reason, reportedly, the White House has not yet approved the 10-year, $50m application by Westinghouse Corp to service SA's atomic installations at Koeberg Until now, US companies have had few dealings with SA's nuclear power programme because SA has not signed the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, and because it is widely believed that SA is working on its own nuclear arms programme

A spokesman for Westinghouse has said the contract has little to do with providing nuclear technology or parts, but is a training and servicing arrangement

Nonetheless, a dozen or so "dismayed" congressmen have written to the President asking him not to approve the application, adding that they will hold some quick hearings on the effects of such a sale The White House, however, appears to be tilting towards approving the sale

Meanwhile, various local authorities continue to make their own moves For example, the District of Columbia City Council is debating its own disinvestment bill Council member and disinvestment proponent John Ray cited analyses by Robert Schwartz of Shearson/American Express, and Joan Bavaria, of Boston's Franklin, that divestiture can be implemented with no adverse effect on the earnings of pension funds

This follows developments in 1982, when Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan enacted laws to restrict investment of state funds in SA. About $160m worth of SA-related stocks were subsequently sold, according to the Washington-based Investor Responsibility Research Centre

However, while such legislation is prompted by a variety of groups with considerable clout at state level, two considerations could affect the momentum of the movement — and influence Congress The first relates to the security of pensions

According to Michael Spicer of the SA Institute of International Affairs "The trend is quite clear. At state level the anti-apartheid movements are adopting more sophisticated measures than resolutions at stockholders' meetings Such meetings, from their point of view, provide a bad forum — many people present at them are not in sympathy."

A point which is being frequently raised at stockholders' meetings is that if pension funds are prohibited from being invested in many companies with SA links — which includes a good proportion of the Fortune 500 — the security of pensions could be endangered

So, as Spicer points out, "The movements get a far better hearing at the state legislature level, which has a greater representation of minority groups and women And, from a publicity point of view, what they say there has a far greater resonance"

The second factor which could adversely affect disinvestment and boycott moves lies in court actions over their constitutionality John Chettle, director of the SA Foundation's Washington office, contends that state laws calling for disinvestment contradict the US constitution, which states that foreign policy is the prerogative of the central government, as well as the regulation of foreign commerce

Court actions which debate aspects of the US constitution will inevitably be dragged out for years, and the very prospect of this happening could deter state legislatures from acting precipitately without Congressional sanction For this reason, any fresh move by the central government to curtail the flows of US goods and capital to SA could reinforce momentum at state and district levels — and *vice versa*

Votes on the Berman and Solarz amendments, therefore, could set the tone of US-SA relations for some time to come And unless the White House can convincingly present the reform moves in SA as a positive result of the constructive engagement policy, there could be a shift away from the qualified friendliness that has characterised the Reagan administration's relations with Pretoria

INFLATION ACCOUNTING

One step beyond

In the first of two articles, the *FM* examines the concept of inflation accounting and the current methods used to show the impact of price rises on corporate financial statements. An article on lifo stock valuation will follow next week.

Accounting, a science renowned for its precision, is becoming a more dynamic discipline The emergence of inflation as a widespread economic reality is changing matters, quickly. In recent years, the conceptual inflexibility of accounting, in an historical context, has placed limits on the ability of the science to cope satisfactorily with the problem of just how to account for inflation.

It is widely acknowledged that there is an urgent need to develop — for users of financial statements — a method of accounting that takes cognisance of the adjustments and distortions produced by inflation. In response to this need, the American Securities & Exchange Commission requires companies with assets of over $1 billion to account, in a recognised manner, for the impact of inflation on financial statements The UK's response to the inflation problem was the issuing of SSAP 16 a mandatory standard setting out the accounting profession's recommendations as to how corporations should go about stripping the impact of inflation from their accounts.

Since its inception, SSAP 16 has been the subject of controversy stemming from non-acceptance by both business leaders and academics (see box)

In SA, the accounting profession's Guideline 4 003 — which was released in 1978 — differs from its inspirational overseas counterparts in that it recommends that local companies provide only supplementary current cost income statements, and the gearing adjustment is simpler to calculate At the same time it recognises peculiar domestic economic circumstances

There is obviously a need in SA to further develop the conceptual framework to account for inflation Since SA's inflation rate is currently higher than that of most of our major trading partners, the time may well have come for this country to take the lead in pioneering inflation accounting development Until now, SA's accounting profession has been all too willing to follow overseas developments, with scarcely an innovative development of its own With US inflation currently down to insignificant levels, tracking American progress in this area is unlikely to produce satisfactory responses to SA's own predicament

The most serious threat to the profession's existing recommendations on inflation accounting is the business community's broad scepticism of the current

Sanroc threat to top SA runner

Argus 24/9/83 (280)

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

LONDON.— The prospect of South Africa's Bruce Fordyce winning tomorrow's London to Brighton road run for the third consecutive year has been threatened by Sanroc.

The anti-apartheid body has challenged Fordyce's right to compete, and will continue attempts to stop South African participation despite the clearance given by the race organisers.

Mr Sam Ramsamy, head of the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee, says the inclusion of 13 South Africans in the London-to-Brighton race is in violation of the International Amateur Athletics Federation rules.

IAAF ruling

But his efforts to get a ruling from the IAAF have so far been in vain as the secretary Mr John Holt cannot be contacted in Norway, where he is attending a walking championship.

Mr Ramsamy's objection centres on the fact that Fordyce and the other South Africans have taken part in the Comrades Marathon.

"If they are participating in South African athletics they should not be allowed to participate here," he said.

Clarification

"If British runners take part in the Comrades Marathon, they cannot compete in Britain afterwards. I've been through the IAAF rules and they are in violation of the rules of eligibility."

However, the race organisers, the Road Runners Club, sought IAAF clarfication on South African participation six months ago and were told holders of British passports as well as temporary South African residents in Britain could compete.

When the black Congressmen gather, an 'insulting' item will top the agenda

Priority: SA's race policies

By Neil Lurssen Foreign Service

WASHINGTON: The political leaders of America's 26-million blacks have gathered in conference here this weekend and one of the main items on their agenda is what further action they can take against South Africa's race policies.

The gathering is the annual legislative weekend of the Congressional Black Caucus. In addition to the 21 black members of the US Congress, many other leaders are attending — including the Rev Jesse Jackson who is pushing hard to be the black community's presidential candidate next year, to the annoyance of some of his influential colleagues.

The conference faces many pressing problems, ranging from social and economic woes to the call for a massive voter registration drive.

But when the agenda turns to foreign policy, the focus will be on Southern Africa — primarily the Namibian independence issue and South Africa's internal situation.

Black politicians here are obsessed with these problems, allowing it to eclipse other serious African issues such as the continent's economic crisis which is expected to last for the rest of the decade and beyond.



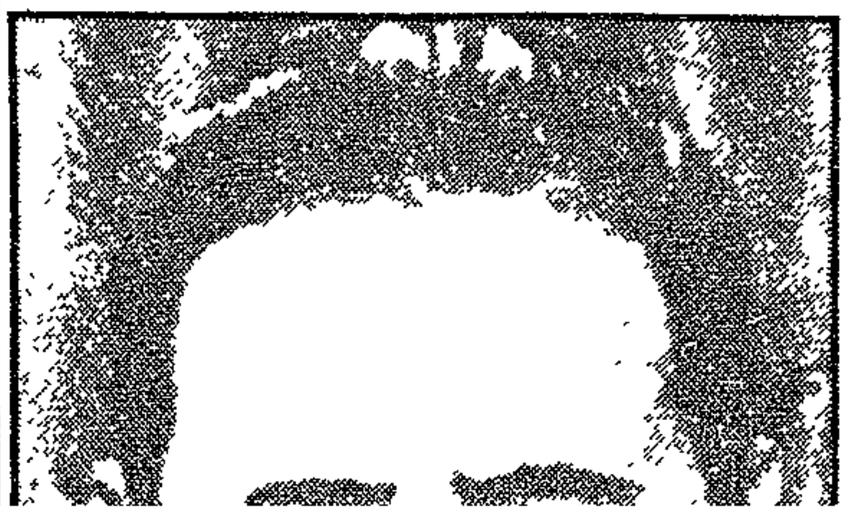
■ REAGAN

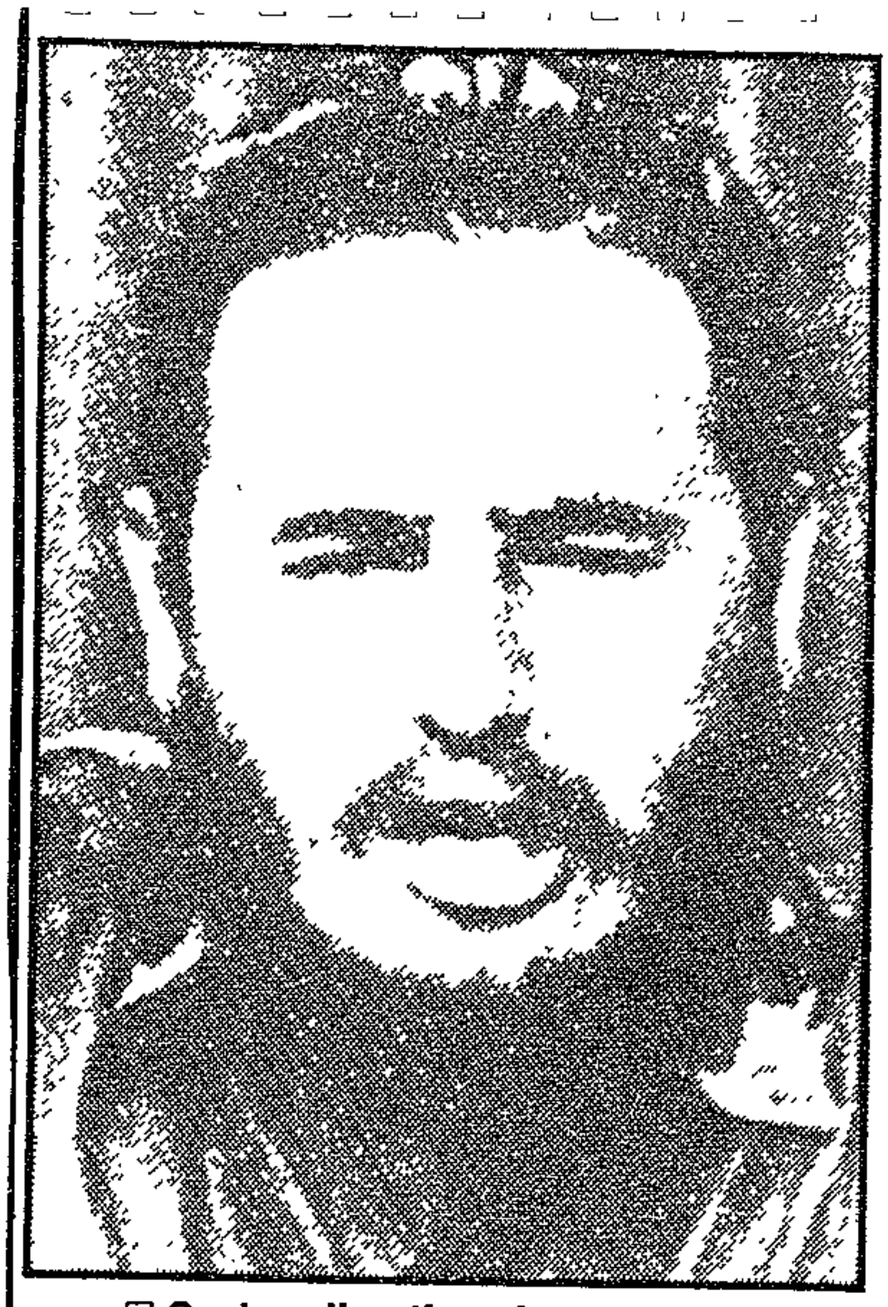


■ JACKSON

When I asked a black lobbyist here why there was relative silence on the fact that millions of people were starving in Africa due largely to misguided government programmes, he said: "Of course we are deeply concerned about this, but the policies of your country are an ongoing insult to us. There is no greater foreign policy issue for us than the removal of racism in Southern Africa."

Due mainly to black pressure, South Africa is currently confronted by a wide range of legislative measures at city, state and federal level, most of them aimed at forcing disinvestment or reducing financial





☐ Castro: directives from Russia

The Cubans in Angola numbers game

By Neil Lurssen

WASHINGTON: A former senior Cuban diplomat who escaped to the United States estimates there are at least 40 000 Cubans in Angola and 20 000 more in Ethiopia, Mozambique and South Yemen.

He says their presence is paid for by the Soviet Union.

If the estimates are accurate, it will mean that official American estimates of between 20 000 and 30 000 Cubans in Angola are far too low.

It will also mean American fears that Cubans will make their appearance in Mozambique, perhaps in response to reverses suffered by Frelimo at the hands of MNR rebels, may be turning into reality. He does not number the Cubans allegedly there.

The claims were made this week by Juan Benemelis, a Cuban Africa specialist who was jailed by the Castro regime in the Sixties on allegations that he had failed to carry out the orders of the Cuban Foreign Ministry in Africa

Mr Benemelis came to the US in a refugee boat in 1980 and is now a research director for a Cuban exile group.

In an interview in the conservative Washington Inquirer journal he accused the American Press of naivete about Cuba's role in Africa.

He said Cuban designs on Africa went back to the early Sixties when hundreds of young Africans were recruited for terrorist training before being sent back to their countries to train for Castro-type takeovers.

As a diplomat in Ghana and what was then Tanganyika, he had been involved in planning subversion through terrorism.

Mr Benemelis said Castro had gone into Africa because the Soviets had told him to Everything they did there was co-ordinated with the Soviets

He claimed that Cuban troops in Angola were guilty of genocide, destroying entire villages in the effort to defeat the Unita forces of Dr Jonas Sav-

this, but the policies of your country are an ongoing insult to us. There is no greater foreign policy issue for us than the removal of racism in Southern Africa."

Due mainly to black pressure, South Africa is currently confronted by a wide range of legislative measures at city, state and federal level, most of them aimed at forcing disinvestment or reducing financial ties with the Republic.

The two most immediate measures are nearing conclusion in Washington. One is a city council law that will force Washington's pension fund to sell its investments in companies that do business with South Africa. About R55-million is involved. A final vote will be taken on October 4 and the measure will certainly become law.

Even more threatening for South Africa is a federal measure introduced by Congressman Julian Dixon of California, chairman of the Black Caucus.

This effectively bars South Africa from future loans from the International Monetary Fund. The measure is an amendment to a Bill that the Reagan administration dearly wants passed — an American increase of 8,4-billion dollars to the IMF.

There is a similar amendment barring loans to communist countries. Opponents of the anti-South Africa amendment had hoped to play one off against the other in the hopes that both would die.

But the Korean airliner outrage has hardened American hearts against communism and, paradoxically, South Africa may suffer now as both amendments are accepted.

There are numerous other anti-South Africa measures working through the legislative process. They include a ban on Krugerrand sales, mandatory adherence to the Sullivan code, a ban on US loans to the SA Government, a ban on nuclear exports, and an instruction to the Reagan administration to drop Cuban troop withdrawal as a condition for Namibian independence.

Some of these may become law, others will fizzle out.

The weekend conference will try to shore up these efforts and find new ways of isolating South Africa from what is seen here as Reaganite support for apartheid.

White political leaders here have become acutely sensitive to black issues as a result of the voter registration drive. It gives this weekend's gathering a

Jobs are the key as Jo'burg gets new trade office

U.S. DEFIES THE SANCTIONS LOBBY



● Mr George Trail, U.S. man in SA

S. Express 280 2/10/83

By JEAN LE MAY

THE Reagan administration has opened a special trade promotion office in Johannesburg in an effort to increase American trade with South Africa by $1 000-million.

The office is headed by Mr Stanley M McGeehan, senior commercial officer of the department's commercial foreign service (CFS).

He told the Sunday Express this week: "We hope to increase trade by one billion dollars annually, which could create 25 000 new jobs (in America)," he said.

This reverses the policy of trying, during almost two decades, to limit the American economic stake in South Africa lest it provide support for apartheid.

The American Consul-General, Mr George Trail, this week minimised the significance of the policy change, saying it was not a major one.

But the opening of a trade promotion office clearly flies directly in the face of the world-wide sanctions campaign conducted since the mid-sixties.

Possibly for this reason it has been kept under wraps until now.

Mr Trail said: "Two-way trade runs into $5,3-billion, and the US is facing a deficit which may run into $60-billion, which is why we are looking for business wherever we can."

Until recently, the official American line was: "We neither encourage nor discourage trade with South Africa."

It meant officials gave minimal support to American businessmen who were interested in South African trade, spurned trade shows and trade delegations, and generally did as little as possible to assist the flow of goods between the two countries

2/10/83 S. Express

US defies the sanction lobbyists

From Page 1

Restrictions on trade varied from time to time. Under President Lyndon Johnson sharp restrictions were placed on capital exports to South Africa — they were later removed after proving ineffectual — and later the facilities of the Export-Import Bank were denied to South Africa. Eximbank provides finance to American exporters to compete in foreign markets.

The administration of President Jimmy Carter actually sought assiduously to reduce trade. Although it is not officially admitted, the Commerce Department clashed regularly with the State Department over the matter but was defeated on political grounds

Indications of President Ronald Reagan's new policy came when he relaxed many of these restrictions early last year.

Mr McGeehan explained. "South Africa comes about 20th in the order of US trading partners. We are interested in protecting our share of the market, and trade is a two-way street".

American investment in South Africa amounts to R2 600-million, and SA imports from the US have trebled in the past five years to R2 500-million in 1982.

"This must be seen in a world-wide context For years the US business community pressed Congress to transfer responsibility for foreign trade from the State Department to the Department of Commerce," Mr McGeehan said

"In 1979 Congress passed a law which created the Foreign Commercial Service of the Department of Commerce.

"Previously all trade matters were handled by commercial branches of the US Foreign Service under the State Department.

"At the time only about 65 officers were transferred to the International Trade Association of the Commercial Foreign Service.

"The position now is that the CFS has 167 officers in 66 major trading countries.

"It was part of the agreement that the Departments of State and of Commerce would decide together what adjustments were necessary.

"On April 11 this year President Reagan added two countries in Africa — South Africa and the Cameroons.

"Other African countries in which we have offices are Egypt, Morocco, Zimbabwe and Zaire. Some of the more unprofitable operations have been closed down."

Mr Trail said in an interview that the opening of a CFS office in South Africa did not represent a significant change in US policy. He stressed that trade with South Africa would remain subject to many restrictions.

"We have no plans for trade missions and so on, which would represent a political move and would have to be approved by Congress," he said

"It is not a major operation — we are not hiring more offices. It is a standard CFS package — two CFS officers, Mr McGeehan and Mr Robert Coonan, and five local staff."

SA tours get knock from New Zealanders

NEW Zealand has one of the most active and well-organised anti-apartheid movements in the world, according to a pictorial book that highlights the demonstrations of New Zealanders against the Springbok tour of their country in 1981.

The book, By Batons and Barbed Wire, compiled by Tom Newham, was presented to the SACC's general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, on his recent visit to New Zealand where he met some of the leaders of the demonstrators.

The book reflects the New Zealanders' adhorence for apartheid and the lengths to which they were prepared to go to maintain the international sports boycott of South Africa.

It also reflects the determination of the riot squad police to make the protesters pay for their actions. The police had at one stage been warned to make sure that they hurt the protesters.

Eight out of nine districts which make up the New Zealand Maori Council had voted against the tour and in some parts of the country, preparations for the staging of demonstrations were made six months before the tour

SAM MABE REPORTS

with South Africa, refused to grant the Springboks transit facilities and their flight had to be the longest and most roundabout. They flew over the Atlantic to New York where they were greeted by protesters at the airport.

In the plane from Los Angeles to New Zealand, a lone protester made a placard with a slogan expressing her opposition to the tour.

New Zealand protesters had organised themselves into groups which were given names. Two of them were named Tutu and Biko squads, after Bishop Desmond Tutu and the late Steve Biko.

In all cities where their games were to be played, the Springboks were met by protesters at the airport, followed wherever they went while taunted and booed. They were reminded of the June 16 on them at random and sometimes used without provocation.

So well-organised were the squads that members had maps and instruction leaflets setting out their squads' main plans, routes to follow, when and where to retreat and the location of safe houses where refuge could be sought in cases of emergency

In some areas, up to 10 000 protesters would divide into seven groups and play intriguing cat and mouse games — throwing the police control strategy into disarray.

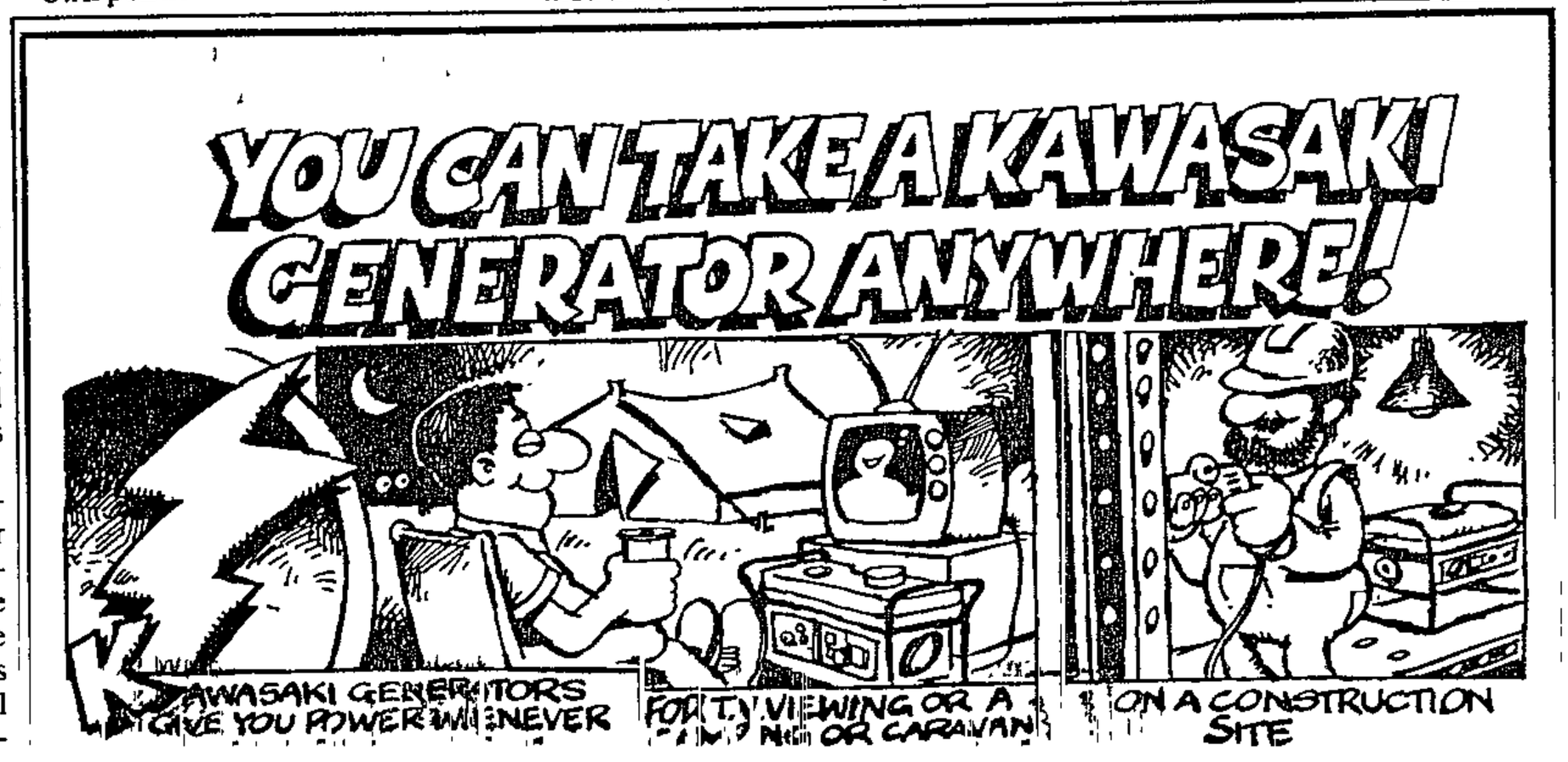
At times the protesters disrupted flights by merely taking to the airport where they would just sit on the tarmac. At one stage they took occupation of a hotel where the Springboks had planned to stay.

In the city of Gisborne, a Land Rover crashed through an unguarded gate of a venue where a game was to be played the next day. As the vehicle made several field by a pilot who had stolen it from an airport This resulted in the cancellation of the game that was to have been played there.

This was of course not the only game whose cancellation was forced by the protesters — there were several others. The demonstrations resulted in the arrest of 1 200 protesters. Mr Muldoon blamed the protests on subversive organisations, naming 15 people who he said had infiltrated the anti-apartheid movement and exploited it for their own political ends.



Members of the Tutu Squad preparing to disrupt a game at Auckland, take instruction from their squad leader with loudhailer in hand.



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Eight out of nine districts which make up the New Zealand Maori Council had voted against the tour and in some parts of the country, preparations for the staging of demonstrations were made six months before the tour started.

New Zealand's Prime Minister Robert Muldoon had admitted beforehand that the tour was going to be disastrous, but he nevertheless budgetted about R2-million and involved 3 600 policemen for elaborate security measures taken to protect the unwanted southern African rugby team.

The Australian government, another arch-opponent of contact

Angeles to ... land, a lone protester made a placard with a slogan expressing her opposition to the tour.

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The protesters picketted the hotels where the Springboks stayed, whistled, hooted and shouted for them to go home.

Each of the protest squads was commanded by a chief marshall. The protesters wore crash helmets and well-padded clothing to absorb blows from police batons which rained



Protesters highlighted the death in detention of Biko on the third anniversary of his death when the final test match was played.



"Remember Soweto", was one of the messages of the protesters to the Springboks.

divide into seven groups and play intriguing cat and mouse games — throwing the police control strategy into disarray.

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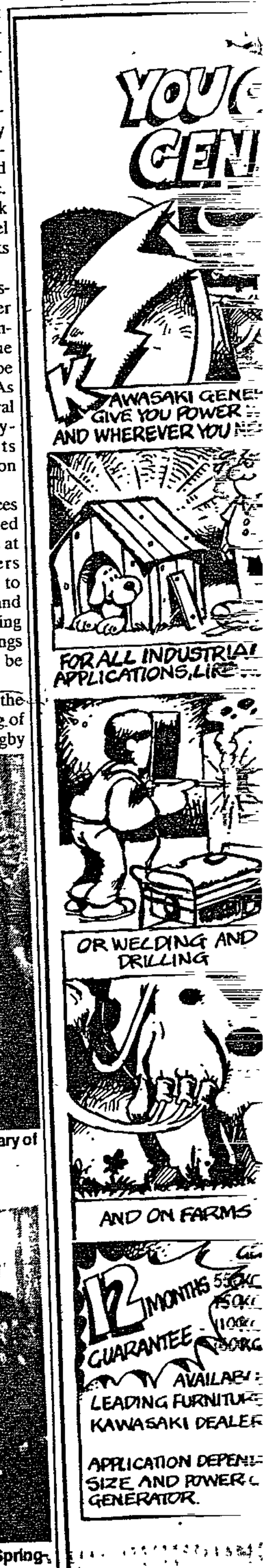
In the city of Gisborne, a Land Rover crashed through an unguarded gate of a venue where a game was to be played the next day. As the vehicle made several sweeps on the playground, occupants spread broken glass on the turf.

For the high fences and barbed wire erected to keep the protesters at bay, some protesters carried wire cutters to cut their way across and also had chains to sling round the fence railings so the fences could be pulled down.

The highlights of the protest was the flying of an aircraft over a rugby

own political ends.



Foolish to disinvest in SA — Harry O

By Donald Knowler, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The case for United States investment in South Africa as a tool for encouraging progressive change is stronger than ever, industrialist and mining magnate Mr Harry Oppenheimer said in an interview published here yesterday.

Commenting on a new push in the US for reducing economic ties with South Africa, Mr Oppenheimer said that while such efforts were "well-meaning" they were "quite a foolish approach".

He told the Christian Science Monitor: "In so far as there is change, there is hope in South Africa, and the change really is happening because of the pressure which has been brought on the politics of the country by the growth of the economy."

The Monitor said Mr Oppenheimer was regarded with "deep scepticism" by segments of the black population because of his support for foreign investment and his position as the country's leading capitalist.

Mr Oppenheimer saw the following changes:



Mr Harry Oppenheimer . . . hope for SA.

- Black bargaining power was increasing remarkably, thanks to a fundamental redistribution of wealth from whites to blacks. He estimated that black income as a proportion of overall personal income went from 25 percent a decade ago to 40 percent today.
- Blacks were acknowledged by the Government to be "permanent" residents in the "white" urban areas.
- Acknowledging the permanence of blacks had forced the Government to give them more rights in urban areas and better amenities. Black urban townships were being granted more rights to govern.
- Full trade union rights had been extended to black workers. This "produced black-controlled organisations that are certain to be used for political objectives".

Although most of these changes could be called "too little, too late" by blacks, Mr Oppenheimer insisted that, in the economic sphere, "if you're prepared to think five or 10 years ago, things have changed out of all recognition".

Sharp rise in US bank loans to SA

Cape Times 6/10/83

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By NEIL BEHRMANN

NEW YORK. — United States bank loans to South Africa have been rising sharply in spite of attempts by anti-apartheid groups to discourage lending

The rise in United States lending follows a sharp downturn at the beginning of the 1980s.

United States bank credit to the South Africa dipped from $2 200m in 1978 to a low point of $1 400m in 1980.

But United States lending recovered in 1981 and then soared in 1982

The bulk of the loans were granted by the major United States banks, including Citibank, Chase Manhatten, Morgan Guaranty, Bank of America and Manufacturers Hanover

Short-term credits

Most of the loans are, however, short-term credits.

This partly reflects a general pattern of international bank lending.

But it also indicates concern in the United States about South Africa's political position

"We are willing to lend to South Africa on an ad hoc basis," says a New York banking executive, "but as far as longer-term credits are concerned we are worried that there is lack of progress in dismantling apartheid

"Banks are becoming more worried about this."

This senior executive adds. "Free of these political issues South Africa would be a top credit rating, similar to Australia, probably even better

Risk factor

"As the years go by, however, the political risk factor increases

"That is why we are willing to lend on a short-term basis but shy away from 10 to 12 year loans"

Latest statistics of the United States Federal Reserve Board show that total United States bank loans to South Africa jumped from $1 800m outstanding in June 1981 to nearly $3 700m in December last year.

Interviews over the past week with South African Treasury and Reserve Bank chiefs and also private South African bankers in Washington and New York indicate that lending from the United States continues to be brisk.

But of the loans totalling $3 700m some $2 300m were in the form of "interbank" loans — credits used to finance exports and imports and other short term requirements

Aside from that, loans to the private sector at the end of last year totalled $1 100m, while public sector borrowings amounted to only $285m.

Bank decisions

"Internal political risk studies, rather than protests of pressure groups, have influenced banks decisions about loans to South Africa," says Mr David Hauck, head of Investor Responsibility Research (IRR), a non-political organization funded by about 160 United States banks, insurance companies, pension funds, universities and other institutions.

IRR does "objective research" for shareholders about social issues

Anti-apartheid groups did force banks to re-examine their South African lending policies, says Mr Hauck.

The "Solarz" amendment to the United States Export Administration Act is causing concern, even though bankers believe that the United States Senate will eventually reject it

This amendment proposes that United States banks cannot lend to the South African Government or para-statal bodies unless projects are open to all races and in areas without racial restrictions.

United States bankers I have spoken to believe that the Congressional ammendment will be eventually a compromise.

United States banking regulators have also announced a five point programme to strengthen supervisory practices banks must avoid excessive concentrations of foreign country credit in future.

The five elements of the plan include:

- Strengthening the existing programme of country risk examination and evaluation.
- Increased disclosure of banks' country exposure and the introduction of a special reserve system for loans to countries with severe and protracted debt servicing programmes.

Bankers here insist, however, that from an economic point of view South Africa is an excellent credit risk.

(12) (280) (31) Aug 6/11/83

Washington city votes to cut financial ties with SA

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The city council here has unanimously approved a controversial Bill which prohibits it from dealing with American corporations that have ties with South Africa

The Bill, introduced by councillor John Ray, instructs the city's pension fund managers to sell R70 million worth of shares in 31 companies, which includes some of America's most prominent corporations

It also orders the city treasurer to close accounts in banks that have outstanding loan transactions with South Africa.

A bank which gets a large slice of Washington's annual R2 200 million business is Riggs National Bank.

A Washington official said today public documents showed that Riggs had entered into loan deals with South Africa but it had declined to provide the city with details.

If Riggs wanted to keep its two large city accounts — one for property tax revenue deposits and the other for motor vehicle licence deposits — it would have to produce an affidavit proving that the South African loans had been "offloaded".

The bank had two years to comply.

The Bill faces one more hurdle. It must be reviewed within 30 days by a United States Congress committee which oversees the city's financial affairs.

Some Congressmen have threatened to veto the Bill on the ground that it is unfair to pensioners at a time when they need as much money as they can get.

They said it was financially foolish to sell shares in some of America's most profitable companies

If the Bill's opponents do win a veto, it will be challenged in the courts here — and the decision may have a bearing on Washington's independence from the Congress.

The Appeal Court would have to take into account a recent US Supreme Court decision that legislative vetos are unconstitutional.

A similar decision in the Appeal Court would undercut the existence of the mostly black city council which was granted independence in 1974.

Until 1974 Washington was run by the Congress and even its mayor was an appointee.

Congress has retained its financial oversight because a great deal of Federal money is pumped into the bankrupt city.

Poor U.S. support for anti-SA moves

S Times 9/10/83 280 BBD

WHEN Californians vote for the next US president next year, they might also be asked to vote on an initiative to divest state funds from companies with operations in South Africa.

And if they vote yes, the state authorities in California will be faced with getting rid of at least $8-billion worth of stock from such corporate giants as Bechtel, Fluor and Caterpillar Inc

The drive to have the initiative placed on the ballot began at the beginning of August when the California Divestment Committee registered it with the state government

The committee is made up of 10 students from the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA). Should the students succeed, voters will have to vote on a initiative which reads

"All direct and indirect investments by public agencies of the State of California in South Africa shall be divested immediately"

To get the initiative placed on the ballot, the committee must collect the signatures of about 450 000 registered voters in the state before December 29.

No committee member would give an estimate of the number of signatures collected so far, but Mr George Sawyer, vice-chairman of the California Chamber of Commerce, said there had been no publicity about the drive, and that he doubted if it had really taken off

The California drive represents a departure from the usual tactics of the divestment movement

For at least the past three years, divestment resolutions have been introduced into the California state legislature, but none of them has ever been acted upon.

"Legislators here realise such a resolution would be bad for state economic development and they don't want to upset the Californian business community," said Mr Jim Kennedy of the chamber of commerce

California is in the forefront of states which use the initiative method to get measures passed. Most of those proposed have failed — among them legislation on marijuana.

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

Anti-SA campaign stalls

By SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The grassroots campaign in the US, to push state and local governments to divest public funds from companies that do business with South Africa, has stalled — at least for this year.

Of the 26 state legislatures that were expected to consider divestment Bills this year, only three have passed laws — Massachussets, Michigan and the District of Columbia. In 16 other states, Bills have either been killed or shelved until the 1984 legislative season.

These figures emerge from a state-by-state breakdown prepared by the American Committee on Africa, one of the disinvestment movement's main co-ordinators.

In most cases, the disinvestment Bills failed to move beyond committee, either pushed aside by more urgent business or having run into stiff opposition.

Major battles developed in Kansas, Oregon and Wisconsin. A strong Bill was overwhelmingly accepted by the Kansas House of Representatives, but died when the state Senate refused to debate it

The Oregon House defeated a measure to divest state pension funds after the state's Retirement Board argued that the move would not be "fiscally prudent". The Bill's supporters also blamed energetic lobbying by the South African consulate in Los Angeles

Similar claims were made in Florida after the state's House Commerce Committee killed a measure to disinvest all state funds over three years. In Iowa, even a mild divestment Bill requiring only that "idle funds" should not be invested in firms with South African dealings, failed to reach the legislature floor.

Of this year's three approved Bills only one, in Massachussets, has thus far gone into effect. Treasury officials have sold about $75m worth of South Africa-related stocks and bonds from the state's investment portfolio.

The Michigan law, which affects only the portfolios of state educational institutions, is being challenged in court by the regents of Michigan University who claim an unconstitutional intrusion on their authority. A broader Bill, modelled on the Massachussets measure, died in the state's retirement fund committee.

Last week Washington, DC, City Council gave final approval to a broad disinvestment measure affecting at least $63m in city pension funds. Because Washington, DC, is not fully autonomous, the Bill must first be vetted by Congress and may be challenged.

In spite of this year's setbacks, the disinvestment movement is far from dead. Most of the legislation which failed in state Houses will be reintroduced next year. Nonetheless, as Mr Steve Hauck, a South Africa analyst at the Investors Responsibility Research Centre, put it recently: "The divestment campaign hasn't yet turned into the steamroller its supporters thought it would."

UN states call for tougher SA sanctions

13/10/87 RDM

T80

NEW YORK. — Several Foreign Ministers this week called on the United Nations to intensify sanctions to punish South Africa for its attacks on neighbouring countries and the detention of political prisoners.

Delegates demanded the action in the General Assembly and at a UN meeting to mark a "Day of Solidarity" with South African political prisoners.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Mr Goshu Wolde, addressing the assembly, said "Africa believes that economic sanctions will help pressure the South African regime to opt for the peaceful and speedy renunciation of its illegal occupation of the international territory of Namibia."

South Africa — which has administered SWA under international mandate since the First World War — has for five years resisted a UN independence plan for the territory

Mr Wolde, who said he was conveying a message from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam, said: "Subversive and terrorist groups, organised, armed and financed by the racist regime are currently operating in Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe."

He urged the UN to isolate South Africa "in every sphere of international life" and to extend "moral and material assistance" to liberation movements in that country

Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Teixeira Jorge told the assembly the continued occupation of SWA and southern Angola by South African troops has caused millions of rands in damage to his country.

"Unjust and in a bit of irony by virtue of selfish interest and passivity of some countries, the Angolan people are left to pay almost alone for the price of solidarity with the Namibian people," Mr Jorge said

He said more than 10 000 Angolans had been killed and hundreds of thousands displaced in an undeclared war with South Africa since 1965.

Indian Foreign Minister Mr Narasimha Rao said in a message that the execution of political prisoners and their prolonged incarceration were "reminders of a brutal and oppressive system abhorrent to all civilised human values".

The Sudanese Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Mohamed Mirghani Mubarak, condemned apartheid and accused SA of attacks on neighbouring countries

He said Sudan would continue its unequivocal support for "freedom fighters" in South Africa

On SWA, Mr Mubarak called on the Security Council to implement an independence plan for the territory which the council endorsed in 1978, without involving issues such as a linkage between SWA independence and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Mr Pius Asheeke of Swapo told the assembly that the international community must demand the unconditional release of black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, and other political detainees in South Africa

He criticised the United States, which, he said, allied itself with the apartheid regime. — Sapa-Reuter-UPI.

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Hawke bows to SAA boycott

13/10/83

The Star's Foreign News Service

BRISBANE — Prime Minister Mr Bob Hawke has succumbed to left-wing pressure in the caucus for members of the Government flying to African destinations to boycott SAA.

Two members of a parliamentary delegation to Kenya who had been booked to fly SAA to Johannesburg for the first leg of their journey, have now changed their bookings to Qantas at the request of Mr Hawke

The Prime Minister made the request at yesterday's caucus meeting in Canberra. It had been reported that two Labour Party members of Parliament, Mrs Elaine Darling and Mr Bob Brown, planned to travel to Africa by SAA for a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting in Kenya.

Earlier, Mr Ken Fry, the leader of the delegation and one of Labour's strongest critics of apartheid, revealed that although he was travelling to Africa with Qantas, the remaining four members of the delegation (including the two Labour members) were flying SAA, which Mr Fry described as the "flagship of apartheid".

Mr Hawke is said to have told caucus that the decision of the two Labour members to fly SAA was embarrassing

Recently the Minister for Aviation, Mr Kim Beazley, confirmed that the South African carrier would be allowed extra flights to and from Australia in the Christmas holiday period to cater for increased tourist traffic

This and other decisions, including one to allow individual South African women squash players to compete in the coming world championship in Perth, have been interpreted as a softening of policy on South Africa



Smaller than a glove puppet and weighing just over 28 g at its birth, this ... monkey, named Suck-a-Thumb, is set to be one of the main attracti... Kilverstone game park in Norfolk, England. The owner of the park, Lady Fis... over as provider and protector when the monkey was neglected by its ... soon found that Suck-a-Thumb squeaked whenever he needed bottle fe... every hour, both day and night!

Ride the Ch... of Fir...



(2-80) (Sec)

No change in SA policy — Hawke

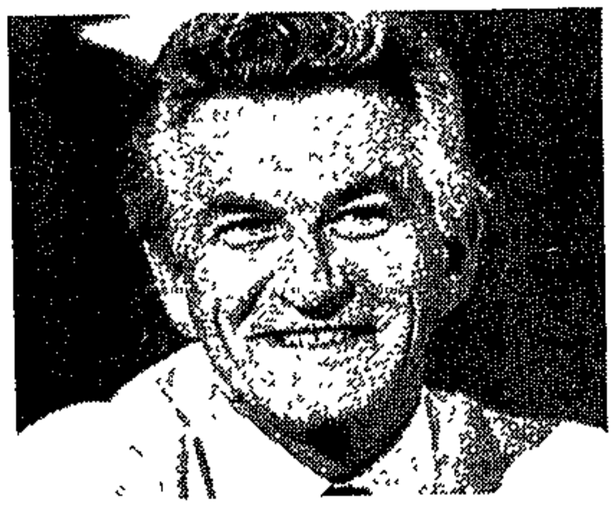
Sec 13/10/83

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, outlined in Parliament last week his government's prevailing policies toward South Africa. Although critical of this country, he did not mention the use of sanctions, as reported by Reuter. This is his full statement.

I am pleased to be able to say that while there are not a great number of issues, I guess, on which there is identity of position between Government, and Opposition, over more than a decade a firm anti-apartheid policy has characterised the foreign policy of successive Australian governments.

This Government remains — as I know the Leader of the Opposition and members of the other side of the House do — unreservedly opposed to the abhorrent policy of apartheid.

For example, the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, when addressing the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly yesterday,



Mr Hawke

emphasised the utter rejection of what he described as the repugnant system of apartheid which, as he said, despite minor cosmetic change, continues without meaningful modification in South Africa.

In the sporting area this Government is firmly committed to the Gleneagles agreement. The existing ban on South African teams and representative individual sportsmen and sportswomen remains in force. We shall continue as a government to urge upon Australian sporting associations the undesirability of their having sporting contact with South Africa.

The Government is currently reviewing the policy on sporting contacts in order to establish clear and consistent guidelines. The possible array of future policy options is being discussed in the processes of caucus. Cabinet has not yet considered any aspects of that matter.

The Government has decided that until the policy review has been completed the existing policy will continue to apply. It is on that basis, I may say, that six South African women squash players will be allowed entry to compete as individual players in the women's world squash championship in Perth.

The Squash Racquets Association of Australia has assured the Government that the South Africans will be permitted to compete only in the individual and not in the national teams championship.

In the civil aviation field, the Minister for Aviation, Mr Beazley, recently announced that Qantas Airways Ltd and South African Airways would be permitted to operate supplementary flights during the coming summer holiday season. This is solely intended to reduce possible inconvenience to intending passengers until the current review by the Government of air links with Southern Africa has been completed. It in no way reflects any softening of attitude towards South Africa.

Finally, I am pleased to be able to inform the House that I have written to the Commonwealth Secretary General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, indicating the support of the Australian Government for the inclusion of a discussion on Southern African issues on the agenda at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Delhi in November.

I shall be reiterating to Mr Ramphal what I told him at our two earlier meetings this year in London and here in Canberra, that there is no question at all of australia modifying the vigour of its firm anti-apartheid policies.

I believe that in saying that I will be speaking on behalf of all members of this House. I will be saying that it is an issue on which all Commonwealth countries should act in concert.

THE REFERENDUM

The threat of worker action

KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Gatsha Buthelezi has been using some tough tactics in condemnation of government's constitution proposals and his efforts to extract a "No" vote from the Natal electorate at least (see *In my Opinion*). Some industrialists are taking him seriously enough to make contingency plans for trouble if government wins the November 2 referendum.

Speaking at a Shaka Day rally Chief Buthelezi hinted broadly that strikes, plus calls for disinvestment and SA's political isolation, could well follow a "Yes" vote on November 2. While he was careful not to associate himself directly with such action, or with threats of violence coming from others, the chief made it clear that these measures may be seen by his constituents as one of the few remaining options left open to blacks.

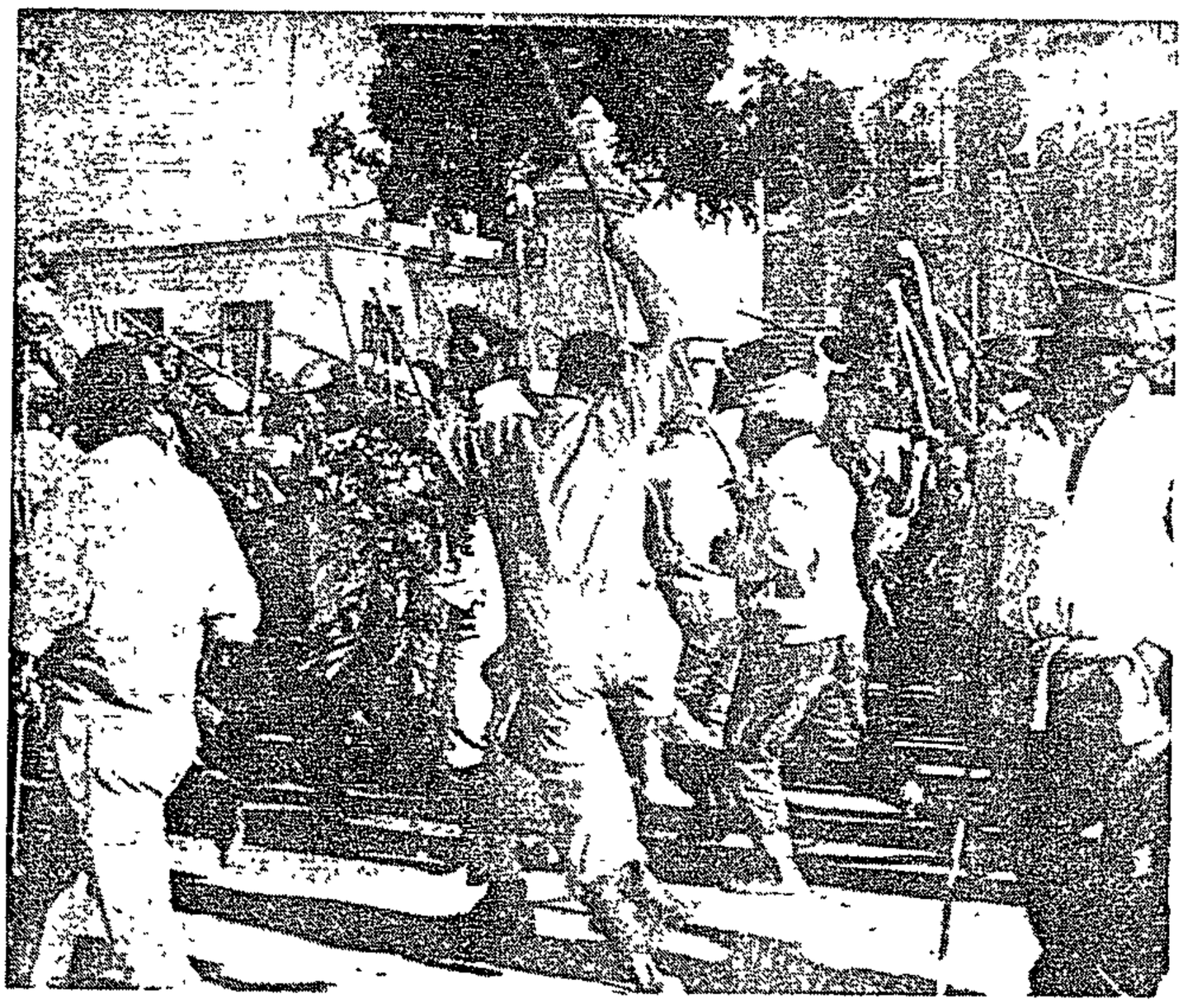
As national leader of the Zulus, and Inkatha, he said he was bound to act on their wishes. "The people's options are my options. If there is a "Yes" vote Africans will consider their options. They will question African politics for the past 20 years and demand a firmer stand and more forthright action."

Buthelezi's sentiments were greeted with alarm in some quarters, though others dismissed it as a "we've-heard-it-all-before" political rhetoric. But Natal industrialists, who all too painfully recall the strikes of 1973, are certainly taking him seriously. The Natal Chamber of Industries has admitted it is already doing some contingency planning Says Chamber president, Jim Sommerville: "There is a possibility that there will be some form of disruption if there is a positive vote It is a matter which is engaging our attention." Sommerville would not say what steps are being contemplated but he did indicate that they would be reactive Countermeasures would depend on the nature, if any, of the worker action. Sommerville notes, ironically, that industrialists have frequently been the target of political pressure, though there is little that they can do individually to redress the political situation.

Sabre-rattling

Though Sommerville believes it would be dangerous to dismiss it as such, many suggest that Buthelezi's comments have been mere "sabre-rattling" to placate the more militant elements within his leftwing. There is also a widespread feeling that employees could come off badly if they decided to vent their political spleen on the factory floor, though few doubt that a well-orchestrated worker campaign could get its message across

But disinvesment among the many multinationals operating in Natal is not really an immediate likelihood.



Natal 1973 strike ... not again

Financial Mail October 14 1983

Aussie left wing moves in on SA sporting links

By NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN
Sydney

STRONG left wing pressure within the Australian Labour Government is expected to tip the scales against South Africa next week when the Cabinet decides on its new sports policy towards the Republic.

