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Averting the Revolution

So Africa

By JOHN H. FUND

For decades, the world has been expecting imminent and violent revolution in South Africa. But when popular opinion is swept aside to reveal the facts, it is not at all clear that revolution will come soon.

The recently imposed state of emergency, for example, hardly qualifies as an act of desperation. Rather, it is a signal that the South African government will take whatever authoritarian steps it deems necessary to preserve its control. In the short run, these will probably work. And South Africa has room to become a far more militarized state than it is today. Together, its police and security forces total 45,000—not many more than the number of policemen in New York City.

It is precisely because the South African government is unlikely to collapse soon that there is a need for the kind of restrained and thoughtful views offered in Richard John Neuhaus's new book, "Dispensations: The Future of South Africa as South Africans See It" (Eerdmans, 317 pages, \$16.95). This extensive survey of the South African political and social scene suggests that there may yet be time for moderate forces to construct "a new and inclusive covenant" that would allow all South Africans to live and work together in the kind of just arrangement that apartheid was designed never to permit.

Mr. Neuhaus, a Lutheran pastor who formerly worked with a large black parish in New York City, has visited over 20 African nations in as many years. His book on South Africa is based on hundreds of conversations with academics, religious leaders, businessmen, labor activists and political figures. While he is a fairly dispassionate interviewer, he is also quick to pose troubling questions and comment on the significance or truth of the answers.

"Dispensations" includes chapters on the concerns of all the crucial population groups: Blacks, Afrikaners, English-speaking whites, Indians, and coloreds (those of mixed descent). He also interviews such anti-apartheid spokesmen as Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev. Allan Boesak and the Rev. Beyers Naude.

In an absorbing section on the history and ideology of the Afrikaners, Mr. Neuhaus admits that it is "not easy to listen" to the "bellicosity and self-pity" of some of the archconservatives he interviews. The Afrikaners speak of their long domination by the British and the fact that only 50 years ago, one out of three of their tribe lived in extreme rural poverty. While acknowledging their past suffering, Mr. Neuhaus is quick to point out that it has blinded many Afrikaners to the suffering that apartheid inflicts on others.

An English-speaking academic, identified by the pseudonym Harold, says that the key to understanding the Afrikaner is to know that he "is a socialist at heart and when he gets power he is a socialist in practice." Certainly, Mr. Neuhaus comments, many Afrikaners share with Marxism "a collectivist approach to the ordering of society." To some extent, apartheid

can be seen as a huge, failed social-engineering experiment. When the National Party took power in 1948, it vastly expanded the government so as to provide jobs for Afrikaners. (Today more than 50% of Afrikaners work for the state. Four of the top six companies in South Africa are state-owned or controlled.) Many blacks were uprooted from their homes and all blacks were denied basic economic and political freedoms, including the right to own land.

While Mr. Neuhaus agrees with the moral imperative of ending apartheid, he questions the methods of the African National Congress, often touted in the West as the sole legitimate representative of South Africa's blacks. In discussing the human costs of an ANC-inspired revolution, he elicits a chilling comment from Johnny Makatini, the head of the ANC's mission to the United Nations: "Of course there may be millions of deaths, but is that worse than millions of people dying from the slow genocide that is happening now? . . . If there were only four million of us left after the revolution, that would be better than the present situation." South Africa's cur-



Bookshelf

"Dispensations: The Future of South Africa as South Africans See It"

By Richard John Neuhaus

rent population is 33 million, of whom 84% are nonwhite.

Though loath to suggest specific solutions, Mr. Neuhaus says that "the urgent need is for hope that is beyond illusion." He sees the churches—mainly black and Afrikaner—as "utterly indispensable" to any nonviolent future for South Africa: "They are the institutional bearers of the transcendent symbols and moral values by which most South Africans claim to order their lives."

Because Mr. Neuhaus sees South Africa as a society based on communities, he believes that any lasting, acceptable accord will depend on an agreement between two of the largest population groups, the Afrikaners and the Zulus. Here he sees moderate Gatsha Buthelezi, chief of the 30% of blacks who are Zulus, as an underestimated and often unfairly disparaged figure.

A few of the book's interviews have been outstripped by recent events, but Mr. Neuhaus has nonetheless captured the moral dilemma of today's South Africa in a form easily accessible to those with little knowledge of the country. As morally satisfying as it may be to think of South Africa solely in terms of apartheid's evils, this does not help us arrive at sound answers. "Dispensations" is a book that lets many South Africans speak for themselves, and allows the reader to hear the authentic voices of that troubled land.

Mr. Fund is deputy editorial features editor of the Journal.

SOUTH AFRICAN Digest

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South Africa's legislative capital, Cape Town, and the Madeiran capital of Funchal were twinned earlier this year when the mayors of the two cities signed an agreement at a function in Funchal. Holding aloft copies of the agreement are (above, left) Alderman L Markovitz, mayor of Cape Town at the time, and Mr Joao Heliodoro da Silva Dantas, mayor of Funchal. Seated between them is the president of the Funchal Municipal Assembly, Mr Caldeira de Freitas. On the right is the town clerk of Cape Town, Dr Stanley Evans. As part of the twinning ceremony a street in Funchal was renamed *Rua Cidade do Cabo* (City of Cape Town Street). Among the guests who attended the unveiling of the plaque (below) were (centre, from left), Mrs and Mr Markovitz, and Mrs and Mr Dantas



IMPORTANT!

South African Digest will in future be published fortnightly. The next issue will therefore appear on October 16



viewpoint

Southern African refugees: exploited for political gain

The Secretary-General of the United Nations solemnly declares that: "It is indeed correct that the *apartheid* system in South Africa remains the major root cause of refugees in the southern (African) region . . ." This statement is demonstrably false, as the following facts — extracted from *Southern African Facts Sheet* (September 1987) published by Southern African Editorial Services CC, Sandton — illustrate.

Factual study of the refugee situation in Southern Africa shows that the root of the crisis lies in the intolerance and totalitarianism that permeates the political policies of the majority of the governments in the subcontinent.

The number of refugees in Africa exceeded three million in each of the years between 1980 and 1985, increasing steadily thereafter so that by mid-1987 there were an estimated four million refugees on the continent. Of these 32 per cent (1,3 million) are in Southern Africa, while about five million other people in the subcontinent are displaced within their homelands.

The refugee crisis in Southern Africa has been brought about by the interplay of a number of factors: tribal and ethnic intolerance, civil war, armed conflict within and between states, natural calamities such as drought, Marxist and socialist policies that have seen a breakdown of infrastructures and regressive economic policies. These factors, taken individually, are not unique to Southern Africa as causes of refugee crises but in Southern Africa, as in other parts of Africa, they have interacted cumulatively to produce a crisis that is growing, not diminishing. This African experience is unique.

More than 40 percent of the 1987 budget of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) of \$360 378 000 has been allocated to Africa. The bulk of the African allocations will go to the North African states of Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia, with Southern African states scheduled to receive little more than \$15 million, or a third of the allocation for Sudan.

The refugee situation created as a result of turmoil in Mozambique has resulted in refugees from that country fleeing to South Africa, where they are classified as illegal aliens.

The Mozambicans risk death from armed bandits, from landmines planted by their own government in an attempt to deter them from entering South Africa and

from wild animals in the Kruger National Park. Many walk 200 km to seek sanctuary in South Africa, some of them women with babies on their backs. Most are starving when they reach South Africa.

The most popular area of refuge is the self-governing territory of Gazankulu, where Mozambicans have kinsmen, but they have also entered KaNgwane, Lebowa and KwaZulu.

Official estimates of the number of illegal aliens in South Africa from Mozambique are 70 000 but, if the number of Mozambicans who have entered South Africa illegally in search of work (whether because of the civil war or drought, as in the case of the 70 000, or because of the general economic retrogression resulting from their government's Marxist policies) is taken into account, the total number of Mozambican "refugees" in South Africa is in the region of 250 000.

The scope and scale of the refugee crisis in Southern Africa makes it clear that there is no single cause for this immense human problem. Yet South Africa is made the scapegoat and the charge that she is responsible for the refugee crisis is constantly repeated with — as in the case of so many other accusations levelled against her — apparent impunity. The Secretary-General of the UN has, as stated above, blandly identified South African policies as the "major root cause of refugees" in Southern Africa; the World Council of Churches, in a 1986 publication, *The Churches and the World Refugee Crisis*, demonstrates an equal disregard for the facts when it singles out South Africa in defining the causes of the crisis: "In Africa an estimated 5 million refugees and displaced people have fled apartheid and its consequences in the southern part of the continent, or wars or oppressed regimes elsewhere"; Senator Edward Kennedy told a United States Senate hearing on refugees last February, "We are witnessing a man-made crisis in southern Africa which has much of its origin in the unyielding racial policies and

growing racial conflict spawned by South Africa."

Despite this animosity towards South Africa, and the unfounded allegations against the country, the UN has sought the co-operation of South Africa in respect of Mozambican refugees.

South Africa has a proud record of humanitarian assistance at times of tragedy or natural disaster to the nationals of other states both on land across national frontiers and at sea. But while the commitment of South Africans remains, their ability to continue playing this vital role at all times and under all circumstances is increasingly being hampered by the growing denial by many in the international community of co-operation and the supply of equipment (such as reconnaissance aircraft) essential if the requisite levels of preparedness and operational efficiency are to be maintained in order to meet emergency situations. In regard to refugees, much of the success of the UNHCR is dependent on co-operation with other UN agencies, governments and non-governmental organisations. South Africa's exclusion from many of these agencies and organisations limits the extent to which she can co-operate in meeting the escalating refugee crisis in Southern Africa.

The ultimate answer to this crisis lies with the rulers of the Black states of Southern Africa. The wars and instability that have displaced so many human beings are the results of the policies of governments and can only be resolved through more tolerant government policies; the devastation caused by the breakdown of agriculture and of health and other social services can be repaired only through interstate co-operation on a subcontinental basis.

South Africa, far from being an agent of de-stabilisation, has committed herself to such co-operation as an imperative for the creation of conditions of stability and progress throughout Southern Africa.

Assurance of political, economic support

The United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, issued a call on September 29 for a new non-racial democratic order for South Africa and said the United States is prepared to do whatever it can to achieve this goal.

In a speech to the Business Council for International Understanding in New York, Mr Shultz suggested that too much emphasis has been placed on replacing what he called South Africa's system of "racial oppression".

"We want South Africans to know clearly what we are for, as well as what we are against," Mr Shultz said.

He also called for a democratic electoral system with multiparty par-

ticipation and universal franchise and effective constitutional guarantees of basic human rights for all South Africans.

Mr Shultz said that as South Africans move toward meaningful negotiations, the United States would be willing to encourage that process.

"If the contending parties in South Africa are ready to take risks for peace, they may be assured of the active political, diplomatic and economic support of the United States and its allies," he said.

In discussing his democratic vision for South Africa, Mr Shultz said it is important to overcome the "debilitating pessimism" which now characterises thinking both within South Africa and internationally.

"I emphatically reject the fatalistic notion that the country's future has already been written, that it is too late for accommodation," he said.

"I know that there is hope for the future," Mr Shultz added, contending that many South Africans have come to realise when they talk amongst each other that the barriers that separate them are not as high as they had feared.

While asserting that the problems of South Africa are vast, Mr Shultz said he believed that the current system can be replaced without destroying the country's society and economy.

South African Press Association, September 30

IAEA postpones SA decision

A group of Third World states led by Nigeria backed down on September 24 from an immediate attempt to suspend South Africa from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Instead, the group — comprising African and Arab states as well as Cuba and Iran — made a new proposal at the IAEA's general conference to delay a suspension decision for a year.

South African Press Association, September 25

(Comment appears on page 12)

New trade links established

The Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) signed a business co-operation agreement with the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Shipping of Spain in Madrid on September 28.

The agreement includes a commitment to promote trade relations between Spain and South Africa and to provide information which will increase business opportunities between the two countries.

Assocom said it had concluded a similar agreement in Paris with the

French Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

South African Press Association, September 28

'US business must stay'

A coalition of Black American religious leaders, said to represent seven million church members, has urged President Reagan to keep American businesses in South Africa to help prepare Blacks for a post-apartheid era.

Just a few days before the president is due to report to the US Congress on the effectiveness of American economic sanctions, the leaders told Mr Reagan that the call for disinvestment was a failed tactic.

Their stance on South Africa is in sharp contrast to that of many other Black leaders who are pressing for tougher action against South Africa. **The Star, September 24**

Where SA Digest gets its news

Articles and extracts from articles published in *South African Digest* are taken from newspapers representing diverse political views, magazines and journals published in South Africa, as well as Press releases. There are also special items contributed by staff members of the publication.