The strong language used in Parliament this week by the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, in commenting on the planned constitutional changes, is seen as an indication that the left wing has won the bitter internal battle over relations with South Africa.

Outcry

The moderate Foreign Affairs Committee of the caucus recently recommended a softer sports policy than that pursued by the previous government.

The committee rejected a submission from Mr Hayden which called for the banning of most individual South African sportsmen from competing in Australia and for total opposition to contact between Australian and South African sportsmen in competitions in third countries.

The committee's recommendation, which included considering individual sportsmen on a case-by-case basis and allowing Australian sporting teams to take part in competitions overseas where South Africans were competing, led to an outcry and intense lobbying by the left wing.

Canberra sources said yesterday it appeared the left had won over the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, and the majority of Cabinet Ministers.

Pressures from Third World countries such as Nigeria, which has officially questioned the Australian Government over its apparent softening towards the Republic, and the new Labour government's image at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in New Delhi next month, have also favoured the left wing.

US 'exported prohibited nuclear parts to SA

WASHINGTON — The Reagan adminstration issued 57 export licenses in one year to sell controlled technology to the nuclear programmes of India, South Africa, Argentina and Israel — countries that refuse to submit all atomic plants to international inspection — the Washington Post reported yesterday

The paper said the exploitation by the four countries of a gap in US export law was documented in a classified General Accounting Office study, of which the Post obtained a sanitized version

The loophole enabled the nations — regarded as the most technically advanced developing countries pursuing a nuclear weapons cabability — to buy equipment that could be used both for nuclear and non-nuclear purposes, the GAO said

"There are growing concerns that the export of dual-use, nuclear-related equipment and component parts ... have facilitated the efforts of other countries to acquire nuclear weapons," the agency said

None of the four countries have ratified the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, or consented to place all nuclear facilities under international safeguards. The 1978 US Nuclear Non-proliferation Act prohibits exports of sensitive nuclear technology to such countries.

But the US Commerce Department takes export applications for the 64 controlled items on the Nuclear Referral List on a case-by-case basis

The list consists of such items as computers used both in scientific research and in design, production or testing of nuclear weapons materials or components

The Post said the classified version of the GAO study lists "specific instances of diversion (of controlled equipment to nuclear programmes) by recipient countries".

The study examined more than 10 000 export licences for controlled technology approved by the Commerce Department between July 1, 1981, and June 30, last year

It determined that 30 of the 776 licences granted for India, seven of the 619 for South Africa, 11 of the 618 for Israel and nine of the 496 for Argentina were for sale of dual-use equipment for a "nuclear end use" or to a "nuclear end user"

The US House of Representatives approved an amendment to the Export Control Act that would bar sale of Nuclear Referral List equipment to countries that have not opened all their facilities to international inspection But the measure does not address the problem of equipment sold for civilian business or scientific purposes and then illicitly used in a nuclear programme — UPI

Actress in anti-SA demo

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Actress Julie Christie was among a dozen people who picketed a branch of Barclays Bank here yesterday to support a renewed call for the bank to disinvest from South Africa and Namibia.

The proposed merger of Barclays Bank (UK) and Barclays Bank International prompted the pressure group — End Loans To South Africa (Eltsa) — to organise the picket.

A spokesman for the group said yesterday: "The proposed re-organisation of the Barclays group offered a convenient, although much overdue, occasion for the disposal of its stake in its Johannesburg-based subsidiary, Barclays National.

"Re-organisation proposals should be accompanied by a commitment to disinvest in South Africa and Namibia."

Anti-South Africa sanctions shelved

From SIMON BARBER in Washington

MOST OF this year's bumper crop of anti-South Africa legislation is now highly unlikely to become law because the Senate is unwilling to consider the legislation to which it is attached.

Last week, the House of Representatives passed a version of the Export Administration Act containing a series of tough amendments designed to punish Pretoria.

The Senate, meanwhile, had yet to start work on its version, but was expected to do so before Congress recesses next month

The Senate Bill would have differed broadly from its House counterpart, not least in that it would have contained almost no South Africa language

Differences would have been worked out in a House-Senate conference, but there was still a strong likelihood that substantial elements of the House anti-apartheid provisions would have survived to become law

Now, however, Congressional sources on both sides of the aisle contend that the Export Administration Act will not come up in the Senate at all this year, but will carry over to next

Action is improbable even then, because it will be election season and the legislative calendar will be severely abbreviated

The chief reason given for the Bill's demise is lack of time

Also cited is the unwillingness of both the Republican-dominated Senate and the Reagan Administration to get into a bitter fight over United States relations with South Africa

The sponsors of the South Africa legislation could have been expected to fight tooth and nail for their amendments, forcing their opponents either to concede or risk charges of racism

At its root, the Export Administration Act gives the President the authority to control exports for foreign policy and national security purposes

One of its major purposes is to deny the Soviet Union access to United States high technology

However, it has become encrusted with amendments, like those offered by Representative Stephen Solarz against South Africa, that are not strictly relevant

The Bill is supposed to renew the Presidential authority which expired on September 30

The Administration is now operating under a technically invoked "State of Emergency" and maintaining pre-existing controls.

The "emergency" formula is likely to be replaced by a "continuing resolution," a stop-gap measure passed by Congress when, as is often the case, critical legislation bogs down

The South Africa provisions thus headed for oblivion include the Solarz amendments mandating compliance with the Sullivan Principles by United States firms operating in South Africa and barring the new exports of Krugerrands into the United States

Also moot is the rider successfully introduced by Representative William Grey, a leading member of the black caucus, that would have prohibited new investment, including extensions of credit, in South Africa.

Many Congressmen are privately relieved that the Senate does not intend to act

There is a broad suspicion that, while the measures might have been nobly motivated, they were bad, unenforceable law.

This was one reason why the Grey amendment was passed on a voice rather than recorded vote



Spike Milligan ... a plea for work.

Milligan militant on UN blacklist

(280 Stars 11/11/83

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British comedian Spike Milligan has lashed out here at the "iniquity" of being blacklisted by the United Nations for appearing in South Africa while big firms trading with the Republic escape "scot-free".

"Unemployment in the acting profession is very high, even in boom times," he points out. "Why penalise a small group of artists for earning an honest living ?"

Milligan has made his feelings known in a letter to a British newspaper. He is also sending a letter about blacklisting to Mr Peter Plouviez, general secretary of Equity, the actors' trade union, with the request that it be debated at the union's next meeting.

Milligan notes that articles from British newspapers and magazines are syndicated to South Africa, British films and television programmes are shown there, and international drivers take part in the South African Grand Prix.

"So why is it that the underpaid workforce of artists be the only ones chosen to starve?" he asks.

"Believe me, if there was a total United Kingdom ban on South Africa, then I would abide by it. Until then, survival is the name of the game."

Milligan has been to South Africa several times in the past 10 years, twice to visit game reserves and three times to tour.

Explaining his visits, he said: "I like going on the stage and making people laugh. I don't get that many gigs on the stage here, so when South Africa said to me would I like to come out, I said yes.

"I could have stayed here writing books, but I find it more exciting to be on the stage, travelling around Africa and getting to grips with the problem first-hand.

"I make sure that my contract says mixed audiences. I take all the black stage hands out to dinner — in a white restaurant. Nobody says a word. So, in my own way, I do a bit of good."

He noted that South African golfers and tennis players came to Britain regularly without problems.

"The whole blacklisting business is stupid," he said.

Senate to debate House's anti-SA moves

DEVELOPMENTS are expected in the Senate this week on legislation crippled by anti-South African amendments passed by the US House of Representatives.

The Senate is scheduled to debate its version of the Export Administration Act tomorrow.

While it contains none of the anti-South African riders attached to the House version, passage through the Senate of the "clean" Bill is necessary before final joint consideration can be given to the House amendments.

The South Africa-related riders include:

- The Solarz amendment, which bans the importation of Krugerrands and most US loans to the South African Government and forces adherence to the Sullivan Code of Employment Principles by all US companies operating in South Africa.
- The Gray amendment, which bans all new US investment in South Africa.
- The Berman amendment, which enforces controls on the export of US goods to South African military and police.
- The Wolpe amendment, which slaps strict controls on the export of nuclear technology and nuclear-related items to South Africa.

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

Senate strategy originally called for a delay in bringing the Export Administration Act to the floor until next year.

There is much in the Bill that shackles private enterprise and that is abhorrent to Senator Robert Dole, the Kansas Republican who will head the Senate Conference Committee.

But the proposed Act has been caught up in "horse-trading" between the House and Senate versions of an appropriations Bill that would increase the US contribution to the International Monetary Fund by $894 000-million (R1 300 000-million.)

This Bill is also headed for a House-Senate conference test because the House added a rider ordering the US representative on the fund to vote against any future loans to South Africa.

President Reagan dearly wants the US quota increased but he doesn't want South Africa cut off from IMF loans.

But the House has been holding out for a "deal" with the Republican-controlled Senate to free a Bill stuck in a Senate committee which would substantially increase government subsidies for welfare housing.

The IMF Quota Bill is expected to go to conference this week.

Because Congress adjourns on Friday until early next year, most of the anti-South African proposals could get lost in the rush of last-minute lawmaking.

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Call for economic pressure on SA

London Bureau

LONDON. — Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, called on Western countries and Japan this week to apply steady economic pressure on South Africa to make it change its race policies. He was speaking at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

Dr Owen said: "The necessary political will does not exist to take economic sanctions, but there are more far-reaching steps that will have to be taken if Western rhetoric is to have any impact on South Africa's actions.

"All the evidence is that the only chance of persuading South Africa to move towards peaceful change is by the application of steady pressure.

"Economic pressure, as opposed to economic sanctions, must therefore be applied. Britain, with direct investments in South Africa valued in 1982 at R8 500-million is well placed to apply this but we cannot be expected to apply pressure alone.

"What must be done is to build on co-ordinated action in the European community carried into the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and involving Japan and the United States."

Dr Owen said the EEC code of conduct for companies with interests in South Africa had been of some help in achieving higher standards and better representation for black employees.

"Yet minimum pay levels have not made as much progress and more pressure must be applied to European companies who continue to ignore the code and who have done little to improve training and educational facilities and seem blind to the necessity to promote black social interests and overcome inequalities of racial origin.

"But it cannot stop just with the code. Any investment from Europe, Japan and the United States must be used as an economic pressure on South Africa."

ARGUS 18/11/83 280

Bid to tone down anti-SA loan move

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — An attempt has been made in the US Congress to reach a compromise on contentious legislation that would ban all future International Monetary Fund loans to South Africa.

If the compromise is accepted — not certain last night — South Africa may still be able to win American approval for loans if the Secretary of the Treasury can persuade committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the loans are desirable and necessary.

The Secretary will have to satisfy congressmen that the majority of the people would benefit from a loan.

He would also have to show South Africa had a balance of payments problem that could not be met by access to private capital markets, that there was a reduction on constraints on the movement of workers, and easier access to education.

If the Secretary fails to satisfy the congressmen, the President would have to instruct the US representative on the IMF to oppose the loan.

South Africa is not mentioned by name. The measure is aimed at countries practising apartheid.

The compromise is believed to have dismayed congressmen on the left and the right. Some think it is too soft on apartheid, while others do not want it at all.

COMPLICATED

The measure is an amendment to a Bill that increases US contributions to the IMF. This Bill has itself been included in a complicated legislative package that involves a multi-million dollar supplemental appropriations Bill and another Bill to fund federal housing.

SA loans subject to apartheid

IMF now political, says Brand

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — South Africa's representative at the International Monetary Fund, Dr Deon Brand, reacted with disappointment here at the decision of the United States Congress to make future South African loans from the IMF subject to political considerations

Yesterday's decision politicised the IMF, Dr Brand said, and this could have bad results in the longer term for the IMF as an effective organisation

Pass laws

For the first time, South Africa will have to show that it is making progress in easing apartheid — such as the pass laws

In the past loan applications by South Africa to the IMF were decided on purely economic grounds.

In terms of legislation approved by both the Senate and the House of Representatives South Africa will have American support for loan applications only if Congress is satisfied that:

- Most people will benefit economically;
- There is a balance of payments problem that cannot be solved by access to private capital markets, and
- There is a reduction of "severe constraints on labour and capital supply mobility" and racially based mobility of labour

Embargo call

Sapa-Reuter reports from New York that Ireland today called on the Security Council to impose a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa and to ban new investment in the country.

Mr Robert McDonagh, Ireland's ambassador to the UN, told the General Assembly that apartheid was perhaps the most intractable of all the problems facing the United Nations.

"We believe that the system of apartheid constitutes an open, direct and systematic challenge to a concept of man which is basic to our civilisation," he said.

Mr McDonagh said it was abhorrent that black South Africans, whose hard work was the key to the country's prosperity, should be the victims of "wholesale discrimination."

He urged the subsidiaries of all companies doing business in South Africa to conform to the code of conduct adopted by the European Community in 1977 in an effort to improve conditions for black South African workers

"Specifically we feel that the existing arms embargo should be strengthened and more carefully monitored, that a mandatory oil embargo should be formally imposed and that loans to and new investments in South Africa should be banned," Mr McDonagh said

Australian ambassador Mr Richard Woolcott said apartheid was abhorrent and was unreservedly rejected by the government and people of Australia

New Zealand's ambassador, Mr Bryce Harland, said his country was willing to support any economic sanctions imposed on South Africa by the Security Council

Horwood slams U.S. move to block SA loans

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, yesterday slammed as "unwarranted interference" a United States move to block International Monetary Fund loans to South Africa.

The US Congress this week approved an IMF quota increase Bill — complete with prohibitions on American approval of IMF loans to South Africa.

The move came under immediate attack from Mr Horwood, who said in a statement that the anti-South African clause constituted "unwarranted interference in a member country's non-financial policies".

Mr Horwood said it would be a "sad day" for the IMF if purely political considerations led to its facilities being denied any member country which complied in letter and spirit with all the conditions laid down by the fund and operated within its articles of agreement.

"(This) would create a dangerous precedent and could signify the beginning of the end of an institution which has so far scrupulously avoided political interference and has judged credit applications strictly on their merit.

Disaster

"Once South Africa has been denied access to fund credit on political grounds, the next step to exclude other members for other political reasons would be a relatively easy one to take," said Dr Horwood.

"I trust that sanity will prevail in the end and that the IMF will be left alone to fulfill its immense task in a world struggling to avert financial disaster."

The legislation calls on the US to "actively oppose" loans to the Republic unless the Secretary of the Treasury certifies in writing within 21 days in advance of any loan that the money would:

- Benefit "economically the majority of the people".
- Reduce the "severe constraints on labour and capital mobility".
- Reduce "other highly inefficient labour and capital supply rigidities".

This language represents a compromise on the anti-South Africa rider originally passed by the House.

That rider ordered the United States to oppose all IMF loans to "countries practising apartheid".

'SA is vital to West'

By JEREMY BROOKS

SOUTH AFRICA is an essential partner in the economies of the western world, with exports last year totalling $18 000-million, Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, said yesterday.

He was speaking on South Africa's influence in the international economy at a seminar in Johannesburg.

South Africa was an important supplier of essential basic minerals to the West.

Last year's gold production represented almost 66 percent of total Western production.

The unmined reserves of managanese, platinum, vanadium chrome and gold were also estimated at more than 50 percent of the total resources of the world.

Apart from its importance as an exporter of essential minerals and metals, SA also had another important export — food.

"As one of the few countries in Africa that is self-sufficient in the production of food, South Africa exported almost R2 000-million worth during 1982, with a substantial part going to other African countries."

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SAW 21/11/83

Politicising of IMF loan aid an 'irritation'

By Neil Lurssen
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa's representative at the International Monetary Fund, Dr Deon Brand, has expressed disappointment at the decision of the US Congress to make future South African loans from the IMF subject to political considerations.

The decision politicised the IMF, Dr Brand said yesterday. In the longer term it could adversely affect the IMF as an effective organisation.

In future, South Africa will have to show in applying for IMF loans that it is making progress in easing apartheid. In the past, its loan applications were decided on purely economic grounds.

In terms of legislation approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives, South Africa will have American support for loan applications only if Congress is satisfied that:

- The majority of the people will benefit economically.
- There is a balance of payments problem that cannot be solved by access to private capital markets.
- There is a reduction of "severe constraints on labour and capital supply mobility" and race restrictions on the mobility of labour.

Analysts in Washington believe that fiercely anti-apartheid congressmen will seize on these factors to assail South Africa's pass laws and other race restrictions.

While the IMF is an independent body its American director has about 20 percent of the vote because the US is the main contributer to its funds.

Thus the Americans have a key role in deciding whether a loan will be granted.

Until now, the IMF's American director consulted the US administration before casting his vote.

In terms of the new law, which is certain to be signed by the President, the Secretary of the US Treasury will have to appear before various congressional committees 21 days before a loan decision to certify that progress is being made.

If Congress is not satisfied, the US must actively oppose South Africa's application.

One analyst yesterday described the measure as an irritation factor that could seriously hamper South Africa.

Dr Brand said: "I am disappointed that it is actually the leading country of the West that has taken action to politicise the IMF. All over the world, there is a belief that this should not have been done."

His view was shared by the Reagan Administration and figures such as former Secretary of State Alexander Haig who last week warned that if the US introduced politics into the IMF it could not complain when other nations also did so.

Mr Haig was referring to the apartheid restriction — the measure does not specifically refer to South Africa by name but to countries that practise apartheid — and to a restriction on communist countries.

The Secretary of the Treasury will also have to appear before the Congress to discuss communist applications.

The measure was a compromise, having been framed originally as an outright ban on South African and communist loans.

Ban on SA war goods

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The Star's Foreign News Service

STOCKHOLM — Sweden has placed an immediate and retroactive embargo on the import of war equipment from South Africa.

In a statement yesterday the Swedish Government said it would not allow the country to be used "as a transit point for illegal trade in strategic goods".

The announcement followed Monday's late-night search by customs officials of four shipping containers of computer equipment delivered last week by a Swedish ship which originated in Cape Town.

Last week German officials in Hamburg boarded the ship and seized three containers thought by Washington to contain sophisticated computer equipment bound for Russia.

WINDIES GAME: STORM BREWS

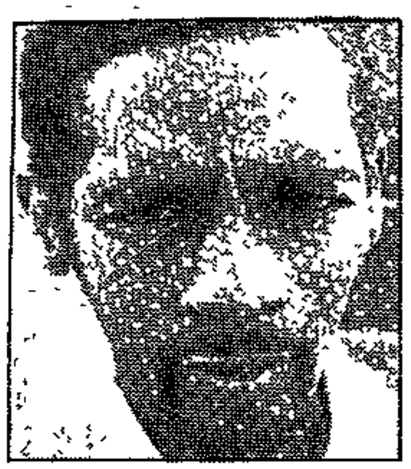
280 C. Herald 24/11/83 Continue

What the people say:

MOST people in Elsies River are totally opposed to the West Indian rebel tourists playing at the area's major sports complex, the Avonwood Sportsfield

In a random street interview on Wednesday morning, six out of eight people opposed the presence of the West Indian rebels in South Africa. What angered them even more was the fact that the rebels were going to play right in their backyard.

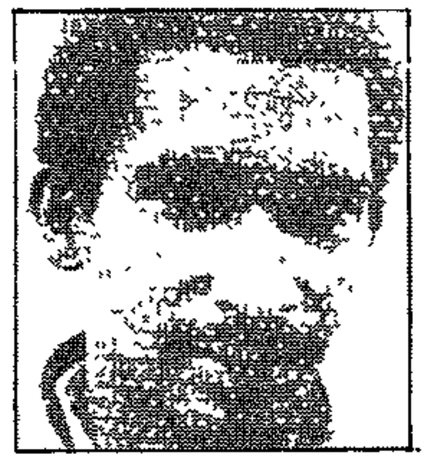
Thousands of people in the area live for their sport at the weekend and the majority are supporters of the "no-normal-sport-in-an-abnormal-society" policy. They have had more than their fair share of hardships. Some of the people we spoke to said that the West Indian tourists were just making life harder for South African blacks They regarded the visitors as traitors.



● ***THERE is nothing wrong with them playing at the Avonwood Stadium, according to Mr Michael Daniels. "Their colour is the same as ours so we should do our best to support them. I will be at the field on Sunday to assure them of my support," he said.***



● ***MR Nicky Scheepers said that their presence here was just worsening the position of blacks in this country. "These people are being paid thousands of rands to play here, but I am unemployed and my problem is having to find money to pay for rent, food and to clothe my family," he said.***



● ***MR John du Plessis said that the tourists were wrong in accepting the large sums of money they were offered to come here. "Perhaps it is a good thing for them to play here so that they can see how we live, but all the money they were paid will probably blind them. I have never supported racist sport***



● ***MR Lionel George said that the tourist claimed they were helping us by coming here, but in fact they were doing nothing for us. "They are like prostitutes, they have been bought here in an effort to break this country's sporting isolation. There's no way that you'll find me at any of their games,"***

AN around-the-clock guard has been posted at the Avonwood Sports Complex in Elsies River as opposition to the match on Sunday between the touring West Indian cricket rebels and a team made up of local players began to snowball.

The match has been arranged in the face of strong opposition from people playing non-racial sport at the venue and from community organisations who are opposed to the presence of the mercenary cricketers in the country.

Advisers for those opposed to the tour are looking into the validity of the Elsies River Sports Board of Control — which granted the rebel match organisers the use of the ground — as the fixture draws closer. Anti-tour spokesmen claimed that some of the board's affiliates were non-existent.

This week, cricketers who had fixtures scheduled for the Avonwood cricket grounds on Saturday announced their intention to play their games, even if the sports board banned them from the fields.

When the West Indian game was first announced, the sports board informed the Elsies River Cricket Club that they could not use the grounds on Saturday because they wanted to prepare the pitch that day. Now, however, the board says they can play but it will be on a different strip.

COMMENT

Cape Herald approached Mr Willem Nero, chairman of the Elsies River Sports Board for comment on the controversy surrounding his board's decision to stage the game, but he was not prepared to speak to us

A terse "no comment" was all he would say even though he had not been asked anything yet.

Earlier this week sports, civic and youth organisations slammed the game as an open attempt "to force racist tours down the people's throats". The organisations have formed an ad hoc anti-West Indian tour committee, aimed at organising opposition to the game

A spokesman for the committee said that the tour should be rejected because the majority of sportspeople in South Africa had stated their rejection of multi-national sport and the Government was spending millions on trying "to force racist tours down their throats".

MEETING

The committee has organised a mass meeting at the St Nicholas Church Hall in Halt Road, Elsies River for Thursday evening.

The meeting is scheduled to start at 7.30 pm and speakers include Mr Hassan Howa, president of the Western Province Cricket Board and the South African Cricket Board and Mr Trevor Oosterwyk, president of the Cape Youth Congress (Cayco). Speakers from the United Democractic Front and Wepcos will also address the meeting.

● See Page 32.

Tough US measures could hit SA economy

WASHINGTON — The United States Congress has voted to impose a series of tough economic restrictions on the South African Government.

This appears to represent a change in the tide of opinion on Capitol Hill, which could result in serious damage to the South African economy.

CONTROLS

In addition to restrictions added to the R7,5 billion American funding bill for the International Monetary Fund, the House of Representatives has added a series of trade and investment controls to the Export Administration Act, which is winding its way through Congress.

At a time when black voting power is expected to be a potent force in American politics, the controls which have been added to the Export Administration Act have a reasonable chance of becoming law early next year.

The South African Government is taking the matter extremely seriously, although there is little it can do to change minds in Congress without running the risk of being seen as interfering in US internal affairs.

Under the new Bill the US Treasury Secretary will be required to certify to Congress that any loans to South Africa will be used for the benefit of the majority of the population before authorising the US's executive director of the fund to vote for the loans.

Because of America's strong voting power in the fund, this could prevent South Africa from getting any further facilities beyond the R900 million loan it received earlier this year.

Although the IMF loan restrictions on South Africa were watered down in the Senate, they are still seen as a potent threat.

But South African diplomats in Washington are equally concerned by amendments added to the Export Administration Act in the House of Representatives.

An amendment proposed by Mr Stephen Solarz, a New York Democrat, and approved comfortably, will outlaw future dealing in Krugerrands in America.

Further, it will require US companies in South Africa to abide by the so-called "Sullivan Rules" which, essentially, guarantee equal treatment for all workers, whatever their colour.

SHOCKED

Although there had been some expectation that the Solarz amendment would pass, South African diplomatic circles were shocked when a further amendment, which would place a total ban on all investment by US companies in South Africa, passed by voice vote.

Even though the Republican-controlled Senate has generally been more sympathetic to Pretoria, South Africa fears that, in an American election year, these amendments have a good chance of becoming law.

The South African authorities are so concerned by these developments that they are already considering possible retaliatory actions.

The Press attache at the Washington embassy, Mr Peter Swanepoel, noted that any attempt by US Embassy officials in Pretoria to enforce the Sullivan code could be construed as an interference in the country's internal affairs. — The Guardian Correspondent.

Unions back bar on SA coal imports

SYDNEY. — Union delegates from 14 nations voted yesterday to back efforts by the Miners' Federation of Australia to bar imports of South African coal

The president of the Federation, Mr Bob Kelly, told the International Conference of Mining and Power Industry Unions that Australian miners would consider industrial action to stop imports of South African coal if the government failed to act

Mr Kelly said the imports were robbing Australian mines of work at a time when the domestic coal industry faced serious problems.

"The eventual destruction of the South African regime requires effective isolation of it through the implementation of mandatory sanctions by the international community — the international trade union movement has a big role to play here," Mr Kelly said

A delegation of exiled South African blacks also voted in favour — Sapa-AP

FREEING ENTERPRISE

What investing in Sasol means

Sasol's R778m rights issue sets another record for the world's only commercial oil from coal plant. And it pushes Sasol further into the private sector. But what is good for Sasol may not always be good for SA.



Sasol is a rare bird. It is a concept born in free enterprise but nurtured by the State to grow into a unique phenomenon: the world's only commercially viable oil from coal enterprise. And in what should be a model for State corporations, the private sector has been drawn into owning and financing what has become a genuine blue-chip investment.

This week Sasol takes the next major step towards reducing government ownership. Its R778m rights issue — SA's biggest ever — is necessary to achieve this. To Sasol itself this issue is important as a symbol of its maturity and its credibility as a leading private corporation. Its management believes it to be more significant than Sasol's listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in 1979. This is because it is a much larger whittling down of government's interest, made possible by enormous commercial and technical success.

"This is the most exciting year ever for Sasol. Everybody in the organisation has felt it, and been invigorated," enthuses MD Joe Stegmann. An issue of this size would not have been possible, he explains, if Sasol's new plants were not very successful.

Visions, and their fulfilment, have been a powerful force in Sasol for many years. Of course, considering Sasol's unique place in its field, technical prowess naturally occupies a high place in the company's collective consciousness. But the achievements since the public listing surpass those that came before, and they spread into many fields.

The rapid commissioning of the new Sasol 2 and 3 plants at Secunda heads the achievements. Without it, the takeover of Sasol 2 could not have been done at this time. Sasol is making the rights issue because it needs R2 620m to buy the 50% stake in Sasol 2 which is owned by the IDC/Konoil. It is issuing 187,5m new shares on the basis of one share for every two shares held by present shareholders. The new shares will raise R778m. Sasol will provide a further R350m from cash flow and R1 490m from long-term loans In practice, because of IDC's cross shareholdings, only a net R545m of the rights issue will actually change hands. So the impact of the particularly large issue on the banking system will be restrained.

Far larger

The two new plants are far larger than the first Sasol plant at Sasolburg. Sasol's 1979 prospectus estimated that Sasol 2 and 3 would be fully commercial by 1985-86. And, until recently, analysts did not expect the Sasol 2 rights issue before 1985

Sasol 3, a duplication of Sasol 2, started coming on stream 15 months ago. Already it is in full commercial production and has reached the same level of operating efficiencies as Sasol 2 "In our wildest dreams we did not expect such a smooth commissioning," says Stegmann.

And Sasol's Bosjesspruit coal mining complex at Secunda reached virtually full production timeously this year Using mechanised extraction methods, it has an installed mining capacity of 29 Mt, making it the world's largest underground coal mine. However, when Sasol 3 notched up production earlier than forecast, its coal demand outpaced the Secunda mine's output. The Secunda mines are owned by Sasol 1, and earned extremely useful income for Sasol Limited from sales of coal to Sasol 2 and Sasol 3.

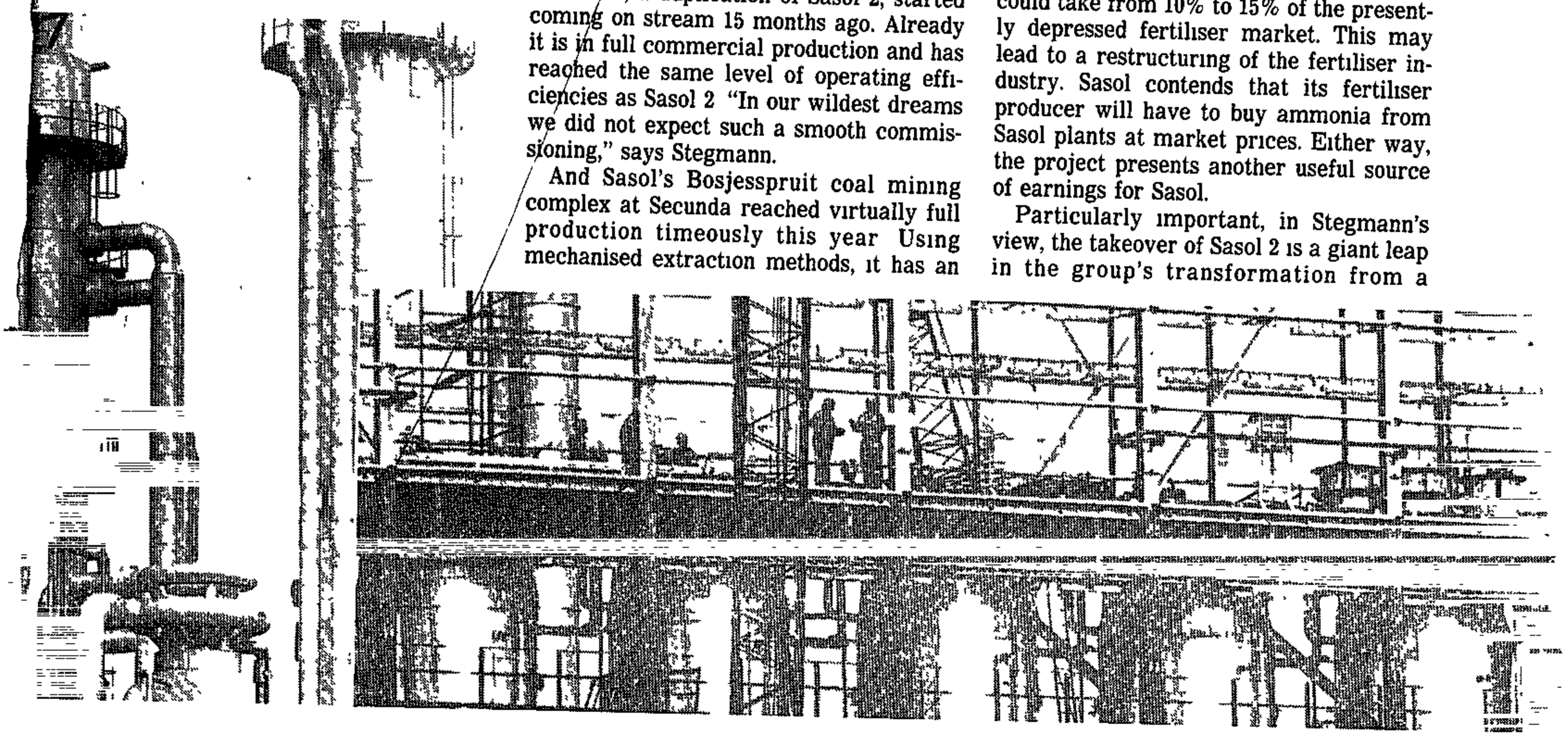
Capacities and production levels of the two new plants' main products — liquid fuels — are secret. Unofficial estimates of the group's contribution to SA's liquid fuel requirements vary between 40% and 60%. Certainly, the true figure is very substantial.

Sasol has also become a powerful force in other industries. As leading local supplier of chemical feedstocks it is the hub of the SA chemical industry. The Sasol plants produce large tonnages of chemical raw materials like ammonia and ethylene as co-products (a term Sasol prefers, because the plants were specifically designed to produce them) which are either sold to local processors such as AECI or processed by Sasol. In the year to end-June 1983, the group earned R378m from sales of about 80 chemical products. Exports of chemicals earned more than R47m

With its production volumes and product ranges expanding, Sasol is causing concern in another industry — fertilisers. It has invested R120m in a fertiliser plant based on ammonia and plans to enter the market on a significant scale early in 1984.

Established producers fear that Sasol, with its vertically-integrated production, could take from 10% to 15% of the presently depressed fertiliser market. This may lead to a restructuring of the fertiliser industry. Sasol contends that its fertiliser producer will have to buy ammonia from Sasol plants at market prices. Either way, the project presents another useful source of earnings for Sasol.

Particularly important, in Stegmann's view, the takeover of Sasol 2 is a giant leap in the group's transformation from a



☐ Basic rights

MANILA: Roman Catholic bishops in the Philippines have appealed for an end to repressive measures which they say violate basic rights. The call comes as the country braces itself for a day of nationwide marches called to mark what would have been the 51st birthday of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

☐ Intercepted

DAMASCUS: Syria said it intercepted US F-14 warplanes over Lebanon and forced them to return towards the sea.

☐ Canon law

VATICAN CITY: Priests who marry before being dispensed from their vows will no longer be subject to automatic excommunication from the Catholic church, according to a new code of canon law.

☐ Taiwan support

TOKYO: China may reconsider a planned visit to Washington by its Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang because of US congressional support for Taiwan, the head of the Chinese Communist Party said.

☐ Tolls raised

ISMAILIA, Egypt: Egypt will raise Suez Canal tolls by an average of 2,6 percent from January 1, it was announced in Cairo.

Reports: Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Anti-apartheid groups in frantic move against SA

Times 29/11/85

NEW DELHI

JOHN BATTERSBY on moves to halt sports tours to and from South Africa

ANTI-apartheid lobbyists and the African states at the Commonwealth Conference are making frantic efforts to stop the under-19 Springbok rugby tour of Wales next week and the scheduled tour of South Africa by the Lions.

They have called for the "strongest action" from the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The New Zealand anti-apartheid group Hart — Halt All Racist Tours — has also begun a campaign to stop the scheduled tour of South Africa by the New Zealand All Blacks in 1985.

But of most immediate concern to the anti-apartheid lobbyists is the Springbok under-19 tour of Wales.

Mrs Thatcher assured the anti-apartheid movement in a letter that she "is seeking to dissuade the Welsh rugby authorities from proceeding with this tour".

But the Anti-Apartheid Movement said in a statement that it was "deeply concerned" that the tour could go ahead unless stronger action is taken to stop it.

The AAM's lobbyist, Mr breaches could be discussed.

Abdul Minty, has been urging Commonwealth heads of government to press for a tightening of the terms of the Gleneagles Agreement to ban sportsmen, sportswomen and sports administrators who have played against South Africa from playing in their countries.

This would mean, as an example, that members of the Sri Lankan and West Indian cricket sides who played in South Africa would be banned from playing sport against any Commonwealth country.

Although Australia had previously adopted this stance it recently relaxed its position concerning players from other countries who had played in South Africa.

At the same time the Aussies tightened their sports policy to exclude individual amateur players from South Africa.

Unions, British Government on collision course

LONDON

RAY JOSEPH on the crippling Fleet Street labour crisis.

BRITAIN is without national newspapers this weekend after a decision to strike by members of the powerful National Graphical Association (NGA).

The strike has plunged Fleet Street into its gravest crisis in years.

It follows a court ruling on Friday night that the NGA must pay a fine of R185 000.

The current, crippling labour dispute started 20 weeks ago after the sacking of six NGA members at a plant in the Manchester area which prints free newspapers.

On Friday it was fined a further R185 000 on a second contempt of court charge and an order was issued by the high court for the sequestration of all its assets so the fines could be paid.

Ironically, the only paper to be distributed in the greater Manchester areas this weekend was the knock and drop.

The action by the NGA is by far the most serious challenge yet to the British Government's new employment laws designed to curb the powers of the trade unions and make them more responsive to their members.

The union is to meet with the Trades Union Council tomorrow and, although the TUC has given the printers moral support, it's membership is bitterly divided over whether they should also be given moral and financial help.

The showdown with the government comes at a time when the TUC, its coffers severely depleted by the mil-

Tough policy

They were sacked after a row over closed-shop rules.

That dispute has now escalated in a major national confrontation, not only within the newspaper industry, but also within the context of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's determination to "get tough" with the trade unions.

The scene has been set for a spectacular clash between the NGA and the British courts over whether the union, in the words of a high court judge is "above the law".

At the same time the NGA

Austria to close loopholes

NEW DELHI

JOHN BATTERSBY reports on a Press conference by AAM's Abdul Minty

THE Austrian Government has agreed to close a major loophole in the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

This was announced by the honorary secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Mr Abdul Minty, at a Press conference.

Mr Minty has called on Commonwealth heads of government in New Delhi to commission a major study to examine South Africa's military and nuclear capability and the operation of the international arms embargo against the Republic.

Mr Minty says Austrian law has provided immunity to arms shipments designated for South Africa while they were in transit at Vienna Airport.

Mr Minty also disclosed that the governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden have given the AAM an assurance that they would tighten the arms embargo against South Africa.

He had written to Commonwealth heads of govern-

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Britain will oppose call for sanctions against SA

Star 3-8/11/88 280.

From John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau

LONDON — When Commonwealth leaders discuss South Africa in New Delhi this week Britain will vigorously resist Third World pressure to impose sanctions on the Republic.

This is clear from the debate on the issue earlier this month when the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa met in London to prepare its report for consideration by the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting.

It is understood that the representatives of African states on the committee, notably the Tanzanian High Commissioner in London, Mr A B Nyaki, wanted the committee to recommend drastic action against South Africa — including an oil boycott.

This was emphatically resisted by the British representative, Mr C W Squire, Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office and a key official in the formulation of British policy on South Africa.

It is understood Mr Squire told the committee that his Government was not ready to consider further sanctions against South Africa — and it would be misleading to suggest the British Government would accept such action at New Delhi.

Mr Squire is believed to have told the committee that his Government remained committed to a negotiated solution to the problems of Southern Africa.

In fact, it was to further this policy that Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, visited South Africa. On his return Mr Rifkind said his contacts with South African Ministers had proved "useful".

Britain has scrupulously fulfilled its obligations under the arms embargo and the sports boycott, but it does not believe that further sanctions were necessary — or that they would prove effective.

Mr Squire is believed to have said emphatically that his Government believed the way to influence South Africa was through negotiation and not through further sanctions.

He was supported — to a greater or lesser extent — by spokesmen for Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

289 3d 11/83 The Star Wednesday N

Britain refuses to condemn proposed SA constitution

NEW DELHI — Britain yesterday refused to condemn the proposed South African constitution at the end of the Commonwealth summit here.

It dissociated itself from the final communique which said most Commonwealth leaders rejected the constitution because blacks were excluded. The white referendum was also dismissed as "fraudulent".

The British said they did not condemn the changes out of hand and reserved their position.

Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, said she was also less than happy with the anti-American line taken on Namibia.

The communique blamed the deadlock over independence for Namibia on United States support for South Africa's insistence that Cuban troops should first withdraw from Angola.

Our Washington correspondent reports the United States Government as saying today that it shared the widespread frustration over the delay in achieving Namibian independence.

But South Africa's concern about Cuban troops in Angola was a practical problem that had to be approached realistically.

It declared US determination to work for Namibian independence "as long as it appears there is a chance for a peaceful solution".

Amid reports that time was running out for the US initiative in the region, however, Washington is showing no signs of backing down on the linkage question.

A senior spokesman for the State Department said today: "For the past two years we have worked hard on a search for a solution based on reciprocity with full mutual respect for security and sovereignty on all sides with the direct purpose of bringing about Namibian independence.

"We will remain engaged in this effort as long as it appears there is a chance for a peaceful solution."

The MPLA regime in Luanda continues to insist that it will reject all proposals, first raised by Nigeria and subsequently discussed at the Commonwealth summit, that Cuban troops in Angola be replaced by a multinational force.

Several senior officials have dismissed the scheme out of hand. The latest dismissal came from the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Venancio de Moura, in an Angolan radio broadcast monitored in the US.

He repeated the MPLA's demands before the Cubans could be withdrawn. These were withdrawal of South African troops from Angola; an end to South African aggression against Angola; cessation of South African aid to Unita; and immediate implementation of Resolution 435.

At the UN yesterday South Africa faced another stream of denunciations over its policy towards Namibia.

Delegate after delegate rejected South Africa's demand that Cuban troops must first be be withdrawn from Angola.

A communique issued by the Commonwealth leaders today warned of further measures through the UN if South Africa remained obdurate.

But diplomatic sources noted that a Security Council resolution to invoke such measures could be blocked by a US veto.

● See Page 11, World section.

US law will hinder SA loans from the IMF

AAGS
1/12/83
280

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — A measure intended to make it more difficult for South Africa to raise loans from the International Monetary Fund has been signed into law by President Ronald Reagan.

The measure was in the form of an addendum to a major Bill from Congress authorising an $8 400-million (R10 120-million) increase in the United States' contribution to IMF funds.

The Reagan administration was opposed to the anti-South Africa addendum on the grounds that it created a dangerous precedent in politicising the IMF, which the US believes should operate on a strictly non-political basis.

However, the administration attached a high priority to making the extra funds available to the IMF to help avoid defaults by debtor nations that could seriously damage the international economy.

No option

Since the President cannot sign only part of a congressional Bill into law, he had no option but to activate the anti-South African section with the rest once it had been added by Congress.

Under the new measure the US presentative on the IMF, who exercises the most powerful vote, will be barred from supporting loan applications from South Africa unless Congress has been satisfied that:

- Most South Africans will benefit economically.
- There is a balance-of-payments problem that cannot be solved by access to private capital markets.
- There is a reduction in South Africa's restraints on the mobility of labour and capital supply and on racial discrimination in labour.

The secretary of the US Treasury will have to appear before various congressional committees 21 days before the IMF decides on a loan application to certify that the conditions are being met.

Failure to satisfy Congress will mean the US representative will have to oppose the loan to South Africa.

Protests, police — but West Indians are tight-lipped

Forces unite against Windies

BY NAZEEM HOWA

(280 C. Herald 1/12/73)

THE organisers of the controversial on-off match between the West Indian rebels and the Frank Brache Invitation team thought they could pull the wool over the eyes of sports people in the nonracial fold.



● *A SENIOR police officer, backed by uniformed constables, asks anti-tour protesters to disperse.*

In true cloak-and-dagger style (similar to that of Joe Pamensky, president of the white controlling body) they announced boldly that the match was off
And then secretly went on arranging the match.

But when the organisers pitched up at the ground on Sunday morning, they were faced with about 200 people, not there to watch the game, but to express their disapproval of it.

There was a strong spirit of resistance in the air and it is interesting to note that black community organisations in the Cape, normally at each other's throats, were standing together to fight this issue.

SECRECY

Plans for the game were veiled in a cloak of secrecy until three weeks ago when the proposed fixture became public knowledge.

The news soon filtered through to all organisations in the area and differences between them were temporarily forgotten as they got together to plan their course of action. Their intention was to force a cancellation of the game

As part of their show of resistance, the Elsies River residents held a meeting last week at which 600 people decided they would protest at the game

The meeting was addressed by Mr Frank van der Horst, president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), Mr Hassan Howa, president of the Western Province Cricket Board, Mr Trevor Oosterwyk, president of the Cape Youth Congress, and Ms Cheryl Carolus, regional secretary of the United Democratic Front.

REJECTED

The meeting was called specifically to protest at the cancellation of the Saturday match in favour of Sunday's West Indian team. At Thursday evening's meeting it became clear that almost all the organisations affiliated to the Sports Board had rejected the decision to host the West Indian game at Elsies River

Mr Noor Davids, the chairman of the Elsies River Cricket Club, an affiliate of the Sports Board, said the decision was unrepresentative and had been made "entirely by management".

He said the tour attempted to show that there were changes within the country, but, he said: "We who live inside the country know that that is a lie"

'Rebels' kept under wraps

EVER tried chasing the wind?

In search of "both sides of the story", and in the line of duty, we gave it a go last week. We approached the Windies, also known as the West Indian cricketers, the rebels, mercenaries, tourists or the answer to South Africa's race problems, for comment

And did the Windies give us a run for our money.

It started on Monday when I telephoned one of the players, Colin Croft at his hotel. We had heard that he can move his tongue almost as fast as he bowls.

He readily agreed to be interviewed and we arranged to meet at noon at the Newlands cricket grooownd (interesting slang the Windies have).

On the button, a colleague and I pitched up at Newlands Cricket Ground and a very icy official at the gate told us to wait outside while he called Mr Croft.

Out came the tall West Indian but before we could slap hands in true Calypso style another cricket official whispered a few words in his ear

We could swear we heard the name Frank mentioned. And that certainly was not Frank van der Horst, the Sacos boss, being referred to.

Croft looked our way again, said nothing, then sharply turned on his heel and headed for the safety of the players' enclosure.

We asked the official about Croft. He could not help and we approached another Windie, Emmerson Trotman, whose sparkling white flannels were in brilliant contrast to his skin

He said Croft refused to see us, even though we had had an appointment Why? Trotman did not know, nor could he care

We called for the manager, Greg Armstrong, and wanted to go inside the players' enclosure for this purpose No ways Instead, Trotman ambled along to fetch him

Meanwhile, we were inside the ground and were positioned directly under the window of the players' enclosure We could see Croft, his feet outstretched over a chair, lounging about with something relaxing in his hand.

He saw us too. After a while he could take it no longer and moved out of sight

A man who had been standing close by came across to us, rather sheepishly He said he had overheard the official talking to Croft and warning him not to meet us.

All in the interest of getting "the other side" of the story?

200 protesters wait in vain for cricketers

A CROWD of 200 sports enthusiasts waited in vain for the arrival of the West Indian rebel cricketers at the Avonwood sportsground on Sunday morning — but they were not there to support the Windies. They were there to protest against the rebel cricketers playing on their sportsfield.

The caretaker and a snarling Alsatian dog stood in front of the locked gates, keeping out the anti-tour demonstrators who milled around outside the grounds.

On the opposite side of the road, half a dozen uniformed policemen kept a watchful eye on proceedings until eventually a senior Elsies River policeman asked people to disperse as they "were causing a disturbance to residents living in the area".

The West Indian rebels were due to play an Invitation side on Sunday but late on Friday evening plans for the game were dropped hours after the Supreme Court had dismissed the Elsies River Cricket Club's urgent application to use the "A" pitch on Saturday.

The Elsies River Sports Board of Control had cancelled the cricket club's Saturday fixtures so that the pitch could be prepared for Sunday's match.

The Cape Herald can now reveal that the decision to cancel the game was taken early on Friday morning but it was decided to keep the decision quiet until after the court case.

REFUSED

After the Supreme Court interdict had been dismissed and the game had been cancelled, officials of the Elsies River Cricket Club asked the Sports Board if the scheduled matches could go on, but this was refused.

On Saturday the "A" pitch stood vacant and it has been reported that workers were working on the field until almost midnight. This made anti-tour protesters suspect that the game would still be played

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All in the interest of getting "the other side" of the story?

West Germany rejects demands for SA sanctions

Argus Foreign Service

BONN. — West German Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher has rejected opposition demands for economic sanctions against South Africa.

He said that, on the contrary, Bonn was seeking to expand economic relations

"A policy of all or nothing vis-a-vis South Africa will get us nowhere," he told Parliament, which yesterday began an emergency debate on Mr Pik Botha's visit.

ARMS SALES

The debate coincided with the departure of the South African Foreign Minister for London.

The opposition Green Party forced the debate and demanded that Bonn impose economic sanctions on South Africa; cancel the cultural agreement; stop all sales of arms, and actively support black liberation movements

Mr Genscher said. "We do strictly apply the embargo on the export of weapons"

But he said the only way Europe could influence events within South Africa was by expanding economic and cultural relations

CONDUCT CODE

"I know the limits of the European Community's code of conduct for European companies operating in South Africa," he said.

"Nevertheless, I say that it has resulted in step-by-step increases in the rights of black workers employed by European companies there.

"And our cultural work in South Africa, including student exchanges, is in the interests of blacks."

Mr Genscher said it was inconsistent for the opposition to demand increased economic relations between Europe and the Soviet bloc while calling for sanctions against South Africa.

He added that, while Mr Botha's visit "was nothing sensational, it was necessary and made common sense"

Big Three abstain as UN votes for sanctions

ARGUS 2/12/83 280

From DONALD KNOWLER
Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — The United States and other major Western nations abstained when the United Nations General Assembly voted for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The 158-nation Assembly yesterday overwhelmingly called for sanctions at the end of a debate to consider the SWA/Namibia issue.

South Africa was strongly condemned for blocking independence for SWA/Namibia when five resolutions on the disputed territory were adopted. One resolution ran to 61 operative paragraphs, and UN officials said they thought this was a record.

Punitive

Under the UN Charter, only the Security Council can order punitive action such as sanctions against a member state, and the assembly urged it to act.

But the United States, Britain and France, three of five permanent members of the council, have used veto powers to block such action in the past.

The Security Council is due to consider the SWA/Namibia issue at the end of this month, when the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, reports back on consultations he is having with South Africa on a UN plan for independence.

According to Dr Chester Crocker, the top Africa official in the Reagan Administration, Southern Africa will end up as a replica of the worst of the Middle East if its current problems are not solved

Dr Crocker told a meeting of foreign correspondents in Washington that the United States believed what it was doing to try to solve these problems was essential.

Credibility

"If we don't do it, nobody else will do it," he said. "And if we don't, it will end up as a replica of the worst aspects of the Middle East"

The US had a "unique credibility" in Southern Africa and was putting this and its prestige at stake in its intervention in the region.

2/12/13 The Star Friday

Contact group abstains from sanctions vote

By Donald Knowler,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United States and other major Western nations abstained when the United Nations general assembly voted for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

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The Security Council is due to consider the Namibian issue at the end of this month, when the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, reports back on consultations he is having with South Africa on a UN plan for Namibia's independence.

It now seems certain that fresh demands for South Africa's diplomatic, cultural and economic isolation will be made when the council reconvenes.

South Africa, although agreeing to a UN blueprint for independence, has said it will not agree to a settlement until Cuban troops have been removed from Namibia's neighbour, Angola.

The Pretoria Government is supported in this stand by the United States although most UN member countries have rejected the "linkage" concept and have demanded South Africa's immediate compliance with UN demands for independence.

Among the resolution's adopted last night was one endorsing the programme of work for the UN Council for Namibia, including financing for the UN office of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), recognised by the assembly as the "sole, authentic representative of the Namibian people".

Although this was approved by 144 votes to none, the "Contact Group" nations on Namibia — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — abstained.

'Sanctions better than capitulation'

CAPE Times 3/12/83 280

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told a press conference here yesterday that South Africa would rather face sanctions than capitulate to United Nations demands and accept a system which would bring the country to its knees

Criticising the UN General Assembly's new demand for sanctions against the Republic he said: "What is demanded of South Africa by the UN and the radicals is not reform, it is not the removal of discriminatory measures of an unsavoury and humiliating nature.

"What is demanded of us is to capitulate, to accept a system which will not allow freedom of the press, no elections, no democracy, no independent judiciary, and which will bring the country to its knees as it has brought so many countries to the north of us to their knees."

Declaring that 95 percent of the "subversion" in South Africa came from Mozambique, Mr Botha said he told Sir Geoffrey Howe, British Foreign Secretary, that it was not fair to blame South Africa for retaliating against this subversion.

Sir Geoffrey had agreed that the British Government was opposed to subversion in South Africa, but it was also opposed to the kind of retaliation upon which South Africa had embarked. The British Government's was prepared to speak out against terrorism and Mr Botha welcomed this, but did not find it helpful.

● **RICHARD WALKER** reports from New York that a vote in the United Nations General Assembly for sanctions against South Africa was approved by 117 to nil on Thursday, with 28 countries abstaining.

The assembly prescribed sweeping sanctions as the only way to oust South Africa from SWA/Namibia.

Most of the other measures against South Africa won even heavier support.

These include a call on the Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to initiate an "information" campaign against Western "collusion" with South Africa.

Another R600 000 will be spent on a symposium next October to mark the 100th anniversary of SWA/Namibia's independence struggle.

A sum of R700 000 will be spent on various efforts designed to revive a 1974 "decree" through which the UN Council for Namibia sought to make any of the territory's exports subject to seizure as stolen property.

The assembly "rejected and condemned" American and South African insistence on linking SWA/Namibia independence to Cuban withdrawal from Angola and it asked the Security Council to immediately hit the Republic with comprehensive economic sanctions and a tighter arms embargo.

Anticipating the certainty of this being blocked by Western vetoes, it expressed "dismay" that these prevented "effective measures" against South Africa.

Another propaganda drive against SA begins

THE Commonwealth Secretariat in London is poised to become a major distributor of anti-apartheid literature to the 48 nations of the Commonwealth.

The move follows a major breakthrough by the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) reflected in the Southern African section of the communique released by Commonwealth leaders in New Delhi this week.

It is a step which is likely to have far-reaching consequences for the South African Government's foreign-based information services.

Breakthrough

The AAM — already a major force in the international campaign to isolate South Africa in the sporting, cultural, military, economic and academic fields — is likely to become the major input into the Commonwealth anti-apartheid operation.



SHRIDATH RAMPHAL
Putting out propaganda

Tucked away in the closing paragraphs of the communique, Commonwealth leaders call for "effective public relations measures to counteract South African propaganda in certain target countries".

This should be done by "disseminating the truth about apartheid and about social and economic progress in African countries".

In the communique, the heads of government formally requested the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Shridath Ramphal, to co-operate with the United Nations in collecting and disseminating such information.

The UN special committee on apartheid is already involved in disseminating large quantities of anti-apartheid propaganda.

The decision is the second major breakthrough for the anti-apartheid propaganda machine in recent weeks, and is seen as a direct response to the increasingly sophisticated and effective propaganda effort being waged by information officials from South African embassies abroad.

Last month the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, invited the African National Congress and Swapo to open offices in Australia to help "counter the barrage of propaganda put out by the South African Government".

Excesses

Since his appointment as South African Ambassador to Australia last year, Dr Dennis Worrall has led an effective campaign to sell the constitutional reforms as genuine change away from apartheid.

In a country like India, where South Africa has no presence and anti-apartheid feelings are particularly strong, public perceptions about South Africa are largely shaped by the media, which concentrates heavily on the excesses of apartheid and South African military exploits in Southern Africa.

Both the ANC and Swapo have offices in New Delhi.

(280)

Soviets take control of UN

Defectors report on KGB spy plan to manipulate world opinion against SA

By Neil Lurssen
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON· The orchestration of anti-South African activities at the United Nations headquarters in New York has been virtually taken over by the Soviets, a KGB defector to the United States and a research scientist at a top-flight Washington think tank claimed this week.

In a joint report, Stanislav Levchenko, a former KGB officer who now lives in the US, and Dr Juliana Pilon, a policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation which has strong ties with the Reagan Administration, say that the Soviets have "stuffed" the UN Secretariat with KGB spies who are able to manipulate UN affairs to their own ends.

They quote former UN Under Secretary-General Arkady Shevchenko, who was the highest ranking Soviet civil servant at the UN until his own defection to the US in 1978, as revealing that more than a third of all communist-bloc nationals in the Secretariat are officers of their respective secret police, under direct guidance of the KGB.

The shock disclosures by Mr Levchenko and Dr Pilon, herself a refugee from communist Romania, follows the recent discovery that the KGB — the Soviet Union's secret spy network — tried to establish a high technology smuggling operation in South Africa.

They claim that the Soviet-engineered campaign against racism is part of an elaborate, and successful effort to legitimise support for Soviet-backed insurgents in South Africa.

"Thus the Special Committee Against Apartheid is virtually run by the Soviets. According to Arkady Shevchenko, during his tenure as Under Secretary-General, many speeches of the committee's Nigerian chairman were written by the Soviet front organisation, the World Peace Council.

"Vladimir Kravetz, a vice-chairman of the committee, is a Ukrainian national who, according to knowledgeable UN diplomats, orchestrates the committee's anti-apartheid activities and pro-Swapo propaganda."

Pilon and Levchenko say that the US, South Africa and Israel are routinely castigated by the Soviets at the UN under the label of "colonialism" even though the US and Israel have always supported decolonisation and South Africa's "role in Namibia pales besides the USSR's genocide in Ukraine or its annexation of of the Baltic States"

They note that the UN offers an excellent forum for the Soviet Union's well-organised support for "national liberation movements.

"In order to bestow legitimacy upon that support, the concept of aggression has been moulded for selective use in referring to Western opposition to national liberation movements, as defined by the Soviet Union.

"Polish or Hungarian freedom fighters are never mentioned, nor is there ever reference to communist military intervention."

Their report claims that the Soviets tried to engineer a Western walk-out of a conference last August sponsored by three Soviet-front organisations on the "Unholy Alliance between South Africa and Israel" to show that Moscow was the only friend of the Arab-Africa bloc.

They say that one of the principal organs of hardcore communist propaganda against South Africa and its Western trading partners is the Centre Against Apartheid which falls under the direction of Viacheslav Ustinov, currently the highest ranking Soviet employee in the UN Secretariat, a seasoned diplomat with extensive experience in Africa.

Ustinov's title is Under Secretary-General for the Security Council and Political Affairs.

"The centre engages in a vigorous disinformation campaign, elements of which were recently exposed in a booklet produced in West Germany entitled Fact versus Fiction.

"The booklet charges that one UN report, Documenta/AC 15/L.491 of May, 1978, contains about two dozen false allegations, among them that 88 branches of German firms supply conventional military goods to South Africa.

"According to the Federal Republic of Germany, the list of companies originated in the Soviet bloc and is fraudulent, it includes, for example, a perfume factory, an insurance company, and other non-military enterprises.

"But Western efforts at refuting disinformation are expensive, especially considering the barrage of fiction produced by the centre at a cost of over three million dollars a year.

"Included in that budget is a heavy subsidy of the World Peace Council. The WPC, a Soviet front, awarded its highest honour in March 1983 to the chairman of the centre, Enuga Reddy, and to the chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, A Y Maitama-Sule."

Pilon and Levchenko provide extensive details of how the Soviets have taken over the functions of the UN and how they manipulate staff hiring and promotion through the strategic placing of personnel, advancing those willing to assist the KGB and isolating those hostile to the Soviet Union.

And they claim that in addition to the Soviets and their surrogates employed by the US Secretariat, more than 260 Soviets are accredited to the USSR mission at the UN.

Sybrue subscribers

Pressure mounts against firms operating in SA

280 Post 8/12/83

By JACQUELINE FRANK in Washington

A MOVEMENT among US cities and states aimed at putting economic pressure on South Africa to end its racial policies appears to be gaining momentum.

More than 20 local governments are now threatening to pull pension and other investment funds out of US firms operating in South Africa because of the Nationalist Government's discriminatory laws.

The campaign runs counter to the Reagan Administration's policy of working with South Africa to achieve gradual change.

In the past two years three large northern states — Massachusetts, Connecticut and Michigan — have passed laws to bring about the withdrawal of some 300 million dollars (about R350 million) in funds invested in US companies doing business in South Africa.

Eight cities, including Philadelphia and Atlanta, have approved similar sanctions.

Next year at least four more states are expected to pass laws on investment in businesses involved in South Africa, and the issue will be debated in another 16 states and 10 cities, including New York and Dallas.

The boycott is aimed at the 350 US firms active in South Africa. These include some of the largest American companies such as Ford, IBM, General Motors, Mobil and Dow Chemicals.

If approved by such populous areas as New York City and California, pension funds totalling more than 50 billion dollars (about R58 billion) would be affected.

State officials say the movement wants to send a message to Pretoria that the recent constitutional proposals giving a limited political role to Indians and coloureds, but not to South Africa's 70% black majority, do not go far enough

Connecticut's assistant investment officer, Barbara Reid, said that full civil rights for black South Africans are not expected to follow directly from one state's boycott action.

"There is no question that it is symbolic The securities we sell could certainly be picked up by others," she said.

Connecticut sold shares in 12 companies dealing with South Africa at a profit of 5,7 million dollars (R6,5 million).

Some investment counsellors argue that the sanctions will limit possible profits and create more risks for pension funds.

Proponents of the anti-apartheid measures argue that US companies have some power to influence the South African Government and are in effect co-operating with Pretoria by selling products such as computers, oil, cars and trucks which the Government uses to enforce apartheid.

The potential cost in public relations and loss of capital has begun to worry some companies, who have joined forces to oppose the state and city proposals.

The director of Ford's international governmental affairs division, William Broderick, said that US companies have been a major force for improving conditions for South Africa's black workers.

In an interview, he agreed with those who say change is slow in South Africa. "But they do not address how change will come any faster if all American companies leave," he said.

Black South Africans would have far fewer opportunities for job advancement, education and improved housing and services if US companies leave, he said.

He also pointed out that American companies adhere to the Sullivan Code on labour practices and were in the forefront of applying pressure for more labour reforms. — Sapa-Reuter

Economists clash on SA disinvestment

280 Star 12/12/83

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A black economics professor and the white president of the United States Chamber of Commerce stoutly defended US investment in South Africa in a nationally screened debate yesterday against a black political lobbyist and a white congressman.

Clashing on a programme televised over the major ABC network were Dr Walter Williams, professor of economics at George Mason University; Dr Richard Lesher, president of the national chamber of commerce; Mr Randall Robinson, executive director of the black political lobbying organisation, Trans Africa, and congressman Mr Stephen Solarz, who has sponsored anti-South African legislation in the House.

Professor Williams argued that "economic growth is one of the strongest tools against racialism in the world". Forcing US investment out of South Africa would hamper economic growth in that country and impede the fight against apartheid.

Arguing that human progress was speeded by economic progress, Dr Lesher said economic advancement in South Africa was tied to trade with the United States.

"American business is the most powerful force for change that South Africa has seen," he said.

Mr Solarz, whose legislation has been approved by the House of Representatives, said it would send a powerful message to South Africa that the US would not continue to do "business as usual" as long as blacks in the South Africa were denied fundamental human rights.

He said that his legislation was not intended to force existing US business out of South Africa. It would enforce penalties against US firms in South Africa that failed to comply with the Sullivan Code of fair employment practices.

It would also bar US bank loans to South Africa and ban the importing of Krugerrands.

Mr Robinson said that if the the countries investing in South Africa would act collectively under US leadership to force withdrawal of their 27 000 million dollar investment through mandatory United Nations sanctions "we could cripple that economy and that government".

Professor Williams said he considered apartheid "despicable" but it could not be denied that conditions for blacks in South Africa had improved substantially. Their living standard was now one of the highest in Africa.

In South Africa there had been nothing as bad as what had happened in Uganda, Biafra or Ethiopia, he said.

Leading blacks such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, trade unionist Lucy Mvubelo and former newspaper editor Percy Qoboza were opposed to disinvestment, said the professor.

Professor Williams accused Mr Solarz and Mr Robinson of favouring "totalitarian and fascist-like measures" such as those they accused the Pretoria Government of pursuing.

Dr Lesher said disinvestment would be "the single worst thing that could happen to South Africa. It would cause the economy to collapse and take human rights back 100 years".

Challenging the professor's assertion about Chief Buthelezi, Mr Robinson said that the chief was "on South Africa's payroll" and it could not be expected that he would favour disinvestment.

He claimed that "by any measure blacks are doing worse in South Africa than they have ever done".

Mr Solarz said that he did not expect his legislation to be approved by the Senate but he thought there was a good chance of getting some of it adopted in a House-Senate conference.

Boycott move by the GLC resented by Equity

(280)

Star 24/12/83

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The actors' union Equity — a long-time campaigner against segregation in the theatre — has attacked the Greater London Council scheme to boycott actors who have appeared in South Africa.

The GLC plans to ban actors who have worked in South Africa from appearing in any of the many venues it owns.

Equity chief Mr Peter Plouviez pointed out that his union was the only major actors' union which had succeeded in banning the sale of its members' work to South African television, and had been in the forefront of the fight against racial prejudice in the theatre for many years.

But he objected to GLC leader Mr 'Red Ken' Livingstone's move to inhibit employment in London of Equity members without first discussing the matter with the union.

He said: "Equity has always recognised that there are some artists who genuinely believe that apartheid can best be fought by their working in the country. That such people should be discriminated against in London is totally unacceptable to Equity."

The stand in no way reflects a softening of Equity's attitude towards apartheid. Mr Plouviez said the union would continue to refuse to negotiate contracts for members to work in racially segrated conditions in South Africa — and the union's attitude to apartheid is expected to be reaffirmed at a Press conference next month.

burg's 113 arrests
Other towns on the Reef which have passed 60 arrests

They warned that several roadblocks would be set up

baby's hospital fees and the parents' hotel expenses

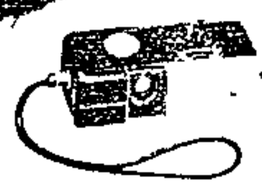
ping up its military operations

...ctures ...

10 ...ou More on Photographic Equipment

POCKET CAMERAS

MINI POCKET CAMERAS



● Automatic cartridge type camera
● Accepts flipflash
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...NI MAGIC ...T CAMERAS

...110 cartridge film ... flash for



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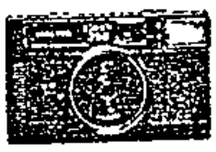
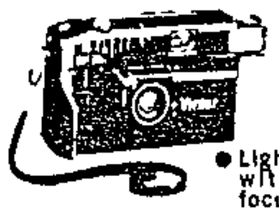
COMPACT CAMERAS



HALINA FLASH 350 COMPACT 35MM CAMERAS

● 38 mm, f5.6 3 element coated lens
● Accepts 2 penlight batteries for flash
● Complete with carry case, strap, instructions

39.99 Dion's Low Price



VIVITAR EF 35 COMPACT CAMERAS

● Lightweight, with fixed focus
● Built in electronic flash
● Body cover locks all functions

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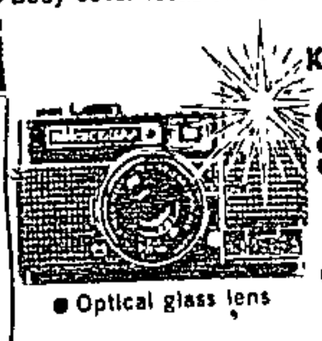
...T CAMERAS

POLAROID CAVALIER LAND CAMERAS

● Auto mechanised ejection
● Uses Polaroid SX-70 film
● Accepts flashbar

18.88 Dion's Low Price



Konica C35 EFP CAMERAS

● Optical glass lens
● Automatic exposure
● Built in electronic flash
● Light and compact

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...DAK INSTANT ...AMERAS (PARTYFLASH II)

...type built-in electro ... flash ... focusing necessary Motorised print ejection

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Dion stocks a large range of Compact Cameras, Pocket Cameras, SLR Cameras, Binoculars, Telescopes, etc. Come in and ask our expert sales people to show you our large variety. We are at your service!

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8 x 30 BINOCULARS

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● Powerful pocket sized telescope
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Equity to hold referendum on policy over SA

London Bureau

LONDON — The British Actors Equity Association is to hold another referendum among its members on the controversial issue of whether they should be allow to perform in South Africa and the independent homelands

The council of Equity, at a recent meeting about which nothing has been published until now, considered "at length and in detail" the publication in October this year by the UN Centre Against Apartheid of a "register of entertainers, actors and others who have performed in apartheid South Africa."

Following approaches by Equity members who felt their position might be jeopardised, the council of Equity resolved at its meeting to "make clear that, within the context of the present Equity policy on South Africa, the union has a duty to protect members from victimisation that might ensure from the publication of the United Nations register"

The council also resolved "to contact the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid to explain the policies of Equity in relation to South Africa" and to "call upon the International Federation of Actors to redouble its efforts to secure 100% backing for Equity's policies"

In 1976 Equity put all its policies relating to South Africa to a referendum of its membership, who supported a ban on television sales, but rejected the issuing of a standing instruction to members not to work in South Africa at all.

Instead, the referendum result endorsed Equity's current policy of inviting members to sign a declaration approving no contracts for the South African theatre, but recognising the right of those wishing to fight apartheid by visiting the country to do so if their consciences allowed

This became a policy binding on Equity and unalterable except by a further referendum, such as the one to be held in the new year.

This new referendum is expected to reveal a sharp difference of opinion among Equity members, some of whom have been campaigning for all restrictions on South Africa to be lifted, including TV sales

Equity's council is taking a hard line In a circular, the general secretary, Mr Peter Plouviez, states "Equity council has made clear that it recognises that within the rules and policies of the union, it has an obligation to assist members victimised as a result of the publication of the UN register

"While maintaining the present policy and continuing to fight against apartheid, both by its own actions and through the international federation of artists, the council will be asking members to amend that policy by turning the invitation to sign the declaration into positive advice not to work in South Africa as long as apartheid is the policy of the government there and racial discrimination applies to, or effects, all aspects of life, including of course entertainment"

Equity's council warns members that if they vote in the referendum to accept work in South Africa, "no effective protection can be offered against the consequences of their actions"

ENTERTAINMENT

Miss Piggy dazzle...

TV REVIEW
JOHN MICHELL

TO tell the truth, I actually wrote a rave review of "The Fantastic Miss Piggy Show" about two hours before it was screened because I really expected it to be the funniest and most exciting show we had seen all year.

But I almost choked on my pork sausage when I heard the lousy script and saw her guests, none of whom really scintillated in action

Yet, despite the tack with which she was surrounded, the divine Miss P triumphed with the sheer force of her irrepressible personality She is a femme fatale, a pig par excellence (who would doubtless appreciate my command of French) and one of the last true queens of Hollywood

Admittedly she wouldn't know what culture was even if she tripped over it but she dropped from favour and all her energy went into pursuing George Hamilton.

Don't do it, Miss Piggy You'll end up with an apple in your mouth — if your foot isn't blocking the way!

Another Wednesday highlight was the animated Disney film of "Moby Dick" which was unfortunately screened in mid-afternoon and probably didn't get the viewership it deserved

This condensed version of the classic was faithful to the original and was a boon to young viewers who doubtless will encounter Herman Melville's masterpiece again in

SANCTIONS — 1984

JANUARY —— DEC.

Ex-Sage man at Harvard warns

Tide turns against SA in America

8/1/84

THE tide of political opinion in the United States is turning against South Africa and the movement to disinvest is gathering momentum.

This warning comes from Robert Conway, a former Sage general manager and PFP parliamentary candidate who is now conducting a series of seminars and workshops on South Africa at Harvard University

Mr Conway, who is attached to the Harvard Centre for International Affairs and Harvard's influential Kennedy School of Government, says South Africans who think they have an unshakeable ally in President Reagan are misguided

It is also a mistake to take the recent lack of political pressure from the US for granted

He maintains that if the Reagan administration perceives that the carrots it has proffered to SA to effect change have not worked, it might well turn to the stick — especially if public opinion moves further against SA in an election year.

Mr Conway says many white Americans have voted for black politicians in state and mayoral elections. This new trend does not bode well for SA. Nor does the burgeoning popularity of presidential candidate the Rev Jesse Jackson, a heated critic of SA

Even if Mr Jackson did not unseat President Reagan, he could influence him to take a harder line on SA

Mr Conway maintains that more states are likely to follow the example of the Massachusetts state pension fund in selling all shares of companies represented in South Africa

By DAVID CARTE

He is concerned that academics, church groups, even some businessmen — "not just radicals" — are behind the pressure

He reckons there is a reasonable possibility that the Solarz and Berman amendments to the Export Administration Act will become law The Solarz amendment would compel firms operating in South Africa to comply with the Sullivan fair employment principles, and would prohibit Krugerrand sales and commercial bank loans to SA

The Berman amendment seeks to ban the sale of any goods or services to the SA military or police and other goverment agencies

Mr Conway says the most recent US infusion of billions of dollar into the International Monetary Fund came with the proviso that all future IMF loans to SA had to be certified as being for good purposes by the Treasury Secretary This, he says, could be just a first step

He believes that if the problem is left unattended, first loans and then new equity investment might be affected Eventually, US companies might yield to pressure from shareholders and pull out of SA This could injure SA's economy, cost thousands of jobs and set the country back technologically

Mr Conway, who has just visited the European Parliament and Nato with his Harvard colleagues, is convinced that if the US leads in ostracising SA, other nations will follow

Already, the European Parliament has expressed dissatisfaction with the implementation of its codes of conduct for European companies in SA

"What is worrying is that little is being done to turn this hostile tide Even if one disagrees with SA's policies, there are many arguments in favour of this country — and at the moment they are not getting a hearing

"Nobody is conveying to the American public South Africa's side of the argument. Americans are not being told about the complexity of the situation We are not providing the many potential friends we could have in the US with the facts they need to reply to our critics

"In addition, there are politicians in the US who are using our situation for their own ends and nobody is taking them to task

"What is desperately needed is an independent foreign advisory committee reporting directly to the prime minister. It should be a non-political, non-partisan, non-racial body. It should be made up of first-rate communicators and negotiators spanning the globe

"Our embassies are not enough because they represent the official government line The SA Foundation is doing a courageous job, but is too thin on the ground and is seen incorrectly by many foreigners as an arm of government

"It's time now for SA to stop being so defensive in its international relations and to use competent people to put its case fairly and justly. We cannot simply ignore the rest of the world."



ROBERT CONWAY
Misplaced trust in US

Wide backing for GLC's pledge against apartheid

By Vivien Horler, The Star Bureau

LONDON — The heads of the United Nations and the Commonwealth and representatives of several black liberation movements have supported a Greater London Council declaration condemning apartheid.

The GLC declaration was launched at their Thames-side headquarters at County Hall yesterday in the presence of a high-level United Nations delegation headed by Assistant Secretary-General Mr E S Reddy.

A seat was left vacant for Mrs Winnie Mandela

Supporters of the declaration included Mr A B Nyakyi, High Commissioner for Tanzania and spokesman in London for the Frontline states, as well as representatives of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, the African Diplomatic Corps in London, the Commonwealth, ANC, Swapo and the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The declaration, to coincide with the GLC's Anti-Racism Year, states the GLC's intention to

- Cease buying South African goods
- Withdraw investments
- Ensure the council is not officially represented at any function attended by a representative of the South African Government.
- Withhold use of leisure facilities involving South African participants who support apartheid.
- Discourage the advertisement of South African products.

London was also declared an "anti-apartheid zone".

MESSAGES

Messages of support for the declaration were received from Bishop Trevor Huddleston, the leader of the Labour Party, Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, Swapo head Mr Sam Nujoma, ANC head Mr Oliver Tambo, the Secretary- General of the Commonwealth, Sir Shridath Ramphal, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Bishop Desmond Tutu

The leader of the GLC, Mr Ken Livingstone, said a threat to world peace equal to that in the Middle East existed in Southern Africa because of South Africa's activities

The declaration was essential to the life of Londoners because without it apartheid could be the trigger that ended all life on the planet.

Boycott call a 'principle'

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) reiterated yesterday its call to overseas artists to boycott South Africa.

It rejected suggestions that it should modify its stand to accept entertainers who donated money to "black causes".

Azapo decided the boycott was a matter of principle and a modification would only lead to confusion.

This came on the second day of the Black Consciousness organisation's fourth annual congress held in Lenasia.

Earlier, a Rand Daily Mail reporter was expelled from the hall over disagreements over reports of how many people had attended the opening of the congress.

The reporter was readmitted after discussions with Azapo leaders.

The congress also resolved to intensify Azapo's campaign against the "political fraud" of the new constitution.

The solution to South Africa's problems would only come about through the establishment of "an anti-racist, socialist, worker republic", the resolution said.

The congress condemned the South African invasion of Angola and called called for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from the territory.

South Africa's destabilisation of its neighbours was intended to extend apartheid and capitalism to these territories, to deprive them of their sovereignty and to erode their ability to govern themselves, according to the resolution — passed unanimously.

The congress also spoke out strongly against the high failure-rate among black matric students.

According to Azapo officials, the congress was attended by 1 547 official observers and delegates.

Mr Lyban Mabasa was re-elected president and Mr Saths Cooper his deputy.

new Bok cricket captain Clive Rice

United States breaks the SA arms ban — claim

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A Quaker political organisation in the United States claims to have evidence that the US Government has authorised commercial sales of more than R34 million of military equipment to South Africa between 1981 and 1983 in contravention of the United Nations arms embargo

The American Friends Service Committee says it obtained the information from official US records by invoking the Freedom of Information Act, which gives the public the right to obtain certain information from Government departments

According to the AFSC the exports fell under the official Munitions List of items that might be covered by the UN arms embargo

However, the AFSC says it was told by the State Department that only items on the list that also had civilian uses were approved for Pretoria

The AFSC says the items could nevertheless be used for military purposes, but produces no proof that any were The documents on which the AFSC bases its allegations are not reproduced in its report

The report's findings are said to have been based also on interviews with Government representatives and a survey of military-industrial publications and South African patent documents

The report, which was released in Washington today, was compiled jointly with the Washington Office on Africa, a political organisation concerning itself largely with anti-apartheid activities

The report recalls that the sophisticated computer system recently intercepted on its way to the Soviet Union by way of South Africa was licensed for export to Pretoria even though the Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, acknowledged it could have a military use

"Rather than outright sales of large weapons systems, exports by US corporations consist to a great extent of the building blocks of modern weaponry — components, unfinished sub-assemblies and other technology that can be easily submerged in large wholesale transactions," the report says

It says the State Department's Office of Munitions Control authorised 29 separate exports of Munitions List commodities to South Africa between 1981 and 1983, with a total value of R34.5 million

This was more than the total value of "commercial military exports" to South Africa over the previous 30 years

The exports included data encryptation equipment, navigation gear, image intensifiers and "technical know-how", all falling under explicitly military headings in the Munitions List, according to the report

It says the State Department refused to identify most of the South African end-users but said they included private firms and two Government-run bodies, the National Physical Research Laboratory and the National Institute for Aeronautics and Systems Technology

The report says independent former homelands are used by South Africa to get military equipment

It claims that under the Reagan Administration "police and military contacts with South Africa are once again beginning to flourish"

Experts knock tax relief on bonds

By Stephen McQuillan and Russell Gault

Tax relief for all home buyers is not in the country's long-term economic interests, say bank and building society experts

But they agree that the Government should offer more relief for people struggling to buy a modest home

Tax relief on bond interest has often been suggested, but many financial experts agree that such a move could not be introduced in the immediate future — if at all

The vice-president of the Association of Building Societies of South Africa, Mr H Pascoe, said overall tax concessions on interest would benefit many already wealthy people

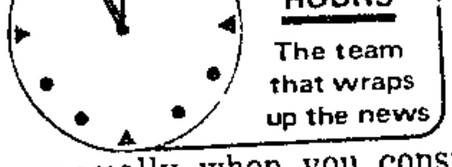
"Such a concession should be applied at the lower end of the scale to help the people who need it most," he said

There was already relief for young, first-time buyers and others

"People with a property valued up to R50 000 can apply for a subsidy on that bond This amounts to 20 percent of interest payments"

The tax deduction idea came about in the UK when people were taxed on their capital possessions Any interest on a bond qualified for tax deduction

'The circumstances here are quite different, especially when you consider so many bonds are already subsidised by employers," said Mr Pascoe



The general manager of personal and commercial services at Standard Bank Mr 'Gutch" Vickers, said overall tax relief for home buyers was undesirable mainly because of progressive tax scales Affluent people would benefit more than others

"The low bond rates of the past encouraged South Africans to build large expensive homes' he said "Too many of our resources were channelled into too few homes This led to higher prices

"Subsidisation would not be in South Africa's long-term economic interests But there are sound reasons for direct subsidisation of low income groups"

The general manager of finance for Barclays Bank, Mr Stan McDonald said overall tax relief would cost too much

"More deductions from salaries would undermine the taxation structure It is a tricky proposal

There would have to be substantial changes in tax structure to allow it

"It is not a viable proposal for the forthcoming Budget There are all sorts of government subsidisation schemes for people at the low end of the income scale and it would cost the Government too much if people owning R500 000 homes became elegible for tax relief"

But tax consultant Mr Mike Menof supported widespread tax relief on bonds

"Mr Horwood has said 'no' to this proposal repeatedly and he is wrong I think this kind of tax relief must come — maybe within the next two years"

Section 23g of the Income Tax Act said private and domestic expenditure would not be allowed as a deduction against tax

"The Act is the stumbling block and it is wrong ' Mr Menof said '

Revenue lost to the Government by tax relief on bond repayments could be recovered

'The Government could collect a transfer duty when a house is sold — say five percent of the selling price Home owners now pay no tax on profit."

In the US tax relief was allowed on interest on bond or home finance in return for a limited capital gains tax

In the UK tax relief was also given on interest on home finance in return for a similar tax.

ith Africans fade

VATICAN CITY — The Jesuits are often called the Pope's "elite guards" but h...

US Democrats slam SA and threaten sanctions

280 Star 16/1/84

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

ASHINGTON — In a televi-
on debate broadcast country-
de yesterday, the Democrat-
Party's front-running presi-
ntial candidate, Mr Walter
ondale, denounced South
frica's race policies and
reatened sanctions — includ-
g curtailment of SA landing
ghts in the US — unless
ogress was made in eliminat-
g apartheid.

Two other presidential can-
dates — Senator Gary Hart
d former Senator George
cGovern — joined in the de-
unciation of South Africa, Mr
cGovern referring to the SA
overnment as "scoundrels"
d "one of the worst govern-
ents in the world".

Their attack came during a
ree-hour debate among all
ght candidates for the Demo-
atic Party nomination.

Watched by millions of
ewers at prime time, the de-
te is regarded as one of the
ost important events of the
esidential campaign, the per-
rmance of the candidates is
ertain to influence next month's primary vote in New Hampshire.

The debate was steered towards South Africa by a black member of the studio audience who asked what the candidates would do "beyond rhetoric" about apartheid.

Most of the candidates indicated an eagerness to reply but only Mr Mondale, Mr Hart and Mr McGovern were given the chance by the master of ceremonies, TV personality Phil Donahue.

Mr Mondale, vice-president in the Carter Administration, said: "This is a great moral issue and we have got to stand up to it. I think we should do some specific things.

"We ought not to let (South Africa) sell Krugerrands in this country, we ought not to let American businesses invest additional amounts, and we ought to make certain our military embargo is extended to anything that has to do directly or indirectly with police activities

"And I think that if they don't make progress, we ought to consider cancelling South African Airways rights to land in the United States.

"The US should stand up for something and show that beliefs in human rights are not just passing but real and important in all of our lives."

Mr Mondale claimed that when he was vice-president, the Carter Administration had changed "years of cynical behaviour" and had supported black demands for majority rule and no discrimination.

The US, he said, was seen throughout Africa as a principled country

He recalled negotiating with Mr John Vorster in Vienna "I delivered a message to him in no uncertain terms that the American people would not tolerate good relations with his nation until he made significant progress in the elimination of apartheid."

He had told Mr Vorster that if this was not done, it was the policy of the US to turn sanctions on South Africa until it became "very, vey expensive"

Former Senator McGovern, widely regarded as the candidate with the smallest chance of getting the nomination, said: "This (Reagan) Administration has let the South African Government off the hook"

He accused the administration of doing nothing to press South Africa to grant independence to Namibia or "on anything else" until the Cubans left Angola. "Now that's a red herring," he said

"The two problems are entirely different and one of the reasons there are Cuban forces in Angola is because the South Africans are pounding the daylights out of Angola.

"So I think the first thing we have to do is break this nonsense about constructive engagement, recognising that in South Africa you are dealing with one of the worst Governments in the world."

He said constructive engagement was what resulted when US foreign policy was based on "what you are against rather than what you are for".

Mr McGovern was applauded when he said: "We seem willing to embrace every scoundrel around the world — including the South Africans — as long as they wave their anti-communist banner; ignoring the fact that that is the kind of Government that produces sympathy for the communists all over the world."

Senator Hart, a military affairs specialist who is tipped as a possible vice-presidential nominee this year rather than winning the main nomination, said he would propose legislation to stop US industry from investing in South Africa unless there was a guarantee of fair labour practises in that country.

He would not make any loans or "grants" available unless all South Africans could share in them.

"I would set a timetable and a deadline for the Government of South Africa to live up to specific goals of democratisation — and if they did not meet these deadlines, I would support all-out economic sanctions," he said.



Walter Mondale ... "this is a great moral issue and we have got to stand up to it".



George McGovern ... the Reagan Administration "let the SA Government off the hook".

etoria

How to use your weather guide

Use the colour key to see today's high temperature range on the big map and tomorrow's forecast below. The numbers under the towns are minimum and maximum temperatures

% CHANCE OF RAIN

10-33 66 90
33 66 100

Type of rain
D Drizzle S Showers
R Rain T Thunderstorms
Snow in white

TEMPERATURE RANGE In °C

BELOW 10	26-30
11-15	31-35
16-20	36-40
21-25	ABOVE 41

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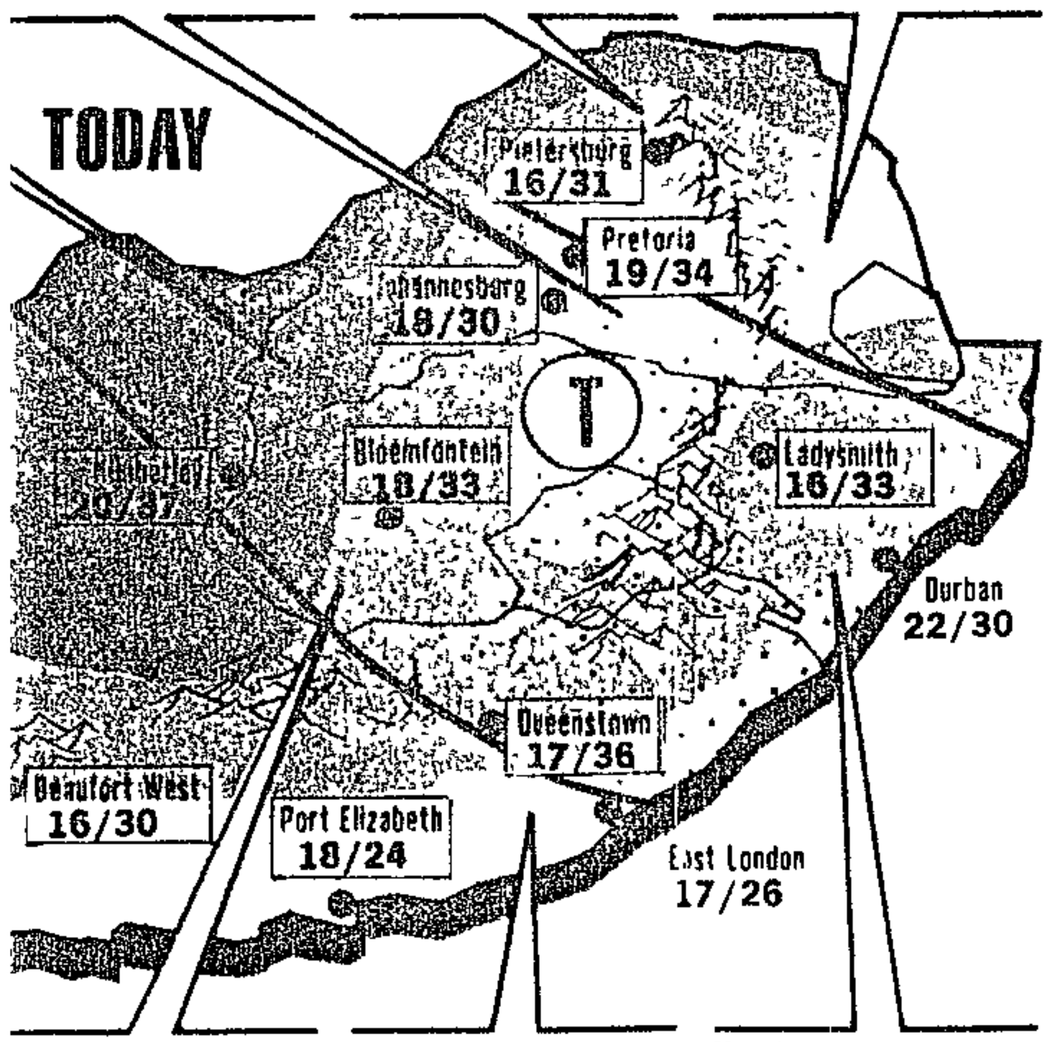
Transvaal Lowveld
FINE to partly cloudy and hot



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Eastern Cape
FINE to partly cloudy and warm

Natal
FINE to partly cloudy and hot

an Smuts Airport

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Handbook hits at multinational business in SWA

UN council preparing to blacklist 45 'illegal' firms

NEW YORK. — A United Nations group is preparing a "blacklist" of multinational companies "illegally exploiting the resources of South West Africa and bolstering South Africa's presence there"

A draft handbook, prepared by the United Nations Council for Namibia, lists 11 such companies based in Western Europe, 10 in North America and 24 in South Africa.

"It is the objective of this book to expose the activities of those foreign corporations which exploit the Namibian resources and whose investments continue to support the illegal South African presence there," the introduction says

"It is hoped the revelations contained in this study will convince the governments of states whose corporations operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and enable them to take appropriate measures to discourage the continuation of such investments and related activities"

Among the European multinationals, the booklet lists:

● Rio Tinto-Zinc and Consolidated Gold Fields of Britain, two of the 10 largest mining corporations in the Western world

● Barclays Bank of Britain and Dresdner Bank of West Germany, two of the largest international banking companies

● British Petroleum and Shell Transport and Trading of Britain, two of the seven largest Western petroleum companies

Britain leads West Germany and France as the European nation with the most multinationals operating in SWA, the booklet says

The most important North American-based corporations operating in the territory are listed as Newmont Corporation of the United States and Rio Algom of Canada

Both are said to have minority shareholdings in mining operations

"Other North American corporations with significant operations in Namibia include Standard Oil of California and Texaco (through Caltex Petroleum), Mobil Oil Corporation, and Hudson's Bay of Canada", the handbook says

"Among the South African-based corporations involved in Namibia, the largest investment comes from the Anglo American Corporation through its affiliate De Beers"

De Beers Consolidated Mines controls 80% of the world's diamond output

Other major South African companies in SWA include Federale Volksbeleggings Iscor and the Industrial Development Corporation

Most of the South African corporations involved in the territory are interwoven with each other and their subsidiaries

This through a complicated network of intermediate companies minority or reciprocal shareholdings and overlapping directorates the handbook says — Sapa-Reuter

Plane plunged as fabric tore, inquiry told

Pretoria Bureau

FABRIC that tore from the wing of a plane seconds before it crashed, killing two passengers, had not been fitted according to prescriptions, a civil aviation board of inquiry heard in Pretoria yesterday.

The board is investigating the crash of a Champion light aircraft at a military airfield near Baltimore on September 1, last year.

The pilot, Mr Rolfe Borchers, 40, and a passenger, SAAF Captain J C Mathews, were killed after the plane spiralled 900m to the ground shortly after take-off

Mr B Jordaan, who investigated the crash, told the board it was obvious that Ceconite fabric covering the left wing had broken loose in flight

The stitching had torn through reinforcing tapes and covering, he said

Witnesses at the airfield said they heard a clapping noise "like a parachute opening" when the plane went into a tight spin from which it did not recover They also heard an accompanying flutter of fabric during the five to 10 seconds the plane took to crash

Mr Errol Ferreira, who fitted the fabric on March 20, 1982, admitted he did not adhere to the prescriptions of a Ceconite fabric manual

He said that at one spot on the wing, corroded screws did not hold anything so he stitched the fabric instead

He also did not use the normal stitching cord or the prescribed knots, a fact which the board chairman, Mr C Oberholzer, found "disturbing"

A section of Mr Ferreira's licence for replacing fabric on aeroplanes which he has held for 24 years, was suspended

The board's findings may be made public by the Minister of Transport

Cape Times 19/1/84 280

US 'embargo busting' claim

From
SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration has licensed the export of 28,3 million dollars (about R35 million) worth of military-related equipment to South Africa in violation of the UN arms embargo, the American Friends Service committee charged in a report released recently.

The Quaker Organization said it based these findings on documents released by the State Department under the Freedom of Information Act.

According to the report, the licences were granted from 1981 to 1983 for items on the department's Munitions List and included data encryption devices, navigation gear, image intensifiers and technical know-how.

The Munitions List is a codification of US-origin "arms, ammunition and implements of war" whose export is controlled.

The State Department's Office of Munitions Control told the report's authors that all the items licensed for sale to the Republic had "inherent commercial applications".

OMC's director, Mr William Robinson, is quoted as having acknowledged that most of the sales were to private companies, but that recipients also included the National Physical Research Laboratory and the Institute for Aeronautics and Systems Technology.

The report cited figures published by the US Census Bureau indicating that American companies sold South Africa 726 378 dollars worth of "non-military" arms and ammunition and 706 million dollars worth of aircraft and related equipment in 1981 and 1982.

Also mentioned was the licensed sale of a Digital Equipment Corporation Vax 11/782 computer, said by the US Defence Department to have considerable military applications, to a firm in Cape Town.

The Vax turned out to be destined for the Soviet Union.

Other instances of "embargo busting" claimed by the report include the transfer of two US-made and one European-made light aircraft from a "civilian source in South Africa" to Bophutatswana security forces, and the similar transfer of two British-built Skyvan transport aircraft to the Ciskei defence force.

The study further cited "the award of several South African military patents to Swiss, Italian and French companies, and the British and French governments".

The patents, which were publicly available in the South African Patent Journal, were dated between 1981 and 1983.

They covered inventions "in the fields of weapons design, ordnance and military vehicles".

Many of the embargo violations claimed in the report have already been well publicized, including the Commerce Department's decision to licence a shipment of shock batons to Pretoria in 1982.

The department has since conceded this was a blunder.

Though bitterly critical of the Reagan administration, the report highlights the difficulty of maintaining an airtight arms embargo.

A former Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, is quoted as saying, "in most cases, US corporations contend that they are unable to control the distribution of the commodities or the products of their technical data once these commodities or products reach South Africa".

EEC rejects call for sanctions against SA

The Star's Foreign News Service

STRASBOURG — The European Parliament has condemned the use of force "by all parties" in Angola and called for the withdrawal of both South African and Cuban troops.

The condemnation follows a rejection by the members of the 10-nation EEC Parliament yesterday of a socialist-sponsored motion which called on Common Market governments to take economic sanctions against Pretoria.

The Parliament's centre-right majority pushed through, instead, a cautiously-worded resolution condemning the presence of "all foreign forces in Angola".

During a half-hour emergency debate on the recent fighting in Angola, socialist and communist members called on Common Market governments to agree on a "set of political and economic measures liable to bring about a change in the external and internal behaviour of the regime in Pretoria".

But the move was resisted, as on previous occasions, by the assembly's centre-right majority.

British Conservative member Mr Andrew Pearce, who tabled the successful counter-motion, said the presence of Cuban troops with Soviet advisers was "at the root of the present disturbances" in Angola.

On a show of hands, the Parliament accepted his motion, which condemned the use of force by all parties, called for Namibian independence in accordance with United Nations Resolution 435 and requested extra EEC aid to countries in Southern Africa.

Firm rejects SWA blacklist

WINDHOEK — Not a single multinational company operating in SWA/Namibia was acting in conflict with the interests of the people of the territory, the executive director of CDM, Mr Doug Hoffe, said here yesterday

He was responding in a statement published yesterday to a "blacklist" of transnational companies, being compiled by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

The UN agency alleged that 45 such corporations based in Europe, North America and South Africa were exploiting SWA's resources and bolstering South Africa's "illegal presence" in the territory.

Anglo-American, of which CDM is an affiliate, was one of the companies listed.

"Each of the companies appearing on the list has conditions of employment which are to the advantage of the country," Mr Hoffe said

"Namibia will be much the poorer if any one of these companies should leave" — SAPA

SA sanctions 'may hurt blacks'

Mail Correspondent

BONN — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) is likely to drop its call for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa in favour of a boycott in selected fields, says Mr John Vanderverken, ICFTU general secretary.

At a Press conference at the opening of a two-day evaluation symposium on the ICFTU action programme in support of black South African trade unions, Mr Vanderverken said the unions should identify areas of vulnerability and call for a selective boycott to be imposed against South Africa

Mr Ernst Breit, chairman of the powerful German Trade Union Movement, which hosts the conference, said German unions were not likely to call for comprehensive sanctions because they believed such measures would hurt black South Africans the most

Instead, the unions tried to use their influence on German employers with subsidiaries in South Africa to bring about fair employment practices

Mr Vanderverken confirmed that the ICFTU had put forward demands to the French Government — in its capacity as temporary head of the European Community — in order to substantially change the EEC's code of conduct for companies active in South Africa

Disinvestment: a US election issue?

By David Braun,
Political Reporter

IN this American election year the question of US disinvestment in South Africa threatens to become an issue.

Former US Vice President, Mr Walter Mondale, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidential election in November, recently suggested during a televised pre-election debate that he was in favour of cutting the sale of Krugerrands in the US and that South African Airways should lose its landing rights in America if South Africa did not make progress in human rights.

Mr Guy Woolford, a lecturer in international relations at the University of the Witwatersrand, says the sanctions and economic withdrawal posture in the US preceding this year's elections is a fallacy.

"As was the case when the US applied an embargo against the USSR over the Euro-Soviet gas pipeline project, such policy it seems has failed to consider the intrinsic weakness of embargoes as a measure of foreign policy, or the double-edged nature of such an instrument on the actual effect on political support within the sanctioned government," he says.

Mr Woolford, who completed his M Phil at Cambridge with a thesis titled "The Efficacy of Economic Sanctions as Applied Against South Africa," says recent experience has shown that embargoes often have perverse and sometimes contradictory effects.

With South Africa the demands for sanctions are primarily ideological — that is related to the apartheid issue. "Unlike the demands made at the UN and within the 'socialist' world," says Mr Woolford, "it is not directed at capitalism and the trans-national corporation, but is rather a classic case of the exigent nature of American political culture in the prelude to a presidential election.

"The eradication of racism is a political issue and is likely to remain so for the forseeable future. Both Democrats and Republicans will attempt to make political capital by rehashing the apartheid issue and externalising the problem of colour discrimination, a problem which persists in the US today.

"Within such a climate, politicians have recourse to stereotypes. Apartheid, like Coca-Cola, is a brand name which people understand and can relate to."

With this as background, The Star this week interviewed the conservative Republican Senator Steve Symms, chairman of the US Senate sub-committee on monetary and fiscal policy, who is in South Africa on a fact-finding visit.

Senator Symms, who defeated South Africa's arch-critic Senator Frank Church of Idaho in 1980, is also on the Senate's finance, budget and joint economic committees.

He would, he says, advise the President to veto any legislation calling for disinvestment in South Africa.

"Such legislation would be totally economically ignorant, no matter how noble are the intentions of the lawmakers. It would be self-defeating for South Africa's blacks, the very people such legislation intends to serve.

"The best way to break down colour barriers is through capitalism, because capitalism is colour blind. I don't care how firm and rigid people may be with the prejudices they were raised with, if they are given a choice in a free market they will be colour blind in their choice economically. Allow the opportunities and maximum freedom for blacks so that they can move up economically.

His personal opinion is that there is not much support to pass a major disinvestment bill through the US Senate, there would be too much opposition.

"Certainly not this year, it's way way down on the list. It would be unlikely to be passed even in the worst scenario with Mondale as president and the Democrats once again in control of the Senate.

"That doesn't mean that conservative Republicans are not concerned about basic human rights.

"Most people, including me, raised in the tradition of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the right of private ownership and life in pursuit of happiness, naturally feel a sympathy for people who don't have those opportunities. There is genuine sentiment on behalf of most US people that they would like to see others have the opportunity of the American Dream.

"Because of this, disinvestment is apt to being brought up as an election issue as it has significance for black voters."

Senator Symms says that by imposing forced disinvestment on American companies, South Africa's blacks will suffer because they will not be able to achieve a better life and the dream of all human beings to be free and self sufficient that comes from complete economic development.

A second reason why he opposes disinvestment is that it denies Americans freedom.