The American International School (above) in Kenilworth, Cape Town, provides the children of US citizens living in South Africa with an education in accordance with American syllabuses and traditions. Pupils of other nationalities have also enrolled, including children from Greece, Spain, Belgium and Holland. The type of education received by the pupils is the same as if they were living in the US. However, for the higher standards, a history of South Africa has been added to the syllabus. The school was established in 1983 and currently has four teachers

The Argus

Floods ravage Natal

At least 63 people died in the floods which swept the province of Natal and were described as the "worst in living memory".

Widespread evacuations of people from low-lying areas were undertaken and bridges were toppled.

The N3 highway and the Howick bypass were closed — resulting in no direct link between the coastal city of Durban and Johannesburg — and large parts of Natal and the self-governing territory of KwaZulu were declared disaster areas following five successive days of flooding.

Rains of up to 400 mm were recorded in some areas.

Damage amounting to millions of rands was caused to factories. Main-line trains linking Durban with points in other provinces were terminated.

Crop losses are known to be heavy as dam walls cracked and fell.

Durban's water supply was cut off completely with the collapse of the fourth and final remaining aqueduct.

Further afield from Durban, the towns of Ladysmith, Richards Bay and Howick were also declared disaster areas.

In Pietermaritzburg the floods were believed to be the worst in the city's history. The Natal capital was declared a "local disaster area".

● State President P W Botha ordered government departments to give top priority to flood relief for Natal.

On his own behalf and that of the government Mr Botha expressed his deepest sympathy with the loss of life, injuries and personal damage caused by the flood disaster that devastated the inhabitants of Natal.

"All the Departments concerned have already received instructions to pay urgent attention to the matter and to start providing relief immediately in all areas where the natural disaster has caused distress and discomfort," he said.

The Citizen and Business Day, September 30



Rains of up to 400 mm fell in some areas of Natal, causing flooding in low-lying suburbs. Some residents took to the streets in bouts to inspect the situation (top). All the rivers in the province were turned into raging torrents (below), bursting their banks and toppling bridges as the floodwaters hurtled along

The Star



Bread price increases

The price of a loaf of bread rose by 12,5 percent on October 1.

Brown bread now costs 63 cents, an increase of seven cents a loaf, and white bread 81 cents, an increase of five cents. The Director-General of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Dr D W Immelman, announced the increases on September 25.

The increases followed the rise in the producer price of wheat, as well as cost increases in the milling and baking industry and a one cent a

loaf increase in the retail margin for bread.

The Government has allocated an amount of R150 million for the subsidising of bread during the current financial year.

The Natal Witness, September 26

Shaka Day celebrated

The Zulu nation celebrated King Shaka Day on September 24 to mark the 159th anniversary of the death of the African legend, Shaka.

King Goodwill Zwelithini and the self-governing territory of KwaZulu's

Chief Minister, Dr M G Buthelezi, were the main speakers at a celebration at Stanger in Natal, where King Shaka died on September 24 1828. *The Citizen*, September 24

Group to plan urbanisation

The South African Government has appointed five private city and regional planning consultancies to identify land for orderly urbanisation in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

They have formed a working group to study the effects of the flow of people to cities with a view to making recommendations on job-creation, housing and providing infrastructural services.

"The group will look at roads, railways, mass services, electricity — the whole question of infrastructure," a Development Planning Department spokesman said.

He said the work would be carried out in an objective, physical planning framework — not on a political basis.

Specific reference would be made to Black towns and, where neces-



The Castle of Good Hope in Cape Town was the first bastion built in South Africa to defend the original settlers of the country. It is now the headquarters of Western Province Command. Since 1970 the castle has intermittently undergone meticulous and wide-ranging restoration. The work is complicated by both the degree of decay in places and the fact that the 17th century building is not a single structure. Here the original brick is exposed on the block bisecting the castle's courtyard after crumbling plaster and layers of paint had been stripped away

Paratus

sary, the problem of squatting would be addressed.

The investigation will be completed in about six months.

● A new area of some 218 hectares bordering the Black towns of

Old Crossroads, Nyanga and New Crossroads in Cape Town, has been allocated for Black housing. Between 4 000 and 5 000 families will be settled there.

Business Day, September 24; *Die Burger*, September 21

KwaNdebele: forging ahead

Ninety-two industries have been established in the self-governing territory of KwaNdebele since the inception of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) three years ago.

This has meant the injection of R150 million into the territory, which lies north-east of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging industrial area.

Of this, R100 m alone came from the private sector, creating 8 500 employment opportunities.

This information was spelled out by KNDC's general manager Mr Philip Kotzenberg at an investment seminar in Johannesburg to encourage South African businessmen to support the economic development of KwaNdebele.

Of the 92 industries in operation 68 were established in Ekandustria. This 300 hectare park is

the fastest developing industrial park in South Africa.

Mr Kotzenberg said a labour force of 100 000 was to be found within a 35 km radius of Ekandustria.

The remaining 24 industries were to be found in KwaNdebele's northern region in the 100 ha industrial development point of Siyabuswa.

A labour force of 200 000 lived within a 35 km radius of Siyabuswa, he said.

Addressing the same seminar, the KwaNdebele Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Z D Mnguni, said his government was committed to, among others, the following economic priorities:

— maintenance of the private enterprise systems to create a general framework in which free enterprise and free market forces

can provide the maximum contribution to the economic welfare of its people, and

— co-ordinating a regional development strategy for Southern Africa which crosses national borders and facilitates co-operation between different independent states.

Engineering News, September 25



The self-governing territory of KwaNdebele's Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Z D Mnguni (far left) speaks to prospective investors in the territory at a recent seminar in Johannesburg. They are (from left) Mr A C Galvao, Mr E Vanderlis and Mr S Moutafis

Black school enrolment up

The total number of Black pupils in South Africa has grown from 800 000 in 1953 to about 6 500 000 this year, according to the chief public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Job Schoeman.

Speaking at a recent four-day conference in Durban for special school management, he said that between 1974 and 1986 the total number of Black pupils in secondary schools had risen from 147 000 to 918 000.

"What is striking is the growth in the total number of full-time Black students in standard 10 (12th and final year of schooling) — from a mere 11 000 in 1979 to 106 000 in 1986," he said.

The Citizen, September 3

'Disinvestment hurts'

Black education in South Africa has been given a major body blow as a direct result of the United States disinvestment campaign and one of Soweto's top schools is now battling for survival.

Pace Community College, once the darling of the American business community, has been so hard hit by disinvestment that it is in dire threat of closing down altogether.

The R6-million Soweto school was created by the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (Amcham) as a positive contribution to Black advancement through better education.

The school was lauded by many prominent South Africans. Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said of the project, "If this is what American investors do with part of their profits there can be something said for a continuing American presence in South Africa."

But the school closed under a cloud of poor management, unrest and school boycotts in 1986.

"In January this year pace reopened with 320 students and 23 teachers. The teachers took on the



Laura Deane (centre) was awarded the 1987 Youth Service Award at a function in Johannesburg recently. Laura (17), a pupil at Jeppe High School for Girls in Johannesburg, won a R5 000 educational bursary, a computer for her school and a R500 cash prize. She and her two runners-up, Jennifer McGregor (left) of Scottburgh High in Natal, and Zelda Blunden of Kimberley Girls High School, were selected from 130 entries. Entrants were judged on their community leadership and educational achievements, with the emphasis on community service. Zelda and Jennifer each won a R250 cash prize and a trophy

The Citizen

task with no guarantee of salaries since they were no longer receiving financial support from Amcham," says Pace fund-raiser, Ms Marlene Jacobs.

The loss of financial support and the effect of disinvestment coupled with the previous history of the school is making the running of classes very difficult.

"We are battling to make ends meet. We have no funds and I have to raise at least R60 000 every month to pay teachers' salaries.

"But even then we don't have enough money to have a medical aid and pension for the teachers, or to pay the school's insurance, or to operate the canteen. Disinvestment has really hurt us," Ms Jacobs said. Mandy Jean Woods, **Business Day**, September 9

'Teach technical' call

Teachers should make it a priority to prepare their charges for commercial and technical careers so that Blacks can create their own economic muscle, African Bank chief Mr Gaby Magomola said recently.

Addressing the conference of the Transvaal United African Teachers Association, Mr Magomola said,

"No developing nation will ever be able to determine its own destiny if it does not have an economic muscle.

"South Africa's population is growing at the rate of almost 3 percent a year, which means that the economy has to grow at the same rate just to assimilate the school-leavers. If this does not happen, South Africa will face a severe social disruption."

He said a bigger problem the country faced was the 5 million unemployed Blacks.

Business Day, September 15

Subsidy for Black students

Every student enrolled at a South African Black university last year were subsidised by R5 738,30, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Parliament recently.

Die Vaderland, September 17



The first award from the newly established Ernst van Heerden Creative Writing Trust was made to Professor Brian Cheadle of the English department at the University of the Witwatersrand recently. The trust, named after its benefactor, noted Afrikaans poet Professor van Heerden, was established to encourage aspiring creative writers expressing themselves in forms such as poetry, prose, criticism, essays and travel impressions. Here at the award ceremony are Professor van Heerden (left) and Professor Cheadle

The Citizen

SAA passenger load up

South African Airways' (SAA) international travel figures increased by 4 percent in the first six months of this year compared with the first half of 1986, according to a spokesman for the airline.

Excluding passengers travelling to the United States in 1986, international services showed an increase of 27 percent.

SAA's first- and business-class' luxurious service, ample seating and *haute cuisine* contributed to the increase.

According to SAA, domestic flights showed an increase of 8,6 percent in demand for seats in the first six months of this year compared with the same time last year.

SAA offers only economy and business classes on internal flights. **Sunday Times**, September 20

Tourism promotion praised

The Government had nothing but praise for the way all sectors of the tourist industry had encouraged positive trade for South Africa, the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr Danie Steyn, said on September 7.

Speaking at the official opening of the Association of Southern African Travel Agents (Asata) annual congress in Johannesburg, he said propaganda against South Africa had



Ms Linda Dupouy and a section of the Shareworld centre presently being constructed adjacent to the Johannesburg show-grounds. Ms Dupouy is assistant designer of the centre, which will be a Mediterranean-style entertainment complex where the emphasis will be on education. The centre will cost about R30-million and is expected to be functional in October

Die Vaderland

been effectively "turned about" by people in the industry who took the initiative, and rose to challenges instead of despairing at problems.

The tourist industry had used propaganda against South Africa to highlight the country's many positive aspects by way of contrast.

He told about 150 delegates to the congress that tourism was one of the country's most important industries. About R1 billion was generated by the industry annually.

● Leading travel wholesalers say domestic demand for package tours is up to 100 percent better than last year.

Holiday Tours and Travel Organisation, which last year had a turnover of almost R25 million reports a 100 percent sales increase.

Gross revenue for its "Holiday SA" programme has so far exceeded

R5 m.

Travamarkt reports a 45 percent increase in sales of domestic packages.

Thomas Cook Rennies Travel's wholesale division reports 74 percent more domestic bookings or bed nights compared with the first eight months of last year. It introduced new packages this year.

South African Airways' (SAA) chief executive, Mr Gert van der Veer, says wholesalers' efforts helped SAA's domestic travel grow. **The Citizen and Business Day**, September 8

'Hotels poised to recover'

After five years of poor room occupancies and declining profitability, the hotel sector looks poised for a good recovery, providing a combination of factors remain intact, according to the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association (Fedhasa).

Room occupancies on average this year had been about 45 percent, domestic tourism was improving and there was a steady return flow of overseas tourism to South Africa.

More fundamental, however, were factors such as the deregulation of hotels which now made it possible to eliminate unnecessary frills in hotels, thus making them more market-related and hopefully margins will improve accordingly.

Moreover, changes to Liquor Act legislation had opened the doors of hotels to all races and this represented a huge and as yet hardly tapped potential market, which augured well for the future of the industry. **South African Press Association**, September 11

Positive future for tourism

Tourism, domestic and international, showed significant growth in the first six months of 1987 and the outlook for the near future was very positive, according to senior officials of the South African Tourism Board and South African Airways.

They were speaking at *Focus 87*, a major domestic tourism promotion held in Johannesburg.

The promotion, featuring more than 100 exhibitors, aimed at improving South African travel agents' knowledge of domestic tourism products.

South African Airways' chief executive, Mr Gert van der Veer, said the number of passengers on the air-

line's domestic services increased by 8,6 percent in the first half of the year compared to the same period last year. Passengers on regional services went up by 7,6 percent.

He said there had been a phenomenal increase in the number of visitors to South Africa. Group travel, which virtually disappeared at one stage, was slowly returning, "which is always a good sign", he said.

The executive director of the South African Tourism Board (Satur), Mr Spencer Thomas, said the board anticipated a growth of between 10 and 12 percent in international tourism this year.

The Star, August 18

Industry, agriculture and a rapidly expanding population are presently making enormous demands on South Africa's water supplies.

According to the executive director of the Water Research Commission, Mr Piet Odendaal, these demands could exceed the supply by 2020. Various options are therefore being investigated to augment the country's water sources. These include importing water from neighbouring countries, desalinating seawater, towing icebergs from the Antarctic and seeding clouds to cause precipitation.

Resource recovery biotechnology

Pictures: Council for



However, experts agree that one of the most important immediate aspects of managing this essential commodity is ensuring that wastewater, which is returned to rivers and streams, is as unpolluted as possible.

Legislation on water pollution in the early days consisted of four overlapping Acts with no effective mechanisms for their implementation. This was rectified with the Water Act of 1956, which has since been improved by the Water Amendment Act of 1984. The Act laid down standards for effluent discharge. Enforcement of these became the function of the Department of Water Affairs.

Extensive research was and still is required to assist water users in meeting these requirements. To this end wide-ranging water research is being conducted by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research through its National Institute for Water Research (NIWR).

This institute conducts basic and applied research on a contract basis for industry, local authorities, consulting engineers and government departments.

One of the NIWR divisions specialising in the development of wastewater purification systems is the Biotechnology Division. However, what distinguishes the systems developed by this division and also makes them

highly desirable, is that they are purely biological systems. In other words, no purifying chemicals are added to wastewaters except for disinfection purposes. The organisms present in the feedwater itself perform the task of breaking down and removing pollutants.

Called the Bardenpho, this purely biological process was developed and patented in 1974. Today it and its successors are used world-wide. It is applied as a two-, three-, four- or five-stage process and is ideally suited to the removal from wastewater of unde-

sirable compounds such as nitrogen, phosphorus and organic carbon.

What the process boils down to is that conditions are created for those bacteria possessing the desired purifying abilities to flourish. After processing the impurities in the water the bacteria are separated from the mixture by settling or other means. This leaves clear water suitable for further processing and re-use.

The Bardenpho was originally designed for the purification of municipal sewage. However, subsequent research has shown that the biological process can also be applied for the purification of industrial effluents. In fact, with conscientious operational management it is possible to purify water through this process to conform to quality criteria defined by legislation.

Several other biologically based processes are being researched and developed in the Division:

Bio-production

It has been projected that by the year 2000 South Africa will have a 1,1 million ton shortage of protein. Alternative protein sources are constantly being sought. It has been established that waste activated sludge (WAS) consists of 45 percent protein. Investigations are being made into utilising this protein as an animal feed supplement. The current WAS which results from the Bardenpho and similar bio-



y through

Article: Heila van Rensburg

ouncil for Scientific and Industrial Research
and Escom

logical treatment processes is estimated at 200 000 tons annually. Another source of protein is algae. By cultivating easily harvestable protein-rich algae on sewage or selected industrial effluent, a protein supplement for animal feeds can be obtained in the process of purifying the original effluent.

Bio-accumulation

This process is used to recover precious metals from mining effluents. For example, it has been established that a certain species of algae will absorb gold present in process waters. When harvested and subjected to the correct conditions the algae shed their load of gold.

Bio-leaching

This is a biological process whereby metal-containing ore is treated in order to separate the sulfide component from the metal. This oxidation of the pyrites-using micro-organisms makes the extraction of metal more efficient.

(Refer also to article on page 11)

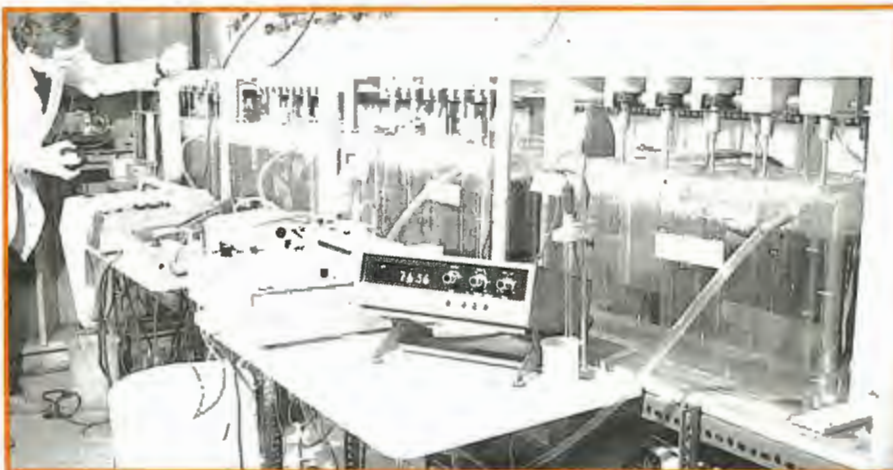
Bio-degradation

Studies are frequently undertaken to ascertain the biodegradability of highly polluted industrial wastes. Certain bacteria can use organically bound carbon as a food source under anaerobic (without oxygen) conditions. The end product of this anaerobic process is carbon dioxide and methane gas. It has proved to be a highly successful method of purifying such wastes.

Bio-corrosion

Corrosion of water pipes is frequently caused by micro-organisms. This bio-corrosion is estimated to cost South Africa several billion rand annually. Efforts are being made to identify the causative organisms and then appropriate preventive and remedial measures can be initiated. Bio-corrosion is often related to the presence of sulphate in process or other waters. The Division has developed biological sulphate-reduction technology, which not only alleviates or solves this problem but also reduces the many other negative effects of sulphate in water.

With their multidisciplinary approach, the NIWR's researchers are today capable of not only purifying almost any wastewater, but also of developing methods for the reclamation of useful substances from highly polluted effluents.



1. An aerial view of Johannesburg's Northern Sewage Works with its five-stage Bardenpho-activated sludge installation (bottom, left)

2. Waste-activated sludge is continuously produced and has to be dumped at great cost. The development of methods for the recovery of the protein content, which can ultimately be used as a supplement to animal feeds, are being investigated

3. The biodegradability of an effluent is assessed in laboratory tests

4. Water is a precious resource in South Africa and every effort is made to optimise it fully. The Midmar Dam in the province of Natal is a reservoir which also provides recreational facilities

5. Moist environments such as water-cooling towers, metal and concrete pipes and reservoirs are susceptible to bio-corrosion. It is estimated that R4,5 billion is spent annually in South Africa on corrosion, of which R1 b is attributed to bio-corrosion. These cooling towers belong to national electricity supplier Escom's Kriel power-station

Gencor plans new OFS mine

General Mining Corporation (Gencor) has announced plans for a R1,5 billion new Orange Free State gold-mine south of Welkom.

The mine, with estimated reserves of 50 million tons of medium-to high-grade ore, including part of the Beisa lease area, is planned for a full production of 220 000 tons a month. It has been named the Oryx mine.

The horizon to be mined is the Kalkoenkrans Reef, dipping steeply in an easterly direction, from a sub-outcrop inside the existing Beisa lease area, before levelling off at a depth of about 2 000 m. Beisa, which closed in 1985 with the collapse of uranium prices, mined the westward-dipping uranium-rich Beisa Reef.

Gencor has a 55 percent stake in the venture with Genbel holding 10 percent. ASTE is the third major participant, with Anglo holding a small

SA mines are a lifeline

The 757 000 workforce on South Africa's mines has become one of the lifelines not only of South Africa, but also of its neighbouring states.

Their earnings ensure the economic survival of about 3 million dependents in almost every country in Southern Africa and contribute a vast percentage to those countries' gross domestic products.

The total amount miners sent to their homes in remittances and deferred pay in 1986 amounted to more than R500 million.

In South Africa mining accounts for about 16 percent of Gross Domestic Product. Wages for the vast majority of the workforce continue to increase in real terms and the average monthly salary for both unskilled and semi-skilled workers increased from about R370 in 1985 to R420 in 1986. Skilled workers accounted for only 10 percent of the workforce during 1986.

The Sunday Star, September 20

interest. Oryx is planned for a listing on both the Johannesburg and London stock exchanges early next year. Peter Storey, *Business Day*, September 22 (Comment appears on page 14)

Family housing for miners

Anglo American has announced a major reform to the migrant labour system with the proposed construction of 24 000 low-cost homes over the next three years for Black workers and their families.

Transvaal gold and uranium division managing director Mr Theo Pretorius said the group had purchased land for the purpose near mines or in Black areas adjacent to them.

The mine villages would be constructed by developers according to plans supplied by the group. Prospective home-owners would be put in touch with building societies and could choose from a variety of designs, depending on what they could afford.

A number of "show houses" had already been built.

At present family housing is available only to a small number of senior, skilled Black mine employees.

Houses would cost from R20 000 upwards. Bonds would be subsidised by the group and provided at 5 percent interest. The group had also arranged through building societies a graduated annuity system which would set initial monthly bond repayments for the cheapest available home at R94.

The group also planned to develop the hostel system to provide greater choice for residents.

● Four more mining groups indicated they had initiated plans for family housing for Black employees.

This follows the announcement by Anglo American that 24 000 homes would be built at four locations.

The four groups are the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment (JCI), Rand Mines, Gencor and Anglovaal.

Alan Fine, *Business Day*, September 22 and 23

(Comment appears on page 14)



GFC Mining is presently sinking and equipping the first twin-shaft system at JCI's H J Joel Gold Mine. The contract is valued at R40 million. H J Joel is the first fully trackless, mechanised gold-mine to be developed in the Orange Free State. The first gold is expected to be poured within 2½ years of turning the first sod, a record for deeper-level gold-mining in South Africa. The No 3 service shaft (in the background) will be fully operational by mid-1988, while the No 4 ventilation shaft (foreground) is expected to be partially commissioned by mid-1988

Strike: the aftermath

The recent South African mining strike took a heavy toll in both loss of production and damage to property.

The Anglo American Corporation, the country's largest gold producer, recently invited the media to its Western Deep Levels gold-mine to view the strike damage. Western Deep is the world's deepest mine.

Anglo American suffered the greatest losses. Some of its mines were completely abandoned and nature took its toll on them. The roofs of the tunnels sagged, destroying timber and hydraulic props. Damage amounted to an estimated R150 million.

A big obstacle in the process of negotiation with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) was the trade union's unapproachability and confrontational attitude, said Anglo's gold and uranium sections chairman Mr Peter Gush.

World first with gold bugs

Bacteria are now being used in gold-mining — and South Africa has the world's first commercial bioleaching operation to recover gold.

"This was the first full-scale production plant in the world, and it's still the largest in operation as far as we know," says Gencor's gold and uranium chief executive officer Mr Bruce Evans.

All the initial laboratory work, and pilot- and mini-plant development, was done at the Gencor Group's laboratories in Krugersdorp in the Transvaal.

This commercial operation is a major breakthrough in extracting gold from so-called "refractory" ores, Mr Evans says.

The gold in these ores is difficult to extract because it is mixed with arsenic and pyrite minerals. This prevents the gold from dissolving in cyanide solutions, which is the standard method of extracting gold.

With bioleaching, the term "gold bug" takes on a new meaning — bacteria are used to break down the rock and so release the gold.

The bacteria, called *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans*, actually feed on the pyrite, oxidising it into sulphuric acid and iron sulphate.

There are two methods that have been used until now to break down the pyrite — roasting and pressure oxidation.

The roasting method has the drawback of producing

arsenic and sulphide fumes in large amounts.

Bioleaching overcomes all pollution problems without money having to be spent on additional processing plants.

The arsenic left over from bioleaching is easily converted into an insoluble salt, which is completely safe and can be dumped.

The bacteria convert some of the sulphide directly into sulphuric acid, which can be neutralised and discarded. The rest of the sulphides are converted into iron sulphate, which is harmless.

But pollution control is not the only benefit of bioleaching — it is also much cheaper in terms of capital expenditure.

Bioleaching also tends to be more efficient.

"At our Fairview bioleaching plant we achieve gold recoveries of 95 percent or more, compared with 90 percent recovery using roasting," Gencor consulting metallurgist Mr Pieter van Aswegen says.

The plant is treating 300 tons of concentrated ore a month but with its growing confidence in the new process, Gencor is preparing to expand its bioleaching operation.

As the engineering aspects are rapidly being perfected, attention is already returning to the laboratories to search for better bugs.

Charles Parry, **Business Day**, September 18

(Refer also to article on page 8)

Anglo, which supported trade unionism from the outset, was one of the first companies to allow the NUM representation on its mines.

Anglo pays its unskilled labour force an average wage of R570 a month. With fringe benefits the average monthly wage amounts to R715.

Intimidation was the key word during the strike, one of the Western Deep Levels workers told *Beeld* in an interview.

He is a member of NUM and feels aggrieved over the three weeks of his life during which he was forced to stay away from work. His wife and three children, who live in Lesotho, only learned subsequently why they had not received any money from him during that time.