"To deny Americans the right to buy Krugerrands (forgetting about what it means to SA) is to deny freedom to American citizens, denying them the right to buy something regarded around the world as an international currency. Why should Americans be denied that right?

"The third reason why it is a bad idea: The real struggle for freedom in this world, is the struggle against those people who strive for higher ideals, human rights, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, embodied in the spirit of the US, and on the other side of the fence, the tyrants in the Kremlin who develop their Soviet empire by threats, force, coercion and murder, going on every day.

"In order for the West to survive, part of the essential element in that survival is the minerals in Africa.

"For the survival of freedom in the world, I don't think it's the human thing to make it easier for the Soviet Union to expand its hegemony. For that reason I believe that South Africa, with all its imperfections, should be defended. The US Navy should use Simonstown for calls and there should be no arms embargo."

Senator Symms says the one thing South Africa should do immediately to take the wind out of the sails of the disinvestment lobby is to give blacks full freehold property rights.

"Once a person owns his property that is the secret of success. It is the key to stability, responsible attitudes towards voting and a better standard of living.

"Once you have property rights, the franchise is just down the road".□

Trade union body may drop sanctions call

BONN — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is likely to drop its call for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa in favour of a boycott in selected fields, according to Mr John Vanderverken, the confederation's general secretary

At a press conference at the opening of a two-day evaluation symposion on the confederation's action programme in support of black South African trade unions, Mr Vanderverken said the unions should identify areas of vulnerability and call for a selective boycott to be imposed against South Africa

Mr Ernst Breit, chairman of the powerful German trade union movement, which hosts the conference, said German unions were not likely to call for comprehensive sanctions because they believe such measures would hurt black South Africans most

Instead, the unions tried to use their influence on German employers with subsidaries in South Africa in order to bring about fair employment practices

Mr Vanderverken confirmed that the confederation had put forward demands to the French government — in its capacity as temporary head of the European Community — in order to change the EEC's code of conduct for companies active in South Africa

He said the confederation's demands were identical to German trade union calls for a more substantive reporting by the companies

Mr Breit told journalists that his organisation was highly critical of the German Government's acceptance of the fact that reports by companies were not and could not be checked

South African delegates at the conference in Duesseldorf include Mr Phiroshaw Camay, secretary general of Cusa Mr Joe Foster, secretary general of Fosatu, Mr Emma Mashinini of Ccawusa and Mr Sam Mabi of Mwasa — DDC

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Poitier pleads for SA boycott



SIDNEY POITIER: "We must express our solidarity."

TOP American actor Sidney Poitier, one of the driving forces behind the blacklist of Americans who perform in South Africa, has made a dramatic plea to his countrymen to support the boycott of the Republic.

At a Press conference in Los Angeles called by pro-boycott group TransAfrica, Poitier said:

CP Correspondent: LOS ANGELES

"American artists and athletes owe a lot to democracy — and not the least of that debt is the responsibility to stand firm wherever inhuman forces threaten its existence, at home and abroad.

"We are not politicians. We are simple American artists and athletes who have come here to express our solidarity with 80 percent of South Africa's population — the people who do not have the right to vote in their country's elections and have no say in their country's political life.

"These people have no say in their country's social life, no say in its economic life.

"In their cries, their yearning for democracy, we stand with them and against the system of apartheid that denies them their basic humanity."

He called on athletes and artists to consider lending their talents to human dignity and decency.

"We are what we are because these indispensible human values have clearly been at work on our behalf.

"If, by our collective default there is no better world to come, we will all have to share the responsibility."

Corporate jeers for the UN's boycott of SWA

'This blacklist will have no effect on our activities . . .'

WINDHOEK — The United Nations 'blacklist' of multinational companies which the UN says are operating illegally in Namibia was shrugged off as insignificant this week by spokesmen for most of the companies.

The UN Council for Namibia's draft handbook says the multinationals are exploiting Namibia's resources while propping up South Africa's "illegal" presence in the territory

The public relations manager of Rossing Uranium Ltd, Mr Clive Algar, said "Following the British government, Rio Tinto Zinc does not recognise the Council for Namibia or its decrees.

"Besides, it will have no effect on Rossing's activities"

RTZ, which has the majority shareholding in the world's largest open cast uranium mine operating in the Namib Desert, is one of 10 North American multinationals listed

Another is Hudson Bay of Canada, one of the international Swakara pelt brokers

By DAVID PIETERS

The governor and president of the company, Mr D McGiverin, who is visiting the territory, declined to comment.

The company's special representative in Namibia, Mr Rudi Winckler, said Hudson Bay had in any case scaled down its activities considerably in the past 18 months

A spokesman for Gold Fields of SA (GFSA), owned 48% by Consolidated Gold Fields of Britain, said it was believed "the London office has said the news has not appeared in any of the London dailies, making it a bit of a non-event"

Consolidated Gold Fields is one of 11 West European multinationals in the UN Council's bad books

GFSA is active in mining and prospecting in Namibia

Of the 24 South African-based multinational corporations blacklisted, Anglo American Corporation, which, through its affiliate De Beers, dominates the diamond industry, is named as the largest

Mr Doug Hoffe, resident director of CDM, which mines gemstones at Oranjemund and off-shore, said "Namibia will be a lot poorer if any of the companies should pull out."

Anyone who knew the facts would realise none of the blacklisted companies operated to the detriment of Namibia, he said "Their operating policies and working conditions would stand comparison with the best in the world

"And it is ironic to hear it suggested that their continued presence and investment in Namibia should be discouraged and opposed," Mr Hoffe said

"These are the companies which are trying their level best to uplift disadvantaged people, to remove discrimination, as well as to improve job opportunities for black people in Namibia"

Another blacklisted South African company is Federale Volksbeleggings whose wide range of investments in the territory includes a stake in the fishing industry.

There was no comment from the company.

Namibia's director of sea fisheries, Dr Jan Jurgens, said the blacklist should include countries plundering Namibia's fish resources

"Eastern bloc fleets would have to feature high on the list of foreign nations pillaging dwindling south-east Atlantic marine resources, he said

Dr Jurgens said foreign fleets caught more than 1-million tons of fish in Namibian waters each year.

An industry source said the UN Council was a co-signatory in Jamaica in 1982 of the Law of the Sea which recognised a 200 nautical mile off-shore territorial limit for Namibia

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(FOLLOWING FS MATERIAL NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

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THE PROS AND CONS OF SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS (1,350)

JANUARY 23 WALL STREET JOURNAL CARRIED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE BY MADELEINE G. KALB, HEADLINED +SLAPPING ON SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS.+ (MRS. KALB IS AUTHOR OF +THE CONGO CABLES: THE COLD WAR IN AFRICA FROM EISENHOWER TO KENNEDY,+ PUBLISHED IN 1982 BY MACMILLAN.)
(BEGIN TEXT)

THE HOUSE TOOK AN UNEXPECTED, UNPRECEDENTED ACTION SHORTLY BEFORE ITS CHRISTMAS RECESS: LIBERAL DEMOCRATS, LED BY NEW YORK REP. STEPHEN SOLARZ, PERSUADED THEIR COLLEAGUES TO ADOPT, FOR THE FIRST TIME, ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

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THE MOVE WAS ENDORSED BY SIX DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, FOUR OF THEM U.S. SENATORS. BUT ANYONE EXPECTING A DRAMATIC DEBATE WHEN THE SENATE TAKES UP THE MEASURE LATE THIS MONTH IS BOUND TO BE DISAPPOINTED. THIS HIGHLY EMOTIONAL ISSUE -- INTENSIFIED BY ELECTION-YEAR POLITICS AND THE EMERGENCE OF JESSE JACKSON AS A REFLECTION OF INCREASING BLACK ELECTORAL CLOUT -- WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE SETTLED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, IN TIME-HONORED CAPITOL HILL FASHION.
THE ARCHITECTS OF THE HOUSE LEGISLATION, WHICH HAS BEEN ATTACHED TO THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT, REALIZE THERE IS VERY LITTLE SUPPORT FOR SANCTIONS IN THE REPUBLICAN-CONTROLLED SENATE, EVEN AMONG SUCH MODERATES AS SEN. MARK HATFIELD (R.-ORE.). RATHER THAN LET AN ADVOCATE OF SANCTIONS, SUCH AS SEN. ALAN CRANSTON (D.,CALIF.), INTRODUCE THE ISSUE ON THE FLOOR AND HAVE IT GO DOWN TO ALMOST CERTAIN DEFEAT, REP. SOLARZ AND HIS ALLIES PREFER TO WAIVE AMENDMENTS IN THE UPPER CHAMBER AND TAKE THEIR CHANCES IN A SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE.

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THEY ARE HOPING FOR A COMPROMISE THAT LEAVES SOME OF THEIR ANTI-APARTHEID MEASURES INTACT. THEIR CONSERVATIVE OPPONENTS, INCLUDING SEN. JAKE GARN (R.,UTAH), CHAIRMAN OF THE BANKING COMMITTEE, WHO WILL HEAD THE SENATE DELEGATION IN THE CONFERENCE, REGARD SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA AS +HYPOCRITICAL+ -- A CLEAR CASE OF +SELECTIVE INDIGNATION+ -- AND ARE DETERMINED TO ELIMINATE THEM FROM THE BILL.
AS THEY STAND NOW, THE SOLARZ AMENDMENTS CALL FOR, FIRST, MANDATORY COMPLIANCE WITH THE +SULLIVAN PRINCIPLES,+ A FAIR EMPLOYMENT CODE THAT ABOUT HALF THE 330 AMERICAN COMPANIES IN SOUTH AFRICA OBSERVE ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS= SECOND, A BAN ON THE IMPORT OF KRUGERRANDS OR OTHER SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT-ISSUED GOLD COINS (U.S. PURCHASES TOTALED 363 MILLION DOLLARS IN 1982), AND THIRD, A BAN ON NEW U.S. COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT EXCEPT FOR HEALTH, HOUSING OR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE ON A TOTALLY NONDISCRIMINATORY BASIS.

A FOURTH AMENDMENT, INTRODUCED BY REP. WILLIAM GRAY (D. PA.), A MEMBER OF THE BLACK CAUCUS, PROHIBITS FURTHER AMERICAN PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE CURRENT FIGURE, A HEFTY 2.6 BILLION DOLLARS, REPRESENTS 17 PERCENT OF ALL FOREIGN INVESTMENT THERE.

ALTHOUGH MANY MEMBERS OF THE BLACK CAUCUS PRESSED FOR TOTAL +DISINVESTMENT+ -- I.E., WITHDRAWAL OF ALL U.S. INVESTMENT -- REP. SOLARZ AND HIS ALLIES FELT THEY COULD NOT GET ENOUGH SUPPORT FOR SUCH A SWEEPING MEASURE. STILL, THEIR CAREFULLY CRAFTED PACKAGE INCLUDED ENOUGH TOUGH SANCTIONS TO ENSURE BLACK SUPPORT WHILE APPEALING TO A BIPARTISAN MAJORITY. REP. GRAY EVEN WON THE BACKING OF CONSERVATIVE REP. JACK KEMP (R., N.Y.), DESPITE REP. KEMP'S CONCERN ABOUT THE ABSENCE OF SIMILAR SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

CONSERVATIVES ASK: WHY SINGLE OUT SOUTH AFRICA, A FREE WORLD ALLY, WHEN THERE ARE COMMUNIST AND THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES THAT OPPRESS THEIR CITIZENS AS MUCH OR MORE?

LIBERALS REPLY THAT SOUTH AFRICA IS CRITICIZED PRECISELY BECAUSE IT IS NOT A COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIP OR A THIRD WORLD COUNTRY LURCHING FROM COUP TO COUP. UNLIKE THEM, IT KNOWS THE BENEFITS OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. BUT THESE BENEFITS ARE ENJOYED BY ONLY 15 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION: THE WHITES. EVERYONE ELSE IS EXCLUDED.

+ADVOCATES OF SANCTIONS SEE SOUTH AFRICA AS EVIL,+ REMARKED ONE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL, WHO DEPLORED THE TENDENCY TO MORALIZE. +WHAT DO YOU DO ABOUT EVIL? EXORCISE IT, CONDEMN IT, EXPEL IT, SEPARATE YOURSELF FROM IT.+ THERE IS THAT TENDENCY, TRUE= BUT IT IS NOT LIMITED TO LIBERAL DEMOCRATS. THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION UNTIL RECENTLY DESCRIBED THE SOVIET UNION AS +THE EVIL EMPIRE+ AND GAVE EVERY INDICATION OF WANTING TO +EXORCISE IT.+

IN THE CASE OF SOUTH AFRICA, REP. SOLARZ SAYS, THERE IS NO CONFLICT BETWEEN MORALITY AND AMERICA'S +ENLIGHTENED SELF-INTEREST.+ BY SENDING A STRONG SIGNAL TO PRETORIA THAT THERE WILL BE NO BUSINESS AS USUAL AS LONG AS APARTHEID REMAINS, HE

EXPLAINS, +WE ARE SENDING A STRONG SIGNAL TO THE BLACK MAJORITY IN SOUTH AFRICA, WHICH...INEVITABLY WILL COME TO POWER,...RATHER THAN ON THE SIDE OF THE STATUS QUO.+

ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS FEEL THE DEMOCRATS HAVE WRITTEN OFF THE CHANCES OF REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA AND CONSIDER A VIOLENT OUTCOME VIRTUALLY INEVITABLE. THEY CLAIM THE DEMOCRATS IGNORE SIGNS OF FLEXIBILITY, SUCH AS THE ASTONISHING DECISION OF A ONCE HARD-LINE BRANCH OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH -- THE CHURCH OF THE AFRIKAANER ESTABLISHMENT -- TO DECLARE APARTHEID +SINFUL.+ THE ADMINISTRATION PLEDGES THAT AS LONG AS THERE IS THE SLIGHTEST CHANCE OF A NONVIOLENT SOLUTION -- A +NARROW WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY,+ IN THE PHRASE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR HERMAN NICKEL, ADDRESSING THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN JOHANNESBURG -- IT WILL TRY TO WORK WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TO BRING ABOUT PEACEFUL CHANGE. ITS POLICY, CALLED +CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT,+ MAY NOT ELIMINATE APARTHEID OVERNIGHT, BUT THE ADMINISTRATION

ARGUES THAT IT HAS SHOWN ACCOMPLISHMENTS THAT COULD BE UNDONE BY PUBLICIZED PRESSURE.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS STRONGLY DISAGREE. IN FACT, THEY ATTRIBUTE THEIR SURPRISING VICTORY OF THE GROWING SENSE THAT CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT HAS FAILED. HOWARD WOLPE (D., MICH.), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE AFRICA SUBCOMMITTEE, CHARGES THAT THE REAGAN POLICY, PERHAPS UNINTENTIONALLY, HAS ENCOURAGED GREATER REPRESSION INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA -- ARRESTS OF TRADE-UNION LEADERS, DEATHS IN DETENTION AND +FORCED REMOVAL OF BLACKS...TO THE SO-CALLED HOMELANDS+ -- AND +GREATER AGGRESSION+ AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA'S NEIGHBORS. THIS PERCEPTION HAS BECOME SO WIDESPREAD THAT MEASURES CALLING FOR TOTAL DISINVESTMENT HAVE BEEN PASSED BY A NUMBER OF STATE LEGISLATURES AND CITY COUNCILS AND ARE PENDING IN DOZENS OF OTHERS.

DISINVESTMENTS STRIKES AT THE FUNDAMENTAL REPUBLICAN BELIEF THAT POLITICAL PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA WILL COME GRADUALLY THROUGH ECONOMIC GROWTH. DIPLOMATS AND BUSINESSMEN

ARGUE THAT AMERICAN COMPANIES, SPURRED BY THE VOLUNTARY SULLIVAN PRINCIPLES, ARE LEADING THE WAY IN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT, BLACK TRADE-UNION ACTIVITY, EDUCATION AND HOUSING -- AND ARE ENCOURAGING SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANIES TO FOLLOW. IF THE PRINCIPLES ARE MADE MANDATORY, THE DIPLOMATS AND BUSINESSMEN SAY, THE COMPANIES THAT NOW PRIDE THEMSELVES ON THEIR INNOVATIVE REFORMS WILL SIMPLY HIRE LAWYERS AND CONCENTRATE ON CIRCUMVENTING THE REGULATIONS. ANY ATTEMPT TO LIMIT NEW INVESTMENT OR BANK LOANS, THEY SAY, WILL CRIPPLE U.S. BUSINESS, PUTTING IT AT A COMPETITIVE DISADVANTAGE IN RELATION TO NON-U.S. FOREIGN COMPANIES THAT ARE DOING LESS FOR AFRICAN WORKERS, WHOSE WELFARE IS, AFTER ALL, THE OBJECT OF THE LEGISLATION.

THESE ARGUMENTS AGAINST SANCTIONS ARE PERSUAVISE, UP TO A POINT. BUT EVEN THE DIPLOMATS CONCEDE THAT SOME CONGRESSIONAL PRESSURE CAN BE USEFUL. +I'D HATE TO DEAL WITH SOUTH AFRICA WITHOUT ANY PRESSURES IN THE BACKGROUND,+ SAID ONE HIGH-RANKING STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL. ANOTHER

STRESSED, +THE THREAT OF SANCTIONS IS FAR PREFERABLE TO THE ACTUAL ADOPTION OF SANCTIONS.+

IT IS NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE AT WHAT POINT PRESSURES LOSE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS AND BECOME COUNTERPRODUCTIVE. BUT SERIUS DOUBTS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVNESS OF CURRENT POLICY ARISE WHEN ONE PICKS UP THE MORNING NEWSPAPER AND FINDS THAT THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT HAS ARBITRARILY SCHEDULED ANOTHER +BLACK SPOT+ FOR REMOVAL, AT A TIME WHEN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS STILL PROTESTING THE LAST FORCED REMOVAL. THIS TIME, THE OFFENDING BLACKS ARE 3,000 PEOPLE WHO HAVE LIVED IN THE VILLAGE OF EMBHULENI SINCE 1842. IT IS NOW DECLARED A ZONE FOR WHITES ONLY. THEIR CHIEF, IRONICALLY, HAS ALWAYS COOPERATED WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

IN THE FACE OF THIS SORT OF ACTION, ONE MIGHT CONCLUDE THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT COULD BE MORE PERSUASIVE IN PRETORIA IF IT WERE BACKED UP BY A STRONGER SIGNAL FROM CONGRESS: A VOTE FOR SANCTIONS.

IL of R500 each was this week ed for four men arrested in nection with the Putco bus cott in Alexandra township.

hey are Mr e Beea, 41, rman of the xandra Committer's Committee (ACC), his deputy, Mr Mack ota, 55, and two itives of the andra Youth ress, Mr Paul atile, 22, and Nesto Kgope,

y made the bail

By MANDLA NDLAZI

application when they appeared briefly before Magistrate W Aucamp in the Johannesburg Regional Court, charged under the Intimidation Act.

They were not asked to plead and the case was remanded to February 10.

Cops release three others

Their appearance is a sequel to the Putco bus boycott which started in Alexandra township last Monday, shortly after the announcement of a 12,5 percent fare hike.

Meanwhile, three more people — the Reverend Abel Moleleke, Miss Constance Hlatshwayo and Mr Michael Vilakazi — have been detained by Security Police in connection with the boycott.

Their arrests were confirmed by Major HV Haynes of the public relations division of the SAP, who said the three were being held under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

branch

Elections will be held.

Mr Obed Bapela, Mr Patrick Banda and Miss Naomi River have been released after a brief spell in detention, according to an ACC spokesperson.

The United Democratic Front this week expressed concern at the fate of those still in detention.

The front demanded the release of the detainees, saying the police were "increasing tension" in the township.

ood for 00 000

ATION Hunger, faced with the huge feeding over 600 000 people this year in ought-ravaged areas of the country, has a food bank in its efforts to intensify ie against malnutrition.

bank will collect food — sub- or damaged from manufac-

CLEY'S
ER TAILORED

CP Reporter

turers.

The need for the bank was highlighted this week by prominent businessman, Mr Mervyn King, who quoted statistics showing that nearly three-million some African children under the age of 15 were suffering from malnutrition.

Don't invest in SA — Jackson

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CP CORRESPONDENT: WASHINGTON

THE UNITED States should strive to develop "a first-class relationship" with the countries of Africa, a Democratic nominee for the Presidency, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, said this week.

"Africa has to be considered as important to the USA, as much a part of US foreign policy as the European nations, Israel, Japan, Canada, Russia and Latin American states," he said.

Mr Jackson made his remarks after meeting about 50 representatives of Organisation of Afri-



JACKSON. Attacking SA.

can Unity states at the United Nations

Mr Jackson said South Africa could not be "considered a democracy so long as people are enslaved and denied their rights"

He said the United States should not invest or allow its businesses into South Africa, adding that it should re-examine import barriers and meet African leaders in Africa

"Why has the USA not made a great impact on Africa?" he asked.

"Why is our influence limited?" he asked, in view of the fact that the United States extends direct aid and technical assistance to developing countries and makes "handsome contributions" to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and UN Agencies.

Mr Jackson said America should capitalise on the strides it made in civil rights during the 1960s and that the better the nation treats its black citizens, the more impact it will have on African nations.

Washington in key investment decision on SA

By SIMON BARBER
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — A decision will be made next week on whether the Washington City Council is entitled to block investment of public funds in firms that do business with South Africa.

The matter is to be decided by the congressional committee which oversees the District of Columbia.

The issue may well develop into a bitter constitutional row over the rights of state and local governments to pass such laws.

Last year the 13-member council that represents the city's predominantly black population unanimously passed disinvestment legislation similar to that already on the books in such states and cities as Massachussets, Michigan, and Philadelphia.

Local government in Washington, or the District of Columbia as it is also known, is unusually restricted because of the city's status as home of the federal government.

Although Washington was given limited home rule in 1972, council actions may still be blocked by the House, which grants the city a considerable portion of its funding

Critics of the state and municipal disinvestment campaign thus have a rare opportunity to challenge the drive at federal level.

Mr Phil Crane, an Illinois Republican and conservative champion, has introduced a formal "resolution of disapproval" to block the city's plan.

The resolution will be studied by the fiscal affairs sub-committee of the House district committee tomorrow.

Mr Crane contends that the disinvestment measure is unconstitutional because it represents unwarranted local interference in foreign policy and commerce, and therefore "a usurpation of power from the federal government".

"By forcing divestiture of public funds from South Africa," he said, "the District of Columbia is attempting to involve itself in the foreign policy sphere.

"The District of Columbia Divestiture Bill, if allowed to stand, will help to set a dangerous precedent of usurpation of power by the states."

Divestment supporters argue, in turn, that the law under which Congress retains oversight of the city's actions is itself unconstitutional.

They cite the Supreme Court's recent decision barring "legislative vetoes". One reading of that decision holds that Congress, having granted powers, cannot then selectively challenge the way in which those powers are used without passing new legislation.

In other words both Houses of Congress would have to approve a Bill specifically denying DC the right to disinvest — an unlikely event.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Cost effects

Fm 3/2/84 (280)

Moves are again being made to put pressure on SA through economic sanctions. A bill already passed by the US House of Representatives and currently before the Senate, seeks to ban all new US investments in SA, outlaw the importation of Krugerrands, and consolidate the ban on goods sold and loans made by US banks to the SA government. The bill will also require American employers in SA to adhere strictly to the principles of the Sullivan Code.

Calls for sanctions and/or disinvestment are not new and SA already faces sanctions in some form or another in the sporting, cultural, military, diplomatic, political and economic spheres. But few have been effective. Examples of the less successful are the mandatory UN arms embargo (in existence since 1977) and restrictions on US exports of computer and electronic equipment for use by the SA police and Defence Force imposed in 1979. Most of SA's essential armoured needs are at present manufactured locally and the country has even become an exporter of arms. There is also no evidence to suggest that the flow of arms imports has been halted.

It requires an enormous effort of international will — and motivation — to enforce a boycott against a major trading country like SA.

Two-thirds of our general trade is conducted with six Western countries — the UK, the US, Japan, West Germany, France and Italy — and any attempt to introduce sanctions without their support would result in abject failure, a point reluctantly recognised by the Afro-Asian bloc at the UN.

According to one study, an investment boycott would affect SA adversely, but it would take an extremely long time before a cut-off of foreign investment would have any visible effects. Based on 1976 figures, in the case of a 20% and 50% cut-off in foreign investment the gross domestic product would have decreased by a mere R155m and R368m respectively or 0,5% and 1,7%.

The effect on unemployment would however, be more severe. Again using 1976 figures, an effective 50% investment embargo, for example, would have increased the unemployment by 91 000 (27 000 whites and 64 000 blacks).

The long-term effects, however cannot be shrugged off. Dr Simon Brand economic adviser to the Prime Minister, is on record as having warned that the absence of foreign investment puts an unacceptably low ceiling on possible growth rates.

Local industry is aware of the possibility that pressure for sanctions could escalate

Although there are few items SA would not be able to manufacture, the initial and long term cost of manufacturing certain highly capital-intensive goods would be high and would have a detrimental effect on the cost structure of the economy," says a spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries

A 1973 study found that 74% of manufacturing firms interviewed stated that at least 90% of their technology was of foreign origin Moreover, foreign direct investment not only provides technology, but also skilled manpower to direct its implementation, the general lack of which is one of the most severe present constraints on economic growth

According to the International Affairs Bulletin, "quantitative estimates of the effect on SA of comprehensive economic sanctions are hazardous, and this is no less so when trying to quantify the economic impact of selective sanctions, such as disinvestment However the indications are that sanctions on foreign investment would seriously impinge on the growth of the SA economy"

(280) Fm 3/2/84

US capital may dump its R94-m stake in SA

9/2/84 280 Star

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In spite of strong objections by the chairman of Washington DC's pension fund, a decision by America's capital city to withdraw its R94 million investments from companies and banks doing business with South Africa and Namibia is expected to become law on March 7.

This week a US House of Representatives committee endorsed by 10 votes to two an earlier decision by a congressional subcommittee to reject an argument by Congressman Phil Crane of Illinois that the city's disinvestment Bill be vetoed.

Only two moves can stop the Bill now

One is for the full House of Representatives to throw it out — a step that Congressional sources said today was highly unlikely

The other is for the Bill to be challenged in court by pensioners, or by banks and companies affected by it, as unconstitutional — but there has been no firm sign of such a development so far

In the absence of any more challenges, the Bill — originally introduced in the city council by a councillor, Mr John Ray — will automatically become law after the elapse of 30 legislative days.

The Bill is one of the most controversial measures approved by Washington DC Economists and financial analysts argued its pros and cons, some saying that it would be especially harmful to the city's pension fund to be prevented from investing in America's most profitable companies and corporations, and others saying it would not

One who protested about the measure was Mr Frank Higgins, chairman of the DC Retirement Board, who said that though his board condemned apartheid, the Bill threatened the board's ability to invest its funds prudently

Mr Higgins said the board's overriding objective was to protect the retirement income of the city's pensioners.

Mr Higgins warned the congressmen, who have veto power over the city's financial affairs, that actuaries had calculated a R15-billion "unfunded liability" for Washington's pension fund in 20 years' time.

The city's taxpayers might have to carry this burden unless the US Government's contributions to the fund were increased, he said.

SA steel industry faces 'unfair trade' charge by US Steel

Argus 9/2/84

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the US Steel Corporation, the biggest American steel company, said here his company would file unfair trade complaints against five countries — including South Africa — tomorrow, as part of a campaign to reduce steel imports to the United States

Mr David Roderick said the company was preparing cases against Australia, South Korea, Argentina, Rumania, Finland, Spain, South Africa and Sweden

He said five cases would be ready on Friday, but did not elaborate

The steel industry is hoping to limit imports to 15 percent of the American market through a Bill now in the House of Representatives

HIGHER DUTIES

Mr Roderick said a preliminary US Commerce Department decision to impose 27 percent duties on some Brazilian steel products "probably is going to take the market away from them — they're going to go to zero"

However, Mr Roderick said US Steel was "somewhat disappointed" with the department's decision to impose duties of only 6 percent and 5 percent on products from Argentina and Mexico respectively

He said the decision would lead to follow-up complaints being filed against those two countries to win higher duties

SUBSIDIES

Last November, US Steel alleged that three governments were subsidising their steel exports

It sought penalties of 55 percent against Argentina, 50 percent against Brazil and 35 percent against Mexico

Imports accounted for 20,3 percent of American steel consumption in the first 11 months of 1983

● The United States recorded an $18,8-billion merchandise foreign trade deficit in the final quarter last year, pushing the deficit for all of 1983 to a record $60,6 billion

A Commerce Department report confirmed parallel figures released by the department late last month.

Officials are predicting an even more severe trade deficit this year as the strong American dollar continues to make US exports expensive and imports relatively cheap

The new report said the deficit rose slightly in the final quarter from the $18,2-billion deficit posted in the July-September period

The new shortfall pushed the deficit for the full year to $60,6 billion, 67 percent higher than the previous record set in 1982 of $36,4- billion

Both government and private economists are predicting the trade deficit this year will top $100-billion

In 1983, the report said, the total of merchandise imported from foreign countries rose 5,2 percent to $260,6-billion. — Sapa-AP.

Elóff call puts Labour Party in a spot

Political Correspondent

THE Eloff Commission's call for the advocating of disinvestment to be made a criminal offence has put the Labour Party on the spot.

If the Government goes ahead with the proposal a first victim would have to be one of the chief prospective participants in the new constitutional system — the Rev Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party.

Since 1977 the party's official policy has been one of disinvestment.

This week the weighty Eloff Commission report highlighted the South African Council of Churches' role through its leaders in encouraging disinvestment in South Africa.

The commission identifed the disinvestment stand as against the national interest and urged a tightening up of the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Concerned

Definition of a specific crime of "economic sabotage" under the terms of the Internal Security Act was recommended by the commission.

If accepted by the Government, it would bring South Africa in line with scores of Marxist black African countries where "economic sabotage" is identified as a major crime and often severely punished.

Referring to the SACC stand on disinvestment, the commission observed that the Government "cannot but be concerned about this state of affairs".

This week Mr Hendrickse confirmed that the party's official stance was still one of disinvestment, but conceded that it was likely to come up for review in the light of the party's decision to participate in the new system.

"But I can't pre-empt whatever decision the executive or the congress of the party might take."

Reacting to the findings of the Eloff Commission, he said he believed the SACC carried out important and worthwhile functions, although its internal administration could be tightened up.

Labour MP backs sanctions on SA — with limitations

By John D'Oliviera,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Labour's Shadow Foreign Secretary this week supported economic sanctions against South Africa — provided the objective was limited.

Speaking at the Foreign Press Association, Mr Denis Healey said he had never believed sanctions could force a regime to change its basic nature.

"Sanctions did not work against Mussolini — and they have also not worked in a number of other cases.

"But sanctions can sometimes achieve a limited objective if it is clear it is a limited one and if the objective has some support in the country to which the sanctions are being directed.

"For instance, if the South African Government continues to be difficult on Namibia, I think sanctions which were directed at a shift in policy might have a role to play."



Mr Denis Healey

Referring to wider issues in Southern Africa, Mr Healey said he endorsed the view expressed in the Financial Times this week that South Africa was constructing a "diplomatic laager" through its agreements with Mozambique and Angola.

"Having concentrated its troops behind a thorn barrier, South Africa has now successfully cleared several metres beyond the barrier."

Mr Healey said that for many years South Africa had used both military and economic pressure to force Frontline states to accept advice on how they should conduct their relations with the African National Congress.

"And there is not the slightest doubt that with Angola and Mozambique this policy seems to have had some success.

"Some people will argue that it has been successful for some time with Zambia. I am not quite clear what the position is with Zimbabwe."

Mr Healey said the key issue was whether there would be an internationally-accepted settlement in Namibia.

"That still remains to be seen," he said.

Dionne Warwick shuns Sun City

280 Mercury 7/3/84

London Bureau

INTERNATIONAL singing star Dionne Warwick, has turned down a R2 000 000 offer to perform at Sun City for seven nights in April, an agent for her record company confirmed in London yesterday.

Miss Warwick, who is a member of the Athletes and Artists against Apartheid organisation, which was set up by Harry Belafonte and tennis player Arthur Ashe, has reportedly also launched a campaign to dissuade other artists from performing in South Africa.

These include Frank Sinatra, who has performed at Sun City, Johnny Mathis, Glen Campbell and Barbra Streisand.

A representative of the anti-apartheid movement yesterday welcomed Miss Warwick's decision not to perform at Sun City and lauded her attempts to persuade other artists to sever links with South Africa.

A spokesman for the Trans Africa Pro-black Organisation in Washington, Mr Randall Robinson, said he was not surprised about Miss Warwick's refusal. As a member of Artists and Athletes against Apartheid, he said she had pledged never to perform in South Africa till apartheid had been abolished

Boycotts against SA are 'not very effective'

AKGUL 13/3/84 280

Labour Reporter

MR HERMAN Rebhan, general secretary of one of the largest international trade union federations in the world, does not believe boycotts against Spouth Africa are very effective, in spite of his strong anti-apartheid views.

Instead, he believes international solidarity of workers in other countries with black workers in South Africa will speed change here.

In an interview Mr Rebhan, general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation, which represents more than 14 million workers in 70 countries, said he was not in favour of "advocating things that don't work".

With specific demands

Commenting on calls on multinational corporations to withdraw investments from South Africa, Mr Rebhan said: "Disinvestment might have a function provided it is coupled with specific demands.

"But none of our affiliates here have asked us to advocate disinvestment, although they are in favour of applying other pressures to the South African government".

Mr Rebhan is on his second visit to South African affiliates of the IMF.

Local affiliates to the IMF include the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), the National Automobile and Assembly Workers' Union (Naawu), the SA Boilermakers' Society and the National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers

Mr Rebhan has been involved in the union movement for nearly 40 years.

Born in Germany to Jewish parents in 1920, he and his family emigrated to America in 1938 to escape nazi persecution.

"I was 17 at the time. I worked in a factory in Cleveland, Ohio, making envelopes The first union I joined was the Paper Workers' Union," he said.

A few years later he moved to Chicago, where he worked in radio and aircraft factories before joining General Motors, which then employed 11 000 workers in its Chicago plant.

Between 1951 and 1956 he was chairman of the local factory committee of the giant trade union United Auto Workers (UAW) and became a full-time union official in 1956.

"Everyone in leadership positions in the UAW comes up through the shop floor," he said.

'SA vulnerable to outside pressure'

By Anthony Duigan

South Africa remained vulnerable to international pressure and its economy vitally dependent on foreign trade if it was to survive, the president of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Ted Pavitt, said yesterday.

He was addressing the 25th annual general meeting of the Foundation before more than 400 South African and overseas businessmen and diplomats in Sandton.

"If we are to be entirely realistic then we must recognise that South Africa is not the citadel of self-sufficiency that many think it is," Mr Pavitt said. "We are a regionally powerful nation but in many ways South Africa exhibits a vulnerability to the vagaries of a turbulent world not shared by other important trading nations."

The financial statistics of the International Monetary Fund showed that South Africa had an open economy that greatly depended on foreign trade for its survival, he added.

South African imports and exports as a percentage of the gross domestic product amounted to about 60 percent. The comparative figures for Britain and France were about 40 percent, Australia 33 percent and United States 15 to 18 percent.

"We are a trading nation in which there is no longer any place for romantic notions of a courageous people carving their destiny in isolation from a malevolent world," Mr Pavitt said in his address.

The Government's policy of stressing South Africa's economic strength against the dependence of neighbouring states — as an incentive for these countries to adopt moderate attitudes towards the Republic — resulted in South Africa being seen abroad as "a regional bully.

"Our economic dominance is thus seen as a weakness in the regional context because it engenders resentment rather than a co-operative spirit among our neighbours," he added. These were the reasons why international pressure on South Africa was not going to lift.

At the same time some of the confidence South Africans felt in the importance of the country's strategic minerals could be based on an erroneous reading of economic truths, Mr Pavitt said.

"There are strong arguments that suggest that the relative importance of the South African mineral supply has declined progressively during the past 10 years and could continue to decline," he said.

South Africa did have the largest known reserves of the four key minerals — chromium, manganese, vanadium and platinum — which remained of continuing strategic importance to the West, but it was necessary to be aware of trends in other parts of the world (where production of these minerals was being increased) "that could affect perceptions of South Africa's strengths and weaknesses".

The size of this country's domestic market meant that many goods could not be produced locally. "We are therefore dependent upon demand in the industrialised economies for raw materials (the main export) — and the bare fact is that if no such demand exists we cannot grow," Mr Pavitt said.

"If our prosperity and stability depends on growth, which itddoes, then the future o. black and white is to a greater extent dependent on our penetration of foreign markets than many people care to think."

Turning to the military dimension in Southern Africa, Mr Pavitt said South Africa's use of force had been regarded by the neighbouring states as a threat to their stability and resulted in a threefold expansion of military forces in these states between 1977 and 1982.

Risk of sanctions reduced — Fourie

CAPE Times 19/5/86

Political Correspondent

THE Nkomati accord has greatly reduced the risk of international sanctions against South Africa, according to the South African Ambassador to Washington, Mr Brand Fourie.

Mr Fourie spoke after a weekend which saw more favourable reaction to the accord in African states, and continuing bitterness by the African National Congress at what it saw as action planned to isolate it throughout Southern Africa

In an interview with SATV, Mr Fourie said last week's peace pact with Mozambique meant action such as United Nations sanctions had "moved back a long way"

He also believed the accord would help reduce the possibility of Western nations, including the United States, applying sanctions against South Africa on an individual basis

Mr Fourie said the pact would have a "very far-reaching" effect on relations between South Africa and the US and was likely to improve South Africa's relations with Western countries in general.

"The road to the West is through Africa," he said

● The Mozambican press has hailed the pact as a victory over forces of violence and militarism in Southern Africa

"Peace has been the Mozambicans' deepest desire and therefore the agreement must be seen as a triumph over the forces of violence and militarism," the official news agency Aim said in a commentary But it added: "Lasting peace is not something that can be achieved overnight The agreement merely creates conditions for peace to be reached."

● Mr S B Bhengu, a member of the Inkatha central committee, said yesterday that the Nkomati agreement confirmed the validity of Inkatha's non-violent approach.

Inkatha had often been labelled "sell-outs" because of their approach

Conference table

Inkatha believed that people should sit around a conference table and settle their disputes without violence

● The Accord of Nkomati need not compromise black Africa's stand against apartheid, the Sunday Mail of Harare said in an editorial yesterday

"It is possible to achieve peace in the region without the African states violating or compromising their principles," said the newspaper, which is controlled by the state-owned Mass Media Trust

● The leader of the Social Democratic Party and former British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, last night gave a cautious welcome to the Nkomati treaty

Speaking on British radio, he said the previous conflict between Mozambique and South Africa accomplished nothing except damage to both nations' economies

But, he warned "There will be a growth in urban guerilla activity But it will then be at least a South African problem."

'Finish bandits off' — Machel

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel on Saturday called on Mozambicans to finish off rebels in the country following the signing of the non-aggression pact with South Africa

He told a mass rally that the Accord of Nkomati, signed on the border on Friday, meant South Africa had "accepted responsibility for ending the training of armed bandits" — his government's term for the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

The MNR, which has caused massive disruption in Mozambique with alleged South African backing, still has several thousand armed men in Mozambique, according to government sources

President Machel told the rally of about 70 000 people in a Maputo suburb that 3 500 MNR men had been captured last year.

He added: "I want to appeal to every Mozambican — our priority task is to clean up these armed bandits."

He said the accord was aimed at "concentrating all our energy in the economic development of Mozambique in peace and tranquility"

But, he told the crowd packed into a football stadium in the working class Xipamanine district, the pact with Pretoria was "not an ideological agreement."

"South Africa has a political and economic system different from ours and these two systems are antagonistic. We are for socialism," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

US disinvestment will hurt blacks most — Suzman

By Neil Lurssen
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa's blacks would be the ultimate losers if punitive action against the country, such as divestment measures, retarded black economic advancement, Mrs Helen Suzman said in a prominent report in yesterday's Washington Post.

Mrs Suzman, the PFP's spokeswoman on civil rights, said that although international pressure had played a role in accelerating change, the real determining factor for change was economic pressure from within South Africa caused by the steady upward movement of blacks into skilled jobs.

The report appeared shortly before the US Congress is to make an important decision on proposed sanctions against South Africa.

The measures, contained in a wide-ranging legislative package that includes a ban on Krugerrand sales in the US, a ban on new US investments in South Africa, and the imposition of a mandatory employment code for US companies, have been approved by the House of Representatives as amendments to the Export Administration Act.

Mrs Suzman is widely respected in the US. Her article could influence members of the Congress, many of whom are not convinced that divestment is in the interests of either the US or South Africa's blacks.

Mrs Suzman said several state and city legislatures had adopted or were considering disinvestment measures.

"But unless such a campaign can be conducted successfully on a universal scale, which is highly unlikely, it is of symbolic significance only," she said.

The amendments to the Act, introduced by Congressmen Stephen Solarz, Howard Berman and William Gray, could be damaging.

If the intention of the legislation was to send a signal from the US to Pretoria, chances were that it would make little difference, she said.

The truth was that the capacity of the US to influence change in South Africa was limited. This had to be accepted if reform was the objective of those who asked what the US could do about South Africa.

Changes in South Africa could not be attributed to either the carrot or the stick.

"The determing factor has been economic pressure from within South Africa, the steady upward movement into skilled occupations by blacks, eventually giving blacks the muscle with which to make demands for shifts in power and privilege, backed up by the force of black urbanisation, which continues inexorably despite government action to stem it," Mrs Suzman said.

While blacks reacted with enthusiasm to suggestions of punitive action against South Africa, in fact, if black economic advancement inadvertently were to be retarded by these actions, blacks would be the losers, she said.

In spite of the limitations, she believed the US had a role to play in South Africa.

The US should use its leverage wherever possible to lend weight to the hope it expressed after the recent referendum in South Africa that the mandate received by the Government be used to address the problem of the political rights of South Africa's black majority.

I'd ride with the Devil for justice — Bok selector Dyers

w/6 ARGUS 24/3/84

280

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Coloured Springbok rugby selector Dougie Dyers has ripped into anti-apartheid sports isolationists and warned them that "the days when the black people of South Africa are prepared to sit on their backsides and wait for salvation from outside are over".

Dyers told a packed Press conference in Dublin this week. "I'll ride with the Devil if necessary to bring justice and equality for coloured and black sportsmen in South Africa."

Dyers thundered: "Who are you to take it upon yourselves to determine the future of my people?



Dougie Dyers

"Succeeding"

"You've got it all — and you have the cheek to tell me to sit on my backside and do nothing until you arrive as my liberator.

"Well, I can tell you that the black and coloured sportsmen in South Africa do not want that. We are fighting our own battle in the way we see fit And we are succeeding

Dyers, who addressed the conference attended by leading newspapers from Eire and Northern Ireland and the national radio and television networks, lambasted the militant South African Council on Sport (Sacos).

"These are the people the outside world is backing, yet undeniably they practise reverse apartheid. Not only do they discriminate on racial grounds, they also discriminate against people for their political beliefs That is reverse apartheid and worse — it is double apartheid.

"Are you saying, like Sacos does, that it is wrong for a black girl to run against Zola Budd? Because, if you are, then you are more guilty of racism than anyone in the darker days of South African history."

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Australian Govt resists moves to stop SAA flights

ARGUS 26/3/84

Argus Foreign Service

CANBERRA. — The Australian Government has decided not to bow to pressure to stop South African Airways flying to Australia.

After a long review of air services between Australia and South Africa the government has decided to continue existing arrangements that allow SAA to operate into Australia but stops the Australian airline, Qantas, from flying to South Africa.

The review of air services is part of a total review of Australian policies on South Africa

The trading policy is expected to be toughened with Australian companies being required to follow a code of conduct in their links with South Africa.

Tougher stand

The code of conduct will be similar to those imposed on American and European countries.

There has been strong pressure from within the governing Labour Party for the Hawke government to take a tougher stand against South Africa

Ministers decided that such a move would probably have little effect on South African policy, but seriously penalise many travellers between Australia and Southern Africa

Of greatest concern was the prospect that if SAA was no longer permitted to fly to Australia, South Africa would take retaliatory action which would threaten the viability of the Qantas service to Zimbabwe.

Harare connection

That service depends substantially on the availability of connecting flights between Harare and Johannesburg, which are provided by SAA

Qantas strongly urged the government to allow it to resume a trans-Indian Ocean service to Johannesburg, but this was rejected because the government believes it would be seen as a weakening of Australian opposition to South African racial policies.

Under present arrangements, which continue, SAA will fly a weekly service to Australia from Johannesburg via Mauritius and Qantas will operate a weekly service direct to Harare

In periods of heavy traffic additional services will be shared by Qantas and SAA.

Sanctions-busting network denied

280 Star 27/3/84

By Bill Levitt

The managing director of Freight Services has denied a British newspaper report that a number of South African companies are involved in a secret network designed to circumvent sanctions if they were introduced against this country.

Mr Neville Organ acknowledged that Freight Services has acquired a Glasgow-based firm, and that it also controls other freight-forwarding interests in the UK.

But Mr Organ described the allegations in The Guardian as "untrue".

He said: "We have not set up any international network to conceal the shipment of goods — and we have no connection in that area with the South African Government."

The Guardian alleged that Safmarine, Anglo American and Freight Services had clandestinely taken control of a number of established forwarding, procurement and travel companies in the UK and possibly elsewhere.

By the middle of 1983, The Guardian alleged, a web of companies had been created which combined freight forwarding, procuring goods, air freight and containers, including a bonded warehouse in Cheshire, which was linked with an international network which could ship anything anywhere in the world.

Mr Organ confirmed that these companies were controlled by Freight Services.

Safmarine and Anglo jointly control Freight Services through Redbury Holding Co. The Government recently sold its interest in Safmarine.

The Guardian story centres onFreight Services' recent acquisition of Davidson, Park and Speed of Glasgow — an acquisition it said was made secretly and included an attempt to disguise the fact that control was vested with a South African firm.

● See Page 6, World section.

Chain of sanctions-busters alleged

'Secret plans to prop up SA regime'

27/3/84 Star

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African companies, including Safmarine, Anglo American and Freight Services, are named today by London's Guardian newspaper as being involved in a secret network which could "prop up the South African regime in the event of worldwide sanctions".

Below is an extract from the the newspaper's major and complicated story, by Paul Brown, of how the alleged network was formed and how it operates.

"A network of companies which could be used to prop up the South African regime in the event of worldwide sanctions has been established in Britain through a series of clandestine takeovers.

"Established and respectable freight forwarding, procurement and travel companies have been linked so that goods can be bought, transported and delivered anywhere in the world without outsiders being able to trace either their origin or destination.

DISGUISE

"Paper companies have been established in London, Edinburgh, Jersey, the Netherlands, the Bahamas and Panama as a means of disguise, but it is clear that the industrial giants of South Africa and the Pretoria regime own the network.

"It has taken five years to complete the complex series of transactions which first secured control of the companies and then disguised who owned them.

"The men who appear to control the network are South Africans who hold key positions with Freight Services of South Africa.

"The company was responsible for shipping most of the oil into Rhodesia after UDI. The Bingham report into sanctions-busting by British oil companies said that Freight Services, protected and controlled by the South African Government, supplied oil for more than 12 years to sustain the Smith regime.

"During the last years of the Smith Government there was real fear in South Africa that wider sanctions would be imposed on the apartheid regime in Pretoria.

"It appears that Freight Services, using the experience gained in breaking the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia, started building up its own international organisation as an insurance against South Africa ever facing widespread sanctions.

"Pretoria would need methods of shipping high-technology goods, engines, communications equipment and computers out of the industrial countries of the West without embarrassing either the supplier firms or the governments involved. They would also want to export their own goods to Third World countries while disguising the origins.

"Respectable freight forwarding companies in Britain, Germany, America and Australia were on the shopping list.

"In 1979, before the political storm over the Bingham report had subsided, Freight Services had already identified a British company which was ideal for their purposes — Davidson, Park and Speed, of Glasgow.

In a major and complicated story, The Guardian of London has alleged that, over the past five years, "South African industrial giants" have been engaged in a series of clandestine takeovers to establish a worldwide network which could be used to defeat international sanctions against Pretoria.

"This freight forwarding company was owned by British and Commonwealth Shipping, the Cayzer family firm which has strong links with South Africa.

"Lord Cayzer is the chairman of British and Commonwealth and Sir Anthony Cayzer is the deputy chairman. They sold Davidson, Park and Speed of Glasgow without informing their employees

"Following the sale, senior staff of the company were not told about the real owners and were misled about shareholdings Mr Bill Davidson, the then chairman, said that he was not aware that the company which took over Davidson, Park and Speed was owned in South Africa He could not remember the name of the paper company that was created to complete the takeover

"Only the curiosity of an employee who investigated the change in his company's registered number on the notepaper in his office led to the discovery of the unusual methods used to take over his employers.

"In Companies House, Edinburgh, he found his company's name had been swapped with the name of another recently registered company, which had never traded, as a way of disguising who really had taken it over. But that proved to be a small part of the story.

"Freight Services had been busy at Companies House in London, too. A number of new subsidiaries had been created there. Over the next two or three years a bewildering number of company changes occurred, with name changes and appointments and resignations of directors by the dozen.

"By the middle of 1983 a web of companies had been created which combined freight forwarding, procuring goods, air freight and containers, including a bonded warehouse in Cheshire which was linked with an international network which could ship anything anywhere in the world.

"But looking at Companies House will not easily reveal the relationship between members of the group. Companies with the same directors and working together in the business give their holding companies in such places as Jersey, Amsterdam and Panama.

JOINTLY OWNED

"If the name of a holding company in South Africa is given it is not that of Freight Services, but a firm called Redbury Holdings. Searches in South Africa show that this company is jointly owned by Safmarine, the government-owned shipping line, and Anglo American, the Oppenheimer gold and diamond consortium. The same two companies control Freight Services, with Safmarine controlling more than half the stock.

"Even though company files gave Davidson, Park and Speed's ultimate holding company as the Cadogan Corporation of Panama, Mr John Lutyens, chairman of Davidson, Park and Speed, confirmed that Freight Services had the controlling interest in the company.

Massive vote in England

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The England Rugby Union last night voted by a massive 44 to 6, with four members not attending, in favour of the tour of South Africa in May and June.