Asked whether he would go on strike again should the trade union demand it, he replied, "No, definitely not — nobody here will do that again soon."

Beeld, September 29



The Koffiefontein diamond mine, the oldest in South Africa, is to be reopened next year. The mine, which was discovered in 1870, was closed down in 1932 because of the depressed state of the diamond market. It remained out of action until 1971. Planned production levels will be reached in 1989. Koffiefontein, situated 100 km south of Kimberley, will provide employment for 1 100 workers

Engineering News

Comment & Opinion

INTERNATIONAL IAEA/IMF/Sanctions (Refer to: articles on page 3)

Vaderland

Careful

It can be confidently deduced that there is a connection between President Botha's announcement and the Third World conspiracy to have South Africa booted from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The USA has indicated that it might withdraw if the RSA is expelled, with disastrous financial results for the IAEA. It persuaded Russia to withdraw from the expulsion action.

In consideration of this President Botha announced that South Africa hoped to be in a position to sign the non-proliferation treaty soon. It emphasizes the Government's reasonableness and willingness to work for peace.

It is comforting that the President circumscribed his announcement with important conditions. He makes it subject to, among others, what is happening at the general conference in Vienna.

South Africa can rightly claim that together with the limitations it must also be able to enjoy all the advantages concomitant with the signing.

Precisely because the campaign against South Africa is politically motivated, the country must be doubly sure that by signing the non-proliferation treaty it does not lose on all accounts.

It has consequently volunteered to negotiate with nuclear powers individually; among others, we suspect, to ensure that inspection does not hold the

danger that our own, new technology will be summarily passed on to others.

The President's announcement confirms the caution with which South Africa still approaches this matter. One reason is that now, faced with a world onslaught to isolate and discredit us, we dare not hastily renounce the formidable bargaining power which the outside world's uncertainty of our nuclear capabilities affords us.

Johannesburg A — September 23

The Star

How SA can use the IMF pulpit

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis's boast that he is going to the International Monetary Fund meeting "with a pack of cards very different from that of the past few years" is by no means hollow. His address in Washington last year was well received and with the additional aces he has up his sleeve this time round, he can be confident of another positive reception.

The trump card will, of course, be that South Africa is steadily repaying its foreign debt and scrupulously servicing its interest commitments to overseas lenders.

He will point out that as a developing country South Africa should be experiencing an inflow of capital but that since this is not possible (for reasons known to all), it has had to export capital in the form of loan repayments.

There will be no need to tell the meeting that South Africa is a conspicuous exception in a world where dozens of nations have no hope of ever liquidating their indebtedness and which are so strapped for foreign exchange that even interest payments are not being honoured.

Mr du Plessis will stress that South Africa has repaid R9 billion of foreign debt since the end of 1984; that our total foreign interest payments are only 7,5 percent of exports of goods and services compared with an average of

27,6 percent for Western Hemisphere developing countries; and that our ratio of foreign debt to total exports of goods and services is 90 percent against 368 percent for Western Hemisphere developing countries.

Yet while he will be able to hold his head high, the hard truth is that no new loan capital for South Africa will be forthcoming. This is the price the country must pay for adhering to racial policies that are anathema not only to all other nations but to the majority of its own people.

Why, then, do we religiously undertake this annual IMF pilgrimage? Because it gives us a pulpit from which we can tell the world that South Africa's economy is resilient, enjoys a relatively high level of stability and, above all, is quite capable of paying its way in the most onerous circumstances — circumstances, regrettably, of our own making.

Johannesburg E — September 23

DIE BURGER

Sanctions and a time bomb

The extent to which the enforcers of economic punishment against South Africa are doing it to the disadvantage of those whom they profess to help, had become evident in an area which is not always in the spotlight.

It has been said more than once that sanctions and disinvestment hit the country's Black communities the hardest. It is the workers on the lower levels who feel the slackening of economic activities the first and the worst.

Now demographers from the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) have indicated the positive influence which reform generally, and economic prosperity particularly, can have on the unacceptably high population growth among, especially, Blacks.

The first President's Council indicated the kind of time bomb on which South Africa is sitting with its rapidly growing population. The council made a case for urgent steps to restrict the growth and said the country's funda-

LANGUAGE CODE

For those readers who are not familiar with South Africa's news media, the code indicates whether editorials originally appeared in English-language or Afrikaans-language newspapers. An A or E preceding the date of publication — at the end of each editorial — denotes Afrikaans or English. E/A denotes English and Afrikaans, as in the case of radio commentary broadcast in both languages.

mental resources can hardly support a total population of more than 80 million. Without urgent measures all the inhabitants of South Africa will be drawn into a morass of poverty.

One of the best "preventive measures" which the council named, and which the demographers of the HSRC also refer to, was a higher standard of living for Blacks. This can only occur if there is a constantly expanding economy. Continued constitutional and social reform is also largely dependent on a healthy economic base.

Sanctions pushers will be accused of complicity if the Republic is smothered by a too heavy population burden. Whites will not be the only ones to suffer. Blacks — those for whom overseas isolationists are supposed to work — will also encounter a future of misery.

Cape Town A — September 24

THE CITIZEN

New campaigns

The radicals and their supporters overseas are organising well-orchestrated campaigns against South Africa.

The timing, ahead of President Reagan's report to Congress on sanctions and the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver, is deliberate.

They want more sanctions against South Africa — and they are opening a flood of anti-South African propaganda to achieve this.

Thus there was the four-day conference in Harare which brought together what one news agency described as "hundreds of activists from inside and outside South Africa."

The moving spirit behind the conference was Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, of Sophiatown fame, who is president of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The conference was entitled Children, Repression and the Law in Apartheid South Africa.

The ANC sent at least ten members of its national executive, including its president, Oliver Tambo, and 15 other senior officials to the conference.

Speakers from South Africa included Dr Beyers Naude, former secretary general of the SA Council of Churches, Mr Faired Esack, of the United Democratic Front and the Call of Islam, Bishop S Nkoane, Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South

African Council of Churches, academics, doctors and ex-detainees, including a boy of 11 whose tale of his alleged experiences reportedly moved delegates to tears.

The list makes interesting reading. But even more interesting was the litany of hate against the government over the alleged treatment of child detainees, the activities of vigilantes and similar matters.

In an apparent effort to pre-empt attacks at the conference, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, announced that no children under the age of 15 were being detained under emergency regulations.

However, three 15-year-olds, 18 16-year-olds and 84 17-year-olds were being held, mostly in connection with serious offences ranging from murder to arson and public violence.

This statement was dismissed by Dr Beyers Naude, who said the government's denials about the treatment of child detainees were untrue and that "we should not have one child in detention."

As if children of 15, 16 or 17 are not capable of being involved in the kind of crimes listed by the Minister, which is absurd.

The conference concluded with delegates expressing their determination to "liberate" South Africa.

The final declaration also appealed to the international community "to work for the imposition of sanctions against the regime."

Lawyers attending the conference announced their decision to establish an international group to co-ordinate action by lawyers worldwide against apartheid.

Mrs Glynnis Kinnock, wife of the British Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, said the Labour Party would focus on "the plight of South African children" and ways of changing Mrs Margaret Thatcher's views on sanctions.

Veteran Black American anti-apartheid activist, Angela Davis, said the American National Alliance against Racism and Political Repression, of which she is co-chairman, would make an impassioned appeal in November at its biannual meeting to "intensify efforts to defend political prisoners on death row in South Africa."

And it is no coincidence that in the United States a campaign to "unlock

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Readers are reminded that changes take effect only after six to eight weeks.

apartheid's jails" was launched this week, with actor Bill Cosby and the mayors of several major US cities giving their support.

We look like getting a bashing all round. But with sanctions losing some of its steam, we hope the campaigns being launched will not succeed in encouraging the imposition of further punitive measures.

Whatever wrongs there are or have been, we need to be able to pursue reform without interference and pressures from abroad.

Johannesburg E — September 30

The Natal Witness

Economic miracle

A cynic might say that it pays to lose a war. Look at what has happened in Germany, Italy and Japan — the three losers in World War 2. Each has staged an economic miracle. Germany has one of the soundest currencies in the world; Italy has a higher GNP than Britain; Japan has become an economic superpower, able to outsell the Americans in their own country.

How can this be explained? When wars end, the winners expect to enjoy the fruits of victory. The losers know that they have only their own exertions on which to rely. They accept the consequences of defeat and pull themselves out of the dust and rubble by their own bootstraps.

There is a lesson to be learnt by this. South Africa is unlikely to be defeated by the campaign of sanctions and boycotts that is being waged against us. But we are under pressure, in a state of economic siege. We too can stage an economic miracle, provided we break out of the log-jam of restrictive laws and customs that prevent the mobilisation of all our resources, both human and material.

Pietermaritzburg E — September 19

POT-POURRI

Mining/Transkei/Bill Cosby

(Refer to articles on pages 10 and 11)

Die Volksblad

The new mine

Just as welcome as the good spring rain is the exciting news of the Gencor Group's new Oryx gold-mine between Welkom, Virginia and Theunissen in which R1 500 million will be invested and which will create approximately 7 000 new job opportunities.

It is a certainty that the mine will have a great influence on the development of the Free State Gold-Fields. Exploratory drilling has indicated at least 50 million tons of gold-bearing ore at a depth of approximately 2 kilometres. The grade of the gold is considerably more than the present working average of 5,3 grams a ton.

The new mine will not only be a great boost for Welkom and the Gold-Fields generally but will also contribute further to the Gold-Fields remaining an important economic centre for years to come.

Welkom is ready to provide housing as well as industrial sites for the expected economic revival. At one stage there was doubt concerning the future of the city because of the assumption that the existing mines' life-span would be 20 years. The latest information indicates that the existing mines will continue for the next 75 years. The new mine, and others which can perhaps be started in the future, can increase this life-span still further.

The Free State as a province will also benefit from the growth and development which the new mine will induce — and South Africa because gold remains the nucleus of our mining industry and the greatest earner in the industry.

Bloemfontein A — September 22

Business Day

Family ties

The announcement by Anglo American this week, that black workers will be given the option of living with their families near the gold mines where they are employed, constitutes a

major reform of the migrant labour system.

All SA workers employed by Anglo on its gold mines were polled on the subject. Of 58 000 married workers, 24 000 said they would prefer to bring their families to the mines, choosing to live in houses rather than single-sex hostels.

Now 24 000 homes will be built over the next three years. Show houses have already been constructed.

The homes will be financed in the normal way through building societies, and will be available only to those who can afford them — a perfectly acceptable market barrier.

On current estimates, the monthly bond repayment for the cheapest available house will be from R94, which Anglo says will be affordable by the majority of their black employees.

The scheme, possible because of government's repeal of the pass laws last year, means that for thousands of mineworkers and their families, the scrapping of influx control will be given a human meaning.

Until now the mines have been allowed to house no more than 3% of their black labour force with their families. Henceforth, in Anglo's case, individual choice, personal income and availability of houses will determine that decision.

This should lead to a restoration of family values battered by the cruelty of the migrant labour system, and, hopefully, the beginning of the end of the horrific faction fights in mine compounds that have become almost a feature of an unnatural lifestyle in the hostels.

Ending influx control started a natural redistribution of the population based on the movement of people to where the country produces its wealth, rather than on where ideology would have them live. The Anglo move will aid that natural and economically sound flow.

There will be other advantages, such as the growth of a new, stable class of homeowners. But these gains are still some time down the line. In the short-term, the quality of life for some 100 000 people will improve as,

during the next three years, they move to their new homes. They will find themselves an eon away from yesterday's system in which the choice was between starvation in impoverished rural areas or the splintering of the family unit.

Anglo have established a precedent which will serve as an example to other employer groups which, with luck, will help break down the socialistic mind-set that it is government's duty to provide everything from housing to jobs.

Johannesburg E — September 23

Oosterlig

A new Transkei?

Although a commission of enquiry must still give its verdict, allegations of maladministration and corruption in Transkei have reached such proportions that important elements in the country's parliament and defence force apparently decided to intervene. This is no *coup d'état* but Premier George Matanzima has certainly lost his hold on the government.

It is not clear who will succeed him. A young minister, tribal chief Dumisani Gladstone Gwadiso, known for his insistence on an unsullied administration for the country, has been placed at the head of an interim government. Hopefully extravagant and unauthorised government expenditures will now cease.

It is encouraging that South Africa's relations with Transkei are not being jeopardised by these political developments.

Port Elizabeth A — September 25

Beeld

Cosby

By emphasising the good and wholesome things in life, actor Bill Cosby has achieved unequalled TV successes.

In a world in which families are crumbling, The Cosby Show emphasises family unity. His TV family

members do clash, but over small matters and the problems are easily resolved. Nothing in his programme offends. And even though the viewer knows that he is not dealing with reality, he usually feels good after watching the programme.

With so much warmth and love Cosby has created America's most popular programme. Also in South Africa it has — remember, it is a programme in which Black actors appear exclusively — become a favourite, the very South Africa in which there is purportedly no love for the Black man by the awful White oppressors!

Cosby has, in fact, made an invaluable contribution to a better understanding of the Black man by the White man. But now he has decided to become actively involved with the struggle of the enemies of South Africa.

It is totally unproductive. To him we wish to say: Rather expand on better relations between Black and White; do not destroy what you have achieved so far. Because if you continue in this vein, you are merely bedevilling relations.

Johannesburg A — September 30



ECONOMY

Sowetan

R9 b of debt repaid

South Africa had repaid close on R9 billion of foreign debt since a moratorium was introduced in 1984, South African Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis said in Parliament on September 21.

The balance of trade had moved from a deficit of R2,2 b in 1984 to a surplus of more than R7,7 b in July this year.

South Africa has two more major debt repayments to make this year: R420 million in terms of the renegotiated repayment agreement, which is due in December; and R270 m, being a final payment due to the International Monetary Fund in November.

Business Day, September 22

51 CBDs now open to all

The number of business areas which have been opened to all races has increased to 51 since early last year, a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development

and Planning has disclosed.

The recently released President's Council report on the Group Areas Act recommended that all Central Business Districts be opened.

Roger Smith, Business Day, September 28

'Confidence growing'

There was a growing return of business confidence and a new self-assertiveness in South Africa, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Kent Durr, said on September 29.

Replying to second-reading debate on the Income Tax Amendment Bill, he said the country had "come out of a very difficult period in its history".

The country's resources had doubled from R4 billion in April to R8 b now and the Commercial Rand had appreciated.

Since the new arrangements for creditors came into effect in July this year foreign creditors had converted 441 million dollars from short-term

claims inside the so-called standstill net to ten-year loans outside the net, said Mr Durr.

The Citizen, September 26

Continued growth forecast

South Africa's economic climate remains favourable for continued growth, says Trust Bank in its latest Economic Report.

It says despite signs that this year's surplus on the current account will be smaller than that of 1986, it is still expected to be at a healthy level.

The report says the higher average level and stability of the exchange rate should continue its positive effect on the inflation rate for the rest of 1987.

Business Day, September 28

GOLD PRICE			
London am fix: 458,90(460,90)			
pm fix: 459,40(460,85)			
closing: 460/460,50(462,25/462,75)			
Zurich closing: 458,50/461,50(460/463)			
FINANCIAL RAND (in US\$)	Buy	Sell	Last
0,2963	0,3013	0,3013	
KRUGERRAND	R1 205	R1 210	R1 210

The Citizen, September 30



South African heavyweight boxing champion Pierre Coetzer (right) defeated America's former World Boxing Council cruiserweight champion Bernard Benton in the M & R Ellerines tournament held at the Standard Bank Arena in Johannesburg on September 28. It took Coetzer 2 minutes, 35 seconds in the first round to dispose of Benton

The Citizen

R40 m for soccer stadium

The First National Bank has pledged R40 million for the building of a 130 000-seater super soccer stadium at Crown Mines in Johannesburg.

The National Soccer League public relations officer, Mr Abdul Bhamjee, described the sponsorship as "the biggest ever in the history of South African sport".

"We hope this will be a first step to securing soccer's goal of one day returning to the international arena," he said.

The new stadium is situated ideally between Soweto and Johannesburg.

The total cost of the stadium is estimated at R60 m.

The stadium will be built in two stages, each taking about 12 months. **The Citizen**, September 24



South Africa's premier rugby award, the Currie Cup, was regained by the Northern Transvaal team on September 26 when they beat Transvaal by 24-18. Here Naas Botha, captain of the victorious team, which last won the trophy in 1981, takes a celebratory sip from the cup

Die Transvaler

Athletics tops sports list in SA

Athletics is the South African sport with the highest number of participants. With a total of 1 095 300 competitors, athletics exceeds the second highest sport, soccer, by 220 000.

These figures were published recently following a market research survey.

Road running was treated as a separate sport with a total of almost half a million competitors (456 500). When added, the two sections of athletics total a participation figure in excess of 1,5-million (1 551 800).

Soccer is second on the list. It is followed by tennis, netball, swimming and rugby.

In the popularity stakes among all South African spectators athletics rates fourth behind soccer, boxing and tennis. As far as White spectators are concerned athletics is the third most popular

sport behind rugby and tennis. Road running is 10th on the list.

Among Black spectators soccer is by far the most popular sport followed by boxing, tennis, athletics, road running and karate.

According to the survey athletics is the third most popular sport among White and Black South African television viewers. Top of the list among Whites is rugby (first) and tennis (second), while among Black South African television viewers soccer rates number one with boxing in second place.

The encouraging figures contained in the survey are proof of the astounding development experienced in athletics in general, and road running in particular, during the past 10 years.

Athletics is practised in almost every school — at all levels and

among all racial groups — while road runners increase by thousands annually.

On top of the high participation figure, athletics is generally considered to be the most multiracial of all South African sports. **SA Athlete**, August 1987



Evette de Klerk (left) is South Africa's top woman sprinter in the 100 m, 200 m and 400 m events

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Digest

SOUTH AFRICAN

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South Africa supports what has been described as 'the greatest wildlife show on earth' due to the abundance and variety of its animal life. As elsewhere in the world where wildlife was prolific, the hunter-explorers of the 18th and 19th centuries also indulged in an orgy of slaughter in South Africa. By the end of the 19th century the large herds had been decimated. However, through the establishment of national parks and game reserves, supported by dedicated conservationists, many animal species are prolific once more. One of the species threatened with extinction at the turn of the century, for example, was the white rhino (above). Today the Hluhluwe and Umfolozi game reserves in the province of Natal are home to the white rhino and their numbers have swelled to such an extent that they are being re-introduced to habitats where they once occurred. Great herds of impala (below) have also become a common sight again in the Bushveld game reserves of the Transvaal. Further articles appear on page 15 and the back page

Pictures: J Hosten and SA Tourism Board



viewpoint

Marine pollution: 'No cause for complacency'

Research into marine pollution has been carried out in South Africa for years and the country's coastal waters do not manifest marine pollution hazards similar to those experienced along the Mediterranean coast. However, South Africans have no cause for complacency, according to Professor Alec Brown, professor of zoology at the University of Cape Town. In this extract from an article which appeared in *UCT News Magazine* (Vol 14, No 6, August 1987), Professor Brown says the future quality of the seawater around South Africa will deteriorate increasingly as the country's population grows and its industry develops.

South Africa's rapid population growth, coupled with the socio-political changes taking place in the country, are the most serious factors affecting the future well-being of the seas around our coasts.

The country, says Professor Brown, will either degenerate to Third World status or it will show an unprecedented rate of economic and industrial growth. Whatever happens, without careful planning, the quality of our coastal waters will deteriorate.

"It has recently been realised that stormwater running off into the sea may in some places present a greater hazard than sewage outfalls," Professor Brown says.

"This is particularly true of run-off from slum areas or from sites where proper facilities have not been provided and, at a recent meeting of the Committee for Marine Pollution, 'First World' and 'Third World' stormwater were clearly distinguished.

"Stormwater carries an increased infection hazard because it is usually discharged above the highwater mark or in the intertidal zone, unlike sewage which is discharged further offshore."

Economic and industrial growth will inevitably lead to a massive increase in coastal pollution, not only from burgeoning industry but also from the larger volume of sewage discharged into the sea.

"At worst one can foresee a future where swimming will be safe in only a few restricted areas, while the eating of bivalve shellfish, will be prohibited," according to Professor Brown.

"Coastal ecosystems will be irreversibly degraded and edible fish will become a luxury, having to be caught many kilometres from the

shore. Such a situation already exists in some parts of the world while in others it is approaching rapidly. It must not be allowed to happen here."

South Africa has excellent researchers who know a good deal about the clinical effects of poisoning with heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) and other pollutants, but as yet they know very little about subclinical, chronic effects. And what they do know is disquieting, Professor Brown says.

"In the sea the situation is complicated by the fact that it always presents a mixture of pollutants, a phenomenon intensified by the grouping together of industries and other sources of pollution around bays and estuaries. If there is little knowledge of the subclinical effects of individual pollutants, there is none at all of such mixtures.

"For the general public, eating seafood perhaps once a week, this may not be serious. But it could be critical for children growing up in the little fishing communities that dot the South African coast. Often these people can't afford meat and rely on the fish they catch as their main source of protein.

"It is time a survey was undertaken of the total pollutant loads in their diet and the effects of such loads on their health. South Africa would be the first country in the world to undertake such a survey.

"The health problems of neighbouring countries should also be carefully monitored, for if epidemics occur or their health services are impaired, there is the very real danger of shellfish-borne pathogens spreading into South African waters."

Professor Brown says marine pollution can conveniently be divided into three categories:

— The first is the deliberate dumping of radioactive or other noxious substances at sea, where their containers may deteriorate and release the contents; or the containers may wash ashore or become snagged in fishing nets and people ignorant of their contents may then be at risk.

— The second category includes pollution by crude oil, a widely publicised problem, although far more toxic substances such as refined petroleum products and hazardous chemicals such as phenol and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are regularly transported round South Africa's coasts. There are no contingency plans for dealing with possible spills of such cargoes.

— A third category of marine pollution is that from rivers and run-off from the land, which includes effluent from inland factories, power-stations and sewage works. In this respect there is almost certainly less pollution of South Africa's coastal zone than there was 10 to 15 years ago, partly because of tighter controls on freshwater pollution and partly due to restrictions on the use of pesticides such as DDT and dieldrin.

Counter-measures to pollution from factory effluent discharges have attracted the most research funding in South Africa and local legislation is as good as in any European country, according to Professor Brown.

"South Africa has the best medical services and research groups in Africa but a definite improvement is needed in communication and decision-making, he said.

President's Council report on Group Areas Act:**Flexibility, 'open' areas recommended**

The 252-page President's Council report on the Group Areas Act and related legislation was introduced in parliament in Cape Town on September 17.

The State President asked the President's Council on October 31 1984 to make recommendations about the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and related legislation.

The report, drawn up by the Council's Constitutional Affairs Committee, was debated in the council and accepted by a majority on September 19.

It will now formally go to the State President, Mr P W Botha, for government attention.

Since the present sitting of parliament is due to end early in October, no legislation arising from the report can be presented to parliament this year.

Among the major recommendations of the report are:

— The Group Areas Act must be changed to allow for "open" residential areas. Requests for open areas must come from local residents and local government bodies, and must be approved by the administrator of the province.

— Local authorities should "give particular attention to creating open residential areas in or near central business districts".

— Children in open areas would attend own schools in the area, but joint education could be provided by private schools.

— To protect own residential areas, town planning should act as the control mechanism.

— All land zoned for commercial, industrial or religious purposes should be open, in terms of the free-market system.

— Universities and other tertiary education institutions should themselves decide on whom to admit.

— South African Transport Services should be guided by business and profit motives in their dealings with the public.

Furthermore, the report suggests simply "that the reservation of Separate Amenities Act should be repealed". It adds that no new legislation, enabling or otherwise, should replace it.

"Public amenities provided by any government body on the first, second or third tier should be open to the public — in other words, to members of all population groups.

"In providing and opening amenities to all, the specific circumstances and sensitivity surrounding the amenities concerned should be taken into account."

● A statement issued by the Bureau for Information on behalf of the State President's Office said the President's Council report was interesting and had far-reaching implications.

"It would be irresponsible to adopt categorical positions before a thorough study of the report and its recommendations has been made.

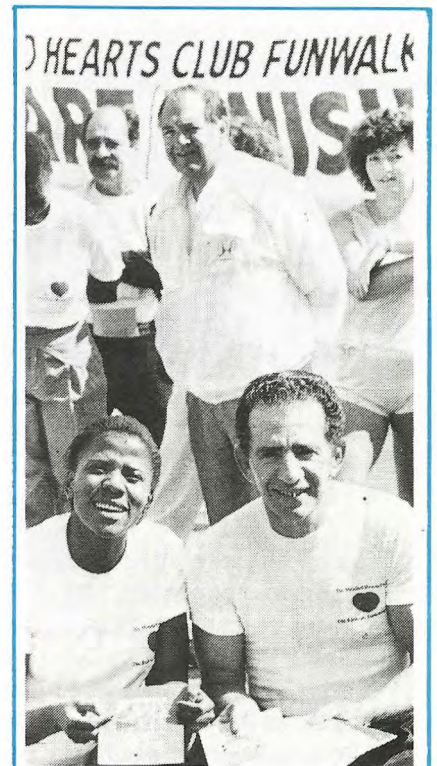
"After the report has been dealt with in the President's Council, the Government will study it and will make its general position known as soon as possible," said the statement.