The vote was even greater for the tour than anyone had anticipated and was a dramatic indication of the England Union's determination to go to South Africa.

Mr Ron Jacobs, the union president, said with emphasis: "There is no way we can change our minds. This tour will definitely go ahead."

The England secretary, Air Commodore Bob Weighill, made the announcement last night after the RFU committee meeting yesterday afternoon.

He said the decision had been made after conscientious and careful consideration of all the facts.

'Play anyone'

"It is consistent with the RFU's stated policy that we are willing to play rugby football against anyone regardless of race, colour or creed in any country with which our nation has normal diplomatic relations and is not contrary to the laws of our land."

Mr Jacobs told a press conference they were conscious of the government's objections to the tour. "We are obviously concerned. We don't like to upset anybody."

He denied that the decision had been made because England feared South Africa might turn professional if the tour were cancelled.

He said he foresaw a seven-match tour, with two tests, starting in mid-May and lasting a month.

The British Government last night condemned the decision and said it could be damaging to the Commonwealth and international sport.

The Minister of Sport, Mr Neil MacFarlane, said: "I remain profoundly concerned. My advice on behalf of the government and of British sport remains clear. We support the Commonwealth statement on apartheid in sport."

However, he repeated previous statements that the government would not take action against the RFU.

Black Africa and the Commonwealth Secretariat warned that the tour could endanger the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Sapa-Reuter reports.

The Organization for African Unity said in a statement issued in Addis Ababa that the tour would only "contribute to the advancement of the objectives of apartheid" and could have "grave repercussions" on the Edinburgh Games.

The Commonwealth Secretariat spokesman, Mr Chris Laidlaw, a former New Zealand rugby captain, said: "There will obviously be effects within the Commonwealth, but there will be effects as well on multi-racialism in South Africa — and those effects will be negative.

"Rugby is the Afrikaner sport — it's the nub of Afrikanerdom — and there have been very few changes in the game. It's dragging behind the other sports"

The chairman of the United Nations Special



Mr Neil MacFarlane

Committee Against Apartheid, Mr Joseph Garba, Nigeria's chief delegate, said the committee would meet on Tuesday to consider its response. "We have pleaded, warned and ca-



Mr Morgan Naidoo

joled. Now we will have to decide what else to do."

The Freedom in Sport Organization welcomed the tour and urged others to support the right of the union to go



Dr Danie Craven

to South Africa without any interference.

The British Anti-Apartheid Movement said it was "shocked and angered".

"This tour has nothing to do with rugby and has everything to do with aiding apartheid," said AAM president Bishop Trevor Huddleston

"I cannot understand how the RFU can be so arrogant as to defy the Commonwealth, the UN, the Conservative government and all the opposition parties, our trade unions, churches and the admittedly reluctant opposition from the other major sports in England"

Sanroc chairman Mr Sam Ramsamy accused the England Commonwealth Games Council of "shamefully" refusing to make a "wholehearted attempt" to dissuade the RFU from going ahead with the tour

English Commonwealth Games officials decided yesterday at the eleventh hour to send a letter of protest to the RFU, which they felt met their obligations under the Commonwealth Games Federation's code of conduct which threatens punishment to countries if they play against South Africa

The code provides the ultimate sanction of suspension from the Games if Commonwealth national sports bodies do not attempt to dissuade contacts with the Republic.

The president of the South African Rugby Board, Dr Danie Craven, said he was "grateful and pleased" at the tour decision.

The union had "overcome tremendous pressures" but was prepared to face all the consequences of its decision.

"By this action they helped us with the changes we had started making and they helped us more than words can express to change the climate in South Africa as regards this cause."

Mr Mike Tarr, PFP spokesman on sport, said in a statement last night that the decision of the English Rugby Union was to be welcomed.

'Some sanity'

"Yielding to pressures and threats of boycotts only produces further demands. The English Rugby Union's decision, hopefully, will bring some sanity back to sport and persuade politicians to leave sport to the administrators.

The South African Council of Sport last night sent an urgent telegram to the English Rugby Union telling them their decision to go ahead with the tour was "despicable, to say the least".

Signed by the Sacos secretary in Durban, Mr Morgan Naidoo, the telegram adds. "It is an insult to the dignity of South Africa's depressed sports community."

Document

Sacos said it was "obvious" the union had "chosen to ignore our document on the discrimination that continues to exist in South African sport".

"So as not to prejudice our plea to you, our letter and documents dated March 18 remained confidential In view of your decision, these documents will now be released"

Sacos would now mount "an intensive campaign with the assistance of our friends throughout the world in an effort to stop the tour".

BRITAIN

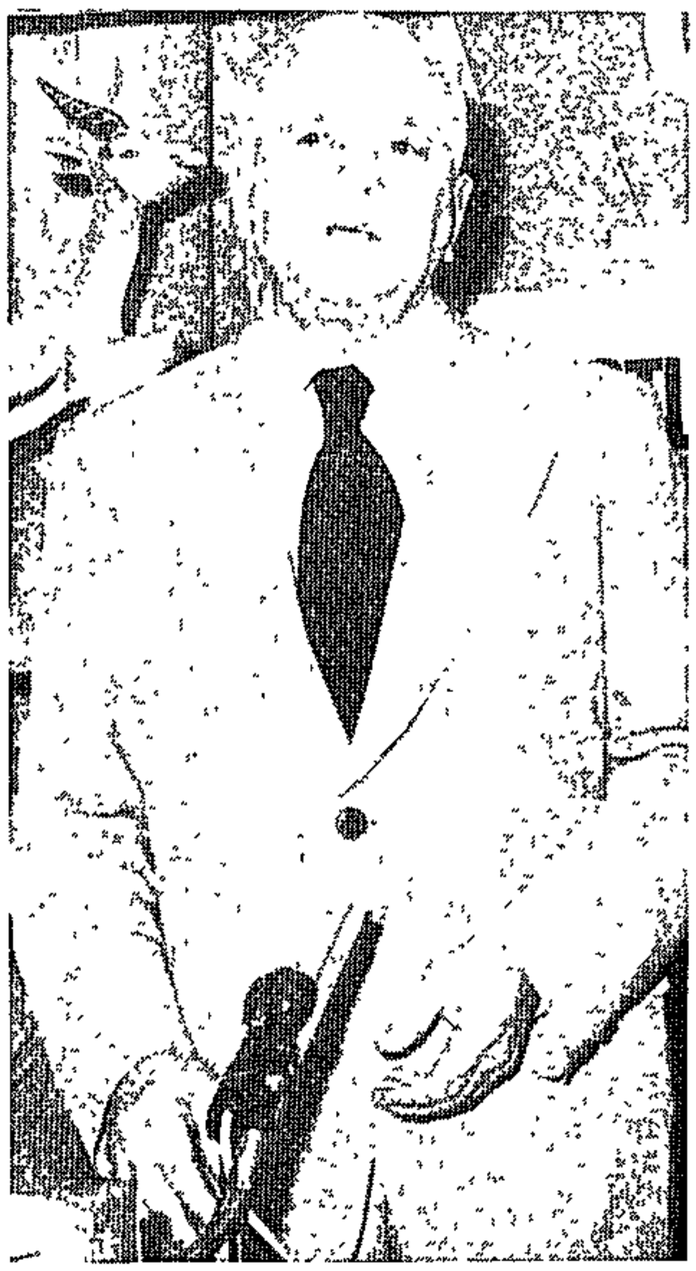
Fury greets tour

The eruption of anti-apartheid fury in Britain over the planned rugby tour of SA has been of seismic dimensions — for reasons having to do with the whole future of anti-apartheid activism.

Abdul Minty of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) and Sam Ramsamy of Sanroc have flown to New York to confer with General Joseph Garba, former Nigerian foreign minister and current head of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid. They want to see what could be done to extend the dispute to the Olympic Games, which begin at the end of July.



AAM's Minty ... threatens the Olympic Games



Craven ... pleased the tour is on

In Britain itself, the anti-apartheid lobbies are closing in for the kill — threatening to wreck the Commonwealth Games due to be held at Edinburgh in 1986. More immediately they threaten to disrupt the departure plans of the England team, hopefully with the support of trade unions.

Threats and warnings are flying thick and fast. An AAM spokesman declared: "Things are going to hot up now." Not only could the Olympic Games be disrupted, and the 1986 Commonwealth Games wrecked, the campaigners are saying, but the whole future of Britain in international sport could be jeopardised.

Emotion

The frenzy of emotion in the anti-apartheid camp is matched by the grim determination in rugby circles to go ahead with the tour. When the Rugby Football Union (RFU) met in London last Friday to vote 44-6 in favour of a seven-match, two-test tour of SA in May-June, it was against a background of months of pressure, and even intimidation, from the government, Third World authorities, commonwealth organisations, and the serried ranks of the AAM, churches, trade unions and individual British sportsmen.

At the final reckoning however, the pressure counted for nothing. The RFU was quite clear in its own mind that the tour should go ahead — explaining blandly that it was a member neither of the Commonwealth nor the Olympic Games, and that it did not see why its team's tour of SA should upset either event.

The decision to send an England team to SA coincides with the signing of the SA/Mozambique non-aggression treaty, which may be followed by more written or verbal agreements, and anti-apartheid groupings around the world realise fully that these burgeoning new relationships in southern Africa can pull the rug out from under their campaign.

The dilemma the AAM faces is how to continue to campaign for SA's international isolation when the country's own black neighbours are abandoning the campaign. Certainly, in economic terms, there will be a conflict of interest now between the AAM and southern Africa, because under the new dispensation what will hurt SA automatically will also hurt its black neighbours.

The dilemma will increase not diminish in the months and years ahead. The entire psychology of the boycott movement will be weakened, because foreigners will ask themselves what justification there is for boycotts if the people on whose behalf they are undertaken refuse to support them.

When the AAM says it intends to "hot up" the boycott campaign, therefore, it means it will mobilise all its forces now for a make-or-break attempt to confirm SA as the world's polecat. But if black lands ranging from Mozambique to (possibly) Angola are prepared to sup with the polecat, where does that leave international ostracism?

Mvubelo slams disinvestment

Star 280 27/4/84

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

Most South Africans would vote against disinvestment by foreign companies, veteran trade unionist Mrs Lucy Mvubelo has said.

The 64-year-old general secretary and founder of the 16 000-member National Union of Clothing Workers said this week she believed current American support for disinvestment was largely fuelled by South African exile groups.

"If it were not for our own people propagating disinvestment, it is unlikely there would be much interest or support among overseas groups".

Mrs Mvubelo has just returned from America where she was scheduled to testify before the House of Representatives' sub-committee on the District of Columbia's deliberations for disinvestment of the Cities Pension Funds.



Veteran trade unionist Mrs Lucy Mvubelo . . . "if foreign companies move out of South Africa, who is going to provide the opportunities?"

BILLIONS

The pension funds, which total billions of dollars, are used to assist American enterprises throughout the world.

In a report-back to the American Chamber of Commerce, Mrs Mvubelo explained that the subcommittee refused to listen to her submission.

"It was clear they had made up their minds before I even arrived," she said.

The trade union leader has long been the target of severe criticism by fellow unionists for her anti-disinvestment stance, and has been dubbed a Government stooge by anti-apartheid groups since the 1970s.

But she points to the changing attitudes of prominent black political figures as proof that disinvestment is not necessarily the "right route".

'ASK TUTU'

"Look at Dr Motlana. Ask Bishop Tutu what he thinks.

"I am not a voter. I have no voice in this country. But, as a worker, I know that if foreign companies move out of South Africa, who is going to provide the opportunities?

"What is going to happen to the generation coming up with a better education?

"I do not see why foreign companies should be used as a springboard to bring down apartheid."

Mrs Mvubelo does not see herself as a politician and reiterates that the economy is the only solution to the problems facing South Africa.

Yet she openly states: "Of course, our aspiration is liberation".

"We have still got people, even at this hour, who are prepared to sit down and talk with the Government."

SA arms deal with Bulgaria claimed

CAPE TIMES 30/4/84

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Communist Bulgaria is a South African trading partner in clandestine arms deals, it has been claimed by two Danish television journalists.

In a documentary titled "The Road to Pretoria" screened on Danish state television on Friday night, proof was claimed of direct involvement of a high-ranking intelligence officer who is the son-in-law of Bulgarian President Todor Zhikov.

Full details of the television programme were also carried yesterday in the London Sunday newspaper The Observer. Details were also circulated worldwide by Associated Press.

'No knowledge'

But South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Louis Nel, yesterday denied any knowledge of the alleged deals.

He added that he believed South African newspapers "should not concern themselves with the way South Africa procured its arms".

Mr Nel was contacted for comment by the Cape Times's Johannesburg correspondent on advice from a spokesman for the SA Defence Force who said he believed the issue did not concern the SADF but the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Sapa-AP quoted another SADF spokesman in Pretoria as saying that it was not the policy of the Defence Force to comment in any way whatsoever on the acquisition or sale of arms and equipment

According to the Danish television report, the Bulgarian president's son-in-law, Mr Ivan Slavkov, currently head of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, has been involved in shipments of communist weapons worth millions of rands to South Africa.

The disclosure is bound to cause a furore in Communist Party circles in Bulgaria which, like all Eastern Bloc states, supports the 1977 United Nations arms embargo on South Africa.

The two Danish journalists, Mr Steen Baadsgaard and Mr Jorgen Pietersen, have over the past three years been investigating arms smuggling to South Africa.

Russian arms

The report claimed that in 1977 South Africa obtained a large consignment of Russian-made weapons through the alleged West German illegal arms dealer Mr Pieter Mullack.

Mr Mullack organized a deal with the help of two Bulgarian woman, Ms Maria Kelemer and her daughter, Vera, who had an intimate relationship with President Zhikov's son-in-law, the programme said. They received large pay-offs.

Mr Slavkov, the former head of Bulgarian state television, is also a high-ranking officer in "DS" — Bulgaria's notorious intelligence service.

The report claimed he handled the deal through the official state trading corporation, Inar, export arm of Kintex, which is a DS-operated front company.

The necessary cover for the arms export was provided by a false so-called end-user's certificate, obtained through a bribe to Tanzania's Ambassador to Stockholm, Mr John Edward Fumbwe Mhina, the report claimed

Mr Mhina was accredited to the Scandinavian blocs from 1976 to 1981

Transport from the Bulgarian port of Burgas was provided by the Danish shipping line Trident, whose vessel reached and unloaded her cargo in Durban during 1978

Danish police investigations have since shown that Trident ships made a number of further alleged illegal trips to South Africa, said the report.

For these the shipper, who has since fled to South Africa, and his senior assistant have been charged.

Fine

Last month, a Mr Peter Getterman was given a three months suspended prison sentence and fined for his involvement in the shipping of arms to South Africa. Danish opposition parties have protested against the lightness of the sentence.

● According to our correspondent and Sapa-AP, the Danish television programme went into considerable detail which, on legal advice, has been omitted from the Cape Times report.

Move to cut SA oil supply

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Christian Concern for Southern Africa is asking Shell to stop sending oil to South Africa.

It also wants to know how much oil Shell has sent to South Africa in the last five years.

Resolutions to this effect will be put at the annual shareholders' meeting of Shell Transport and Trading, the British parent company of the Royal Dutch Shell group, on May 17.

The Shell Board has asked shareholders to oppose them.

The man behind the move is the Rev John Johansen-Berg, who visited Namibia with a British Council of Churches mission two years ago and is vice-chairman of Christian Concern.

Mr Johansen-Berg said yesterday that he did not expect his resolutions to succeed

"But they will ensure the matter will be debated fully.

"They will win a measure of support from a number of individual shareholders and church and local authorities who hold shares.

"The supply from other countries of arms, oil, investment capital, technical knowledge, skilled workers and bank loans is a means of sustaining apartheid."

The supply of oil and oil products was a "blatant contribution" to South African inhumanity and aggression against neighbours, he said.

A spokesman for Shell Transport and Trading said there was a United Nations embargo on arms supplies to South Africa but there was no general oil embargo.

Equity adopts tougher line

280

CAPE TIMES 2/5/84

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — The British actors' union, Equity, has voted in favour of a tougher line against members who perform in South Africa, which is likely to further reduce the number of British actors visiting the Republic.

A referendum among Equity members has voted by a narrow margin to support the Equity council in its recommendation that members should be advised not to perform in South Africa and that no "effective protection" could be offered to members who ignored the advice

In a low percentage poll — about 9 percent — 1 615 members voted in favour of the tougher line and 1 257 against it

The long-awaited referendum result is regarded as a major boost for the international campaign for the cultural isolation of South Africa and was greeted with open delight by anti-apartheid groups here

The result, which immediately becomes official Equity policy in terms of the union's constitution, will be a major setback to a recent counter-campaign within the union to support British actors who wanted to perform in South Africa and end the ban on the sale of television films featuring Equity members to South Africa.

The new hardline by Equity follows months of controversy within the union over its policy towards South Africa.

'Invited'

It will put the actors' union more firmly in the anti-apartheid camp and in line with the United Nations directed campaign for the adoption of cultural and sporting blacklists of players who have worked in South Africa.

Previously, Equity allowed members to make up their own minds about going to South Africa, although it "invited" them not to.

Now Equity members will be "advised" not to travel to South Africa and warned that no "effective protection" could be offered to those who decided to do so

While stopping short of a total ban against Equity members who perform in the Republic, observers here believe that the new line by Equity will have a dramatic effect on curbing the number of British actors working in South Africa.

Total ban

Two weeks ago a motion calling for a total ban on Equity members was carried at Equity's annual meeting, but this will not become union policy unless a special meeting of members is called by the council to put the call for a ban to a second vote.

A spokesman for Equity said yesterday that in the light of the referendum decision, he did not think that the call for a total ban on members working in South Africa would be pursued

It is understood that a majority on the Equity council are opposed to a total ban on members visiting the Republic.

Militant left-winger Vanessa Redgrave has been at the forefront of a move by Equity members to introduce a total ban on members working in South Africa.

Restore unity

The Equity decision will restore unity in anti-apartheid ranks after a fall-out between the actors' union and the Greater London Council over action against blacklisted performers

Earlier, Equity had threatened the GLC with legal and industrial action if it victimized Equity members who chose to perform in South Africa

Mr Mike Terry, secretary of the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement, said yesterday he was "delighted" with the referendum result.



Two of the four South Africans charged with the illegal export of arms to the Republic from Britain leave the court at Coventry yesterday in the company of the First Secretary at the South African Embassy in London, Mr Andre Pelser (right). The two are Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange (left) and Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha (third from left). The identity of the fourth man was not known.

Arms trial: 4th Briton charged

CAPE Trials 15/5/84

From JOHN BATTERSBY

COVENTRY — A British businessman has been charged with smuggling Buccaneer fighter-aircraft parts to South Africa in another twist to the case in which four South Africans and three Britons are charged with the illegal export of military equipment to South Africa.

This was disclosed in court here yesterday when the seven men made their fourth court appearance after six weeks of intense police investigations into alleged contraventions of the British customs and excise regulations

The investigations have led to the drawing up of a growing dossier on alleged contraventions of the mandatory United Nations arms embargo against South Africa through a network of illicit dealings by British companies

'Eighth man'

The "eighth man" in the case was named yesterday as Mr Henry John Coles, of Bath. Mr Coles did not appear in court and was granted unconditional bail.

Although no further details were given in court, Mr Coles is believed to be a middle-aged businessman who lives in an exclusive part of Bath.

In another development at yesterday's hearing, a further charge connected with the illegal export of Buccaneer parts to South Africa was brought against Mr Michael Jeffrey Swann, 33, already in the dock with the four South Africans.

An application by Mr Swann's counsel that he should be released from having to report daily to police was refused.

The seven men, who are all on R43 500 bail, will appear again on June 25 when evidence is expected to be led before their committal for trial

All seven men must continue to report daily to the police station nearest to their homes.

'Medical condition'

Mr Michael White, a senior officer of the British department of customs and excise, disclosed that Mr Coles had been charged on April 18 "in respect of the export of parts for Buccaneer fighter aircraft to South Africa".

Mr White indicated that Mr Coles's non-appearance in court was due to "several technical reasons" and disclosed that he was suffering from "a rather severe medical condition".

The four South Africans charged with the illegal export of arms to the Republic are Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, 49, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metlerkamp

The three Britons already charged are Mr Swann, 33, Mr Derek Salt and Mr Michael Gardiner

The First Secretary at the South African Embassy in London, Mr Andre Pelser, who secured bail for the four South Africans, was in court again yesterday to listen to the proceedings

Although the four men gave their job descriptions as company director, financial manager, engineer and managing director respectively, it was stated by the prosecutor at a previous hearing that the four had ties with a "South African company with semi-government links".

It was also alleged in court that Mr Botha had been described in one of the documents before court as "a colonel".

Yesterday, Mr Coles told reporters who visited his home that he had no comment on the case but conceded that he had acted for a number of companies which traded with South Africa.

Witherin

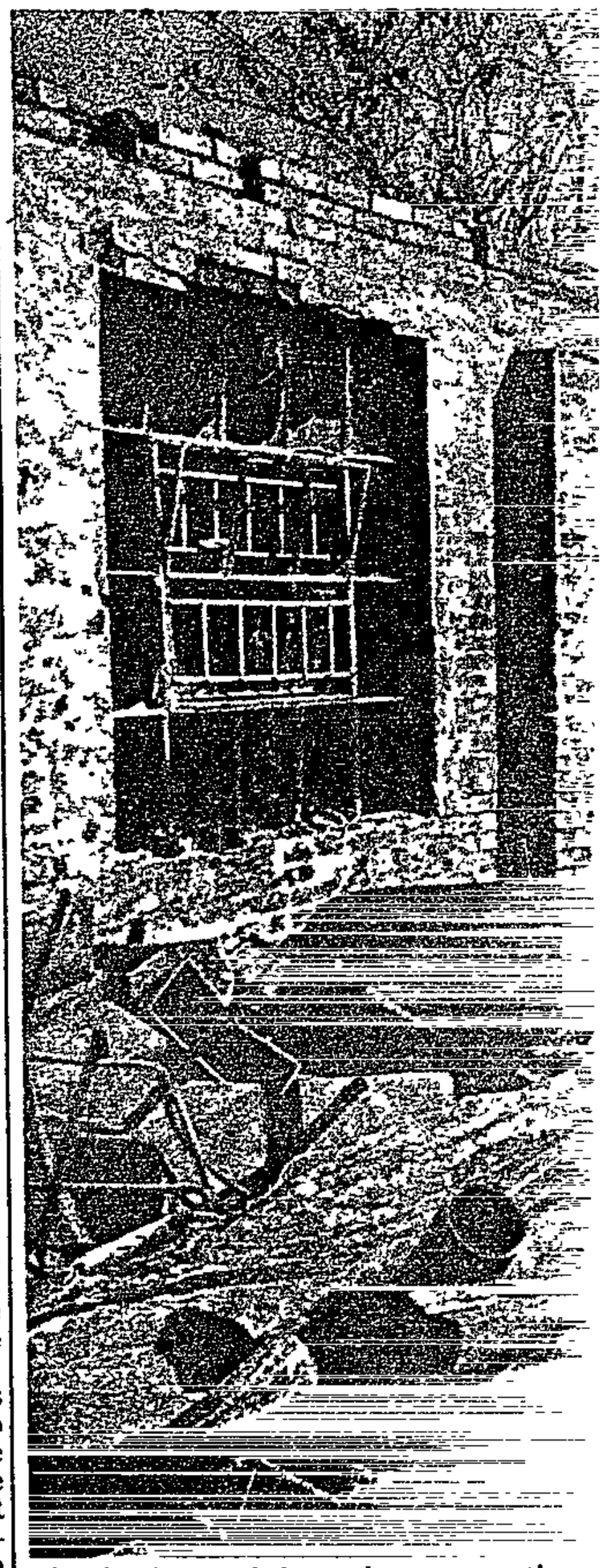
Staff Reporter

JUDGES are a dour, humourless lot ... or are they?

In the latest issue of De Rebus, the SA Attorneys' Journal, Professor Ellison Khan of the University of the Witwatersrand argues that even the most dour of judges can reveal a sense of humour of sorts.

In his article "The Seven Lamps Of Humour, part Professor Kha recounted at l the gems that slipped throug "alligator l some of the "choleric" of — South Africa otherwise.

Many concern Justice A C Once, a certain counsel appear a case was i



Mr Mahomed Joosub surveys the when it was set alight during the

US university fights anti-SA law on shares

280

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In a surprising departure from the national trend, the University of Michigan has launched a court action against a state law forcing it to sell its stock in companies operating in South Africa.

If successful, the action could force Michigan to scrap the law at a time when an increasing number of states are adopting anti-apartheid legislation.

The university's board of regents has already agreed to sell most of the R62 million of investments it has in American companies trading in South Africa.

But the board refused to sell its stock in companies based in Michigan or employing large numbers of people in the state on the grounds that it would he harmful to the state.

A university spokesman said it was felt the state had no right to dictate to the university on matters of principle.

He said the law violated the autonomy guaranteed to the university in the Michigan state constitution, and interfered with trade between states of America and the prerogative of the US Congress to decide on foreign policy.

SA plea in arms trial rejected

Appl Times 19/5/86 280

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — A surprise appeal by the South African Government that four men facing arms smuggling charges here should be allowed to fly home was rejected in court yesterday.

The South African Government offered unprecedented guarantees for the return of the men to England to appear in court on remand on June 25

But the Coventry Magistrate's Court refused to amend stern bail conditions for the four men, who were arrested in March by customs officers investigating alleged breaches of the United Nations embargo on exporting military equipment to South Africa.

The South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, also submitted a letter to the British Foreign Office guaranteeing that South Africa would take full responsibility for the four men. The letter was presented to the court.

SA Embassy

The men are: Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metlerkamp, all of the Transvaal.

They are accused, with four Britons, of establishing companies in Britain to illegally export military equipment to South Africa.

They were held in custody for ten days until a First Secretary at the South African Embassy, Mr Andre Pelser, appeared at a remand hearing on their behalf.

Immunity

Mr Pelser waived his diplomatic immunity and, in the name of the South African Government, stood surety for bail totalling R180 000.

The men were released on condition that they reported to a police station in London daily, that their passports were seized and that they were not allowed to leave the country.

The four Britons in the case have all been given lenient bail conditions and the South African Government has made it clear through counsel that it is angered by the discrepancy in treatment.

Soon after the arrest of the men Mr Steyn was recalled to South Africa for consultation with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the case took on serious political implications.

In his letter to the Foreign Office this week, Mr Steyn again protested at the difference in treatment meted out to the accused South Africans and Britons

He gave undertakings that if bail conditions were lifted to allow the South Africans to return home before the June 25 remand hearing, the South African Government would take full responsibility for them

Objections

They would be accompanied to London's Heathrow Airport and their passports would remain in official control.

If the customs and excise prosecution required their passports as evidence, they would be issued with restricted travel documents and their return to London in time for the next hearing would be guaranteed

These undertakings were renewed in court yesterday against customs objections that they feared the accused South Africans would abscond if they were allowed to return home.

Counsel for the South African Embassy presented to the court a certified copy of Mr Steyn's letter to the the Under-Secretary for African Affairs, Sir John Leahy.

'SA bid' for UK patrol aircraft

CAPE Times 21/5/84

By ROBIN PARKER

SOUTH AFRICAN arms procurers are trying to replace the retiring Shackleton maritime surveillance aircraft with the sophisticated British Coastguarder.

Indirect public acknowledgement of this came in a report yesterday in the London Sunday Times which said the South African Government had approached British Aerospace for aircraft and air and sea surveillance equipment worth £56-million (about R100m).

8 aircraft

The newspaper quoted the company as confirming an approach from South Africa for eight BA-748 aircraft with Coastguarder electronic monitoring systems at a cost of £7-million (R10-million) each.

The Sunday Times said that in an attempt to evade the 1977 United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa, Pretoria had decided to form a coastguard service, which it would argue to be exempt from sanctions.

The report said South Africa had emphasized that the British Aerospace equipment was needed for the protection of the fishing fleet and to monitor civilian shipping.

However, the paper quotes the firm's publicity for the BA-748 as saying it has the "space, range and endurance to operate in a full anti-submarine role if required", and adds that prospects for the order are likely to be discussed when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, visits London next month.

The Sunday Times story is the first public indication that South Africa is trying to replace the Shackletons, which are to be retired from service in November after more than 25 years of patrolling an area of 600 000sq km, and instrumental in numerous rescues

In defence circles it has been common knowledge that the South African priority for a replacement was the Lockheed Orion but that the French-built Breuget Atlantique and the British Aerospace Coastguarder were suitable alternatives.

During last week's Defence debate, military correspondents were told that the detection ability in air-sea rescue operations would suffer considerably with the phasing out of the Shackletons, as the aircraft envisaged as a stop-gap measure were not sufficiently equipped for the task.

However, statements made during the debate seem to rule out the formation of a coastguard in this country.

The possibility that the air-sea rescue arm could operate under civil aviation has not been ruled out. But it is doubtful whether the SADF would be prepared to sacrifice aircraft of this nature to civilian authority.

● An Armscor spokesman said last night that he could not comment on the report.

Embargo threat to SA

The Star Bureau

HARARE — West European and Australian seamen and dockers have resolved to implement the oil and arms embargo against South Africa, says a leading African trade unionist.

Mr James Akumu, secretary-general of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), said in Harare yesterday that the seamen and dockers had pledged to report all violations of embargoes.

Mr Akumu was speaking at the end of a three-day conference on solidarity with South Africa's workers.

The conference, hosted by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, was attend by trade union representatives from Africa, socialist bloc countries, Western Europe and South America, and included delegations from the exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions, the PAC and Swapo.

Botha urged to change arms boycott

Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should use his visit to Europe to persuade Western governments to rethink the arms boycott, Mr Phillip Myburgh, chief Opposition defence spokesman, said today.

Reacting to reports that Mr Botha would ask Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for Coastguarder aircraft to replace the retiring Shackletons, Mr Myburgh said South Africa's top priority should be to re-enter the Western defence grid

"This country needs strike aircraft, helicopter gunships and maritime surveillance aeroplanes," he said

Persuade leaders

"The Prime Minister and others need to go over and persuade the Western leaders that we have genuinely moved away from the philosophy that led to the arms boycott.

"They can then help us to keep the international shipping lanes open around the Cape coast," Mr Myburgh said.

He listed the country's defence priorities as:

● Admission to the Western satellite grid. The way to really know what planes and ships were doing around the coast would be to be locked into the West's sophisticated satellite grid. This could be fed into Silvermine's computers and an overall monitoring function maintained

Planes needed

● Strike aircraft: Planes able to stand up to MiG 26s and MiG 27s were needed soon otherwise the air defence of the Witwatersrand industrial complex could be threatened. Johannesburg was only 25 to 30 minutes from Angola or Mozambique and if anything went wrong with peace moves, South Africa only had outdated equipment to fight the MiGs.

● Helicopter gunships: These should be made available via Mozambique because they were needed to patrol the Cahora Bassa scheme To create a capability to build these internally would be too expensive and like "re-inventing the wheel a thousand times."

● Anti-submarine craft: South Africa could not build submarines as they would be outdated before they were launched. It needed harbour protection craft, built locally, which could find and destroy submarines

Equipment expensive

Mr Myburgh warned that these categories of equipment were expensive and would need a large defence commitment

The Falklands war had shown that ships were vulnerable to a good aircraft with a good pilot and a good missile

"As far as land defence is concerned, we are better equipped than ever before For the sea defence we need to be brought back into the Western grid

"In the air, if we don't do something soon we could find ourselves in a crisis," Mr Myburgh said.

Shipping lanes

On the question of maritime surveillance he said a great many of the West's ships passed the Cape coast and aircraft were needed for both rescue and anti-submarine work.

Ships did not stick to a narrow lane but used a channel up to 80 km from the shore.

"It is up to the West to help us keep these international shipping lanes open," Mr Myburgh said "Six months ago nobody thought we would have peace with our neighbours — now the Prime Minister should persuade the West to have peace with us."

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"In the air, if we don't do something soon we could find ourselves in a crisis," Mr Myburgh said.

Shipping lanes

On the question of maritime surveillance he said a great many of the West's ships passed the Cape coast and aircraft were needed for both rescue and anti-submarine work.

Ships did not stick to a narrow lane but used a channel up to 80 km from the shore.

"It is up to the West to help us keep these international shipping lanes open," Mr Myburgh said "Six months ago nobody thought we would have peace with our neighbours — now the Prime Minister should persuade the West to have peace with us."

Aircraft sale: Row brews in Britain

Cape Times 22/5/84 (16) 280

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The British Government came under renewed pressure yesterday to state whether it was prepared to grant an export licence for the sale of eight aircraft equipped with the latest air and sea surveillance equipment to South Africa.

But a spokesman for the British Foreign Office, which would have to make recommendations on the granting of a licence by the Department of Trade and Industries, insisted yesterday that the matter was "hypothetical" and that no application for an export licence had been made.

And the Defence Ministry, which would also make recommendations, referred inquiries to the Department of Trade and Industries.

News of the possible deal, which was leaked to the media at the weekend, has precipitated another political row over British relations with South Africa on the eve of Prime Minister P W Botha's visit.

Press reports here have suggested that Mr Botha would try to use his influence with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, at the June 2 meeting to clinch the deal.

But anti-apartheid groups and the opposition Labour Party claim that such a deal would be a flagrant breach of the United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa.

'Hostility'

They argue that such a a deal between British Aerospace and South Africa — for the sale of eight BA 748 Coastguarder aircraft with electronic monitoring systems at a total cost of R88-million — would seriously jeopardize British Aerospace's substantial business interests with states implacably opposed to military deals with South Africa.

Yesterday the Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, said at the launching at the Africa Centre here of a book on South African women that he was "disappointed that there is even a prospect of such a deal".

He said that reading Beata Lipman's book — entitled "We make freedom" — made him more convinced that the South African system "deserves only our unremitting hostility".

Yesterday the chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), Labour MP Bob Hughes, wrote to the British Foreign Minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, to ask whether the British Government would authorize the deal.

Safair

When Mr Hughes wrote to Mr Rifkind on May 1 to ask whether the Coastguarder system was covered by the Export Control of Goods Order, and for assurances that an export licence would not be granted, Mr Rifkind dismissed it as a "hypothetical" question.

If the proposed deal was between British Aerospace and a private company such as Safair, the matter could be authorized by the department of Trade without reference to the Ministry of Defence.

It is understood, however, that in his reply to the AAM letter, Mr Rifkind made it clear that any decision reached on an application by British Aerospace would comply fully with our obligations under the arms embargo".

SA men on arms charges fly home

CAPE Times 23/5/86

280

From JOHN BATTERSBY and IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Four South Africans facing arms-smuggling charges are on their way back home after what is believed to have been an unprecedented decision by a British High Court judge yesterday.

As the four men were rushed through the South African Embassy to London's Heathrow Airport, the embassy's first secretary, Mr Andre Pelser, claimed that their successful appeal had set an "historical precedent".

The dramatic ruling by Mr Justice Leonard was made at a private hearing in chambers after the South African Government last Friday had failed to have strict bail conditions on the men changed.

But in a brief hearing in his chambers, Mr Justice Leonard overturned the earlier decision of a magistrate in Coventry to refuse to allow the four men to return to South Africa.

The bail conditions were that the men should stay in Britain on R45 000 bail each, reporting to a police station in London each day.

Bail doubled

Their passports had been seized by the Department of Customs and Excise, which is bringing the prosecution, and they had been forbidden to leave England before their next hearing in Coventry on June 25.

The judge's conditions for the relaxation of bail, which are believed to make legal history, included:

- A doubling of the previous total bail money to R360 000.
- The depositing of R90 000 at Coventry Magistrate's Court as additional surety.
- The continued waiving of diplomatic immunity and standing of personal surety by Mr Pelser of the guaranteed sums.
- An assurance from Mr Pelser that the four men would board an aircraft to South Africa.
- An undertaking that the men's passports would be endorsed to limit travel only between South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Back by June 24

- An assurance that the men would be back in Britain by June 24 in time for their hearing the following day.

The men are Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Meteler-kamp, all of the Transvaal.

Customs arrested them on March 21 and they have since appeared in court four times on various charges of illegally exporting military equipment to South Africa.

Four Britons have also been charged in connection with the case and one faces charges including the illegal exportation of Buccaneer jet-fighter parts.

Steyn recalled

When the four men were refused bail on April 2 there were angry behind-the-scenes diplomatic exchanges between South Africa House and the British Government which led to the South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, being recalled to Pretoria for consultations.

At a rushed press conference at the South African Embassy, the man who has emerged as the leader of the foursome, Mr Botha, described in court evidence as "Colonel Botha", said it was "a wonderful idea to go back home and have a normal life".

He said he believed the case was unique in that it was the first time foreign nationals had been allowed home while facing criminal charges in Britain.

Coastguard planes

The four men said their stay in Britain had been "outstanding" but they were glad to have the "uncertainty and waiting" behind them.

Asked what they would be doing back in South Africa, Mr Botha said: "We will be going back to our own sphere of work and activities."

The case has assumed major political overtones since weekend disclosures that British Aerospace, the country's major aircraft manufacturers, had been approached by South African interests wanting to buy eight Coastguarder aircraft — BA-748s — with the latest electronic surveillance equipment.

PM's visit

The case, which has already embarrassed the British Government, comes at a time when a growing right-wing lobby among Conservative backbenchers are asking for the arms embargo to be lifted.

In a statement yesterday, the Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, said his concern at the British Government's invitation for Prime Minister Mr P W Botha to visit Britain on June 2 had been increased by recent reports of a British Aerospace deal with South Africa.

Botha-Thatcher talks may focus on arms embargo and Simon's Town

CAPE TIMES 26/5/84

What are the chances of Britain easing the arms embargo against South Africa? This will be a topic for discussion when Mr P W Botha meets Mrs Margaret Thatcher next month JOHN BATTERSBY of our London Office reports:



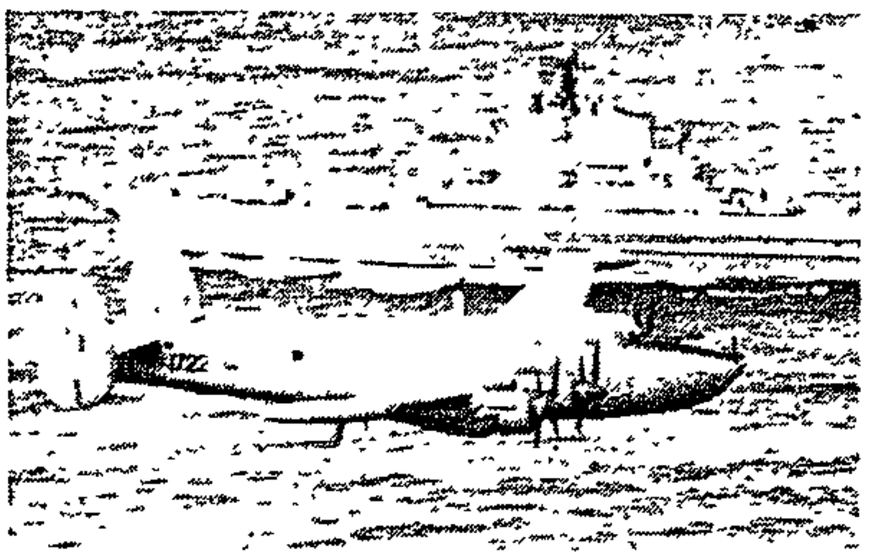
LONDON. — Will Mr P W Botha be able to persuade Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other Western leaders to go soft on the mandatory United Nations arms embargo against South Africa?

This must be one of the thoughts uppermost in his mind as Mr Botha prepares to set out on his extensive European shuttle.

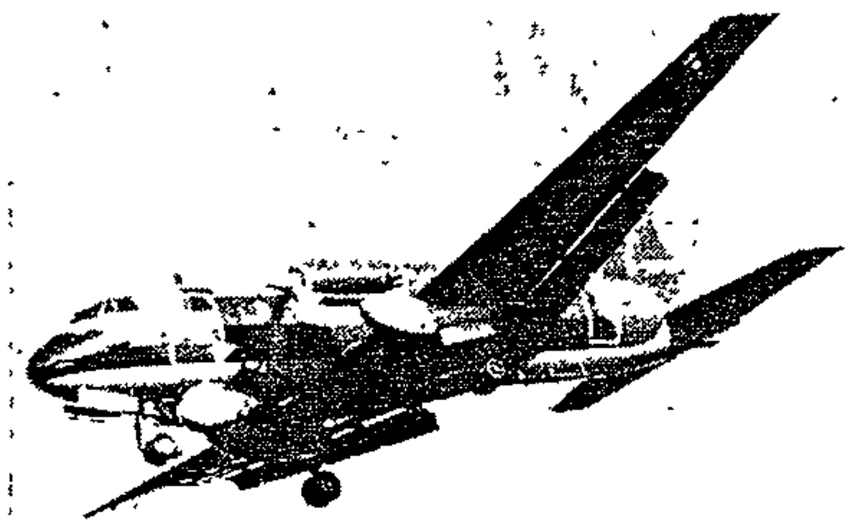
As the international media spotlight has zoned in on an astonishing series of disclosures about violations and circumventions of the seven-year-old embargo many politicians, analysts and observers are assessing Mr Botha's chances.

A relaxation in the West's implementation of the arms embargo is a crucial component of Mr Botha's diplomatic campaign to reverse the tightening grip of international isolation and lead South Africa back into the Western fold.

Britain's support for and — and implementation of — the UN arms embargo — like its adherence to the Gleneagles agreement on sporting links — remains one of the most painful thorns in Mr Botha's flesh as far as Anglo-South African relations are concerned.



TOP: A Shackleton of the SAAF shadows a Russian ship off the Cape coast. BELOW: The BA-748 maritime patrol aircraft which South Africa would like as a replacement for the obsolete Shackleton



Uneconomic

Although the arms embargo has led indirectly to the development of a formidable arms industry exporting sophisticated weaponry around the globe, Western implementation of the embargo remains a painful symbol of the world's distaste for South Africa's internal policies.

And on the more practical side South Africa still needs supplies of certain specialist equipment, which would be uneconomic to produce domestically — such as maritime patrol aircraft, sophisticated electronic monitoring systems and fighter aircraft.

Before considering Mr Botha's chances in persuading Western leaders to ease off the arms ban it is helpful to review an interesting sequence of events in the past three months which have created an atmosphere which will at least make it easier for Mr Botha to pose the

Southern Africa and is doing the West's work in keeping open the Cape sea lanes and monitoring maritime intelligence in the area.

● The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, calls on the West to drop the arms embargo against South Africa in the light of recent developments in the sub-continent and particularly the new security pact with Marxist Mozambique.

● At the end of April well-documented claims are made on Danish television of clandestine arms deals between South Africa and communist Bulgaria.

● On May 4 it is announced simultaneously in London and Cape Town that Mr Botha will meet Mrs Thatcher in London on June 2.

● About the middle of May a fourth Briton in the dock at the Coventry trial is charged with illegally exporting Buccaneer jet parts to South Africa.

● On May 20 British

"We have furthered Western interests in Southern Africa by signing a non-aggression pact with Mozambique and paving the way for a Namibian settlement by signing a ceasefire with Angola. We have initiated a process of internal reform in South Africa. We are helping you by keeping vital Cape sea lanes under surveillance and monitoring Eastern bloc shipping movements in the south Atlantic and Indian Ocean If you want us to continue assisting Western interests then the least you can do is supply us with the necessary equipment and stop treating our nationals, who co-operate with British companies that want to help us, like criminals. If you are prepared to help us we would be willing to forget the past and reciprocate by making Simon's Town dockyard facilities available to you again."

cise their veto as permanent members of the Security Council to block such drastic action which declared that the continued supply of arms to South Africa was a threat to world peace

Mrs Thatcher — or any other Western leader for that matter — could not reverse the arms embargo even if they wanted to

The Soviet Union would use its veto to block any counter-resolution the West might bring

This leaves two options to Western leaders wanting to entice Mr Botha further out of the laager To find ways of circumventing the embargo or to violate it.

Mrs Thatcher could not publicly contemplate the latter because of Britain's already delicate position in the Commonwealth over its links with South Africa nor would she be inclined to be seen to undermine international law.

What is more likely is that the kind of deal reportedly set up to "demilitarize" the sale of sensitive military equipment — the creation of civilian operators and deals between private companies — will be used more frequently in a bid to circumvent tha arms embargo.

But there are two major hitches.

Firstly, in British law if a product falls under the export of Goods Control Order (of 81) — as the government has said the BA-748s and the Coastguarder equipment do — then an export order must be applied for with a recommendation from the British Foreign Office.

The Foreign Office has made it clear it intends to observe the letter of the UN arms embargo.

This effectively scotches any chance of the deal going through.

Secondly, the vigilance of the UN, and international anti-apartheid groups is unlikely to allow any attempts at circumventing the arms embargo to slip through their impressive surveillance net.

Short-sighted

The pending Coastguarder deal — one of the most sophisticated



Mr P W Botha



Mrs Thatcher

into the western fold

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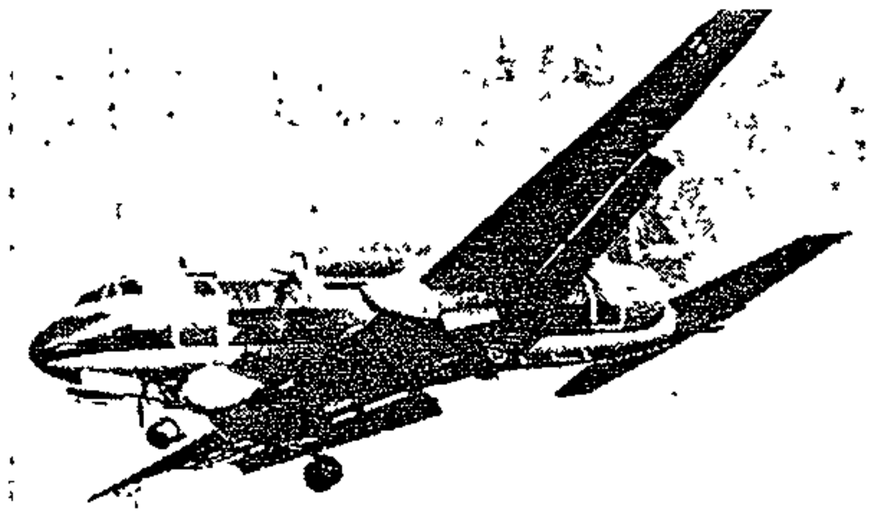

Mrs Thatcher

Uneconomic

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And on the more practical side South Africa still needs supplies of certain specialist equipment, which would be uneconomic to produce domestically — such as maritime patrol aircraft, sophisticated electronic monitoring systems and fighter aircraft.

Before considering Mr Botha's chances in persuading Western leaders to ease off the arms ban it is helpful to review an interesting sequence of events in the past three months which have created an atmosphere which will at least make it easier for Mr Botha to pose the question.

● In February the government let it be known that it could not indefinitely bear the burden of providing the West with its maritime intelligence on the Cape sea route.

● In early March Mr Botha signs the historic non-aggression pact with President Samora Machel of Mozambique which includes a joint monitoring by Mozambican and South African troops of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique.

● At the end of March four South Africans appear in court in Coventry charged with illegally exporting arms to South Africa in contravention of the UN arms embargo.

● Commenting after their third court appearance on April 9, a right-wing Tory MP, Mr Jim Spicer, calls on the British government to drop the arms embargo on the grounds that South Africa has entered into a new relationship with neighbouring states in Southern Africa and is doing the West's work in keeping open the Cape sea lanes and monitoring maritime intelligence in the area.

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● About the middle of May a fourth Briton in the dock at the Coventry trial is charged with illegally exporting Buccaneer jet parts to South Africa.

● On May 20 British media reports claim that British Aerospace has been approached by South African interests to buy eight BA-743 twin turbo-prop maritime patrol aircraft with the Coastguarder electronic monitoring system to replace the obsolete Shackletons for maritime and air surveillance.

● On May 22 the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, urges Mr Botha to use his visit to Europe to persuade Western governments to ease the arms embargo in the interests of defending the Cape sea route.

● The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announces that Armscor is considering the possibility of manufacturing submarines and helicopters and adds: "We have the capability of manufacturing them."

In all, this is a clearly discernible message from Mr Botha's government — aided by allies at home and abroad — to the West:

"We have furthered Western interests in Southern Africa by signing a non-aggression pact with Mozambique and paving the way for a Namibian settlement by signing a ceasefire with Angola. We have initiated a process of internal reform in South Africa. We are helping you by keeping vital Cape sea lanes under surveillance and monitoring Eastern bloc shipping movements in the south Atlantic and Indian Ocean. If you want us to continue assisting Western interests then the least you can do is supply us with the necessary equipment and stop treating our nationals, who co-operate with British companies that want to help us, like criminals. If you are prepared to help us we would be willing to forget the past and reciprocate by making Simon's Town dockyard facilities available to you again."

The Simon's Town rider would strike a particularly vulnerable note with Mrs Thatcher, who is understood to be under pressure from her Defence Ministry to re-negotiate a Simon's Town agreement which was terminated by a Labour government — a move the Tories have never really come to terms with.

International law

Mrs Thatcher could well see fit to raise the Simon's Town issue herself.

But her reply to Mr Botha's implied request to ease the arms embargo is unlikely to please the South African Prime Minister.

The arms embargo became international law when it was adopted by the UN Security Council in 1977 when the international mood was particularly hostile towards South Africa following the death in detention of Steve Biko.

It came as a shock to South Africa that both the United States and Britain failed to exercise their veto. Mrs Thatcher declined to be seen to undermine international law.

What is more likely is that the kind of deal reportedly set up to "demilitarize" the sale of sensitive military equipment — the creation of civilian operators and deals between private companies — will be used more frequently in a bid to circumvent tha arms embargo.

But there are two major hitches.

Firstly, in British law if a product falls under the export of Goods Control Order (of 81) — as the government has said the BA-748s and the Coastguarder equipment do — then an export order must be applied for with a recommendation from the British Foreign Office.

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Secondly, the vigilance of the UN, and international anti-apartheid groups is unlikely to allow any attempts at circumventing the arms embargo to slip through their impressive surveillance net.

Short-sighted

The pending Coastguarder deal — one of the most sophisticated attempts yet at circumvention — was exposed by the hawk-like vigilance of the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) and the Oslo-based secretary of the world campaign against nuclear and military collaboration with South Africa, Mr Abdul Minty.

There is no doubt — and creating any impression to the contrary is short-sighted — that the international campaign to isolate South Africa is directed by some intensely committed, able and sincere people — many of them South Africans.

As long as the government's policies are based on a system of institutionalized racial discrimination and the mass dislocation of millions of people the boycott lobby will continue to operate effectively from a sound moral base.

And neither Mrs Thatcher, nor any other Western leader, would dare go it alone in defiance of the arms embargo.

Breytenbach backs cultural boycott of SA

18/6/84 Star 280

By Roy Cokayne,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Exiled Afrikaans writer, poet and painter Breyten Breytenbach has spoken out in favour of the cultural boycott of South Africa at a censorship conference here.

He said it was important that the outside world took a clear stand on the boycott so that any officially tolerated cultural exchange was not encouraged.

Speaking at a two-day conference here organised by the International Censorship Association and Index on Censorship, Mr Breytenbach said: "One can make out a case that, by cutting people off culturally, you are enforcing apartheid. I don't agree with this.

"I do not think either that this is necessarily going to mean the cultural death of people inside the country."

DISSIDENT

Mr Breytenbach said he thought many things could be done to help the "dissident" voice in South Africa.

It was necessary to find "ways and means of getting money to them (dissidents) to make it possible for them to print and distribute their works".

Mr Breytenbach also spoke out in favour of a "freedom library".

This, he said, would be a place where "works which had been destroyed in South Africa" would be preserved.

Ways and means should be found to make these works available to the people of South Africa.

Mr Breytenbach said apartheid promoted ignorance through censorship.

"It is a matter of the dominating group trying to impose its standards, its norms, on the rest of society — and doing it by force if necessary."

Another speaker at the conference, black poet and novelist Sipho Sepamla, said he did not think one could talk about censorship in South Africa without talking about apartheid.

"For me, a black man, censorship is a means to buttress apartheid. It is a way of helping to keep the power where it is."

Mr Sepamla said the Bantu Education Act proved to be most damaging to the development of the blacks because it brought about a lowering of standards.

One of the tragedies of the Act, he said, was that there now were no creative black writers in South Africa.

SA clothing exports to UK provoke AAM

EAST LONDON — The escalating value of South African fashion imports into Britain — up to £24 million (about R43m) from a low £1,4 million (about R2,5 million) ten years ago — has provoked the Anti-Apartheid Movement in London into launching a new campaign aimed at persuading people not to buy South African goods

A report this month in the London Sunday Times says South African clothing is becoming a standard feature in British fashion stores

Last November, the newspaper reports, Harrods placed its biggest-ever order with a South African supplier — Rex Trueform of Cape Town — for a range of men's and women's wear, including a complete designer collection

According to the London Sunday Times, other leading stores selling garments with "made in South Africa" labels are the Next chain, owned by Hepworth, Austin Reed's Options and Country Casuals, which is part of the Coates-Paton group.

Joanne Neicho, for Country Casuals, said: "We don't regard South African fashions as a significant part of our business and we don't particularly promote our South African imports," while Next's Tony Peck said clothes from South Africa represented "only a small proportion of our range, of which 80 per cent is made in the United Kingdom".

But despite this playing down of the South African connection, UK fashion orders make big headlines in the South African press. The London Sunday Times quotes, for example, a report last November in the East London Daily Dispatch that clothing and textiles from the Far East had lost popularity in Britain "through not being able to match the South African product for quality and finish".

Prices are competitive too The Johannesburg Financial Mail recently published a table of clothing and textile labour costs showing that at 1,67 dollars per hour South Africa compared well with South Korea (1,53 dollars), Taiwan (1,43 dollars) and Hong Kong (1,45 dollars) The rate in Britain is 5,39 dollars

Harrods, Austin Reed and Country Casuals report their South African goods to be selling well, with no one complaining about their country of origin

Next's managing director, George Davies, told Anti-Apartheid that although he shared its views on apartheid, he had visited his South African suppliers and was "satisfied that workers there were promoted on merit and that no discrimination was practised".

Some retailers are more circumspect Tesco sells tights labelled "made in RSA", admitting it is not immediately recognisable, but adding "The people who are aware will know what it means" — DDR

● The Daily Dispatch report referred to in the London Sunday Times was filed from this newspaper's London office and dealt with the Harrods order with Rex Trueform The reporter in the Daily Dispatch's London office emphasised the quality of South African clothing and textiles and said British outlets now gave preference to South African manufacturers in these lines over those from the Far East. — Editor

Bristol moves to cut trade ties

280 Star 27/6/84

The Star's Foreign News Service

BRISTOL- The Bristol city council has taken the first step in a move to cut trade ties with South Africa.

It has instructed its trading committees to prepare a report for the council's September meeting detailing all trading or business links between these committees and companies with South African connections.

It has also instructed its Resources and Coordination Committee to prepare a report detailing all investments held in companies with South African connections.

Some councillors believe this may lead eventually to the closing of the port to South African goods.

" There are legal and contractual problems, but if these can be overcome, a ban would be a logical step," said Liberal councillor Steve Comer.

But it is doubtful whether the move will get far, if only because Bristol has a "hung" city council. There are 33 Labour councillors, 29 Conservatives, and six Liberals.

The Conservatives are strongly opposed to the move.

" If they wish to do this, they must decide whether to stay in the port business or not," said Conservative docks spokesman Robert Trench.

" If you can ban trade with one unsatisfactory regime, you must ban trade with all of them."

Black Sash chairman opposes boycotts against South Africa

280

The Star's Foreign
News Service

STOCKHOLM — Black Sash chairman Mrs Sheena Duncan has surprised her Swedish government hosts here by rejecting all cultural and economic boycotts of South Africa.

"We need all the exchanges of knowledge we can get from the rest of the world," she said.

Mrs Duncan, who was described by her hosts as the "Lech Walesa" or "Sakharov" of South Africa, is visiting Stockholm to inform the Swedish Foreign Minister and government officials of the Black Sash's work against apartheid.

But, at a Press conference, she refused to comment on the effects of Swedish-based boycotts or on South African law.

"I don't want to have to face accusations of supporting terrorism when I get home to Johannesburg," she said.

Mrs Duncan added that she did not believe Swedish subsidiaries in South Africa were "any better than others".

"Black Sash has, in recent years, had the support of South African churches, but I do not believe the whites really want to be informed."

TIMES, July 1 1984

AAM boycott has no real effect

By RAY JOSEPH
London

COMPANIES whose names appear on a list that has been published by a relaunched campaign to boycott South African products are adopting a cool, business-as-usual approach.

One firm, Ford, has summed up the view of most by declaring that if it bowed to pressure to stop selling South African products, the biggest losers would be its black employees in the Republic.

A spokesman for the SA Wine Farmers' Association in London, a major target for the boycott campaign, said: "We'll carry on as normal. This boycott has existed for many years and has had no real effect."

Anniversary

The relaunch of the consumer boycott against South Africa, first begun in 1959, is part of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain.

It is primarily aimed at vegetable products, foodstuffs and textiles.

According to the most recent figures available, for 1981, R240-million worth of vegetables and food was imported by Britain.

Textiles imports amounted to R84-million.

Although the AAM claims that its campaign has been successful, the range of South African products available in British shops and supermarkets has grown dramatically.

Stickers

The AAM's boycott tactics will include the placing of "contaminated with apartheid" stickers on South African goods in shops, the collection of signatures on petitions and picketing of local stores.

Mr John McQuiggan, the head of the UK-SA Trade Association, said that the boycott had been around for many years.

"Housewives look for quality and price when buying and I believe that not many are interested in where the products come from," he said.

A spokesman for Harrods, one of the world's most famous department stores, said: "The South African goods represent a small proportion of our total stock. The goods are of the very highest quality."

A sokesman for the Austin Reed chain said: "We are not politicians, just retailers."

Buthelezi aide slams violence and sanctions

By Zenaide Vendeiro

Decades of campaigning for economic sanctions against South Africa had not helped the oppressed, Dr Reina Steenwijk of the SA Information Centre in Amsterdam said in Johannesburg last night.

Dr Steenwijk, who is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's personal representative in Western Europe, was giving a briefing at the Institute of Race Relations on Europe's perspective of black politics in South Africa.

PRESSURE FOR SANCTIONS

Left-wing pressure groups, said Dr Steenwijk, had argued that economic sanctions was the only option which would force the Government to negotiate with the liberation movements and other black leaders.

"In private, people tell me that the strategy of sanctions and violence will win and if people happen to die as a result — like those in the homelands — that is too bad."

She "sadly" concluded that the campaigning for sanctions had been wasted time and energy. "It has not been helpful to the oppressed."

Dr Steenwijk also said the support for sanctions among Dutch Reformed Churches in Holland stemmed from "a guilty conscience about the past".

SUPPORT FOR RADICALS

She said a spokesman once told her: "We did not support Frelimo, nor the MPLA, nor Zanu. Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe elected radical Governments. We want to be sure now that we support that same radicalism in South Africa."

Europeans, Dr Steenwijk said, held a one-sided view of the developments in South Africa "in which they do not have to go to the trouble of understanding nuances".

In many European countries and organisations, the South Africa debate had become deadlocked. It was "hypocritical and superficial".

"Those who are deeply involved either support the ANC and the so-called radicals, or they give unconditional support to the South African Government.

POSITIVE INFLUENCES INHIBITED

"Few people in Europe are prepared to suffer personally for change in this country."

Dr Steenwijk said this was a highly unsatisfactory situation for blacks and whites alike. Apartheid was no longer a domestic situation for Southern Africa or for the international community.

"The South African Government itself had participated in the internationalisation of apartheid. Major and positive influences which should be brought to bear on the South African situation are inhibited from playing a positive role. The consequences of distorted views could yet be sorely felt by millions of black South Africans."

Funeral Notices

BOMMERSHEIM
The cremation service for Auguste Bommersheim late of Kempton Park will be held at the St. Peters Church, corner 43 Lower Park drive and Ennes Road, Zoo Lake on Wednesday afternoon at 1 pm, prior to the cremation which will be private. No flowers by request. Suggest donations in lieu thereof to The German Old Age Home, 7 Lewis road, Richmond. DOVES AND WILMOT. TEL 339-5967.

COX
A cremation service for John late of Selection Park Springs will take place on Wednesday the 11th July 1984 at 4 pm, from the Methodist Church, Selcourt. Cremation will take place privately. DOVES AND KLOPPERS SPRINGS. TEL 56-0501.

DAMES
The funeral cortege of Lilian Dames late of Brixton will leave the Doves and Wilmot East chapel, 10 Jorrisen St, Braamfontein on Wedneday morning 11th July 1984 at 11,30 am, prior to interment at West Park Cemetery. DOVES AND WILMOT. TEL 339-5967.

DANIEL
The funeral service for Clara May late of the Happy Autum Aged Home, Yeoville will be held at The Church of Jesus Christ of The Latter Day Saints, Phillips street, Discovery on Wednesday 11 July 1984 at 12 noon. The cortege will then proceed to the New Roodepoort Cemetery for the interment. THOM KIGHT AND CO. (FUNERAL DIRECTORS) TEL 837-8176.

DAVIDSON
Gertrude May. Passed away July 8, 1984 after a short illness at the end of a wonderful and full life of 92 years, a grand old lady, much loved, will be missed by daughter Vivienne, by David and Cathy, Roger and Trudy, John and great-grandchildren, Neville, Russell, Nikki and Warren. A Memorial service will be held at the Bryanston Methodist Church, Grovenor Road, Bryanston at 3 pm, on Tuesday July 7th. No flowers by request, donations in lieu to The St. Giles Assoc, (TVL) PO Box 9625, JHB, 2000. DOVES AND WILMOT. TEL 339-5967.

DOWNES
A funeral service for Laura late of Wendywood will be held at St. Martins in the veld Anglican Church, corner Cradock avenue and Eastwood road, Dunkeld on Tuesday July 10th 1984 at 10.30 am. The cortege will then proceed to the West Park Cemetery for the interment. No flowers by request, suggest donations in lieu thereof to The SPCA, PO Box 38035, Booysens. THOM KIGHT AND CO. (FUNERAL DIRECTORS) TEL 837-8176.

DRAPER
The cremation service for Cecil Roberts Draper late of Malvern will be held at the East Chapel, 10 Jorrisen St, Braamfontein on Wednesday afternoon the 11th July at 2 pm, prior to cremation which will be private. No flowers by request suggest donations in lieu thereof to The Masonic Benevolent Fund. DOVES AND WILMOT. TEL 339-5967.

FISON
The cremation service for Frank Donald Fison late of Margate and formely of JHB. Dearly loved father of John and Desiree will be held in St. Margaret's Anglican Church, Margate this Wednesday morning at 11,30 am. Will family and friends kindly assemble at the Church for the service as the cremation will take place privately. In lieu of floral tributes suggest donations to Boys Town, PO Box 57, Magaliesburg, 2805. DOVES AND ADLAM REED, Aiken St, Port Shepston. Tel 0391 - 22587.

HALLIWELL

Funeral Notices

MYBURGH
The cremation service for Abraham late of Springs will take place Wednesday 11 July 1984 at 12,30 from the Doves and Kloppers Chapel, 4th Avenue, Geduld Springs. Donations in lieu of flowers to Child Welfare. DOVES AND KLOPPERS, SPRINGS. Tel 56-0501.

PEACHY
The cremation service for Harry Peachy late of Tedstoneville Germiston will be held in Doves and Berrange's chapel, corner Jack and Meyer street, Germiston on Wednesday 11th at 3 pm. No flowers please. Suggest donations to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Building Fund, Germiston. DOVES AND BERRANGE. TEL 51-8138.

RIBEIRO
A Requiem Mass for Elvira Dos Santos Nogueira late of Malvern Johannesburg will be celebrated at The Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament Corner Mullins and Geldenhuys Roads, Malvern East on Tuesday July 10th 1984 at 10 am, prior to the interment at The South Park Cemetery. THOM KIGHT AND CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS. TEL 837-8176.

ROGERSON
A graveside service for Thomas Neville late of Hillbrow will be held at the West Park Cemetery on Tuesday July 10th 1984 at 3 pm. Will people attending please meet at the Main Gate of the Cemetery at 3 pm. THOM KIGHT AND CO FUNERAL DIRECTORS. TEL 837-8176.

SARDINHA
The funeral service of Maria Arsenia late of Pretoria will leave the Nossa SR De Fatima, Luttig st, Pretoria West on Wednesday after a service commencing at 2.30 pm, proceeding to the Zandfontein Cemetery. EJ BROBBELAAR AND SONS PTY LTD FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS, cor Church and President Burger Street, Pretoria. Tel (012) 28-7127.

SHORTEN
The cremation service for Herbert Bennett, Late of Springs will take place in the Anglican Church in Springs on Tuesday 10th at 10 am, prior to the cremation which will be private. Donations in lieu of flowers may be sent to The Springs Red Cross Home of the Ages. DOVES AND KLOPPERS, TEL: 54-0926.

SMITH
The funeral service for Johannes Soloman (Mannetjie) late of South Hills JHB will be held at the Thom Kight Chapel, 29 Solomon St cor 10th Street, Braamfontein West on Wednesday 11 July 1984 at 12 noon. The cortege will proceed to the West Park cemetery for the interment. THOM KIGHT AND CO FUNERAL DIRECTORS. TEL 837-8176.

SOLOMONS
The funeral service for Hazel Joyce Solomons (Nee Lawrence) of Eloff St, JHB will be held in Christ The King Cathedral, Saratoga Avenue, Berea on Wednesday 11th at 11am, proceeding to the West Park cemetery. AVBOB 51 De Korte St, Braamfontein. Tel 724-2166/7 or 724-2196/7/8.

SPARROW
The cremation service for Herbert Edward (Herby) late of Lombardy East will be held at the Thom Kight Chapel, 29 Solomon St, Braamfontein West, on Wednesday July 11th 1984 at 10.30 am, prior to the cremation which will be private. No flowers by request suggest donations in lieu thereof to The Hospice Assoc of the Witwatersrand PO Box 78310, Sandton, 2146. THOM KIGHT AND CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS. TEL 837-8176.

STATHOULIS

SA unions support pressure on Pretoria

By Carolyn Dempster, Labour Reporter

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) supports fully the policy of disinvestment and the application of international pressure on South Africa to bring about "social justice and democracy".

In an international policy statement released this month, the federation sets down a commitment to international worker contact in the pursuit of five goals.

OPPRESSION

These are to:

- Build international worker solidarity in the struggle against the economic, social and political oppression of workers.
- Build effective worker organisation to counter the power of the multinational corporations.
- Support workers' struggles in other countries.
- Ensure that the institutions of the international trade union movement are not used to create divisions and a loss of independence within the SA worker movement.
- Assist in increasing the international pressure on the "present rascist regime" in South Africa.

Guidelines for the achievement of these goals deal with financial assistance, international travel by trade unionists, exchange of expertise and information and closer co-operation with workers in multinational corporations in Third World countries.

"The dangers of foreign funding have already been seen in South Africa It props up non-existent unions, creates disunity and can be used for particular political purposes rather than to assist in the development of trade unions."

Despite the implications disinvestment has for the jobs and livelihood of workers, Fosatu states that this policy has had a positive effect and should not be lessened.

Greedy robber first made a meal of it

A super-cool crook first enjoyed a meal at a Springs Restaurant before holding-up and robbing the owner.

Police said the robber ordered a meal at the Lantern Restaurant in Fourth Avenue before holding-up Mr Wayne Visser.

After eating, he went to the cash desk on the pretext of paying his bill. He took out a gas pistol and demanded money. When Mr Visser refused, the man fired gas into his face.

The robber then tried to grab cash, but a struggle ensued. He eventually got away with R50. — East Rand Bureau.

Northcliff boulder: reward offered

By Shirley Woodgate

A R500 reward has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the people responsible for pushing a boulder down Northcliff Hill into a plush Fredrick Drive home on Friday afternoon, causing damage estimated at R25 000.

The owners, Mr and Mrs Eric Felton, were in Natal for the Durban July at the time and are expected back at their home late today.

The domestic servant, Mrs Marie Bolokwe, said she saw three "big boys" throwing stones around on the hill above.

"They smashed one big rock down onto another and suddenly the whole mountain seemed to be moving. This huge boulder broke away and came down, smashing through the back fence and the pigeon loft full of birds, crashing into the dressing room wall."

HOOLIGANS

The Felton's next door neighbour, Mr R Heddon, said it appeared that the massive boulder, which weighed a couple of tons and would take at least 20 men to move, was dislodged when the young hooligans loosened a rock higher up the mountain.

"This smashed into the boulder sending it 200 or 300 metres down the face of the mountain in 20 or 30 foot bounds.

"In the process the avalanche caused sparks which started a veld fire," he said.

Mr Heddon said this was not the first time youngsters had hurled stones on Northcliff Hill.

Police are investigating the incident.

Bishop Bavin to head UK diocese

Religion Reporter

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, has been appointed Bishop of Portsmouth, the church announced in London at the weekend.

The Rev Winston Ndungane, liaison officer for the Anglican Church, said: "Although we are saddened and distressed by his impending departure, we are nevertheless proud that one of our bishops has been called on to serve the

UK Labour Party asked to end all links with SA

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Labour Party is being asked to end all links with South Africa: trade, diplomatic, political, sporting, cultural and military.

Resolutions to this effect have been submitted for discussion at the party's annual conference in Blackpool from October 1 to 5

All resolutions will be submitted to a "compositing committee" which will meet before the conference to combine resolutions and decide which will be on the agenda

For instance, the Somerton and Frome constituency organisation wants the party to make a "firm and unequivocal" pledge to help end the "evil" system of apartheid in South Africa.

"To this end conference therefore urges the setting up of a Labour Party anti-apartheid working group to produce a practical strategy to assist black freedom movements in their struggle and to end all trade, diplomatic, political, sporting and cultural links."

The Lancashire West constituency organisation wants a "vigorous policy of opposition" to the South African regime, formulated with representatives of the African National Congress, the South African Congress of Trade Unions and the South West African People's Organisation

It is expected the compositing committee will present a resolution reflecting the demand to end SA links.

Last year there was no resolution on South Africa, but activists have been prodded into action by the working lunch the South African Prime Minister had with the British Premier in June.

Union ban on SA food

Own Correspondent

DUBLIN. — A major industrial confrontation has developed in the Republic of Ireland over a trade union directive to members employed in the country's supermarkets to refuse to handle food from South Africa.

A girl implementing the plan at the Dublin branch of Dunnes Stores, one of Ireland's largest supermarket chains, was immediately suspended. Her colleagues walked out in sympathy and are picketing the store.

Management have threatened that if they don't return to "normal working" they will all be dismissed. Their union warned that it would close down the group's stores throughout the country by a strike if that happened.

The Irish Distributors and Administrative Trade Union earlier this year adopted a resolution directing members not to handle goods from South Africa, in protest against apartheid. No one paid much attention, since similar sentiments have been expressed at Irish trade union meetings in the past.

But this time supermarket groups were notified that the union had adopted the boycott. Supermarket chains were advised to remove South African produce from their stores and, according to a union spokesman, most did so.

But Dunnes managment insist that the goods they stock are a matter for them to decide.

So don't just lie there and take it



By STEPHEN BISENIUS

The new executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa says South Africans should hit back now at the disinvestment lobby in the United States

UNDERSTANDABLY, much of the focus of South African business recently has been the US Senate Conference Committee on the Export Administration Act.

But whatever the outcome, this legislation will not hinder the movement by American state and city governments to divest funds in corporations which do business with South Africa.

In the past two years 68 pieces of legislation were introduced into state legislatures across the United States.

And there is reliable information that a new wave of "model" legislation will be introduced this year — in as many as 40 states.

Those businesses which feel that divestment should not be viewed as a serious threat and is certain eventually to go away need to look more closely at this movement.

The anti-South African organisations which have formed this coalition are highly motivated, cleverly orchestrated and well financed (principally with tax-exempt dollars).

Those few corporations which have awakened to the real threat posed by these groups have responded in different ways.

Some have focused their energies and resources on sending letters to every legislator in the United States.

Others have done nothing for fear of a nationwide boycott of their products.

The most recent venture and one supported in some US business circles is the initiation of a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of state and local government involvement in an issue reserved for the US Federal Government — the power to regulate foreign commerce.

For an act to be declared unconstitutional it would first have to make its way through the courts.

This process can be long and arduous. The time frame should be measured not in months but in years.

However, at the rate such legislation is being passed throughout the United States, most states will probably have already divested all their stock long before it reaches the courts.

So, what realistically, can be done?

If one were to examine closely who is proposing the divestment scheme one would see that it certainly is not the individual American pensioner.

This is the worker who has paid in for some 30 years for his or her retirement.

These worker contributions were to have been matched by employers and invested where the highest and most secure return on investment could be obtained.

When we discuss disinvestment adversely affecting blacks in South Africa we ignore who else might be injured by it.

To answer this question, Meidinger Asset Planninng Services Inc recently conducted a study of divestment legislation and the consequences it would have on the pension fund and therefore the pensioner.

Hypothetical

Meidinger posed the Ohio Pension Fund as a hypothetical case, the current value of this fund being approximately R30 000-million ($20-billion).

If one just considered the earning potential of this investment — without regard to an actual loss incurred in a quickfire sale — one could easily perceive the enormous loss of potential.

Major industry groups would be eliminated from potential investment, including all the major electronic firms, all the major chemical corporations, all the major drug companies and most of the new computer and hi-tech companies.

Dramatic

According to the Meidinger study, "if one calculates that these restrictions will merely reduce the rate of earnings on that pension fund by one percent a year — and that may be a very conservative estimate — and if we assume that the rate of return for the next 30 years is thereby reduced from 11 percent to 10 percent a year, then at the end of that 30 years the Ohio Pension Fund would have lost R150 000-million in growth potential from its current holdings.

"One may be incredulous about that figure, but it is correct. It represents the dramatic effect of compound interest."

If I were a member of such a pension fund and realised what this loss would mean to my monthly retirement cheque, I would certainly seek to protect my legal interest.

Those pension board and city officials who opt out of their principal financial responsibility — to obtain the highest returns for their members — because of a political judgment could face serious legal action from the pensioners.

Lawsuits of this nature — with a very obviously injured party — could do much to sober up over-zealous politicians who have long ignored all the positive accomplishments of US business activity in South Africa.

All South African businessmen should be concerned with divestment developments thoroughout the United States.

Those who do business with some 6 000 US Corporations would do well to initiate a letter to the corporations with which they trade.

This should be a letter of inquiry as to what course of action these US corporations are taking to protect this business activity.

As these US corporation are located in a legislative district, their contact with their respective legislators should have a positive response.

Effective

Legislators are provincial and respond quickly to the needs of their constituents. As it is, legislators are hearing only one side of the divestment issue.

There are several courses of action which are available to the business community, but they must choose the most direct and effective course.

If they really comprehend the seriousness of the divestment movement and can develop a fraction of the enthusiasm of the divestment lobby, they still have a fighting chance — if they begin immediately.



Mr Marc Rich



Mr John Deuss

Shell denies allegations of oil for SA

280
6/2/85
Star

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Shell International Petroleum has vigorously denied reports about oil supplies to South Africa which appeared on the front page of one of Britain's major Sunday newspapers yesterday.

The Observer has published several allegations, not only about Shell but about other operations, including those already known concerning two operators wanted by the authorities in at least two countries.

All information on this subject is strictly censored in South Africa, so details of the claims published to the rest of the world cannot be revealed to South African readers unless approved by the local authorities.

The Observer claims to have the portion of the Advocate-General's report which was NOT tabled in Parliament

The newspaper publishes some details of what appears to be hitherto undisclosed information before the Advocate-General, and claims its reporters' investigations fill in some gaps in the official report.

Apart from the allegations about Shell, which have been denied, The Observer also reports on the dealings of two "freelancers" already known to South Africans.

They are Dutchman Mr John Deuss and American Mr Marc Rich, the subject of comment by the Advocate-General in his published report to Parliament and of many newspaper reports before and since

Mr Rich is currently based in Switzerland, from where United States officials are attempting to secure his extradition on charges of tax evasion

Mr Deuss, a former car salesman, is a Dutch oil trader who currently faces a R160 million lawsuit with the Soviet Union over another oil deal. *The Observer's* front-page investigation alleges that "South Africa paid through the nose" for oil supplies and mentions figures running into many millions of rands.

The Star has reported at length on Messrs Deuss and Rich. Two months ago the *24 Hours* team examined in detail the international dealings of both men. Precluded from this investigation were any South African oil connections which are subject to strict local censorship.

Report restricted

● This report is censored in terms of the National Supplies Procurement Act, the Petroleum Products Act and the rules governing documents before Parliament.

New York fund to shed its SA-linked share investments

2/8/89 Star

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — The New York city employees' pension fund is to gradually withdraw its investments in companies doing business with or in South Africa.

It is the biggest public pension fund in the US to have decided to make such a move in protest over apartheid.

About $665 million of the pension fund's assests of $8,3 billion is invested in the stocks of companies which do business with or in South Africa.

Miss Carol Bellamy, president of the New York City Council and a trustee of the pension fund, said: "What we are doing by our action is sending a loud and clear message that business as usual in South Africa is not acceptable."

Another trustee, City Comptroller Mr Harrison J Goldin, said: "Companies which persist in promoting apartheid in South Africa are companies in which we do not not care to have an investment."

The pension fund will initially divest itself of stocks of companies "which operate in a manner which directly supports apartheid" or which are not "promoting equal treatment and improving the lives of non-white workers", according to the disinvestment resolution which was passed unanimously by the fund's 11 trustees.

After five years the fund will be rid of all such stocks except those in companies that are of "substantial assistance" in fighting apartheid.

The Sullivan Principles will be among the criteria used in deciding whether to disinvest.

A voluntary code, the Sullivan Principles call for integration in the workplace, equal pay for people of all races, equal employment opportunities and increased training for blacks, coloureds and Indians in South Africa.

The timetable for disinvestment by the pension fund is:

- After 15 months: companies doing business with the SA military and police, providing financial services to the SA government or refusing to sign the Sullivan Principles.
- After two years: firms which have signed the principles, but which do not allow their actions to be monitored.
- After three years: companies which do not not get the highest rating in complying with the Sullivan Principles.
- After five years: all companies except those whose actions "are deemed by the trustees to be of substantial assistance to efforts to eliminate apartheid".

Asked to comment, Mr Ulrich Ruch, South Africa's deputy consul-general in New York, said any comment should come from American firms involved.

"It is a matter of Americans deciding not not to invest in American companies," he said.

Mr Philip Wetz, a spokesman for Exxon Corporation, told the Argus Foreign News Service: "Exxon feels that it can do more good by continuing its operations in Southafrica than we can by pulling out.

"If we were forced to pull out it would have adverse economic consequences for South Africa, particularly for the non-white people."

DISINVESTMENT

The pressures are growing

280

The so-called "disinvestment campaign" is now the cutting edge of efforts by anti-apartheid activists to isolate SA and damage its economy. To many people outside SA, and a good many within, it seems to be an idea whose time has come.

Political, diplomatic and military means to effect change have not been adandoned — but the disinvestment effort is widely seen as likely to be the most damaging in the short term.

Two years ago, Joan Specter, a Philadelphia city councillor and wife of Republican Senator Arlen Specter, explained her sponsorship of a city disinvestment law with the words: "I think the time is ripe. It is a matter of consciousness-raising. That's what makes things happen and change."

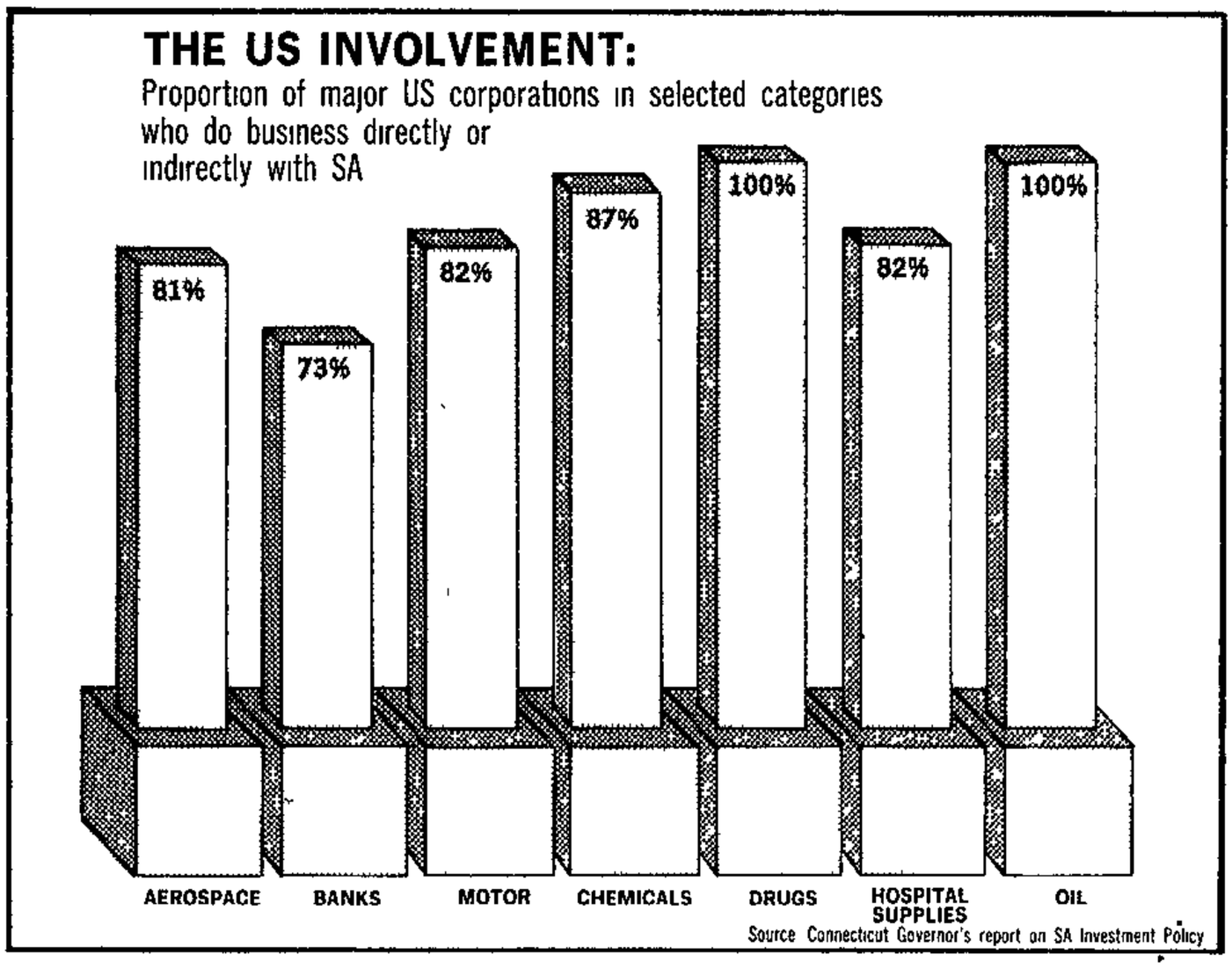
The progress the campaign has made in the US over the last two years indicates that she could have been right in her judgment. An idea does not have to be wise or just to gather widespread support. It merely has to offer political advantages.

The arguments for foreign disinvestment from SA are intensifying — particularly in the US. Though there is no real cause for panic, it would be unwise to disregard the psychological impact of the moves and the effect they could have on the economy.

The weaponry of the disinvestment lobby includes laws passed by national and sub-national governments, publicity, threats of boycotts and demonstrations, shareholder revolts, and the use of moral pressure. The intention is to force or persuade foreign businessmen and financial institutions to sell existing investments in SA; to refuse to make new investments; to deny loans to Pretoria or to public and private SA corporations; to deny SA access to strategic imports; and to bar markets to high-profile SA products like Krugerrands.

In the past, even countries that officially barred investment in SA (like Japan) or rejected formal relations with Pretoria (much of black Africa) found ways of conducting profitable trade with SA.

No doubt ways can be found to circumvent whatever disinvestment laws come into existence in America, or elsewhere. SA, after all, was able to overcome the oil boycott and the arms embargo — but in both cases at heavy financial cost. A rash of disinvestment or anti-trade laws around the world could force SA to export at a discount and import at a premium — which may already be the case with oil imports



and arms exports.

Despite anti-SA action by some Scandinavian countries and the occasional clamour for sanctions by people like Australian PM Bob Hawke and militants in the British Labour Party, the real action on disinvestment is in the US.

Although the Ronald Reagan administration rejects disinvestment as an instrument of pressure, proponents of the campaign are using city and state legislatures, and Congress itelf, to advance their aims. The residual powers of the states in the US federal system means that state-mandated disinvestment laws can be powerful weapons — unless (as some argue it should) the US Supreme Court declares such laws unconstitutional.

Underlying the power of the disinvestment campaign is the growing importance of the black vote in US elections, and the articulate militancy of Jesse Jackson. As Allan Brownfeld, associate editor of *AIM Report* and the *Lincoln Review* pointed out during the Democratic presidential primaries: "Jackson has made disinvestment a test of his fellow candidates' goodwill towards blacks and has caused a number of them to endorse such legislation."

Brownfeld cited the following tally as signalling success of the campaign:

☐ Disinvestment laws passed by state legislatures: three (Massachusetts, Michigan and Connecticut). State Bills pending: 25; and

☐ City disinvestment ordinances passed: 20 (including Washington DC). City laws pending in Minneapolis, St Paul, Dallas, Seattle and New York City — where the popular mayor, Edward Koch, has changed his stance and come out strongly in favour of disinvestment.

Most of the state and city laws are intended to force public institutions like pension funds and universities to sell investments in companies or institutions doing business with, or making loans to, SA. Some prohibit the city and state governments from buying SA-made goods.

Some of the pension funds controlled by city and state governments are massive and their investment decisions could, theoretically, have a major influence on corporate deisions. The New York City Employees' Pension Fund, for instance, has investments totalling $29 billion, of which about $13 billion is invested in corporate securities. So the stakes are large.

The weakness of an investment policy based on political criteria should be obvious; and indeed many people have warned city and state governments about the perils. *The Washington Post*, no friend of Pretoria's, called Washington DC's disinvestment decision "a dangerous business" and accused the city council of playing political games "with money that belongs to retired people — and not to the city government itself."

When the Connecticut state legislature passed its law, the governor appointed a task force to advise on the likely effect on investments of the state trust funds. Brownfeld has noted that three independent consultants said their ability to meet investment goals would be hampered, and that they would decline to accept responsibility for meeting these goals

One, the US Trust Company, said that in major economic sectors companies whose securities would be excluded by the SA bar ranged from 70% to 100% of the available investment opportunities (see chart). It concluded: "In our judgment, it would be difficult or impossible to make prudent and advantageous investment selections out of those industrial groups where the percentage excluded exceeds 80%."

But hard economic facts have so far not checked the drift towards local disinvestment laws — although they may well reduce the rigour with which such laws are enforced.

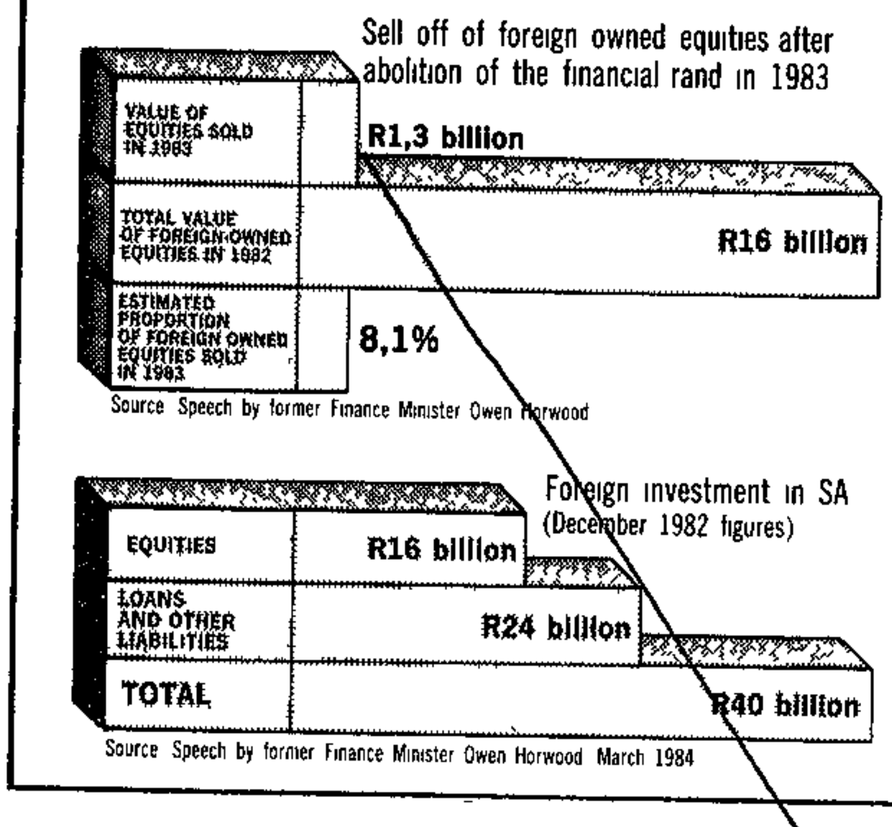
More threatening from SA's point of view is the possibility of disinvestment action by the federal government in the event of a Walter Mondale administration. The Democratic presidential campaign platform con-

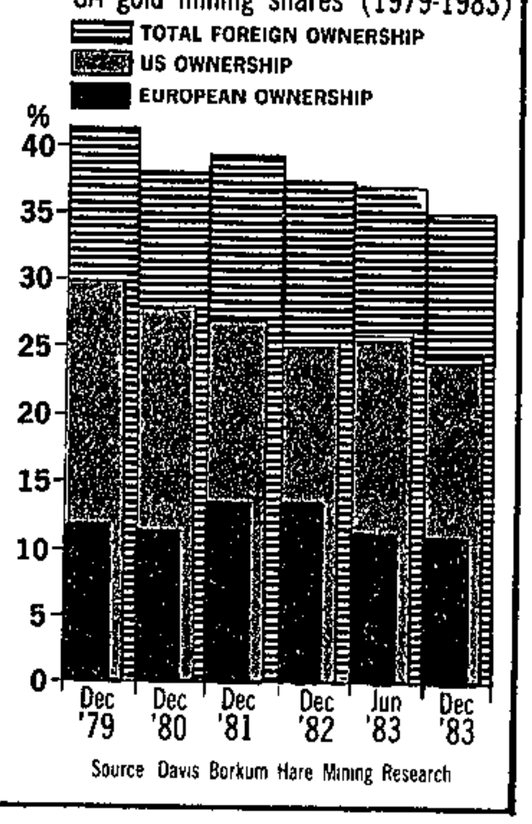


New York's Mayor Koch ... a swing in attitude

(289)

DISINVESTMENT?







Jesse Jackson ... a catalyst for anti-SA attitudes

tains strong anti-SA and pro-disinvestment pledges.

For the moment, however, the greatest threat is from amendments to the US Export Administration Act introduced by Congressmen William Gray of Pennsylvania and Stephen Solarz of New York. Together, the amendments, which were passed by the House but not the Senate, would bar all new investment in SA by US companies or individuals and prohibit importation into the US of Krugerrands and SA bullion.

The Bill, with its anti-SA amendments intact, is now before a joint House-Senate conference charged with ironing out differences between the House and Senate versions.

Final passage of the Bill depends on the attitude of one man — Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania. The House delegates favour the amendment, while the Senate representatives are split. Heinz, who is regarded as a liberal, is under intense pressure to change his stance and allow the amendments to pass.

At the time the *FM* went to press, he had resisted doing so — arguing against selective indignation and quoting his belief that Reagan will veto the Bill if it is passed as it stands. Heinz could be right about Reagan's intentions — but that would compel the President to veto the entire Bill, with its important provisions to control the sale of US goods and technology. (The administration has been pushing for such measures in order to prevent advanced US technology from reaching the Soviet Union.)

Legislative actions aside, anti-apartheid militants can argue persuasively that they have already had a damaging affect on the investment decisions of private individuals and companies. They say that disinvestment has indeed taken place. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the disinvestment campaign, and doubts about the political risk factor of SA investments, played some part in decisions to sell SA equities.

In a speech in March this year, then Finance Minister Owen Horwood acknowledged that changes had taken place in foreign investment in SA, with loans becoming of relatively greater importance than equity investment. There had been some net "disinvestment" following the abolition of the financial rand and the lifting of exchange control restrictions on foreign residents.

Profits and politics

Horwood said: "It is sometimes argued that the abolition of exchange control over non-residents provided a major impetus for disinvestment by foreign companies and was the main cause of three or four well-publicised sales ... " This view, he went on to say, "is at most partially correct."

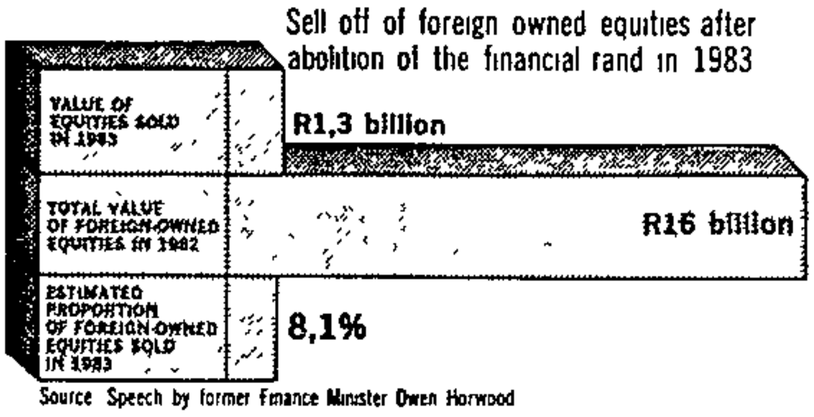
Horwood argued that factors unrelated to exchange control were "mainly responsible" for the takeovers. No doubt he is correct. Nonetheless, abolition of the financial rand and non-resident exchange control did provide an opportunity for disinvestment by those who — while mainly profit-motivated — may also have had doubts about the wisdom of investments in SA.

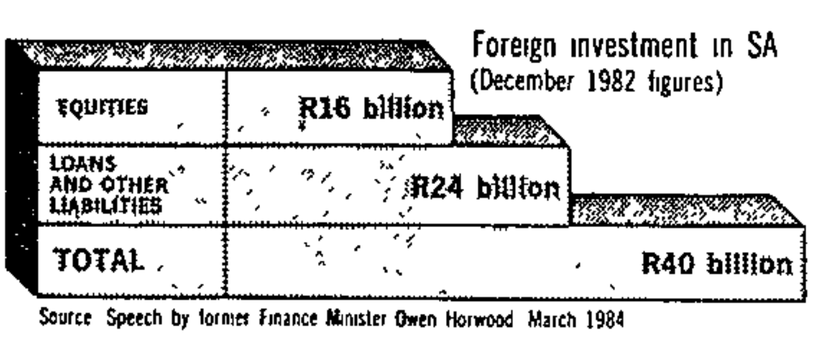
Researchers at stockbrokers Davis Borkum Hare estimate that, following abolition of the financial rand, foreign investments worth some R2,05 billion were liquidated. This was done through the sale of some R1,35 billion in mining shares, plus the sale of non-resident holdings in companies like the Premier Group, Rennies and Metal Box; and those in unlisted companies like Vickers Engineering and Lucas Industries

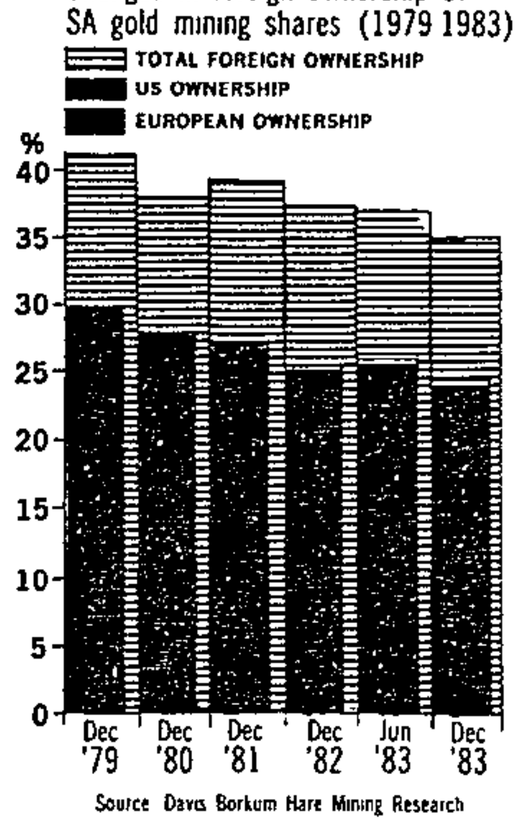
Against this, however, it can be strongly argued that abolition of exchange control has boosted foreign confidence in SA. If there were major foreign doubts, the sell-off of SA investments would have been considerably greater than in fact occurred. Opportunities for a "one-off" capital profit following abolition of the financial rand, and declines in the gold price and in mining dividends, certainly played a greater part in most "sell" decisions than politics.

Nonetheless, the build-up of foreign political pressures, and the willingness of some foreign interests to liquidate long-standing SA investments, suggests that the disinvestment campaign could have a cutting edge that should not be lightly regarded. Imported capital will continue to be vital to economic growth here in the foreseeable future. So, to counter-balance whatever political pressures may be brought about to discourage it, we need in SA to implement exemplary economic policies. We need to do this especially while our less acceptable social policies are being reformed.

DISINVESTMENT?









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At the time the *FM* went to press, he had resisted doing so — arguing against selective indignation and quoting his belief that Reagan will veto the Bill if it is passed as it stands Heinz could be right about Reagan's intentions — but that would compel the President to veto the entire Bill, with its important provisions to control the sale of US goods and technology. (The administration has been pushing for such measures in order to prevent advanced US technology from reaching the Soviet Union.)

Legislative actions aside, anti-apartheid militants can argue persuasively that they have already had a damaging affect on the investment decisions of private individuals and companies. They say that disinvestment has indeed taken place. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the disinvestment campaign, and doubts about the political risk factor of SA investments, played some part in decisions to sell SA equities.

In a speech in March this year, then Finance Minister Owen Horwood acknowledged that changes had taken place in foreign investment in SA, with loans becoming of relatively greater importance than equity investment. There had been some net "disinvestment" following the abolition of the financial rand and the lifting of exchange control restrictions on foreign residents.

Profits and politics

Horwood said· "It is sometimes argued that the abolition of exchange control over non-residents provided a major impetus for disinvestment by foreign companies and was the main cause of three or four well-publicised sales ... " This view, he went on to say, "is at most partially correct."

Horwood argued that factors unrelated to exchange control were "mainly responsible" for the takeovers. No doubt he is correct. Nonetheless, abolition of the financial rand and non-resident exchange control did provide an opportunity for disinvestment by those who — while mainly profit-motivated — may also have had doubts about the wisdom of investments in SA

Researchers at stockbrokers Davis Borkum Hare estimate that, following abolition of the financial rand, foreign investments worth some R2,05 billion were liquidated This was done through the sale of some R1,35 billion in mining shares, plus the sale of non-resident holdings in companies like the Premier Group, Rennies and Metal Box; and those in unlisted companies like Vickers Engineering and Lucas Industries

Against this, however, it can be strongly argued that abolition of exchange control has boosted foreign confidence in SA. If there were major foreign doubts, the sell-off of SA investments would have been considerably greater than in fact occurred. Opportunities for a "one-off" capital profit following abolition of the financial rand, and declines in the gold price and in mining dividends, certainly played a greater part in most "sell" decisions than politics.

Nonetheless, the build-up of foreign political pressures, and the willingness of some foreign interests to liquidate long-standing SA investments, suggests that the disinvestment campaign could have a cutting edge that should not be lightly regarded Imported capital will continue to be vital to economic growth here in the foreseeable future. So, to counter-balance whatever political pressures may be brought about to discourage it, we need in SA to implement exemplary economic policies We need to do this especially while our less acceptable social policies are being reformed.

Sanction-buster draws Saudi cash

By Alec Hogg

THE world's richest investors, the Saudi Arabians, are turning their attention to SA.

This year up to R15-million will be ploughed into small SA manufacturing concerns by individual Arabs, and the amount is likely to increase.