● The official Opposition Conservative party (CP) rejected the report in the strongest possible terms, Party spokesman Mr Jan Hoon said.

Speaking in the debate on the report, he said the CP believed the Group Areas Act should be maintained and enforced so that control over the occupation and ownership of land could be exercised.

● The Labour Party, majority party in the Coloured (mixed race) House of Representatives, said it "cannot under any circumstances support anything but the complete scrapping of the Group Areas Act".

● The National People's Party (NPP), majority party in the House of Delegates, would neither support



Thandeka Themba (left) won the Mended Hearts Club funwalk at the Wanderers in Johannesburg on September 20. The event was open to any person who had undergone heart surgery. It also featured well-known South African businessman Tony Factor, who underwent a heart by-pass some years ago. Miss Themba had a mitral valve replacement in 1984 and is a nurse at the Johannesburg General Hospital

The Citizen

nor reject the report, party leader Mr Amichand Rajbansi said in a statement.

The NPP would, however, use the report's "many positive aspects" as a basis for negotiations "bearing in mind that the party has laid down its bottom line".

● The Progressive Federal Party also rejected the report, describing it as an "apartheid" document in that it does not deal so much with reform, but rather with ways of refining a basically racist and offensive law.

● The American Chamber of Commerce welcomed the report, saying the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act would influence stability and economic progress in South Africa positively.

● The Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) welcomed the positive elements contained in the report. It said the success of the proposals depended on the positive attitude of those involved.

● The *Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut* (AHI — 'Afrikaans institute of trade') said it welcomed the fact that local decision-making had been emphasised.

AHI president Mr Pierre Steyn said local options would allow communities to decide for themselves how they wished to conduct their local affairs.

● Restrictions on freedom of choice must be kept to an absolute minimum, the executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr J H Steyn, said in a statement issued in Johannesburg.

● The president of the United Municipalities of South Africa, Mr Tom Boya, welcomed the flexibility allowed by the report. However, he said not enough had been done to find a solution to the problem.

Business Day, **The Star**, and the **South African Press Association**, September 18; **The Citizen**, September 17, 18 and 19; **Beeld**, September 18

Travel allowances up

The Department of Finance has announced increased allowances for South Africans travelling or studying abroad.

Businessmen will be allowed to take R15 000 a year to Europe, the United States or countries that are not "neighbouring countries" instead of the previous R10 000, said Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis in a statement on September 17.

Adult holiday-makers will be allowed R10 000 a year instead of R6 000. For children the allowance is now R5 000 instead of R3 000.

Travel allowances were last set more than four years ago.

Businessmen will also be allowed

to take R8 000 a year to neighbouring countries instead of R4 000. Holiday allowances are up from R2 000 to R4 000 for adults and from R1 000 to R2 000 a year for children.

Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles and the Comores have also been excluded from the category of "neighbouring country".

Business Day, September 18

Tax shelters stopped

A Bill designed to clamp down on South Africans who use the Republics of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC countries) as bases for tax avoidance purposes, was published on September 21.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Finance said the Bill laid down that all investment income derived by South African residents from the Southern African Customs Union area (which includes Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and SWA/Namibia) would become taxable in South Africa.

The source of this income would be deemed to be in South Africa.

The existing situation, under which the income was taxable only at source, had led to tax avoidance.

The Citizen, September 22



The foreign service of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Radio RSA, held its fourth annual Bokmakierie awards ceremony recently. The winners were (from left) Mr Keith Jeranji (best producer — Swahili service); Mr David Holt-Biddle (best interviewer — English service); Ms Nicole Francen (best translator — French service); Mr Bernhard Kawana (best presenter — Lozi service) and Mr Bernhard Leemann (outstanding contribution). Radio RSA celebrates its 21st anniversary this year

Die Vaderland

Call for 'buy SA' campaign

It was time to launch another "buy South Africa" campaign in the interests of the economy, Mr Casper Uys of the official Opposition Conservative Party said in Parliament on September 18.

Speaking in the Budget's third reading debate, he said there were initial signs of a moderate economic upswing on the way, but the question was whether the economy's production sector would be able to meet demands and so offset increased imports which would disturb the trade balance.

● Western bankers would be doing themselves harm from a purely business point of view by encouraging sanctions or disinvestment from South Africa, Mr Harry Schwarz of the Progressive Federal Party said in the same debate.

The greatest economic inhibitors in South Africa were the absence of foreign capital in significant amounts and the need to keep the current account of the balance of payments in surplus in order to pay debts, he said.

The Citizen, September 19

Nuclear pact: SA may sign

South Africa hoped to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), State President P W Botha said on September 21.

Mr Botha said South Africa was prepared to start talks towards signing the treaty but such negotiations would depend on the outcome of the 31st International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conference in Vienna.

The State President said South Africa's view had recently been put to the respective governments. Any safeguard agreement would be along the same lines as other NPT signatories.

In the past, South Africa had refused to join the 134 other states who had signed the NPT, in terms of which IAEA officials may visit nuclear plants to ensure that nuclear fuel and energy is not diverted to military projects.

South Africa already allows IAEA to visit a number of nuclear plants under "safeguard" agreements.

● A Nigerian-led bid to suspend South Africa from the IAEA was set to fail following talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, US Energy Secretary Mr John Herrington said on September 22.

"The Soviet Union and the United States have found a common ground for the South African problem and South Africa will not be expelled," Mr Herrington said.

The United States earlier strongly opposed moves to suspend South Africa and similar moves against Israel by Arab states.

Business Day, South African Press Association; September 22; **The Citizen,** September 22 and 23

(Comment appears on page 12)

Where SA Digest gets its news

Articles and extracts from articles published in *South African Digest* are taken from newspapers representing diverse political views, magazines and journals published in South Africa, as well as Press releases. There are also special items contributed by staff members of the publication.



A branch of the Academia do Bacalhau was established in Funchal, Madeira, recently. The Academia do Bacalhau is a service and charity organisation founded in Johannesburg by a group of Portuguese immigrants in 1968. Branches have since been established in Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Welkom, Windhoek and Swaziland. To mark the founding of the Madeira branch — the first one abroad — Johannesburg's Portuguese community presented the Funchal city council with a ceramic wall panel. Among those who attended the unveiling of the panel in a Funchal street were (back, from left) Mr Gilberto Leal, the Johannesburg artist who designed the panel; Mr C J B Wessels, South African Ambassador to Portugal, and Mrs Wessels; the Mayor of Funchal, Mr Joao Heliodoro da Silva Dantas; Mr Durval Marques, president of the Bank of Lisbon (International) in Johannesburg; and Mr Caldeira de Freitas, president of the Municipal Assembly of Funchal. Kneeling are (from left) Mr Cerino Faria, Mr Matos Coelho and Mr Manual Atouguia, all businessmen

SA aid for Spanish horses

South Africa recently sent 25 000 doses of serum to Spain to help combat an outbreak of horse flu in that country.

The serum, developed at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Institute near Pretoria, was despatched in response to a Spanish Government request for emergency assistance from South Africa.

To prevent the spread of the disease to other European countries, the international office for animal diseases in Paris requested that a South African expert attend an emergency meeting in Madrid on September 18.

Dr B Erasmus from Onderstepoort attended the meeting.

Blood samples of the infected animals have been tested at Onderstepoort.

Die Transvaler, September 18

New SA envoy to Chile

Lieutenant-General Pieter Willem van der Westhuizen has been appointed South Africa's Ambassador

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Chile, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced on September 18.

In a statement, the department said Lieutenant-General van der Westhuizen would succeed Lieutenant-General A M Muller, SSAS, who is returning to South Africa.

South African Press Association, September 19

Award for anthropologist

A prize of \$170 000 (approximately R340 000) was awarded on September 15 in Milan to Professor Phillip Tobias of the University of the Witwatersrand for his outstanding research in the field of anthropology. The award was made by the international foundation, Balzan.

Professor Tobias, born in Durban in 1925, is described as one of the foremost experts in his field. "His research on human fossils, conducted mainly in South Africa, has greatly enriched our knowledge of the prehistoric evolution of man," said the foundation in a statement.

Die Burger, September 16

Message for UK ambassador

There will be no future for any government if "apartheid" is eradicated at the expense of the economy, said Dr M G Buthelezi when he met the new British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr R Renwick, in Ulundi on September 18.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said that not only must it be ensured that a "post-apartheid government" would be in a position to govern for the benefit of the people, but it must also be ensured that there would be depolarisation in the process of bringing about radical change.

"Mass poverty, associated with a permanently polarised society after 'apartheid', will produce circumstances in which democratic government will just not be possible. We have to avoid the South African Government retreating into a *laager*. That can be done only through the politics of negotiation," the Chief Minister said.

The Star, September 19

Israel imposes sanctions

Israel's policy-making Inner Cabinet agreed on September 16 on 10 sanctions measures against South Africa, including a ban on the import of gold coins and oil and an end to cultural and trade ties.

The country's Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, said in a statement on September 18 that Israel had decided to reduce its ties with South Africa further to keep up with other Western countries.

Mr Shamir said the measures, patterned after the other European and Community sanctions, took into account the future of South Africa's 110 000 Jews.

The Israeli Cabinet banned new investments and government loans; barred the use of Israel as a transit for sanctions-busting third countries; froze the quota of iron and steel imports; banned the import of oil and Krugerrand gold coins; ruled out new scientific agreements; prohibited civil servants from visiting South Africa without Cabinet approval; and will reduce sporting contacts.



The mayoress of Pretoria, Mrs S Swart (second right), recently hosted a champagne breakfast for 240 guests in the Pretoria City Hall. Among those present were (from left) Mrs Els Fretes-Davalos, wife of the Paraguayan ambassador to South Africa; Mrs Patricia Prüssing, wife of the Chilean ambassador to the country; and Mrs Anna Yang, wife of the Republic of China's ambassador in Pretoria. On the far right is Mrs Jessie le Grange, wife of the Speaker in the South African Parliament

Picture: Stuart Semple

Israeli Foreign Ministry director-general Mr Yossi Beilin said on September 19 the sanctions were mainly symbolic and would not seriously hurt the annual trade between the two countries.

South African Press Association, September 18; *The Citizen*, September 18, 19 and 21

(Comment appears on page 12)

'UK film on SA unfair'

The South African Ambassador to the United Kingdom, Mr Rae Killen, has accused Britain's Channel Four television network of screening "propaganda films" about South Africa.

Mr Killen sent a letter to the chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, Lord Thomson, to complain about a number of Channel Four programmes.

Mr Killen said a programme screened on September 21 and entitled *Frontline Southern Africa; Destruc-*

tive Engagement, was "remarkable for its inaccuracies, omissions, tendentiousness and touches of venom". *South African Press Association*, September 23

French honour SA hero

Cape fruit farmer Mr Jason Lucas (33) was honoured with one of France's top bravery awards at a ceremony at the French embassy in London on September 19.

The medal, known as *Le Legion D'Honneur Pour Courage et Devrouement*, was presented to him for his bravery in helping to capture a gang of armed thugs on the Paris underground railway network.

A spokeswoman for the French embassy said, "It was an act of great courage."

Mr Lucas, a black belt in karate, was working in Paris at the time as an acrobatic dancer.

South African Press Association, September 20

Food health certification

A certification mark to help consumers make healthier decisions at the supermarket will soon be seen on South African food packaging. The mark will highlight those foods which comply with the Heart Foundation of Southern Africa's low-fat, low-cholesterol, low-sodium and high-fibre recommendations.

This programme for identifying healthy foods was recently announced by the Heart Foundation.

Before applying to use the mark, food producers have to submit samples of foods to the South African Bureau of Standards for analysis. Those foods which comply with the Heart Foundation's recommendations will be approved and allowed to carry the mark for a period of two years, after which the company must reapply.

Spot checks will be carried out from time to time by the foundation to ensure compliance with the programme.

Food Review, August/September 1987



SA health care in demand

The high standard of South Africa's health care results in citizens of African states and of countries such as the United States and Britain, seeking specialist treatment in South Africa.

The Minister of National Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, told the 33rd congress of the South African Orthopaedia Association in Cape Town on September 8 that South Africa provided a health service to Africa.

During 1986, a total of 1 398 citizens from African countries, including the so-called Frontline states, received specialist care.

At special request, South Africa had also treated 30 patients from the United States, six from other American states, 84 from Britain, 79 from communist countries including Russia, Poland, Rumania and mainland

China, as well as 119 patients from other European countries.

The total cost of this treatment was R1 436 955, of which the South African taxpayer paid R658 869. Brian Stuart, **The Citizen**, September 9

New Cape cancer centre

A R20,6-million cancer unit, one of the most up-to-date and sophisticated of its kind in the world, has been opened at Cape Town's Tygerberg Hospital by Mr Gene Louw, Administrator of the Cape Province.

The Gene Louw Building has been equipped with two cobalt units, a 20MEV accelerator, a skin unit and distance-controlled apparatus, a computerised tomograph and other high-technology equipment.

The unit will also have access to the neutron therapy machine at the national accelerator centre at Faure, of which there are only four in the world.

The Citizen, September 3

Helping the injured

One of the functions of the Chamber of Mines' Rand Mutual Hospital is to provide expert medical assistance to help injured people regain the use of damaged limbs.

Eight trained physiotherapists and 14 assistants are in daily attendance at the hospital.

All types of patients are treated and range from those in the intensive-care units to others who have been discharged from hospital and receive out-patient care.

The service is not only for patients who are confined to their beds in a hospital ward but also includes many who live in their own homes and in mine hostels.

Many of the patients who receive treatment have suffered injuries from accidents — surface or underground. Physiotherapists attend to them so that an injured or broken limb can be restored again.

It sometimes requires long and patient treatment. However, physiotherapy is often successful in



Mr Stuart Reeves (left), chairman of the Lions Club's Operation Brightsight, received a donation of optical equipment worth about R25 000 from Mr Allan Morris, managing director of M Wiseman and Company, in Johannesburg recently. Operation Brightsight's members collect unwanted and unused spectacles and donate them to indigent people

The Citizen

Aids virus 'deactivated'

Laboratory tests conducted in South Africa showed that a cholesterol-extracting substance deactivated the Aids virus. The virus is surrounded by an "envelope" that consists mostly of cholesterol.

This was said on September 22 by Professor Barry Schoub, director of South Africa's National Institute of Virology.

The Citizen, September 23

helping many recover full use of their limbs.

Godwin Mohlomi, **Mining Sun**, August 20



Mr Johannes Kamase (above), a mine employee at Bafokeng North, fractured his arm in an underground accident and also had to have his right leg amputated. Following successful physiotherapy he was fitted with an artificial leg

Mining Sun



1

The peoples of South Africa

The Sotho people

Compiled from the Official Yearbook of the Republic of South Africa — 1986; Inland Tribes of Southern Africa
by Peter Becker

Pictures: Bureau for Information

Apart from the Hottentots and Bushmen who roamed in what is now the western Cape Province, the indigenous peoples of Southern Africa were virtually unknown to the outside world until the arrival of missionaries from Europe during the latter part of the 18th century.

As a result of their carefully recorded observations, and especially the writings of missionary explorers John Campbell, Robert Moffat, Thomas Arbousset and David Livingstone, a handful of scholars began to focus their attention on the tribal groups of the distant interior.

Over the years observers were to make a comprehensive study of tribal cultures and vernacular languages, gather fragments of history as narrated to them by tribal chroniclers and seek out the biographical highlights of chieftains, medicine men and other imposing dignitaries. From their labours emerged a vast collection of letters, memorandums, published papers, journals and books — an invaluable storehouse of information.

Today detailed information exists on the traditional customs, politics, languages and laws of Black South Africans. This article examines the Sotho peoples in South Africa. The Sothos, together with the Nguni peoples, constitute some 90 percent of South Africa's Black population.

The Sothos consist of a northern, southern and western section, the latter being better known as the Tswana.

— The Northern Sotho occupy the self-governing territory of Lebowa, in

the northern part of the Transvaal province. The best-known group among them is the Pedi.

— The Southern Sotho are the people of the Kingdom of Lesotho and its neighbour, the South African self-governing territory of QwaQwa. Fokong and Tlokwa are typical groups.

— The Tswana are settled mostly in the Republic of Bophuthatswana. This country is bordered by the western Transvaal and the state of Botswana, which is inhabited by other Tswana groups. Well-known Tswana entities are the Thlaping, Kwena and Koni.

The political system of the Sotho was traditionally focussed on the *kgoro*, a dwelling unit based upon a core of agnatically related men together with their wives and children. Villages containing polygamous households under a single head as the common husband of a number of wives, are concentrated within a much larger unit.

The *kgoro* of the Sotho is a complex and densely populated unit in which segments are separated from each other by a system of walled enclosures. These are situated behind a separate enclosure in which the various herds of cattle are communally kept. It is separated by an avenue from which access may be had to the constituent segments of the

kgoro.

Within the *kgoro* the universal pattern of kinship and seniority operate to create an internal order upon which the entire political system is based. A *kgoro* unit may increase in size until practical considerations oblige sections to move some distance away.

However, these continue to function as segments of the original unit, identified by the name of its head, and distinguished in this manner from similarly organised units. All these are arranged in a generally accepted pattern of seniority, at the apex of which the paramount chief emerges, bound to the other *kgoro* units by affinal ties.

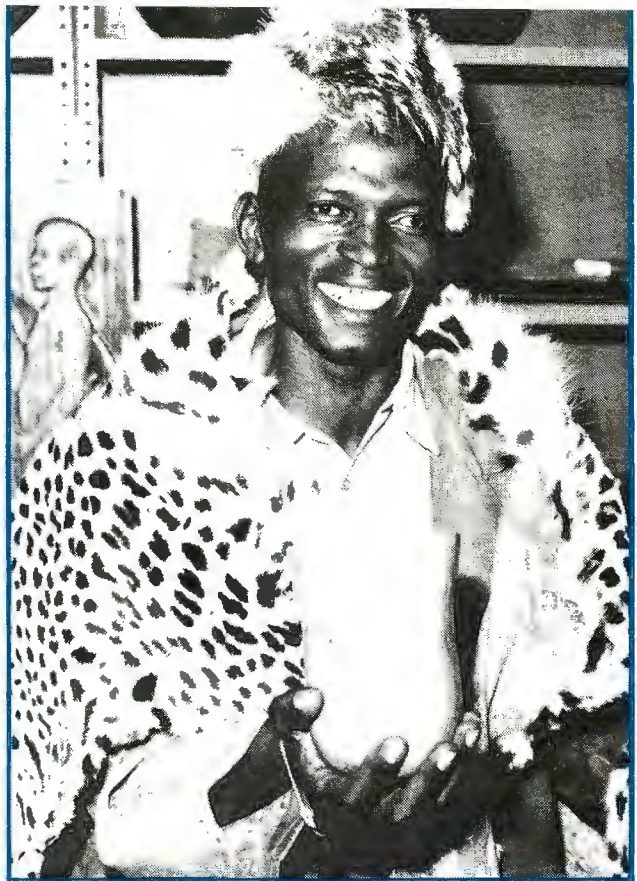
As the *kgoros* increase in number and size, segments continue to arise according to the same settlement pattern. They tend to mingle with other units so that interspersed segments of various *kgoros* are to be found within a larger unit. This unit comprises the typical village as known among the traditional northern Sotho group, the Pedi.

The *kgoro* is not a territorial group but a corporate unit consisting of members linked by agnatic bonds of kinship.

This pattern serves as the administrative base for centralised authority, now vested in Lebowa.



2



3



4

1. Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi
2. A factory worker in Phuthadijhaba, capital of the self-governing territory of QwaQwa. QwaQwa is the home of the Southern Sotho
3. A traditional Tswana medicine man. Tswanas live in the independent states of Bophuthatswana and Botswana
4. Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr T K Mopeli
5. A display of Pedi beadwork and containers. The Pedi people form part of the Northern Sotho and occupy the self-governing territory of Lebowa



5

R25-m for KwaNdebele

The KwaNdebele Utility Company (KUC) recently received a R25-million loan from the South African Housing Trust for the construction of 600 housing units.

The units and necessary infrastructure are destined for the self-governing territory of KwaNdebele's new capital, KwaMhlanga.

This follows a loan of R15-m which the KUC received in the past two years to relieve the shortage of approximately 40 000 homes in the territory.

Prices of low-cost housing in KwaNdebele range from R3 500 for a two-roomed house to R13 000 for a four-roomed house. More expensive housing in the price category of R25 000 to R100 000 is also available.

Prospective home buyers pay a 10 percent deposit and the rest of the loan over a bond period of 15 years for houses costing less than R20 000.

5 730 Black houses financed

Building societies had financed the building of 5 730 houses for Blacks under 99-year leases in the Cape Province and the Orange Free State, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis said on August 26.

Mr Heunis, who was replying to a question in Parliament, said another 2 118 houses in the two provinces had been financed by means of private capital.

He also said 4 193 houses had been sold in the Cape Province, Orange Free State and Natal through financing by building societies and 3 881 had been sold in the three provinces through financing by means of private capital.

● "Loans of more than R42-million had been granted by the Government and the private sector for Black housing in four self-governing territories and for South African Development Trust Land, the Minister of



Mr Alfred Mhlangu (left) is one of a number of Ndebele building contractors involved in housing projects in the self-governing territory of KwaNdebele. Mr Mhlangu is seen here with KwaNdebele Utility Company manager Mr Neil Kirstein in front of one of the modern houses he has constructed in the territory

Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said on August 27.

Replying in writing to a question in Parliament, he said the private sector had granted loans totalling R31 993 986 for 1 566 houses and the public sector R10 774 789 for 2 214 houses.

The State had not built any houses but had given "self-building" loans.

Most of the money had gone to South African Development Trust Land where the private sector had granted R25 150 000 for 1 103 houses, and the Government R2 488 500 for 691 houses, he said. **The Citizen**, August 28; **Business Day**, August 27

(Comment appears on page 15)

Building figures show boom

The tentative upswing in South Africa's building industry in the opening months of 1987 has now been confirmed in figures for half-year performance.

The latest figures released in Pretoria by the Central Statistical Service show a 26 percent increase in the January-June period in the value of building plans passed.

SA Digest airs the news and expresses the views of the South African scene. They are drawn from a variety of sources and the editor cannot be held responsible for the opinions of newspaper editors, correspondents and a host of other contributors whose work makes up the pages of **SA Digest**.

The biggest upsurge is in the total value of houses for which plans were passed — up to R1 028-million in the period this year compared with R780-m last year — a 31,8 percent increase.

The total value of plans passed in the six months is recorded as R2 507-m or 26 percent up on last year's total figure of R1 989-m for the same period.

Value at current prices shows plans in total for residential buildings in the six months this year of R1 240-m, compared with R967-m, or 28,2 percent up.

The Citizen, September 3

'Black housing a priority'

South Africa had a shortage of about 500 000 Black homes, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Cape Town on September 14 when he addressed the first meeting of the National Housing Commission (NHC) at which Blacks were represented.

The provision of housing had to be viewed as an "utmost priority", Mr Heunis said.

The NHC has sold 58 007 of its 334 072 houses in Black areas country-wide.

The council is to launch a programme in Black residential areas in October to boost the Government's campaign to sell houses and to teach prospective home buyers the concept of freehold rights.

Sophie Tema, **Business Day**, September 15

'Stage set for upswing'

South Africa is probably closer to real economic prosperity than is generally realised, the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said in Johannesburg on September 8.

Addressing a banquet to mark the first anniversary of the South African Broadcasting Corporation's television programme, *Diagonal Street*, Dr de Kock said that after the coun-

try's successful adjustments to meet its balance of payments problems in recent years, "the stage is now set for a more vigorous upswing and a period of more rapid real economic growth".

South African Press Association, September 9

Life industry's R20-b boost

South Africa's mammoth life-as-surance industry boosted its assets by nearly R20 000-million (to R65 700-m) in the year to June.

Total income soared from R10 200-m to R15 400-m — a figure which is equivalent to fully one-third of the national budget.

Statistics released by the Life Offices Association of South Africa (LOA) reveal that the industry's annual average growth rate over the past five years has been a remarkable 33,1 percent, which suggests that the expansion in contractual savings may have offset the steady decline in

Premium income growth has been especially buoyant in the past year, rising 74,2 percent to R10 800-m mainly as a result of a massive increase in individual single premiums from R825-m to R3 100-m.

The LOA draws attention to the unusually high proportion (42,77 percent) of shares and units held by the industry as a percentage of total assets.

John Spira, *The Sunday Star*, September 20

Fruit board to go private

The Deciduous Fruit Board (DFB) is to be progressively dismantled and its main marketing functions privatised.

The move, which is to lead to the creation of a new limited marketing company, Unifruco, will begin on October 1.

The new company will control overseas deciduous fruit sales which, in the past season, amounted to more than R630-million.

The DFB will remain in existence in name only, with its main role being that of quality control.