Pioneer in this sanction-busting move is a Johannesburg-based trading company, International Associates. The investments will be channelled to SA through a European partner, which has a base in the Jeddah. Its chief executive claims to have done a lot of business with the oil sheikhs.

Maximum

Norman Greenberg, head of International Associates, says three propositions are being examined and "there is every chance that Saudi investors will find them attractive".

"We expect to put together between three and five deals a year with a maximum investment of R5-million each time.

"Once the returns start coming in, other investment advisers will get in on the act. This could mean many millions more for SA."

His Lebanese-born partner, who wishes to remain anonymous because of possible political repercussions, says investors in Saudi Arabia are looking for stakes in small manufacturing concerns which give them a return on capital of 20% to 25% a year.

Offshore

"They want to buy assets, and will go anywhere. Most of them have offshore companies, so their involvement will not become public knowledge.

"After initial coolness, the people I spoke to in Saudi Arabia have become interested in investing in South Africa.

"Although Saudi Arabis is unlikely to change its stance towards SA, particularly because of this country's close ties with Israel, Saudi businessmen are similar to their counterparts everywhere else — profit is paramount.

"You can telephone or telex SA from Saudi Arabia, so the barriers between the countries are not nearly as strong as the politicians would like us to think.

"But potential suitors cannot expect the money to come pouring in with no strings attached. Most of the people who are interested are surrounded by top investment analysts.

"They have strict investment criteria and will look only at companies which have proved they are well managed and need capital for growth."

His interest in SA developed after meeting people from this country at a European business school.

Partnership

The partnership with International Associates concentrated initially on bringing French exports to SA.

This developed into exporting SA produce to Saudi Arabia.

Mr Greenberg says SA fertiliser, wire products, cement sacks, knocked-down pine furniture, security systems and car-seat covers are among the products he is promoting in Saudi Arabia.



Mr Neil Kinnock ... caught in a double bind.

Mr Kinnock knows that there is widespread public opposition to the miners' strike. But if he does not associate himself closely with the strike, he risks losing considerable support within the trade union movement and Labour's left wing.

If he supports the strike, he will almost certainly lose some of the public support his party desperately needs if it is to win the next general election.



Striking miners gather outside the Conference Centre in Brighton as the Trades Union Congress meets. The congress decided to give the miners unlimited support in their 26-week-old battle.

Unions to call for sanctions against SA

By John D'Oliveira

BRIGHTON — Britain's Trades Union Congress will on Thursday demand the imposition of mandatory United Nations economic sanctions against South Africa.

The representatives of 10 million British workers will also commit themselves to ensuring that there will be no repeat of Mr P W Botha's "disgraceful" visit to Britain.

These are two of the main points in a composite resolution that will almost certainly receive unanimous support from the more then 1 000 conference delegates.

Seconded by the Transport and General Workers' Union, the resolution calls for South Africa's economic and diplomatic isolation "to force an end to apartheid".

The resolution also:

- Reaffirms the TUC's "abhorrence of the racist apartheid regime in South Africa".
- Condemns the English Rugby Union for a tour of South Africa that "gave credibilty to the racist regime".

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Boycotts 'self-defeating'

SA is important trader — report

7/9/84 Star

280

29 HOURS News Team

By Stephen McQuillan and Russell Gault

South Africa is one of the world's best trading partners, it emerges from an authoritative three-nation report on disinvestment and boycott moves directed at South Africa

The report has been prepared by the Institute for European Economic Studies in London in conjunction with the Ecole Superieure de Commerce in Rheims and the Fachhochschule Reutlingen in West Germany

On the African continent alone, 49 of 52 states trade with South Africa despite radical ideological differences

Zambia, Zaire and Mozambique are among her fastest-growing export markets, says the report

Transactions in South African shares on the Paris stock exchange were worth 4,1 billion French francs in 1982

This was second only to United States shares in foreign stock transactions with a turnover of 4,9 billion French francs

South Africa is also seen as France's most important market south of the Sahara

The British have 10 percent of all their overseas direct investment committed to South Africa and even the Netherlands, which is not an important trading partner, would suffer serious damage to isolated sectors of its economy

For example, 28 Dutch ships exclusively ply the South African route

West Germany doubled its direct investment in South Africa between 1978 and 1981 from 857 million Deutschmarks to 1,7 billion Deutschmarks

VALUABLE PARTNER

Exports in 1982 to this country totalled 6,1 billion Deutschmarks

The report says that as a gold-producing and capital-importing country, South Africa is an exceptionally valuable trading partner of many Western industrial nations

The value of its manufactured imports exceeds the value of its exports by a wide margin and, as a result, South Africa's manufactured goods do not come into full competition with product lines primarily produced by her trading partners

This is because South Africa finances her trade deficit by the sale of newly-mined gold and other minerals

For example, West Germany's sales of machine tools to South Africa are not financed by, say, the export of textile products to Germany but rather by the export of Krugerrands

The report says this does not directly curtail West Germany's income employment whereas the import of textiles would

It could be argued that South Africa is generating jobs in a country such as West Germany rather than destroying employment opportunities through competition based on dumping.

Even a small country such as Switzerland sold goods valued at 530 million Swiss francs to South Africa in 1982 while importing, in return, goods valued at only 54 million Swiss francs

In 1982 South Africa had a net deficit of R8 billion in the exchange of merchandise, excluding gold exports, and R4 billion in exchange of services such as freight and insurance.

These figures reflect the net value of income which accrues to South Africa's trading ners

Examining the deep inve ment of many Western c tries in the South African omy, the report concludes there are immense and p bly insoluble problems in event of trade boycotts and

Item
Rice, 1 kg
Sugar, 1 kg
Margarine, 1 kg
Cooking Oil, 750
12 big eggs (70 g)
1 l fresh milk
Pork, 1 kg
Tomatoes, 1 kg
Nescafé, 250 g
8 × 0,5 l beer
Vodka, 3/4 l
20 cigarettes
1 Men's shirt
1 Colour TV, 51

From rice to

The tables above show in South Africa are counterparts in Mosc

But to buy similar ite than comparable wo States or whites in So

The tables, drawn up published, emerge fr French and West Ge

Washington D.C.	Moscow	Munich	Paris	London	Johannesburg	
					Bricklayer (White)	Plant Operator (Black)
16 min.	54 min.	10 min.	15 min.	15 min.	4 min.	12 min.
9 min.	58 min.	10 min.	9 min.	11 min.	7 min.	20 min.
23 min.	111 min.	17 min.	19 min.	32 min.	21 min.	61 min.
37 min.	118 min.	19 min.	32 min.	53 min.	13 min.	38 min.
11 min.	96 min.	22 min.	22 min.	26 min.	14 min.	41 min.
6 min.	22 min.	7 min.	8 min.	9 min.	6 min.	18 min.
60 min.	162 min.	70 min.	64 min.	66 min.	30 min.	87 min.
23 min.	62 min.	28 min.	25 min.	32 min.	19 min.	55 min.
60 min.	922 min.	88 min.	54 min.	56 min.	62 min.	180 min.
49 min.	80 min.	38 min.	35 min.	81 min.	45 min.	131 min.
65 min.	484 min.	79 min.	115 min.	140 min.	86 min.	250 min.
9 min.	14 min.	16 min.	8 min.	25 min.	9 min.	26 min.
137 min.	615 min.	289 min.	208 min.	237 min.	196 min.	570 min.
65 hrs.	701 hrs.	143 hrs.	106 hrs.	132 hrs.	125 hrs.	363 hrs.

o a colour TV . . . how much work it takes around the world to go shopping

·w that black industrial workers :gnificantly better off than their ·ow.

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· in March 1982 and just om a combined study by British, man economic institutes.

Studies were done of comparable groups of workers in Washington, Moscow, Munich, Paris, London and Johannesburg.

These found that a black plant operator worked 12 minutes for 1 kg of rice while the Moscow worker toiled for 54 minutes, the London and Paris workers for 15 minutes and the Munich worker for 10 minutes The Moscow worker toiled for 58 minutes to buy 1 kg of sugar and the black in Johannesburg put in 20 minutes

The purchase of a 51 cm colour TV set required 701 hours work in Moscow, 363 hours by the Johannesb... black and 125 hours by the Johannesburg white bricklayer

In only two categories was the Moscow worker ahead of the black· 20 cigarettes took 14 minutes work in Moscow and 26 minutes by the black, a beer took 80 minutes at the Moscow workbench and 131 minutes for the local black.

part- volve- coun- econ- : that proba- in the ·d dis-

investment.

Within the African continent, South Africa is seen as the most reliable and prolific food exporter (when weather doesn't affect production as in recent times) with an agricultural system based on 75 000 farmers who have successfully adapted modern farming techniques to local conditions

The report says the problem of insufficient food production elsewhere in Africa cannot be attributed to a lack of land.

For example, only two percent of Zambia's arable land is under the plough

Unrealistic price ceilings have meant farmers have been unable to buy adequate supplies of seed, fertiliser and labour.

The report suggests that, in the event of disinvestment moves, South Africa could hurt boycotting countries by refusing to allow the redemption dividends and capital overseas

In recent years such payments have exceeded the inflow of new capital in spite heavy foreign investment which saw the number of foreign subsidiaries increase f... 1 632 in 1974 to 3 035 in 1983.

South Africa would suffer little, if any, financial damage but with an average return yield of 15 percent in 1981, foreign dividend receivers would be seriously harmed

The report says an action of this kind would be very much a last resort by the South Africans.

An economic boycott might even cause an exuberant phase of import substitution, although in the long term the effects of a boycott in particular would hurt the South African economy.

The report estimates that a 20 percent boycott in 1982 would have cost South Africa R3 000 million in lost exports.

About 90 000 whites and more than 350 000 blacks, mainly foreign workers from neighbouring countries would

US hopes of sanctions against SA fading

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The hopes of Democratic Congressmen, led by the Congressional black caucus, of imposing wide-ranging economic sanctions against South Africa during the present session of the US Congress are dwindling rapidly.

The sanctions have been approved by the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives but blocked by the Republican-controlled Senate and thus cannot go to President Reagan for signing.

The session ends in a month and Congressional sources say it will be virtually impossible for the legislators to find time to deal with the sanctions amid all their other work.

Apart from the usual end-of-session backlog, many Congressmen are spending time in their home districts campaigning for re-election in November.

"There is a less than 10 percent chance of the South African measures being discussed, let alone decided on," a Congressional official said today.

This means that the sanctions, which together make up Title 3 of the Export Administration Act, are likely to die when the session ends — to the anger and disappointment of their sponsors.

The provisions of Title 3 include a ban on new US investments in SA, a ban on Krugerrand sales here, an end to US bank loans to the SA Government and tighter restrictions on sales of nuclear and security equipment and materials.

Late last year, they were approved by the House of Representatives as an amendment to the Export Administration Act which must be renewed annually.

The Act was also approved by the Senate, but without the South African and other amendments added during the House debate.

Several attempts this year to reconcile the two versions of the Act at conferences of representatives of the two chambers have failed, and now time is running out rapidly.

Aussie port workers shun SA cargos

The Star's Foreign News Service

MELBOURNE — Australian reaction to the South African parliamentary elections stiffened sharply at the weekend and could extend to widespread union protests during the next few days.

Waterfront unions in Sydney refused to work on a South African ship last week and will meet today to consider more action.

The Sydney Waterside Workers' Federation acting secretary, Mr Don Gillies, said the meeting would consider extending the ban to all South African ships in Australian ports or to all SA trade, whatever the flag of the vessel.

In Canberra this Thursday, the Trades and Labour Council will ban all goods and services to the South African Embassy and picket the premises.

An official said: "The bans are to protest at the continuing brutal and murderous oppression of the Azanian people."

In Sydney *The Sun-Herald's* political commentator, Peter Robinson, yesterday lashed at the election, declaring that "South Africa's facade of change has once again been exposed for the sham it is."

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Cape Times, Tuesday, September 11, 1984

Call by mayors to disinvest in South Africa

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Big city mayors have stepped up the South African disinvestment drive by calling on urban leaders across America to join them in boycotting businesses with South African ties.

Prodded by Boston and New York, the United States Conference of Mayors will vote on a proposal for general disinvestment when it meets in Washington in January.

The exact nature and wording of the proposal is to be worked out by staff over the next four months, the conference executive decided.

In a rare joint press conference, New York mayor Ed Koch and Boston mayor Raymond Flynn called on others to follow their lead and pass ordinances mandating the withdrawal of municipal funds from companies doing business with the South African government.

They were doing so "in response to the tragic events that have taken place in South Africa over the past few days, and to the general conditions that characterise the South African economic and political system", their Reagan-rapping statement declared.

"While the Federal government has absconded from American traditional commitment to justice and fair play, we as America's mayors will not."

Mr Flynn said that the aim was "to impact on the economy, the pocketbook (wallet) — that's a message any government would understand".

The move of the conference executive — agreed on a voice vote — and the accompanying action of the two mayors was a major coup for Mr Dumisane Kumalo, project director of the American Commitee on Africa and co-ordinator of the disinvestment campaign.

Mr Kumalo, whose parents live in riot-torn Evaton, said he was "very proud" of the mayors' stand, which he hailed as "a direct way of hitting the South African government, hopefully to force that government to come to its senses".

Twelve American cities and five states have so far voted to withdraw funds from US banks and companies op-

UK pension funds shy at new SA constitution

By Roy Assersohn

LONDON — Managers of big funds that invest billions of pounds in insurance premiums every year in Britain are becoming disenchanted with investments in South Africa.

In the last two years some have been under pressure from trustees not to invest in SA.

Many trustees who represent financial interests of the men and women who contribute to pensions schemes have seen a number of British companies sell all or part of their direct South African investments.

South African constitutional changes have had an adverse impact on attitudes of trustees, and this has weighed more heavily than the recent riots and disturbances

Over the years trustees have given institutional fund managers a relatively free hand when investing abroad. Returns on SA investments were sufficient to have a noticeable effect on portfolio investment performances

But these days not even the prospect of more such gains is enough for their fund managers to commit new sums to South African investment.

"We have noticed a significant change recently in attitudes among fund managers as far as South African investments are concerned," a senior partner in a leading firm of London stockbrokers told me.

"Fund managers are coming under more and more pressure from trustees not to invest new funds in South Africa. Some of these institutional investors have also pulled back, even without pressure from trustees.

"They seem to be more concerned with the political changes that have been taking place than with the riots that have occurred recently," said another stockbroker.

In recent years anti-apartheid campaigners have tried to apply pressure at the annual shareholders' meetings of companies with large South African interests such as Barclays Bank. Trades union activists have also put pressure on pension fund trustees.

□□□

London stockbrokers Buckmaster and Moore have revised their expectations for the latest trading results due from Consolidated Gold Fields tomorrow.

Based on the recently announced results from Gold Fields South Africa, brokers RGC and Newmont say their earlier estimate of pre-tax earnings of R262 million is high, and a figure of R231 million would be more appropriate.

This would be equivalent to earnings of R163 million for the year compared with R119 million for the previous year.

The brokers say they do not expect an increase in the dividend (to be announced today), and that the Consolidated Gold Fields' share price is unlikely to perform, given the "lacklustre" outlook for gold.

They rate Con Gold shares at just under 500p (1045 cents) a share. They also recommend investors sell Charter Consolidated shares at around 240p (500 cents) a share.

The share price has risen strongly on a series of bid rumours connecting Lord "Jimmy" Hanson's Hanson Trust with Charter as well as the proposed merger of stockjobbers Mercury, Akroyd Smithers and stockbrokers Mullens and Rowe and Pitman which will benefit Charter.

But the brokers rightly point out that with Minorco holding 35 percent of Charter's issued shares a bid is unlikely to succeed without Minorco's agreement

"We believe that such agreement is unlikely to be forthcoming below a price of at least 350p (731 cents) per Charter share, which would probably be unattractive to a prospective bidder. The asset argument is currently winning against the earnings argument.

"We continue to see little reason for buying Charter except as a speculation," say the brokers.

□□□

The imposition of Value Added Tax on gold buying has resulted in one of the City's important market makers pulling out.

Merchant bankers Charterhouse J Rothschild have dramatically decided to sever its links with the gold market, and will no longer be prepared to buy or sell gold bullion and Krugerrands on the open market.

Charterhouse said the reason was that VAT had whittled away its narrow profit margin.

Major gold find in Australia

The Star's Foreign News Service

LONDON — News is percolating out of Australia of a major gold find at Mount Pleasant, north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

A drilling report by Southern Resources, quoted in both Australia and London, suggests that Mount Pleasant could contain more than a million ounces of gold.

Production of 300 000 tonnes of ore a year is envisaged. Assay results indicate that gold recovery could be an encouraging 4,5 to 5 grammes a tonne.

Even better, for Southern, is the fact that with open pit mining production costs are likely to be only $120 an ounce.

The great disinvestment debate . . . what blacks think about foreign

The U.S. divestment ball is rolling — how far is anyone's guess

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington

THE stakes were raised this year in the long-running war between American businessmen and state and city activists who are pushing an increasing number of local governments to pass laws banning the investment of public funds in corporations doing business with South Africa.

First it was Boston and then Newark, New Jersey, that joined the four states and over 20 cities which have so far passed some form of restrictive legislation.

Twenty-four states and cities considered divestment laws this year — 40 are expected to do so next year.

The Newark law, passed in early August, is the harshest yet.

GOODYEAR

Not only does the city have to withdraw its stock in companies involved in South Africa and banks with loans to South Africa, but it is also prohibited from buying any products from those firms.

In addition, the Newark City Government, which is predominantly black, must withdraw all deposits from any bank which loans money to corporations for the purpose of investment in South Africa.

The law also prohibits the use of any public facility by entertainers or sports figures who have performed in South Africa, including the homelands.

The Boston legislation, passed in July, requires the withdrawal of all pension funds invested in stocks of companies and banks doing business with South Africa.

Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn, armed with his new divestment ordinance, sent 100 letters at the end of July

Positive responses were received from Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, Detroit, San Antonio, Honolulu, Oakland, California and Gary, Indiana.

Mayor Flynn has pledged to follow up on the issue when the full membership of the Conference of Mayors convenes in Washington next January.

Significantly, the Boston City Council has also had to submit a petition to the Massachusetts State Legislature to change a state law which allows the controllers of the Boston pension fund to invest in any stock lawfully available.

By restricting investment, the Boston Retirement Board would be in violation of the state law.

The law backers are confident that the petition will be granted because Massachusetts is one of the states to have passed divestment legislation.

PLESSEY
Plessey Communication Systems

Perhaps most important, because of the amount of money involved, is the battle being waged in the New York City Council over just how far its pending divestment bill should go.

In all, the New York City Council oversees $21 000-million in public funds.

counts for $8 500-million.

At least $665-million of that is invested in South Africa-related companies.

In all the city retirement fund has about $2 000-million in equity holdings of firms doing business with South Africa.

HEWLETT PACKARD

In August, the trustees of the pension fund voted unanimously to drop stock in companies which were not signatories of the Sullivan Code of Fair Employment Practices from the fund's investment portfolio.

They are now awaiting reports on the legal and financial ramifications the policy will have on the fund.

The legislation pending in the council also lays down that to qualify for inclusion in the pension fund portfolio, Sullivan Code signatories must take active measures within three years to improve the lot of their black South African employees.

The council will also consider legislation similar to Newark's prohibiting the city government from buying the products of the corporations involved.

This would severely limit the purchase of cars, petrol, office supplies, electrical goods, computers and other

divestment laws are concerned about the impact of the city's measures on similar pending legislation in other cities.

The legislation had little chance of passing the council while Mayor Edward Koch opposed it.

In this election year, however, Mr Koch is now a supporter. He has also formed a panel to study how New York could fight apartheid.

Up to this point, opponents of divestment legislation have done little to effectively oppose the new laws.

Now, however, with the promise of more to come, several groups are seriously addressing the issue.

A spokesman for a major American corporation said that a number of companies had formed a committee to "decide what to do".

Ford

He added that the increase in intensity in the divestment movement had raised the level of awareness of the issue among several trade and professional organisations which meant that a greater tide of opposition was also building up.

Over the past year several associations have come out in opposition to divestment.

They include the National Association of State Investment Officers, the National



MAYOR EDWARD KOCH
Supports divestment laws

and the President's Export Council.

This last group is actively opposing the anti-South Africa legislation attached to the Export Administration Act which severely limits American investment in South Africa.

In a letter to President Ronald Reagan, the council's chairman, Mr J Paul Lyet wrote "While the business community applauds the objective of peaceful and fundamental change in the South African system of apartheid, measures that damage America's export interests and create further export disincentives are not appropriate means to achieve such change"

Significant opposition has also appeared in the federal government.

US trade representative William Brock wrote in a letter to Mrs Kathleen Tea[illegible]

vestment in American companies doing business in or with the Republic of South Africa.

"State disinvestment laws are counter-productive. They undermine international trade and the positive climate for investment.

"Further, from the standpoint of social change, the facts clearly show that American firms operating in South Africa can do a great deal of good by stimulating economic activity and initiating change toward equal opportunity."

GM OPEL
THE WORLD'S NO. 1 VEHICLE MANUFACTURER

The US State Department has declared: "There is no doubt American corporations with subsidiaries and affiliates in South Africa have become an important force for change.

"A policy of disinvestment would undercut these important efforts and would reduce America's relevance to South Africa's future"

Both the US Agriculture and Commerce Departments have voiced opposition.

Officially the Justice Department has not commented on the legality of the state divestment measures which are considered by some to be unconstitutional.

Unofficially, however, the department feels the federal government would not be able to interfere in the state and city decisions, despite some "implied constitutional limitations on the activities of the state in the area of foreign affairs".

IBM

How far the divestment ball will roll is anyone's guess

Backers are optimistic that their movement is gaining momentum and that it is [illegible] me before

...states and ...ed divestment ...ar — 40 are ex- ...do so next year. ...Newark law, passed in ... August, is the harshest ...

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hp HEWLETT PACKARD
3500 INDUSTRIAL 16107

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MAYOR EDWARD KOCH
Supports divestment laws

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"A policy of disinvestment would undercut these important efforts and would reduce America's relevance to South Africa's future."

Both the US Agriculture and Commerce Departments have voiced opposition.

Officially the Justice Department has not commented on the legality of the state divestment measures which are considered by some to be unconstitutional.

Unofficially, however, the department feels the federal government would not be able to interfere in the state and city decisions, despite some "implied constitutional limitations on the activities of the state in the area of foreign affairs".

IBM

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Those opposing, however, feel that increased awareness in the business, investment and legal communities on the subject of divestment will lead to the discrediting of the whole idea of "socially responsible" investment decisions.

As one investment officer said: "You have to remember that 30 of the top 50 US corporations have ties with South Africa.

"When people see how harmful it is to move stock away from those blue chip companies, they'll think twice about making pension fund controllers invest elsewhere."

Blacks in U.S. firms more radical

SOUTH African black workers employed by United States companies, paradoxically, are more in favour of foreign disinvestment than those employed by local companies.

And, also ironic, is that black workers outside the US companies have a generally higher regard for their performance than those actually working for them.

The general impression from the findings seems to suggest that US company employees are more hardline than average; this would square with their profile as generally better educated, more middle-class people, who tend to take more radical positions, according to the survey.

For example, US company employees were more favourably disposed to disinvestment than the average findings (29 percent vs 25 percent).

Also, US company employees were more cynical about who benefited from foreign investment.

They believed the South African Government and whites in general were the main beneficiaries, with blacks last on the list.

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The general response from blacks put the Government first, blacks second and whites third.

The notion that the image of US companies actually outstrips actual performance was reflected in a series of responses in which black workers not employed by US companies consistently rated American corporations higher than blacks actually working in the multi-nationals.

Comments Professor Schlemmer: "Even among the US company employees, however, the employment image is consistently much more favourable than unfavourable.

"Given the outstanding reputation that US companies appear to enjoy among black production workers, it is not surprising that so little support for disinvestment exists."

He also remarks that the findings suggest that employment codes have had a salutory effect on personnel policies in these companies.

Fewer

In the anger index, slightly fewer blacks employed by US companies felt the situation was getting worse — 53 percent as opposed to the 60 percent average.

The U.S. divestment ball is rolling — how far is anyone's guess

THE stakes were raised this year in the long-running war between American businessmen and state and city activists who are pushing an increasing number of local governments to pass laws banning the investment of public funds in corporations doing business with South Africa.

First it was Boston and then Newark, New Jersey, that joined the four states and over 20 cities which have so far passed some form of restrictive legislation.

Twenty-four states and cities considered divestment laws this year — 40 are expected to do so next year.

The Newark law, passed in early August, is the harshest yet.



Not only does the city have to withdraw its stock in companies involved in South Africa and banks with loans to South Africa, but it is also prohibited from buying any products from those firms.

In addition, the Newark City Government, which is predominantly black, must withdraw all deposits from any bank which loans money to corporations for the purpose of investment in South Africa.

The law also prohibits the use of any public facility by entertainers or sports figures who have performed in South Africa, including the homelands.

The Boston legislation, passed in July, requires the withdrawal of all pension funds invested in stocks of companies and banks doing business with South Africa.

Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn, armed with his new divestment ordinance, sent 100 letters at the end of July

By PATRICIA CHENEY: Washington

Positive responses were received from Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, Detroit, San Antonio, Honolulu, Oakland, California and Gary, Indiana.

Mayor Flynn has pledged to follow up on the issue when the full membership of the Conference of Mayors convenes in Washington next January.

Significantly, the Boston City Council has also had to submit a petition to the Massachusetts State Legislature to change a state law which allows the controllers of the Boston pension fund to invest in any stock lawfully available.

By restricting investment, the Boston Retirement Board would be in violation of the state law.

The law backers are confident that the petition will be granted because Massachusetts is one of the states to have passed divestment legislation.



Perhaps most important, because of the amount of money involved, is the battle being waged in the New York City Council over just how far its pending divestment bill should go.

In all, the New York City Council oversees $21 000-million in public funds.

counts for $8 500-million.

At least $665-million of that is invested in South Africa-related companies.

In all the city retirement fund has about $2 000-million in equity holdings of firms doing business with South Africa.



In August, the trustees of the pension fund voted unanimously to drop stock in companies which were not signatories of the Sullivan Code of Fair Employment Practices from the fund's investment portfolio.

They are now awaiting reports on the legal and financial ramifications the policy will have on the fund.

The legislation pending in the council also lays down that to qualify for inclusion in the pension fund portfolio, Sullivan Code signatories must take active measures within three years to improve the lot of their black South African employees.

The council will also consider legislation similar to Newark's prohibiting the city government from buying the products of the corporations involved.

This would severely limit the purchase of cars, petrol, office supplies, electrical goods, computers and other

divestment laws are concerned about the impact of the city's measures on similar pending legislation in other cities.

The legislation had little chance of passing the council while Mayor Edward Koch opposed it.

In this election year, however, Mr Koch is now a supporter. He has also formed a panel to study how New York could fight apartheid.

Up to this point, opponents of divestment legislation have done little to effectively oppose the new laws.

Now, however, with the promise of more to come, several groups are seriously addressing the issue.

A spokesman for a major American corporation said that a number of companies had formed a committee to "decide what to do".



He added that the increase in intensity in the divestment movement had raised the level of awareness of the issue among several trade and professional organisations which meant that a greater tide of opposition was also building up.

Over the past year several associations have come out in opposition to divestment.

They include the National Association of State Investment Officers, the National



MAYOR EDWARD KOCH
Supports divestment laws

and the President's Export Council.

This last group is actively opposing the anti-South Africa legislation attached to the Export Administration Act which severely limits American investment in South Africa.

In a letter to President Ronald Reagan, the council's chairman, Mr J Paul Lyet wrote: "While the business community applauds the objective of peaceful and fundamental change in the South African system of apartheid, measures that damage America's export interests and create further export disincentives are not appropriate means to achieve such change."

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vestment in American companies doing business in or with the Republic of South Africa.

"State disinvestment laws are counter-productive. They undermine international trade and the positive climate for investment.

"Further, from the standpoint of social change, the facts clearly show that American firms operating in South Africa can do a great deal of good by stimulating economic activity and initiating change toward equal opportunity."



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PLESSEY
Plessey Communication Systems

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HEWLETT PACKARD
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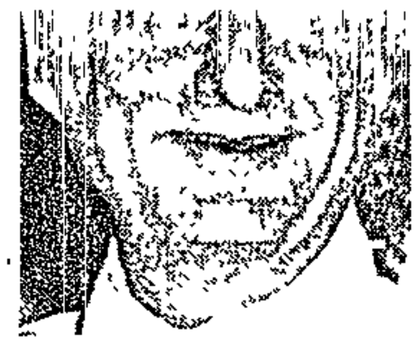

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London council to test law

British left in new bid to block investment in SA

24/9/84 Star

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LONDON — Plans announced on Friday by the left-wing controlled Greater London Council to sell all the South African stocks held by its R2,1 billion pension fund are part of a concerted strategy by the left and the trade union movement in Britain.

For some years several pressure groups have tried to force British pension funds to disinvest from South Africa on the grounds that the country's political and social philosophy was repugnant to them.

Although some funds have quietly succumbed to the pressure, public attempts to force disinvestment on moral grounds have failed.

LEGAL OPINION

Legal opinion has been clear that pension fund trustees must act solely in the best interests of their beneficiaries and cannot take personal or moral considerations into account.

The most recent and dramatic failure was suffered in April by Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers and, at that time, one of the union's trustees.

Mr Scargill and his fellow union trustees forced a stalemate on the pension fund by refusing to authorise investments until the Coal Board's trustees agreed to sell all overseas holdings and invest in Britain.

The Coal Board trustees took Scargill to court to break the stalemate and won.

Even before the Scargill case

The Star Bureau

the left had realised that interference with trusts on "moral" grounds would probably be considered illegal

As early as May 1983 the Trades Union Congress published a paper. "South Africa-Guidance for Pension Scheme Trustees."

This put forward the ingenious idea that investments in South Africa were imprudent on pure financial criteria due to the country's inherent and increasing political instability.

The left-wingers just re-elected to the Greater London Council have taken the Trades Union Congress paper as their starting point and hope to test it in court when, as expected, Conservative councillors try to oppose the planned sale of South African stocks.

CAMPAIGNER

The action by the left-wingers follows a specially convened Greater London Council conference in June at which the key speaker was Dr Robert Schwartz, a popular American campaigner who has formed a movement for what he calls "socially responsible investment".

A former US Treasury Department official and an economist by training, Dr Schwartz claims that portfolios he manages or advises on "socially responsible" strategies perform at least as well as portfolios which merely try to get the best return on their stocks.

Although his performance figures are persuasive, academics and other leading investment managers in the US have pointed out that this may be because he is a good stock picker rather than because his underlying theory is valid.

In general, most fund managers do not feel sufficiently confident in their stock picking skills to cut themselves off from a major sector of the stock market.

NOT CONFINED

The left-wing demand for disinvestment is not confined solely to direct investment in South African companies quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

It includes British (and, for that matter, any other foreign) companies which have important interests in South Africa or are involved in financing for South Africa.

The list covers such companies as Rio Tinto Zinc, Barclays Bank, Consolidated Gold Fields, Dunlop and Rowntree Mackintosh.

But the strategy of forcing pension funds out of South African investment has not faltered.

This latest plan by the Greater London Council is the most determined so far — and potentially a dangerous precedent concerning factional control of Britain's R200 billion pension funds.

Disinvestment: Schlemmer raises delight — and scepticism

By John D' Oliveira, The Star Bureau

LONDON — Professor Lawrence Schlemmer's poll of black industrial workers' attitudes to disinvestment will be used to the hilt by organisations and individuals opposed to any cutback in Britain's economic links with South Africa.

But those working for disinvestment will press ahead as if nothing has happened.

This is clear from the comments made here yesterday by some of the people deeply involved in the controversy.

Professor Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Services at the University of Natal and a highly respected man in his field, found thar 75 percent of black industrial workers in South Africa rejected disinvestment — even though 61 percent of the blacks polled said they were prepared to take political risks in order to improve their deteriorating circumstances in South Africa.

The Rev David Haslam, secretary of the End Bank Loans to South Africa organisation, commented that he was not altogether surprised. It was natural that people wanted to protect their own jobs.

"I wonder whether these workers understood the full argument for economic sanctions. I wonder whether they understood that they were among the fortunate few in South Africa who do have good jobs.

"Our argument would be that in order to change the system, you need effective economic pressure.

"In a sense, we are asking a minority to suffer some degree of hardship in the short term for the longer-term greater good."

Mr Haslam said it was also important for South Africa's black workers to understand that the inevitable alternative to the pressures which might bring peaceful evolutionary change (like disinvestment) was armed revolution "which will be even worse for their jobs". He said his organisation would not stop its campaign.

Mr Donald Anderson, Labour Party MP for Swansea East and its parliamentary spokesman on Southern African affairs, said politicians had a "healthy scepticism" of public opinion polls — especially when the sample was as small as Professor Schlemmer's was reported to have been.

The results conflicted "fundamentally" with the view that was relayed to the Labour Party by the leaders of black opinion out side South Africa and he saw no reason why this single poll should result in a change in his party's policy of disinvestment.

Mr John Carlisle, Conservative Party MP for Luton North, an outspoken advocate of closer sports ties with South Africa and secretary of the all-party British-South African group in Parliament, said the result of the survey "delighted" him.

Those who had opposed economic sanctions against South Africa had always argued that the first people to be hurt would be the blacks. "The survey confirms that disinvestment would be disastrous for black people in South Africa."

The poll showed that the Labour Party was "totally wrong" in its approach and that, if anything, the British Government should be encouraging investment in South Africa.

A spokesman for Barclays Bank, one of the major targets of the disinvestment campaign, said the bank was not surprised by the poll results."We have long been aware of the extent of black opinion in favour of investment."

Disinvestment would only exacerbate the position of the already disadvantaged majority in South Africa.

The survey confirmed that the bank's policy of continuing as a fully multiracial employer was a realistic policy for peaceful change in South Africa.

Mr John McQuiggan, director of the United Kingdom/South Africa Trade Association, said the poll confirmed the view that disinvestment would hurt the very people it was supposed to help.

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DISINVESTMENT

Why blacks say 'no'

Professor Laurie Schlemmer's findings that 75% of black industrial workers are opposed to the policy of disinvestment from SA is bound to upset the assumptions of the anti-SA lobby abroad

Schlemmer's research among blue collar workers in the SA's industrial heartland shows, seemingly conclusively, that working class blacks place a high value on their jobs. So much so that they stop short of supporting political action that would jeopardise their employment.

His findings, published in *Indicator*, reveal broadly that, along with disinvestment, workers are equally firmly against trade boycotts and sanctions and solidly behind capitalism and the free enterprise system Schlemmer says his initial research into the political consciousness of black workers showed clearly the general drift of their sentiments

But whether his investigation will be able to dissuade political activists from pressing their disinvestment campaigns is another matter. There is already evidence that SA's opponents abroad are mobilising to discredit his research.

That, notes Schlemmer, is going to be hard to do. He says the random sample for the survey was carefully selected with a good geographical representation of the major industrial areas and cross sections of respondents covering a variety of age groups and education levels. The questions, especially on disinvestment, were carefully drafted to include fairly powerful incentives for supporting disengagement. An example: in order to "frighten the SA government into getting rid of apartheid." These, he says, amply counter-balanced those that stressed the more positive job creation aspects of investment.

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Responses to the various questions amounted to one consistent fact: "That the promotion of total disinvestment by US companies operating in SA has virtually no support among black workers."

Schlemmer expects the results of his survey to meet with a mixed reaction. "It will," he says "galvanise those who are pro-disinvestment to new efforts and move others to question them."

The US State Department, which commissioned the survey, is also likely to be accused of having ulterior motives in bringing the issue into focus at this time.

Schlemmer says he started the project in June 1983, a good 14 months ago and long before the disinvestment issue became the hot political potato it is today. "This is no political job," he adds.

In summary Schlemmer says the findings point to a broad, yet not widely recognised conclusion — especially among anti-SA activists abroad. "That SA is a labour surplus economy and those that have jobs are aware that they are a privileged group. They may want to throw the political bath water out, but they don't want to throw the baby out with it."

Many questions unanswered in US moves against SA

Sanctions compromise has lost the big bite

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By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — After a battle over sanctions against South Africa which dragged on for more than a year, the United States Congress has hammered out a compromise that contains considerably fewer teeth than the sanctions proposers wanted

If the legislation becomes law, it will be illegal for US banks to lend money to the South African Government or any organisation it owns or controls

NO AGREEMENT

US companies in South Africa will be have to report on their operations annually to the State Department, and these will be included in a public document that the Secretary of State must send to Congress each year

Both requirements fall short of the package of sanctions the Democratic-controlled House ofrepresentatives passed last year, and which then became bogged down because of opposition by the Republican-controlled Senate

The compromise was reached at a conference of representatives of the two chambers as Congress struggled to complete its work before the session winds up next week

The next stages are for the compromise to be accepted by both chambers and for President Reagan to sign it into law — but there are still complex political considerations that could kill the sanctions

One is that the compromise sanctions are an amendment to the Export Administration Act, which has other controversial amendments over which the lawmakers have not been able to reach agreement

Another factor is that the sanctions are opposed by the State Department because they are not in keeping with the Reagan Administration's policy of constructive engagement

It is possible that President Reagan may, on the advice of the Secretary of State, decide to veto the legislation But this will be a tough choice to make because the Administration wants the Export Administration Act passed.

Legal experts in the State Department were today studying the proposed legislation to assess how it would affect relations with South Africa

Both legs of the sanctions appear to leave a number of questions unanswered

The section dealing with a ban on bank loans says the money may not go to the South African Government or any corporation, partnership or organisation which it owns or controls

SUBSIDIES

Administration sources say this is clear with respect to bodies such as Escom, but less clear when it comes to organisations or undertakings which might depend on a sizable subsidy or support from the Government

The requirement that US companies report to the State Department also has puzzling aspects, the sources say.

It does not require that the companies adhere to the Sullivan Code of employment practices — one of the original proposals — and no penalties are stipulated for companies whose operations in South Africa are judged unsatisfactory in terms of the way they treat black employees.

The original package of sanctions was wide-ranging It included a ban on the sale of Krugerrands in America, a ban on new US investments in South Africa, stopping US investments in South African-controlled companies, and making the Sullivan Code mandatory

Several attempts were made this year at Senate house conferences to deal with the sanctions. But all failed, leading to the expectation that the package would die

Yesterday Democratic Congressmen, led by Mr Stephen Solarz of New York and Mr William Gray of Pennsylvania, proposed that all the sanctions be approved This was defeated 8-7.

Republican Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania then proposed the compromise which was accepted

Though anti-apartheid Congressmen are disappointed that most of their sanctions have been dropped, the compromise represents the biggest advance they have made since President Reagan took office in 1981

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100 cities told to join boycott of SA

By CATHERINE ARNST in Boston

AMERICA'S 100 biggest cities are being called upon to launch an economic boycott of South Africa by withdrawing hundreds of millions of dollars in investments from companies doing business with the Republic.

Spearheading the campaign is Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn who says he hopes the resulting financial pressure will help bring about an end to "the oppressive system of apartheid".

The direct target of Mr Flynn's lobbying efforts are the approximately 350 US companies and financial institutions with ties to South Africa.

Faced with the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars in municipal and state pension funds invested in them, he hopes many companies will break their commercial links with South Africa.

The State Department estimates that the companies have direct investments in South Africa totalling $2,3 billion (R3,8 billion), while private estimates place the amount much higher.

So far the survey by Dr Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal, which showed that 75% of black workers opposed disinvestment, has not made much impression.

The survey was debunked in the United Nations Anti-Apartheid Committee, where speakers made much of the fact that it was funded by the US State Department.

Major-General Joseph Garba, Nigerian chairman of the special committee, said it was no coincidence the survey report appeared on the eve of the general debate of the General Assembly, and the day before the address by President Reagan.

He said the Pretoria regime and its friends were greatly concerned about the disinvestment issue, and asserted that Prof Schlemmer's poll was, therefore, "produced urgently at that time".

"That professor has long been a supporter of United States investment in South Africa," he claimed. "He was an adviser to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, another opponent of disinvestment."

Boston Mayor Flynn feels that "apartheid is a repugnant and immoral way of life which no American should be party to.

"If even a handful of major cities pass divestiture ordinances, then noticeable financial loss for South Africa would result."

Over the past two years, four major cities and five states have passed laws restricting investments in companies that do business in or with South Africa.

Mr Flynn, whose city has passed the nation's toughest disinvestment law, said that similar legislation by cities throughout the US "would send a clear message to the South African Government" that apartheid is unacceptable and will not receive financial support from public funds.

Several small cities and universities passed laws requiring the divestiture of funds from firms with South African ties during the 1970s. But it was not until 1982 that the first major city, Philadelphia, passed such an ordinance.

Since then Washington DC, Boston and New York have followed suit, as have the states of Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, Maryland and Massachusetts.

Mr Flynn recently sent letters to the 100 big cities urging them to pass similar laws and said he had received positive responses from Oakland, Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle and Gary, Indiana.

His campaign also received the endorsement of the executive committee of the US Conference of Mayors.

Most state and city disinvestment laws now on the books make exceptions for the 122 US companies that have agreed to uphold the Sullivan principles — guidelines devised by the Rev Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia in 1977, which require fair labour practices for blacks and desegregated facilities.

The Boston law, however, prohibits investments in any company doing business in South Africa or any bank or institution extending credit to the South African Government, without exception.

The ordinance forced the withdrawal of $10,3 million (R16 million) in city retirement funds invested in eight companies.

The Reagan Administration opposes disinvestment, saying it could result in fewer jobs for blacks by hurting the South African economy. Most US companies have taken the same stand.

Xerox president Mr David Kearns says US companies can do more good by working for change within South Africa. Xerox signed the Sullivan principles in 1978 and has received the highest rating from Arthur D Little Inc, which monitors compliance.

Mr Kearns has said he deplores apartheid and believes that Xerox's efforts to follow anti-discriminatory policies in the workplace, as well as the housing, training and educational assistance programmes, it has in place for blacks, counteract the South African Government's official policies.

The board of directors of Xerox, which includes black activist Mr Vernon Jordan, has stated that the company's withdrawal from South Africa "would be a symbolic act devoid of meaning or effect upon the South African Government and which would harm those very employees whom we want to aid . . ."

The American Committee on Africa, a New York-based organisation that lobbies for disinvestment, cites a 1978 Senate subcommittee report on South Africa which concluded that "the net effect of American investment has been to strengthen the economic and military self-sufficiency of South Africa's apartheid regime."

Boston city councillor Mr Charles Yancey, who sponsored the Boston ordinance, said apartheid was so reprehensible that it must not be supported in any way.

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Issue of strategic exports seen as being key

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The plan approved this week by the US Congress to ban multimillion-rand American bank loans to the South African Government has become trapped in a long and bitter dispute over who has the authority to control strategic exports to the Soviet bloc.

Whether or not the bank loan ban will be signed by President Ronald Reagan could depend on whether the strategic exports issue can be resolved in the next few days.

Time is running out for the current Congress, its members are anxious to get home to start campaigning for re-election in November ... and South Africa may be saved from sanctions by the proverbial gong.

"It is a terrific battle, and I don't see anyone budging," said one congressional source.

"There is an awful lot of pressure, and something has to give," said another.

Today's tense situation in the Congress illustrates the complexity of Washington politics and the way in which legislation here can be profoundly affected by unrelated matters.

The anti-South Africa sanctions package started life as a punitive measure drafted by Democratic members of the House of Representatives. It requires an amendment to the Export Administration Act which must be renewed annually to manage foreign trade.

Its sponsors reasoned that the Reagan Administration needed the Export legislation and thus would have to accept the amendment since the President does not have the power to veto part of the legislation.

Under the presidential veto system, it is all or nothing.

However, sponsors of other measures also seized on the Export Administration Act to carry their pet projects into law.

One of these measures is to give the Pentagon and the US Customs more control over exports of strategic items to the Soviet bloc.

It has boiled down to a stand-off between the Republican-controlled Senate which supports Pentagon and Customs control and the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives which says control must be in the hands of the Department of Commerce.

The battle has raged since May when representatives of the two chambers first conferred to find a compromise. They have failed consistently.

The Senate side is led by Senator Jake Garn, a Republican from Utah who is described as the angry man of the US Congress.

He believed, his Press spokesman said today, that he had offered sufficient concessions to the House and received nothing in return, a situation that had made him almost incensed.

The House side is led by Congressman Don Bonker, a De from Washington state, who said today he was holding fi authority for the Department of Commerce.

As promotors of the anti-apartheid sanctions watched wi mounting anxiety today, the two sides continued their ba which showed little sign of being settled.

If it can be resolved in a way that will satisfy both cham chances are that the Export Administration Act, with all amendments, will be ratified by both chambers and that to President Reagan for signing into law.

The president does not want to impose sanctions on Soutl but analysts here say that he may have little choice, part because of the November election.

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Even if the sanctions do not survive the pressures of time and political infighting this year, the anti-apartheid congressmen have promised that they will be back in the next session with more sanctions ... and that they will find an easier passage into law for the measures.

They are buoyed by the progress of the current sanctions.

"It is the first time we have ever applied economic sanctions to South Africa," said Congressman Stephen Solarz of New York. "This action repudiates the whole policy of constructive engagement."

The anti-apartheid congressmen are disappointed that a measure proposed by Congressman William Gray of Pennsylvania that all new US investments in South Africa be barred was not approved this week.

But Mr Gray said today through a spokesman he would keep up the pressure as long as the apartheid regime existed. He is expected to be reelected in November.

The sanctions have caused a stir in diplomatic circles here and it was learned today that officials from the embassies of Britain, Canada, West Germany and Sweden had asked congressional officials to provide details of how they will be applied if they become law.

The US State Department is also studying them carefully.

The department has declined official comment, but a highly-placed source said the Reagan Administration remained firmly opposed to economic sanctions against South Africa.

US row over arms may halt anti-SA move

By Neil Lurssen
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A congressional move to ban US bank loans to the South African Government appeared to be all but dead last night — strangled, ironically, by a fierce ideological dispute here that has little to do with South Africa.

Frustrated anti-apartheid congressmen were casting around last night, trying to find some way of resurrecting the ban — the first economic sanction against South Africa ever approved by the House of Representatives.

There is still a tiny chance they might break the political deadlock that has blocked the measure, but this is dwindling by the hour as Congress tries to cope with an enormous backlog of work before winding up the session at 6 pm today at the start of a Jewish holiday.

US FIRMS

Thus it appears that Congress will end tonight — and with it the measure that would have cut off American banks as a money source for SA Government projects and would have required US companies in South Africa to report publicly on the way they treat their black staff.

After a year-long struggle that included threats of black voter action against White congressmen who declined to support the sanctions, it seemed earlier this week that the sanctions-proposers had finally managed to squeeze a watered-down version through Congress, getting both the Senate and the House to agree on the loan ban.

Yesterday's dramatic reversal came after an unresolved clash over legislation attached to the same Act that had the SA sanctions as an amendment.

Senator Jake Garn of Utah and Congressman Donbonker of Washington State were unable to compromise on who should control strategic exports like computers to Soviet bloc countries.

Congressman Bonker represents the view of the Commerce Department that sales are vital to promote American industry against tough world competition. Senator Garn supports fears in the US military that strategic items in the wrong hands are damaging to the US.

Their conference to resolve the dispute ended yesterday afternoon without a solution, and failure to reach agreement on the strategic exports meant that no other amendments could be sent to the Senate and the House for ratification.

Even in the unlikely event that the sanctions issue can be revived today, it faces veto by President Reagan.

The President would find it politically difficult to veto the measure before the November 6 elections, but its delay in the Congress means he can use the 30 days he has to sign legislation to defer his decision until after his re-election, which most observers expect.

That means he can veto the sanctions, if they ever reach the White House, without political danger.

Don't ignore Mondale's warning of sanctions

280 Star 19/1/84

Even possible embarrassment over a financial link with SA will not deter this Democratic Party contender for the presidential nomination, writes Neil Lurssen of The Star's Washington Bureau.

Since Mr Walter Mondale is most likely to win the Democratic Party's presidential nomination and therefore could be President of the United States from next January, his threat to impose sanctions on South Africa has to be taken seriously.

But if Mr Mondale does ever act on his threats, he could find himself in an embarrassing situation — for he himself has earned considerable benefits from a major American company, Control Data Corporation, which operates in South Africa.

According to financial disclosure statements that the presidential candidates are required to make, Mr Mondale was paid $95 109 by Control Data in the 16 months to the end of 1982, after which he resigned from the company.

A spokesman for the company, which is based in Mr Mondale's home area of Minneapolis, Minnesota, said Mr Mondale had earned the money as a director and consultant.

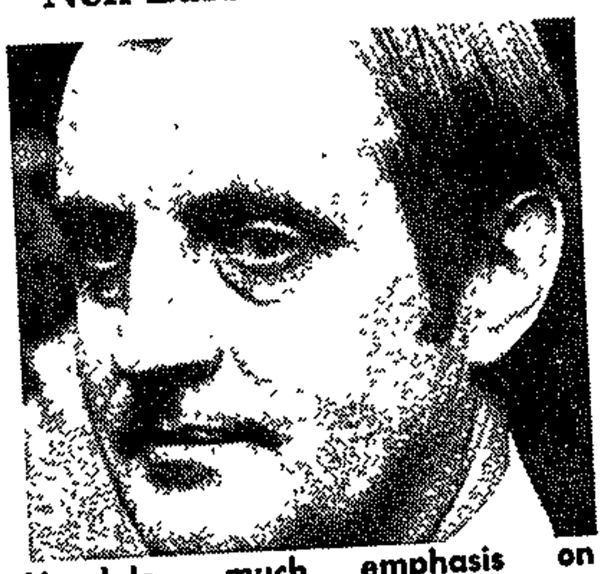
Control Data is a large and important company and the South African business is only a small part of its activities. It is difficult to say how much of Mr Mondale's earnings, if any, relate directly to operations in South Africa. Nevertheless, as a former director, he would be hard-pressed to distance himself from the company's operations in general.

Anti-apartheid lobbyists in Washington are aware of Mr Mondale's connections with Control Data but have said nothing. They may be playing a political game, not wishing to reduce their leverage with a candidate they consider the one most likely to adopt a tough attitude towards the South African Government should he win the presidential race.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson would be firmest of all with South Africa, of course, but nobody seriously expects him to win the nomination, let alone the election.

Mr Mondale has often alluded to the firm attitude towards South Africa taken by the Carter Administration in which he was Vice-President. He has spoken at least twice recently about his confrontation with Mr John Vorster in Vienna in 1977.

In this context, it is worth noting that Mr Mondale earned his money from Control Data after his term as Vice-President when the nature of South Africa's race problems was clear in his mind.



Mondale . . . much emphasis on human rights.

During the televised debate among all eight Democratic Party candidates at the weekend, Mr Mondale spelled out specific steps he would consider against South Africa — a ban on Krugerrand sales in the US, a ban on further American investments in the Republic, and an extention of the US military embargo to include anything to do with police activities.

In fact, Congress may take care of these matters for him because all are included in legislation expected to come to the vote in the next couple of months. Congressional sources say they stand a good chance of being passed — just as the amendment that makes it tougher for South Africa to get IMF loans was passed late last year.

But one sanction mentioned by Mr Mondale is not part of any pending legislation. This is his threat to stop SAA landing rights in the US, an option also mentioned recently by his rival candidate, Senator Alan Cranston.

Mr Mondale opposes the concept of linkage between independence for Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. He believes that President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement has failed; that it has simply alienated black Africa and emboldened South Africa to delay its departure from Namibia and to destabilise Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe.

In a major foreign policy speech in Washington recently, Mr Mondale showed that the human rights concerns of the Carter Administration would be an important element in a Mondale Administration.

He conceded that human rights could not be the only dimension in America's relations with other countries but said a US president had to exercise moral leadership. Repression in South Africa was no more acceptable than repression in Cuba.

This speech and Mr Mondale's recent campaign pronouncements on South Africa make it clear that if the Democratic Party comes into power next January with Walter Mondale at the helm, chilly winds will blow between Pretoria and Washington.

A major breakthrough for constructive engagement may help moderate his attitude. The current talks between South Africa and Mozambique are partially a result of the policy.

The big prize, of course, would be peace in Angola, withdrawal of the Cubans and independence for Namibia.

'Spies' check on SA oil supplies

6/10/84 280 E. Post

Weekend Post Correspondent

LONDON — Seamen and port workers throughout the world are being drafted into a "spy network" seeking to cut off the flow of illicit oil to South Africa.

Britain's 25 000-strong National Union of Seamen (NUS) is one of the prime movers in the campaign launched in collaboration with unions from dozens of countries.

Their intention is to supply a stream of precise early information on South Africa's oil traffic and the suppliers.

The target of the multinational organisers of the maritime union action is to arm unions, governments, anti-apartheid activists and the United Nations with information they can act on quickly

They threaten major disruptions to South Africa's vital oil trade through:

● To force and embarrass governments into taking action against individuals, oil companies, suppliers and shipping companies.

● Through these disruptions to force up the price of oil to South Africa

The campaign "High-seas Spy" was launched following the formation earlier this year of the maritime unions against apartheid (MUAA).

The key members of the world body are Britain's NUS, the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) — the biggest union in Britain — and the seamens unions in Australia and Denmark.

While oil movements are the key target, monitoring action will extend to all strategic commodities from arms to minerals.

The previous main stumbling block to monitoring was the fact that the oil embargo is voluntary making it difficult to pinpoint the source of supplies and high seas trade-offs.

Mr Jim Slater, secretary-general of Britain's NUS and a seasoned international anti-apartheid activist, is one of the driving forces.

Earlier this year he addressed the UN special committee against apartheid to seek support for a conference of maritime unions scheduled to be held in 1985.

The plan is for it to be held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which has already guaranteed its full support, and the UN special committee.

But the union leaders are getting the flow of oil information moving without delay to provide the ammunition for unprecedented action to complicate supplies of South Africa's most vital commodity.

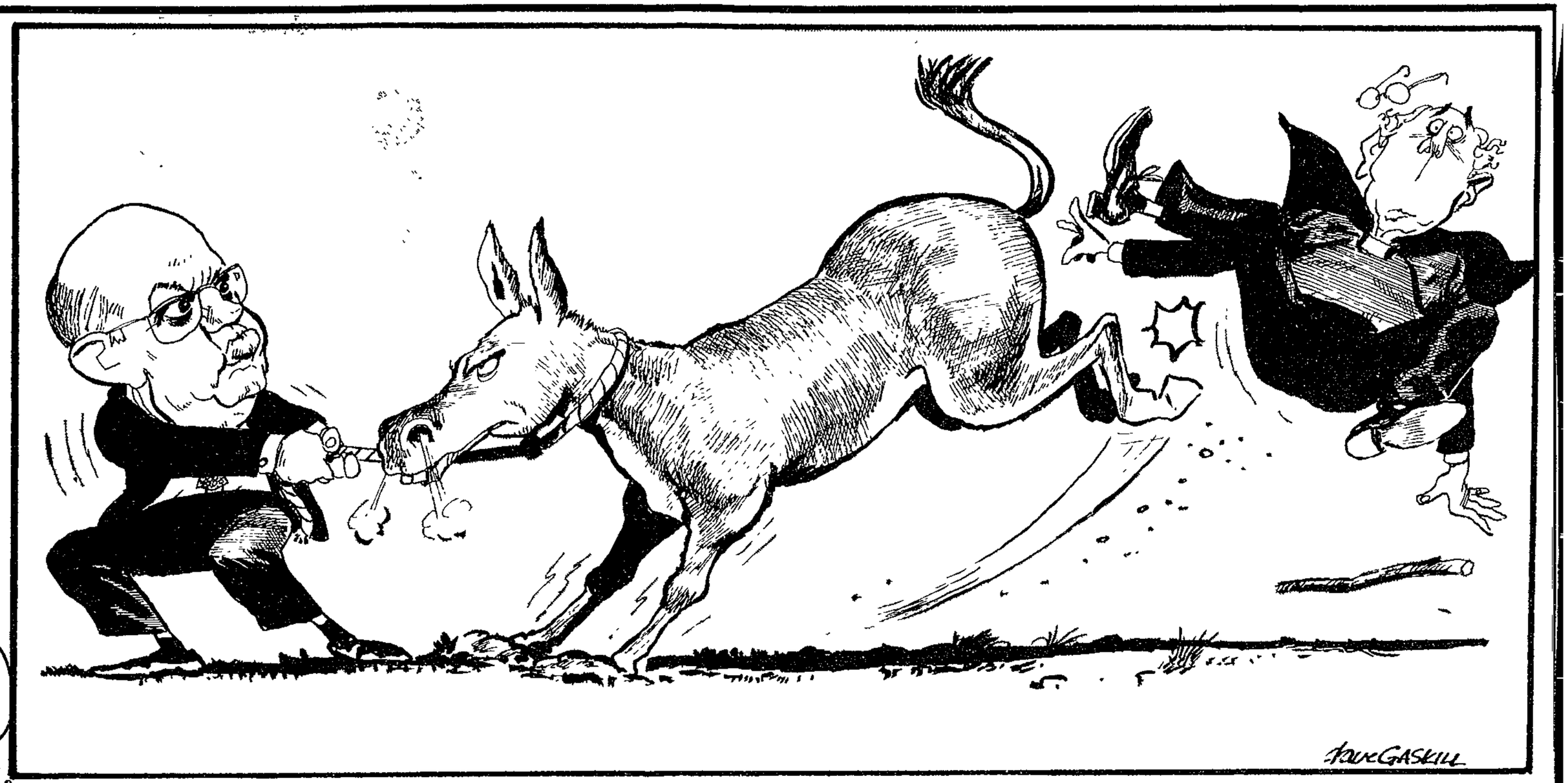
The international petroleum "spy network" of hundreds of thousands of seamen and port workers is already receiving the first of what will become a regular supply of circulars advising on what clandestine action to take.

All information received will go to the shipping research bureau, a highly sophisticated wing of the European anti-apartheid movement, based in the Netherlands, which has already produced several detailed and embarrassing reports on South Africa's oil trade leading to conflict in the Dutch Parliament.

Anti-apartheid leaders see the mobilisation of the seamen's spy campaign as potentially one of their greatest boycott success stories.

Mr Abdul Minty, the international anti-apartheid movement's leading military and strategic commodities expert this week said the campaign had far reaching implications.

You can't move the apartheid mule by kicking it to death



S Times 7/10/84 (280)



By PROFESSOR LAWRENCE SCHLEMMER

who recently published the landmark survey showing that 75 percent of South Africa's black industrial workers are against disinvestment by foreign companies

SOUTH AFRICA is quite justifiably seen as mule-like in its stubborn resistance to the granting of black rights and political participation.

Mules often have to be enticed or beaten with sticks, but why on earth would anyone beat a mule so hard as to cripple it if no other beast is available?

The disinvestment campaign against South Africa involves two kinds of motives. Some lobbyists for disinvestment want to beat the mule to get it to move more quickly — but others want to kill it.

Over the past two years, four major US cities and five states have passed laws restricting pension fund investments in companies that do business with South Africa.

Now the influential Mayor of Boston, backed by the executive committee of the US Conference of Mayors, has launched a campaign to persuade 100 cities to join the campaign.

This movement is bound to spread to Europe with some degree of success.

The mule will lumber ahead under the beating but nowhere near fast enough to satisfy the campaigners.

Like the sports boycott, the disinvestment campaign will try to increase the punishment rather than reward the mule for its clumsy efforts. None of this will kill the mule but it is more than likely to cripple its capacity to work for reform.

Political change never occurs without pressure and the pressures in the disinvestment campaigns have produced many worthwhile results. The codes of employment practices can and must be made more effective than they are at the moment.

However external companies must become more meaningfully involved in the change process in South Africa.

The disinvestment campaign must capitalise on its gains and seek new avenues of influence. It must at the same time avoid the looming danger of over-reaching itself and doing more harm than good.

Two weeks ago the Sunday Times published the results of my survey of the attitudes of black industrial workers to capitalism and the disinvestment campaign.

The results showed that a clear majority of these industrial workers at this stage opposed any programme which could restrict the growth of job-creation in South Africa.

Furthermore most of the roughly one quarter of workers who supported economic pressure on South Africa wanted the pressure to be translated into more effective codes of emloyment practice rather than complete disinvestment.

Reactions to this survey have been predictable.

Some disinvestment campaigners reacted with disbelief, because they have been told by numbers of spokespeople for the black community that most blacks want sanctions — whatever the cost.

The findings come as no surprise to more informed observers, however. South Africa is a labour-surplus economy with a chronic problem of structural unemployment.

The black industrial worker is painfully aware of this when his grown-up children and dependent relatives struggle for years to find work.

The black industrial worker is a deeply discontented and aggrieved person who is becoming more and more radicalised by his circumstances, particularly in the township situation.

But he knows that a job in a modern factory is one of his very few opportunities to achieve some semblance of a quality of life for himself and his family.

It is a tangible and increasingly scarce benefit which he cannot afford to trade for uncertain longer-run possibilities of socio-political reform.

His or her migrant worker colleagues tell him furthermore that jobs are even more scarce in liberated neighbouring countries like Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

This indicates once again that the disinvestment strategy has become fixated in its own momentum and rationale, quite independent of realities in South Africa.

Other critics claimed that I produced the survey in great haste at the behest of the Reagan and/or Botha Governments in order to counter evidence at congressional hearings on sanctions in Washington.

This is absurd. The study originated in 1979 with a preliminary study in Durban Years passed before the funding was eventually obtained for a more comprehensive study in June of 1983.

The research thereafter was very carefully done. The effort was time-consuming involving personal interviews by experienced black interviewers lasting 110 minutes on average.

The study is one of an ongoing series of investigations by Indicator SA and had nothing to do with any schedule in Washington.

The US State Department, which provided most of the funding, is simply one of the large number of subscribers to Indicator SA reports and research.

One of the more sophisticated criticisms came from the Rev David Haslam of the "End Bank Loans to SA" organisation. He understood that black workers would want to protect their own jobs and was not surprised by the findings.

He went on to say, however, that industrial workers were the "fortunate few" in South Africa and that his organisation was asking that the "minority" should suffer hardship for the longer term greater good.

Mr Haslam may have his theory well worked out but his facts are simply wrong.

Industrial workers in South Africa are not a small privileged minority. Unemployment may be serious, but modern sector non-agricultural employment is roughly 42 percent of the total black population of both sexes between the ages of 15 and 64 years, by no means all of whom are available for the labour market.

Not even the most liberal estimate of black unemployment has ever put the total figure at much over 30 percent

Besides which, the black workers employed in industry have a large dependency burden, supporting many relatives outside of their immediate families.

Mr Haslam's organisation is aimed at limiting the growth of and confidence in an economy upon which a majority of black people in South Africa are dependent for survival and quality of life.

The disinvestment campaign, if successful to the degree that the sanctions lobbies want, could directly affect South Africa's economic growth rate by one half a percent a year in the long run and by substantially more if it undermines economic confidence and access to overseas expertise

This effect has to be very carefully assessed. It is not at all likely to topple or seriously demoralise the South African Government

Nor will it stimulate a revolution or massive unrest because unemployed people after a while sink back into apathy and a single-minded concern with survival. The system will persist, but at a lower level of welfare.

The state will have much less money for social reforms particularly since outside hostility will make the Government determined to strengthen its security systems.

Placed under economic pressure, whites will become more conservative and the potential for reform will be undermined.

To all this, one must add the fact that the influence for reform which the codes of employment conduct have exercised will also dwindle away.

The mule of reform will be crippled and impervious to further beatings. He might even turn vicious.

It is trite to say that black people will be the major victims of this process, but it is true and has to be said nevertheless In the old Rhodesia they suffered for seven years before liberation.

Unlike Smith's Rhodesia, South Africa is a self-sufficient economy for purposes of sheer survival, with infinitely greater security resources and more defensible boundries.

How long must the black people suffer before nearly five million determined whites and their numerous internal allies can be dislodged by force, and at what cost in black lives?

The campaign of external pressure, if co-ordinated with the real potentials for change within South Africa, can have have meaningful effects

Nobody who is genuinely concerned about change in South Africa dare condemn overseas pressure as such.

It is the specific strategies which are at issue. Constructive engagement up to now has not been good enough. We need tougher and more constructive engagement.

In this campaign, however, external lobbies must not become like apartheid itself and experiment cynically with black lives and welfare for the sake of soulless or abstract ideals which will take decades to materialise.

Township raids: US capital plans action

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Outraged by the police-cum-military operations in Transvaal black townships, Washington city councillors introduced tough new legislation yesterday to punish United States companies which do business with South Africa

If it becomes law, the companies stand to lose hundreds of millions of rands of business in the city

Earlier this year Washington passed a law giving the city pension fund two years to get rid of millions of rands worth of shares in companies which have South African ties The law also ordered the city to close its accounts in banks which continue loan transactions with South Africa.

Yesterday's proposal takes the sanctions further It will list demerit points against US companies doing business in South Africa, and these points will be taken into account when they bid for contracts

A city spokesman explained "If, say, five companies bid for a city contract and two of them have South African connections, the chances are the winner will be among the other three"

The spokesman could not say exactly how much money was at stake, but noted that Washington had a R3 600 million annual budget, and hundreds of millions were spent on construction.

The chief sponsor of the law, Councillor John Ray, said "We are saying loud and clear that we do not support apartheid."

The Bill will expire automatically when the council session ends soon But it will be introduced again early next year.

Its passage through the council's Government Operations Committee and the full council by March or April is thought to be a certainty.

The only place where it could be stopped is the US House of Representatives, which has to approve Washington's financial measures because of the large Federal subsidy the city receives.

Analysts here say that a Congressional veto seems unlikely because the House of Representatives approved the earlier disinvestment measure and because the House Congressmen — Democrats and Republicans — have shown a growing willingness to support sanctions against South Africa.

A Reagan election landslide which brings more conservative Republicans into Congress could alter the picture, but few analysts expect the Republicans to gain control of the House of Representatives

The Senate, which is expected to stay in Republican hands, and which has been the chief barrier against sanctions so far, plays no role in Washington's financial affairs

Companies with South African ties are expected to lobby against the new proposal — but their lobbying failed to stop the disinvestment law passed by Washington in May.

Stanford University votes on disinvestment

STANFORD — Stanford University students voted yesterday on a referendum that would urge the university to sell 94 000 shares of Motorola Corporation stock because of the company's sales to the military and police in South Africa.

Turnout was heavy for the first of two days of voting on the Motorola question, a variety of campus issues and a mock presidential ballot, according to student's Commissioner of Elections, Mr Chris Reid. Results will be available tomorrow.

The referendum culminates years of campus protests against South African policies.

A Motorola spokesman said last week at the company's Schaumberg, Illinois, headquarters that the electronics firm was opposed to South Africa's racial segregation policies.

"Motorola's personnel policy and practices are incompatible with apartheid," the spokesman said.

Supporters of the Stanford referendum estimate that Motorola sold 750 000 dollars in communications equipment to South African police in 1982.

If passed by a majority of the 13 300 students, the referendum would be an advice to the university's Commission on Investment Responsibility and the Board of Trustees to sell the nearly $3,2 million (R6,1 million) worth of Motorola shares.

It would also encourage establishing criteria for divestment from the university's portfolio of other companies doing business with South Africa.

Stanford owns more than $215 million (R413 million) worth of stock in 83 companies doing business in South Africa, according to the Stanford Coalition Against Apartheid.

The commission unanimously supported a shareholder resolution last year asking the company to end all sales to the South African military and police until apartheid was done away with. — Sapa.

Hepworth severs link with SA

The Star's Foreign News Service

LONDON — George Davies, who has revolutionised high street shopping here with his chain of men's and women's wear shops, is severing his association with South Africa.

At present his Hepworth group buys about 5 percent of its goods, about R14 million worth a year, from Rex Trueform.

"When our present contracts are completed we will buy no more from this source," Mr Davies said Tuesday.

He said that protests by anti-apartheid campaigners had had a minor influence on his decision, but added that he personally had had doubts about buying from South Africa.

That could boost Hepworth's own manufacturing division as manufacturing is the only side which has so far resisted the Davies magic touch.

GLC told to drop Barclays account

The Star's Foreign News Service

LONDON — The End Loans To Southern Africa (Eltsa) movement has called on the Greater London Council (GLC) to cut links with Barclays following reports that the left-wing council has more than R13 million invested in the bank.

The revelation comes as no surprise to Eltsa. Spokesman Mr Martin Rosenbaum said Tuesday:

"We did not know about this particular investment, but we do know that the GLC has substantial holdings in companies with strong South African connections. We understood the GLC was investigating ways of disinvesting."

A spokesman for the council confirmed that disinvestment was being "actively considered", but another GLC official defended the investment on the grounds that such investment appeared to offer the best returns.

Mr Rosenbaum responded: "We certainly do not agree with that point of view. It is very doubtful whether it is true that they have to invest in Barclays to get the best return. There has been a lot of disinvestment in the United States, and most local authorities have found they're actually doing better after disinvesting than before.

"For the moment, anyhow, we are accepting the GLC's assurance that they are seeking ways of getting rid of their South African connections."

Not all councils which share the GLC's problems are proceeding with such caution.

Rochdale, controlled by a Tory-Liberal-SDP coalition is switching its account from Barclays to the National Westminster, even though it could cost the ratepayers R10 000 over three years.

UK giant, Trueform end deals

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The head of the giant Hepworths Group in London and the chairman of Rex Trueform in Cape Town yesterday both denied claims that anti-apartheid sentiment was the reason for the cancellation of a contract allegedly worth R15 million.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) has claimed that Hepworth's decision to end its dealings with the Rex Trueform group, allegedly worth R15 million a year, was "the writing on the wall" for the South African export business.

But Mr George Davies, head of the Hepworth Group, last night denied that the anti-apartheid stigma had played a significant role.

He was aware of the protests, he said, but they formed a very small influence on his decision which was based on commercial reasons.

He said Rex Trueform was the only South African company that Hepworths dealt with.

He had visited their premises several times and was impressed with the level of integration.

He said the decision was not irrevocable and did not share the AAM opinion that their pressure had achieved a major political victory.

And the chairman of Rex Trueform, Mr Stewart Shub, yesterday said: "I do not believe that political considerations were the central issue. There are and were other issues involved."

Joint decision

He added: "By mutual and acceptable agreement — a joint decision — we have decided to go our own ways."

"We have acquired other customers and we hope that they have other suppliers."

Asked to comment on the figure of R15-million, he said that it was an annualized figure of turnover with South Africa and not the value of business to Rex Trueform.

The AAM has claimed that it was a major success for its campaign to cut-off the sale of South African goods in Britain.

Mr Mike Terry, organizing secretary of the AAM, said they would maintain their campaign against other major outlets — like the giant Marks and Spencers group, Selfridges and House of Fraser Group, which owns Harrods.

"We are delighted at the Hepworth's decision. We are confident that more High Street shop groups will follow the example and stop profiting from the abuse of black labour in South Africa."

280 Star 1/11/84

Academics boycott SA conference

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Nearly 300 academics have pledged to boycott the University of Natal's three-day conference organised by the Department of Religious Studies because of apartheid.

The academics made their opinions known after *The Guardian's* religious affairs correspondent, Frances Young, wrote a column announcing her intention to turn down an invitation to attend.

Young's decision was reached after discussing the matter with a number of South African expatriates. They said her visit would achieve nothing and would be exploited by officials there.

South African universities were "a battleground because they make liberal noises but do nothing effective".

Young had been invited to deliver a paper of her choice related to the conference theme of "Salvation, secularism and the place of religion in South Africa and the world".

She said it took her three weeks of soulsearching to make the decision.

After the publication of the lengthy column, nine Cambridge academics wrote to support the decision. They said 275 of their colleagues had pledged their support of the boycott.

"We believe that academics should add the weight of their authority to those who hope that if enough pressure can be brought to bear on the powers that rule South Africa, something may be salvaged from the impending disaster, even at this late hour," their letter said.

One of the signatories, Professor F Hahn said he had already refused the invitation and would support a boycott of South Africa as a whole.

He said: "I cannot speak for the others, but my support can be considered as support for a boycott of South Africa as a whole. I was approached to visit just a few weeks ago and, of course, refused."

Tambo has been ill

The Star's Foreign News Service

LUSAKA — ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo was taken to the University Teaching Hospital at the weekend after suddenly falling seriously ill at his residence here, an ANC source has confirmed

A mild heart attack was suspected.

Mr Tambo is now back at home and holding meetings.



Phillip and Lily Eason, the first couple to marry under the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court by passer-by

280 NAAP D. Express 14/11/84

Dublin dockers boycott SA goods

DUBLIN — All South African produce destined for Ireland's biggest supermarket chain, Dunnes Stores, has been boycotted by Dublin dockers from yesterday.

The action is being taken at the request of the Dublin supermarket workers who have been sacked for refusing to handle South African goods in a protest against apartheid.

The workers have been on strike for six months.

The dockers say they will maintain their ban until Dunnes agrees to let the dispute go to independent arbitration.

The company is refusing to do this, arguing that the conflict has arisen from a directive issued to members by the Irish Distributive and Administrative Trade Union and can be resolved only by the withdrawal of that directive.

South African goods, particularly fruit, represent a significant part of Dunnes' stock.

The company, which has more than 50 supermarkets in both parts of Ireland, has refused to say how it would cope with the dockers' boycott.

The strikers have been applauded by international civil liberties groups and anti-apartheid organisations.

There have been telegrams of congratulations from the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the UN Committee Against Racism and the African National Congress.

But after six months on strike and faced with the determined refusal of Dunnes to be dictated to on company policy, the union officials are desperate to find a face-saving settlement.

The search for a solution is made more difficult by the fact that the union's general secretary, Mr John Mitchell, has been very successful in building up union membership through militancy.

Meanwhile, Dublin's city council, in a move seen as support for the strikers, has invited representatives of the Fruit Importers of Ireland Ltd., to a meeting to discuss the importation of South African fruit for sale in Dublin's city market, which is owned by the council.

The decision was attacked by one member, Dr Hugh Byrne, who described it as 'intimidatory and making the council look worse than the practices in South Africa of which it complains".

But an independent councillor, Mr Tony Gregory, who is also a member of Parliament, said they were justified in asking the importers to clarify their position in view of the council's anti-apartheid stand.

In the past few months a number of resolutions condemning South Africa's policies have been passed by the council and recently a monument to Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned ANC leader, was unveiled in Dublin's Merrion Square — DDC.

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DISINVESTMENT
Swedes to the fore

To the dismay of Swedish industry, Social Democratic Prime Minister Olof Palme is set to beef up the 1979 SA Act which prohibits investment in SA.

A bill will be presented to the Swedish parliament this week with expectations that new legislation will take effect in January. Since the bill appears to have the blessing of both government and most opposition parties, its chances of being blocked are remote.

Plans to step up Sweden's "isolate SA policy" have been in the pipeline since last June following a report published by the SA Committee, a government appointed body. The new legislation is aimed at closing several loopholes in the existing system which have enabled Swedish companies operating in SA to circumvent the existing act. Major points include a blanket ban on loans to SA, an end to transfer leasing and government power to block any form of technology transfer such as patents and licences.

By sharpening existing legislation, Stockholm intends to make sure once and for all that Swedish firms operating in SA do not expand further than is allowed by the 1979 Act. Bengt Herrstroem, First Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Pretoria, says that although Swedish companies will be allowed to operate on a "limited scale," they will be prevented from increasing production capacity.

The proposals also recommend that the discontinuation of Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) flights to Johannesburg should be discussed with Norway and Denmark. However, SAS's executive vice-president, Helge Lindberg, scotched these claims at last week's International Air Transportation Association's (IATA) agm in Montreal. Lindberg says SAS actually intends to increase the capacity of its weekly flights from Copenhagen to SA.

Negligible effect

The effect of a Swedish investment freeze on SA will be negligible — in fact the new legislation is more likely to punish Swedish industry. Sources claim a "certain number" of jobs may be lost at home should the new legislation have a visible effect on its industry.

"Sweden's anti-apartheid lobby is one of the strongest in Europe," says Herrstroem. "We believe the system in SA must change and our disinvestment measures will strengthen our commitment to the dismantling of apartheid."

However, the Swedish Federation of Industries, which leads the drive against disinvestment, argues that no other country has followed Sweden's lead — or is likely to. Sweden's Social Democratic newspaper, *Aftonbladet*, says the failure to gain support for the ban "demonstrates only too clearly that other Western democracies take no interest in putting the apartheid regime under pressure."

In SA, leading Swedish companies are tight-lipped about the effect the new legislation may have on their operation. Svenska Kullagerfabriken (SKF) financial manager Roan Kemp says the issue has sparked off a debate that has created "uncertainty" for both customers and employees. Alfa Laval MD Hayden Thompson says the lobby's "bark is worse than its bite" but concedes: "We have at least twenty calls a week from customers who think their supplies are being threatened." But Swedish companies the *FM* spoke to are confident they will maintain current levels of performance.

Sweden's hardline stand on SA does not extend to a partial or total freeze on trade. The Swedish Bureau of Statistics reported in June that exports to SA almost doubled in the first half of 1984, making it Sweden's largest export market in Africa.

"In no way is this a deliberate export drive," says Herrstroem. "Our share of the world market has expanded over the last two years." Sweden's free trade philosophy and commitment to the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt), does not enable it to curb its trade with SA.

Cambridge says yes to sanctions

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The case for economic sanctions and disinvestment in South Africa was given a boost by the Cambridge University Debating Society's overwhelming vote on Monday night in favour of cutting all economic links with South Africa.

The vote came at the end of a disinvestment debate between the South African ambassador to London, Dr Denis Worrall, and the exiled former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has refused to allow the Cape Times to publish the contents of the debate in so far as it quotes Mr Woods, who was banned in 1977.

Talking point

The unexpected 4-to-1 victory by Mr Woods over Dr Worrall was the main talking point on the Cambridge campus yesterday following a lively three-hour debate attended by more than 900 students on Monday night.

Coming only a week after a decisive ballot by Oxford University in favour of disinvestment, the vote by the traditionally conservative Cambridge Union will throw the weight of Britain's two premier universities behind the disinvestment revival.

Both Mr Woods and Dr Worrall were applauded when they entered the packed debating chamber, but Dr Worrall's speech was frequently interrupted by hostile interjections, challenging questions and jeering.

In contrast, Mr Woods received a prolonged ovation at the end of his speech and was not heckled or jeered by the students

'Free Mandela'

When stewards tried forcibly to remove a student, who shouted "Free Mandela" during Dr Worrall's speech, there were calls of "let him stay".

The student then told Dr Worrall he was telling "a pack of lies" and challenged him to do something about his "brother" who, he said, was in detention in South Africa.

Dr Worrall was loudly jeered when he failed to give a direct "yes or no" answer to a questioner who asked "Is your government committed to changing the system of apartheid?"

He was loudly jeered and derided when he claimed South Africa had a free press.

The disinvestment victory was made more remarkable by the fact that campus leftists and anti-apartheid activists, who picketed the debate, were excluded from the hall and held an alternative meeting addressed by the former political prisoner and African National Congress member, Mr David Kitson.

The 30 to 40 rowdy demonstrators, who chanted anti-racist slogans outside the debating hall under the banner of the Cambridge Anti-Apartheid Group, were outnumbered by about 50 uniformed policemen and 60 union society stewards who were responsible for security at the meeting.

While students walked a gauntlet of abuse and jeering, police restrained the small band of demonstrators and union stewards hurried students who produced membership cards into the debating hall.

Seasoned observers of Cambridge Union debates said the crowd was less than half the size of last year's demonstration which greeted former South African ambassador Mr Marais Steyn when he arrived for a campus debate.

'No platform'

● Yesterday the Cape Times asked Mr Le Grange for permission to publish the contents of the debate.

However Colonel Leon Mellet, the minister's press secretary, said Mr Le Grange had indicated that he was not prepared to give Mr Woods "a platform in South Africa".

He said the minister was aware of the debate's content, although he had not had the chance to study the script.

The Cape Times will not be reporting the debate as it is not prepared to publish only Dr Worrall's views.

EXPORTS

Boycott bogey

A boycott of SA building materials threatened by Australia's Builders' Labourers Federation (BLF) might not be too serious at this stage, especially when viewed against the background of total trade between the two countries

Safto chief executive Wim Holtes points out that only about 10% of SA exports of about R100m a year to Australia could be viewed as building materials

"Our export trade package to Australia is very well balanced, while only a small portion of total building material exports can be directly identified as coming from SA," he adds

Holtes says the only other exception where SA building material products would be specifically identifiable by their source, would be in the case of large turnkey projects, where SA contractors might be involved But he is not aware of any such projects at present.

Holtes expects SA exports to Australia to increase by "at least 20%" this year, but adds that Australia still has a favourable balance with SA Australian exports of about R170m include chemical products, while SA supplies agricultural chemicals, food, minerals and metals, textiles and building materials

"The threatened boycott is not welcome, but these things happen from time to time and usually do not have a long-term effect on bilateral trade," says Holtes

Plate Glass chairman Ronnie Lubner says only a small portion of his company's glass sales in Australia are sourced from SA "Our Australian affiliate has been active there since 1972 and annual turnover is about Aus$80m (about R12m) a year We are not unduly worried by the threatened boycott, as our turnover is mainly locally-based," says Lubner

Lubner, currently in Australia, says the threatened boycott by the BLF received little publicity in the country and he first heard about it when contacted by the *FM* According to local reports, BLF decided on "a total ban on SA products" and would refuse to unload them once the SA source had been established

Other local exporters of building materials to Australia say bulk exports to manufacturers and wholesalers are not identifiable by source and that many products are further beneficiated there

in my opinion

FM 23/11/84

SAA's new tariff structure, effective from October 1, was originally designed to encourage large volume operators to use its services. Greater profits were to be drawn from the smaller operator with less and more infrequent volume.

But, by pooling volumes and physically co-loading freight, the members of the consortium can now qualify for the lower rates on SAA's sliding scale.

"This makes a considerable difference to some members," says Grinrod's Fast Lane director Thurso Barendse. "As a consortium we fall into the second lowest tariff rate, while as individuals this was barely possible for any of us."

Barendse says the consortium is "ultimately more concerned with giving a show of strength" than with the financial advantages it might achieve.

Indeed, to continue making a dent in the market, the newcomers are wise to huddle together under the shelter of a consortium while the industry's giants, Sun and Sky, fight to retain and broaden their market-share.

Sky's traditional domination of the estimated R30m/year market has been threatened recently by Sun's acquisitions, Adfreight and Air Arrow Express. Now, Sun's market-share is reported to be almost 50%. However, Sky counteracts this by saying that SAA figures shows Sky still carries the largest volume.

While trying to rationalise facilities and capture untapped markets, Sun and Sky give the newcomers slim chances of survival. "Their attack on the market is short-sighted. Performance and service will suffer as a result," says Sky MD Nick Blackburn. Sun director Peter Baker believes the newcomers' tactics are "destablising the market."

Not surprisingly, the consortium's hard-earned victory over SAA is viewed with hostility and scepticism. Both Sun and Sky anticipate a further revision of the tariff structure. "The present rates are not profitable for SAA," says Blackburn.

DISINVESTMENT
Culling time?

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Swedish government restrictions on its companies operating in SA are becoming evident. The white-collar Swedish Industrial Workers' Union (SIF), one of the biggest unions in Sweden with around 300 000 members, is to sell all its holdings, worth over R4m, and disinvest from SA-related companies.

The companies involved in the move are SKF, Sandvic, Atlas Copco and Alfa Laval. Another much smaller company which has felt the full force of the recent revival of SA disinvestment is Husqvarna Sewing Machines, which went out of business recently.

SA's Husqvarna importer was, according Bruce Joelson, MD of Elna Sewing Machines, already in financial trouble when the revived disinvestment drive reared again. "As far as I know, the company appealed to head office in Sweden for financial assistance but was refused aid on the grounds that the company could not increase its stake in SA," he says.

According to Joelson, Husqvarna's shops, two in Johannesburg, one in Durban and one in Pietermaritzburg, have all closed within the last few weeks and the company's operations are now being wound up.

"Husqvarna's demise is bad for the industry and I hope that the agency will be picked up again as they have a good product and their competition was welcome," says Joelson.

"There has been no official statement on legislation from the Swedish parliament yet," says Alfa Laval MD Hayden Thomson. "I expect there will be a statement in late December or early January, but until then we will just have to wait and see what happens."

He says so far he has heard no talk of restricting trade between SA and Sweden, apart from military equipment.

Sandvic and Atlas Copco spokesmen kept tight-lipped about the situation. Both declined to comment, saying their respective MDs were out of the country. "No one in the company can comment about Swedish affairs except the MD and he is away at present," says the Sandvic spokesman.

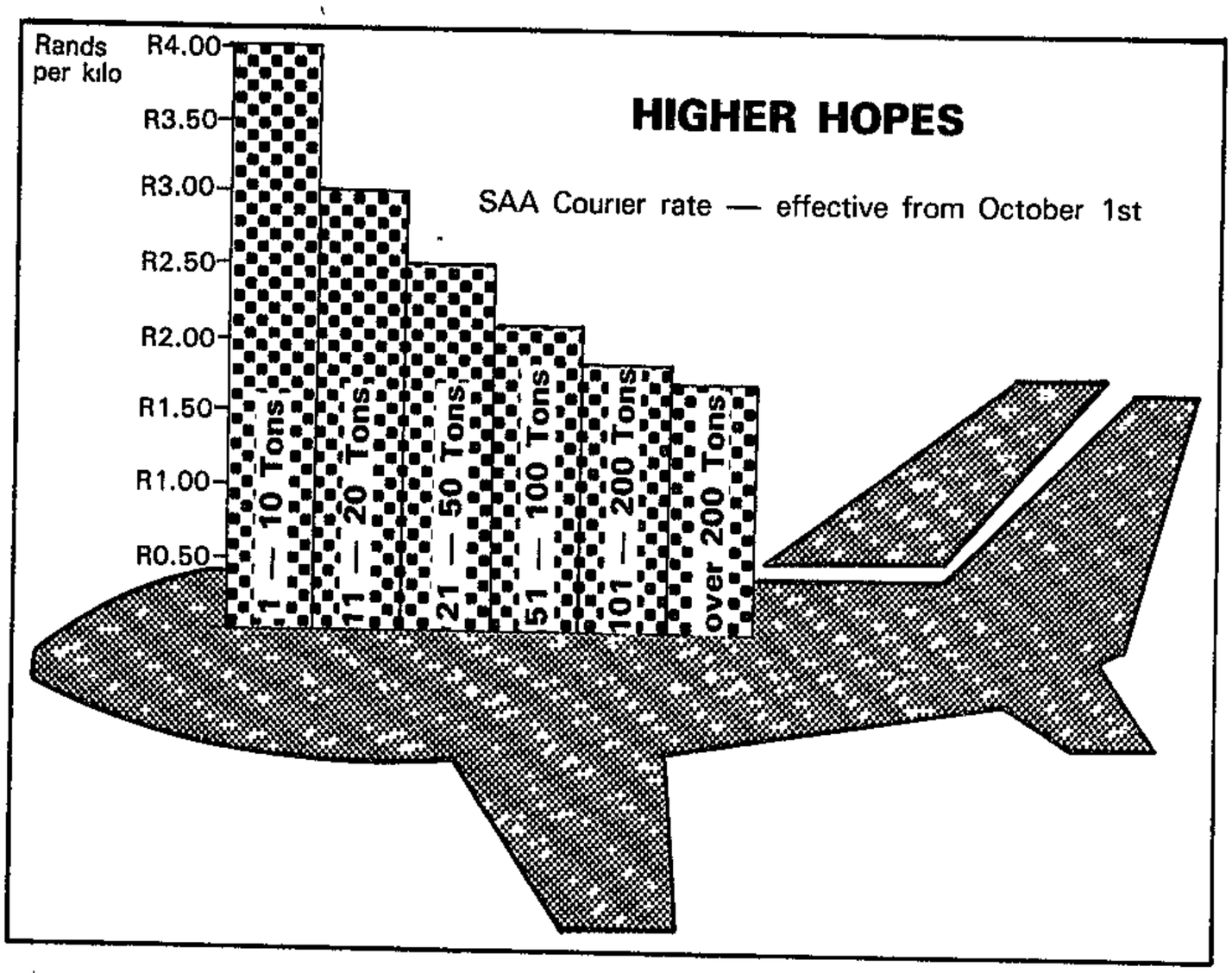
"So far, to my knowledge, the union has not executed its decision to sell its stock," says SKF MD Torgny Frykman. He believes the new legislation will increase the amount of detailed reporting back Swedish companies operating in SA will have to do.

"This will increase the amount of red tape and there are bound to be some effects, but it is too early to say exactly what we will have to do. Naturally we will have to advise our customers of the situation and keep them abreast of moves likely to affect the company locally," he says.

The new legislation is intended to allow Swedish companies to operate in SA on a "limited scale," but will prevent them from increasing production capacity. "The effect of the union selling its holdings will very much depend on how big its involvement is," says Bengt Herrstroem, First Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Pretoria.

Recent proposals by the Swedish government linked with the SA disinvestment campaign also called for the discontinuation of Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) flights to SA.

However, rumours that the flights would stop in the near future were quashed last week when Helge Lindberg, executive vice-president of SAS, told an International Air Transportation Association meeting in Montreal that SAS will "increase the capacity of its weekly flights from Copenhagen to SA."



ZIMBABWE
Reaping the rewards

At a time when the world media are focusing on the Ethiopian famine tragedy, Zimbabwe's farmers have demonstrated that even in a bad season agriculture is still the country's economic mainstay

Latest forecasts suggest that maize deliveries to Zimbabwe's state-owned Grain Marketing Board (GMB) during 1984 at 930 000 t will be almost 50% higher than last year despite a third successive drought year. Fears that Zimbabwe would need to import upwards of 500 000 t of maize in 1984-1985 have proved unfounded and total

Judge orders union to unload SA goods

SAN FRANCISCO — A stevedores' union resumed unloading goods from South Africa yesterday after a judge ordered it to halt a boycott called in protest against apartheid policies.

Members of Local 10, which has a majority of black members, had refused to unload SA goods from the Dutch freighter Nedlloyd Kimberley. The boycott was not sanctioned by the union local

The Pacific Maritime Association, whose members include Nedlloyd Lines, owner of the Nedlloyd Kimberley, told Judge Spencer Williams on Monday that the union had disregarded an arbitrator's finding that the boycott violated a no-strike provision in the union contract.

Judge Williams's order prohibited the union and its members from engaging in, causing or encouraging any work stoppage against Nedlloyd Lines for the purpose of boycotting cargo from South Africa. — Sapa-Associated Press.



President Reagan



Bishop Tutu

Reagan meeting with Tutu seen as setback for SA

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Bishop Desmond Tutu has been granted a private meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the White House to discuss the situation in South Africa.

The meeting, tentatively scheduled for tomorrow, was the second setback for Pretoria in a day of dramatic developments yesterday.

Earlier, 35 Republican congressmen warned that they would support diplomatic and economic sanctions unless the South African Government moved swiftly away from apartheid.

The bishop has been campaigning actively in the US against President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement.

Testifying before a House of Representatives subcommittee on Tuesday, the bishop said he wanted to meet Mr Reagan to try to persuade him to change his policy on South Africa.

The President's decision to grant him an audience at short notice is seen as an indication of the seriousness with which the White House is taking the growing opposition to the constructive engagement policy and of the impact Bishop Tutu has made on Americans since winning the Nobel Prize.

TO COUNTER CRITICISM

The decision to meet the bishop appears, at least in part, to be aimed at countering criticism that the Reagan Administration is supporting the South African Government against its black opponents through the policy of constructive engagement.

"We look forward to the meeting and the exchange of views it will provide," said an Administration official.

"It will associate the United States publicly with the view we have expressed privately to South Africa — that apartheid must yield to peaceful change."

Some officials acknowledge that the current anti-apartheid demonstrations demonstrate the depth of American distaste for South Africa's racial policies.

In his congressional testimony on Tuesday the bishop described the constructive engagement policy as "immoral, evil and totally unchristian".

● See Pages 9 and 15, World section.

SA gets warning of US moves on sanctions

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In a startling move that promises serious problems for South Africa in the next session of the US Congress, 35 conservative Republican congressmen yesterday warned both President Reagan and the South African Government that they were willing to work towards sanctions to end apartheid.

They said that unless there was an immediate end to violence in South Africa and unless there was a demonstrated sense of urgency about ending apartheid, they would be prepared to ask the US Government to:

- Curtail new American investment unless South Africa guaranteed certain economic and civil rights for all.
- Organise international diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa.

EXCUSE

They warned that they would no longer be able to support the Reagan Administration's policy of constructive engagement if it became an excuse for maintaining an unacceptable status quo.

The congressmen — all from the conservative wing of the Republican Party, traditionally sympathetic about South Africa's problems — yesterday afternoon handed a letter to Ambassador Brand Fourie, in which they listed their objections to South Africa's po-

[illegible] South Africa's goal had be a multiracial, free, integrated society.

South Africa would get a very sharp message from the simple act of the US proposing to convene a conference to determine effective sanctions.

US Republican move for sanctions on SA

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration policy of "constructive engagement" was on the verge of a major reassessment yesterday as conservative Republicans threatened to back full-scale sanctions against South Africa and President Ronald Reagan prepared for what has the potential to be a watershed White House meeting with Bishop Desmond Tutu

The South African Ambassador, Mr Brand Fourie, his embassy now under daily peaceful siege by anti-apartheid protesters, was called in by the new Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Senator Richard Lugar, to be informed that legislative action against Pretoria was now all but inevitable.

An aide to Congressman Newt Gingrich, a rising star in the so-called New Right, yesterday summed up the mood "Frankly, if things go on as they are in South Africa, we believe the measures contained in the Export Administration Act are not enough"

He was referring to the so-called Solarz Amendments which among other things would have banned all new US investment in South Africa

On Wednesday, a group of 35 conservative congressmen, including Mr Gingrich, sent a letter to Mr Fourie warning that unless there was "an immediate end to the violence in South Africa, accompanied by a demonstrated sense of urgency about ending apartheid" they were prepared to support measures stronger than anything Congress has contemplated thus far

These included not only the curtailment of new investment "unless certain economic and civil rights guarantees for all persons are in place", but also support for "international diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa"

The architect of "constructive engagement", Dr Chester Crocker, is giving an unprecedented number of radio and television interviews on the administration's policy, but appears to be increasingly on the defensive as reporters ask for evidence of change in South Africa that Americans can understand

Usually-sympathetic Senate sources described as a "serious mistake" Dr Crocker's recent dismissal of criticisms by Senator Edward Kennedy and Bishop Tutu as "rubbish".

· Observers predicted widely that Mr Reagan's meeting with Bishop Tutu, his first ever with a black South African, could have far-reaching consequences

"In a curious way, they were made for each other," an official who has met both of them commented "They are both happy, jovial people — they could really hit it off It Tutu says to Reagan 'let's join together and fight for democracy', it might have a real impact"



Bishop Desmond Tutu

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Sanctions: Reagan, Tutu disagree

CAPE TIMES 8/12/86 280

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan yesterday remained publicly unmoved by Bishop Desmond Tutu's plea to end "constructive engagement" and "send a signal to the oppressed".

Both termed their half-hour White House meeting "good" and "friendly", but emerged with their deep philosophical differences unresolved.

Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who sat in on the talks, said that whatever its outcome, the fact that the meeting happened at all was strongly symbolic: "It is a signal in its own right"

The bishop gave Mr Reagan a specific agenda for United States policy towards South Africa which included urging Pretoria "to announce a general amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles as a prelude to a national convention in our country"

In a nationally televised press conference after the meeting, Mr Reagan insisted the administration would continue to pursue "quiet diplomacy"

Use of army

"I have always believed it is counterproductive for one country to splash itself over headlines demanding that another country do something," he said

Standing in the bitter cold outside the White House, Bishop Tutu said he urged the president to call for an end to the current violence and the "use of the army against civilians", the immediate release of all detainees who should be charged in open court and tried in the presence of international observers, the lifting of all bannings orders, particularly that on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and an end to forced removals

Mr Reagan said he tried to explain to the bishop "the things we are are doing, many of which, I think, came as a surprise to him"

'Repugnance'

He said the administration was already carrying out many of the bishop's proposals, and was looking at some of the others "very carefully".

"But I have to disagree with him that the situation is worse now. It is not We have made sizeable progress there in expressing our repugnance for apartheid and in persuading the South African Government to make changes, and we're going to continue"

The president also disagreed with the bishop's advocacy for disinvestment. "This is based on ignorance," he said "The simple truth is that most black tribal leaders there have openly expressed their support for American business investment because our American businesses go there and observe practices with regard to employees that are not observed by South African companies

Hour with Bush

"American business has spent over 100 million dollars so far on education and training in management, in business, in entrepreneurship, and those who are criticizing are just ignorant of that

"I told (the bishop) what our private investment is in South Africa and what it has meant to those who are employed over there"

After seeing Mr Reagan, Bishop Tutu spent an hour with Vice President George Bush.

Asked whether his mind had been changed by the president, he replied emphatically, "no"

RICHARD WALKER reports from New York that Bishop Tutu reported immediately to the United Nations on his meeting with President Reagan — first seeing African ambassadors, then consulting privately with the president of the General Assembly, Mr Paul Lusaka

Resolutions

The bishop flies to Oslo this weekend for next week's Nobel award ceremony.

The General Assembly next week votes on a series of resolutions on apartheid and SWA/Namibia, in which the US is striving to have specific and harsh attacks on its policies removed

Several of these resolutions — the Namibia series — were to have come up yesterday afternoon, but are now being delayed until next Wednesday

Those on South Africa and apartheid will be voted on Thursday

While the outcome is certain — the assembly has for the past 21 years advocated hitting the Republic with all manner of mandatory economic and other sanctions — what the bishop had to say was expected to influence its response towards the US

K-rands: new bid to get ban in US

STAR 17/12/80

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Battlelines are being drawn on Capitol Hill for another fight over South Africa's biggest export to America — Krugerrands.

When Congress convenes next month, new legislation to bar the sale of Krugerrands is expected to be introduced by the Congressmen who failed earlier this year with similar efforts.

And the lobbies who helped defeat the attempted ban will again spring to the defence of Americans' right to own Krugerrands.

About R900 million in Krugerrands were bought by Americans last year, making them the biggest single American import from South Africa.

Krugerrands sales exceeded in value even America's imports of chrome, platinum or uranium.

Partly because of the high volume of the sales, but also because they make convenient symbols of South Africa and its racial policies, anti-apartheid activists have concentrated their banning efforts on the Krugerrands in preference to other South African imports into America.

"They're a symbol of South Africa," said Democratic Congressman Stephen Solarz.

He sees a Krugerrand ban as a creative way to put pressure on South Africa.

NEW TACTIC

Earlier this year the proposed ban was attached to the Export Administration Act in an unsuccessful attempt to ride it through Congress.

What tactic will be used this year is still uncertain. Whatever it is, it will be opposed by the Free the Eagle lobbying group which mounted an intensive campaign against the earlier banning bid.

Headed by Mr Howard Ruff, a California conservative activist known as a "Gold Bug", the lobbying group includes precious metal dealers and investment counsellors.

Mr Ruff helped defeat the proposed ban with a computerised campaign that flooded Capitol Hill with telegrams from Krugerrand owners.

Mr Neal Blair, Washington lobbyist for Mr Ruff's organisation, argues: "If they can ban the Krugerrand they can start restricting our freedom to invest in other ways."

Supporters of the ban ignore the fact that Krugerrand profits, unlike gold bullion, do not go to the South African Government but to the Chamber of Mines, says Mr Michael Vigil, deputy chief executive officer in New York of the chamber's offshoot, International Gold.

"The irony of this," says Mr Vigil, "is that the sale of the Krugerrand benefits private industry, while the sale of gold bullion benefits the Government.

"So, if anything were to stop the sale of the Krugerrand, the South African Government would just sell more bullion."

Dealers selling Krugerrands have become a target of the anti-apartheid demonstrations which started outside the South African Embassy in Washington last month and have spread to other cities.

Demonstrations have been held outside the Boston premises of a coin and metals company, and other protests have been threatened.

Attempts to ban Krugerrand sales or impose any other form of economic sanction have been rejected as unrealistic by Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

"It would perhaps produce a one percent discount in South Africa's gold export prices, because some other country would buy South Africa's gold and mint their own coins," he said. "It's not going to have any measurable impact on South Africa's behaviour or decision making."