The change-over to a form of pri-

EXCHANGE RATES

CURRENCY	SELL	TT BUY
US Dollar	0,4815	0,4915
Pound Sterling	343,6140	334,7910
Austrian Schilling	6,1100	6,2715
Australian Dollar	0,6515	0,6690
Belgian Franc	18,0000	18,5000
Botswana Pula	0,8055	0,8270
Canadian Dollar	0,6310	0,6480
Swiss Franc	0,7220	0,7410
Deutsche Mark	0,8705	0,8940
Danish Krone	3,3420	3,4305
Spanish Peseta	57,9500	59,5500
Finnish Mark	2,1050	2,1615
French Franc	2,9020	2,9785
Greek Drachma	66,4500	68,2500
Hong Kong Dollar	3,7480	3,8475
Irish Pound	309,2420	301,3220
Indian Rupee	6,0425	6,5125
Italian Lira	628,3500	644,8500
Japanese Yen	68,8500	70,7500
Kenyan Shilling	7,8845	0,0000
Lesotho Maloti	1,0000	1,0000
Mauritian Rupee	6,2690	0,0000
Molawian Kwacha	1,0715	1,1099
Dutch Guilder	0,9800	1,0060
Norwegian Krone	3,1835	3,2875
New Zealand Dollar	0,7440	0,7605
Pakistani Rupee	7,9685	8,5770
Portuguese Escudo	68,3000	70,1500
Seychelles Rupee	2,6385	0,0000
Swedish Krona	3,0585	3,1395
Singapore Dollar	1,0025	1,0295
Swaziland Elangeni	1,0000	1,0000
Zambian Kwacha	3,7505	0,0000
Zimbabwean Dollar	0,8015	0,8225

GOLD PRICE

London am fix: 463,15(458,85)
pm fix: 461,55(459,10)
closing: 460,50/461(—)
Zurich closing: 460,50/463,50(457/460)

FINANCIAL RAND (in US\$)	Buy	Sell	Last
KRUGERRAND	0,3025	0,3075	0,3075
	R1 200	R1 210	R1 205

The Citizen, September 23

vatisation was initiated by deciduous fruit producers, who will now become shareholders in the new company.

Chris Cairncross, *Business Day*, September 23

JCI moves ahead

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment's profits are at record levels, with income from platinum and diamond holdings contributing much of the sparkle.

Attributable income of R268,5-million (R204,8-m) was 31,1 percent higher in the year to June. A final dividend of R10 brings the year's total distribution to R15 — 25 percent better than in 1986.

Income from Rustenburg Platinum Mines increased by R27-m (61,5 percent) to R71-m (R43,9-m) and De Beers dividends were R12-m better than last year's R23-m.

Business Day, August 26 and 27

While *SA Digest* welcomes letters of inquiry regarding articles, people or firms, it greatly facilitates matters if correspondents give full particulars, i.e. issue, page and title, of the specific article about which they would like more information.

Fund for Black business

South Africa's Black businessmen are setting up a fund that will give them the muscle to buy their way into selected industries.

Their first target is the sorghum beer industry, which the Government in May last year announced would be privatised.

Low-key fund-raising efforts have begun already. A national and international campaign will follow in the next few months.

Dr Sam Motsuenyane, doyen of Black business and president of Nafcoc, the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, says for Blacks to make an impact in the business world, and to change the thinking of young Blacks who believe capitalism has failed, Blacks ought to be involved more visibly, not as mere tokens.

"We need a fund from which Blacks can borrow long-term capital at low rates of interest, to enable entrepreneurs to buy into companies.

"This would hasten the acquisition by Blacks of significant shareholdings in South African companies."

Dr Motsuenyane says negotiations on the take-over of the sorghum beer industry are already under way.

To take over the 23 breweries being privatised in South Africa, a minimum amount of about R150-million is required.

Malcolm Fothergill, *The Sunday Star*, September 20

Comment & Opinion

INTERNATIONAL

Israeli sanctions/SA's IAEA membership
(Refer to articles on pages 5 and 6)

Die Volksblad

Israel's sanctions

The Israeli Government's decision to impose sanctions against South Africa is particularly ironical because nowhere else in the world, apart from Israel, is there a situation which is so similar to the one in South Africa.

In both countries it concerns an ethnic group which at one time was a threatened minority, or still is. Of all the nations in the world there is probably not one that understands the steadfast striving of the Jews to survive as an ethnic group better than the Afrikaners.

In addition, both countries have to deal with an extremely difficult relations problem which cannot be tackled with simple, instant solutions. Israel has 700 000 Arabic citizens who complain they are discriminated against, as well as 1,5 million Palestinians in the occupied areas who do not miss any opportunity to show their hatred of Israel with stone-throwing and demonstrations.

No wonder the Afrikaner felt a special bond with the Jews since early in his history and that anti-Semitism, with the exception of a short period in the Thirties and Forties, never really took root in South Africa.

That Israel has now decided on sanctions must not be ascribed primarily to anti-South African feelings in government circles. South Africans will therefore make a mistake if they allow themselves to be incited with anti-Jewish feelings and emotions. The fault does not lie in Jerusalem so much as it does in Washington with the American Congress.

It must be kept in mind that Israel, with the huge expenditures essential for its defence, can almost not survive without American financial assistance. And an implication of the sanctions bill accepted a year ago by the Ameri-



Die Burger

can Congress is that this assistance will be jeopardised if Israel does not lessen its contact with the Republic.

The state of affairs is a charge against the reckless and arrogant sanctions urge of some American legislators who are not satisfied with only getting at South Africa but also want to impose their will on the rest of the world.

Bloemfontein A — September 18

The Daily News

Under pressure

In weighing the significance of Israel's decision to impose trade, cultural and scientific sanctions against South Africa it is important to recognise, as the announcements have made clear, that the decision was taken under pressure from the United States.

Bearing this in mind and considering also the particularly cordial rela-

tions that have long existed between SA and Israel, one must conclude that the decision was taken reluctantly. It is probably also fair to assume that the long term consequences may not be too severe.

There are good reasons to expect that every effort will be made to heal the situation. They are rooted in a mutual understanding stemming from the similarities between the two countries' strategic and political problems.

But they go further than that. Valuable bilateral trade has long existed on mutually beneficial terms. Last year Israel sold South Africa R109,6 million worth of goods and took back R362,2 million worth of imports.

Furthermore, when Israel was embroiled in her six-day war it was South Africans who, after the US, contributed the most aid. There has also been a long history of co-operation in the armament industry. Furthermore, South Africa's 110 000 Jews, in addition to their religious links with Israel, have

a special arrangement with Pretoria enabling them to invest funds there.

Such things point to bonds of friendship that are not easily destroyed by outside pressure.

Durban E — September 17

DIE BURGER

Nuclear threats

The American Government finds itself at the forefront of an interesting preventive action concerning South Africa: it is trying to prevent the termination of the Republic's membership of the International Atomic Energy Agency next week in Vienna.

The Americans have taken a stand

against the attempts of especially Russia and Nigeria to have South Africa expelled. From the American side it is argued that such efforts create a dangerous precedent, undermine nuclear inspections and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and, indeed, drastically violate the whole principle of universality in international organisations.

This is encouraging talk coming from the Americans, even if it is a little late in the day. Universality is, after all, also at issue in a number of other international organisations from which South Africa is excluded.

Furthermore, it must also be remembered that an American bank led the curtailment of credit facilities for South Africa, a step that led directly to

the weakened economic situation in which the American Congress finally introduced economic sanctions against South Africa.

The sanctions example set by Congress is now being followed by others; in some cases, as now in the case of Israel, primarily as a result of continued American pressure.

Apart from the wholly unacceptable interference of sanctions in international free trade, the Americans have saddled a horse that could get out of hand. This is proved by the nuclear crisis that now lies ahead in Vienna. Moreover, they fear the obvious danger that, if South Africa becomes a total outcast, it can start to behave like one — and one with nuclear power to boot.
Cape Town A — September 18

NATIONAL

Group Areas

(Refer to articles on page 3)

Oosterlig

Own and open areas

The President's Council report on group areas and separate facilities is unacceptable to fanatics favouring a "non-racial" South Africa because they are aiming for forced intergration. Those who want to build a wall around Whites with laws, even though it is unjust to people of colour, also reject the proposals.

It appears that the Government, from its cautious reaction to the report, is thoroughly aware of the fact that any new dispensation will be full of political, social and economic pot-holes. South Africa is faced with an explosive situation which must be defused without creating new tensions.

In such circumstances any government wants to retain the right to intervene if things go wrong. It wishes to look carefully at the proposals as to how residential rights can be arranged. Everything cannot simply be left to "local preference"; the Government will still have to be directional.

Evidently the particular laws cannot remain as they were. Circumstances and opinions in South Africa have already changed too profoundly for this, even if pressure from the outside world is not taken into account. A more flexi-

ble approach to group areas and public facilities is necessary.

If the future is considered, then the Government is surely correct when it emphasizes the right to an own community life and the protection of established interests, but simultaneously acknowledges that provision must be made for those preferring a different way of life.

Specific proposals have been made on how to fulfil these requirements. The Government will not decide on them too hastily. Hopefully it will soon give a definite indication that provision will be made for open residential areas where those people can settle who choose to live across the colour line.

It will be a good thing if more voices are heard in favour of all races having access to sufficient new areas and to some still chiefly undeveloped, existing residential areas, such as Zon-nebloem in Cape Town (the old District 6) and the Fairview area in Port Elizabeth, which both used to be mixed but were declared white group areas.

Essentially, more relaxed lifestyles must be made possible for South Africans without creating new tensions. Established White communities must have the right to remain White. Revenge for injustices of the past is not important, but a better future is.

Port Elizabeth A — September 18

Sunday Times

Don't side-step this debut dance

After an impossibly long period of bickering and dithering — mostly with itself — the National Party at last has in the President's Council report something which could be an opening bid in the coming horse trading over the Group Areas Act.

The gap between that bid and the reserve price set by the other parties is achingly, almost insultingly, wide. The natural temptation is thus to indulge in the art of the grand, but empty, gesture by dismissing the report and the Government's motives forthwith.

That would not be wise, for in the President's Council egg dance choreography one discerns a few small, but interesting, arabesques.

For the first time the Government is admitting the possibility of legalised mixed areas, it is allowing local communities to decide for themselves how they want to order their relations with other races and, finally, it opens some possibilities for integrated local authorities, something which the Government would be advised to build upon but in all likelihood will not.

The point, then, is that at a technical and theoretical level the Govern-

ment, should it accept the report, could be laying the foundations for the slow erosion of the principle of residential segregation. And there is no reason why it should not be slow: the question of who lives next door is just as important as who serves in the Cabinet — and quite as emotional.

But, and here the crucial reservation, none of what the President's Council report could achieve is worth a row of beans unless it is set in a particular moral and philosophical context, is given an informing wisdom that makes it clear that these proposals are

aimed at moving away from segregation and not entrenching it.

There is, sadly, no indication on the part of the Government that this is the intention or even the wish. The suggestion by Dr Dries Oosthuizen, chairman of the responsible PC committee, that it would be up to people themselves to decide whether there would be more or less integration does not adequately answer the problem.

Privileged communities will hold on to their advantage as long as they can and that is as true for South Africa

as any other country. Unless people are encouraged to share — either through moral persuasion or for more pragmatic reasons of self-interest — they will quite understandably be reluctant to do so.

All of which brings us back to the central point: if the Government does not set the agenda for moving away from segregation, local option will be nothing but a cop-out for Pretoria and a weapon in the hands of vested and privileged interests.

Johannesburg E — September 20

POT-POURRI

(Refer to articles on pages 10 and 16)

Engineering News

SA's manufacturers often do it better and cheaper

Engineering News has reported of late on several instances in which South African manufacturers are making hitherto imported products better and cheaper.

On the front page of this issue, for instance, we report on a small Walkerville company making sight flow indicators at less than a sixth of the price of imported equivalents.

Last week we reported on another shoestring-budget manufacturer making heat transfer panels at a third of the price of imported competitive products.

Often manufacturing is seen as being too expensive. But there is always a way of starting small in a low-cost manner and it is often the best way.

Once a good share of the market has been obtained, then heavy expenditure can be contemplated.

The weak rand and the threat of sanctions has in fact given new impetus to local manufacture.

For years importers have tended to sit back, content to function as traders.

The thought of local manufacture was, in the past, often relegated to the remotest corner of their minds.

Then suddenly the high cost of imports and the fear of non-delivery because of sanctions made many do investigations into the possibility of making the products in South Africa.

Often, during these investigations,

it is discovered that the imported product has none of the mystique imagined.

In so many instances the locally made versions not only end up costing a fraction of the imported equivalent, but new ideas are infused resulting in a better product which becomes exportable.

The price difference is at times so wide that one can only conclude that South Africans were being ripped off in the past.

For instance, the sight flow indicators mentioned earlier were priced at R20 000 - R17 000 a unit more than what the South African manufacturer eventually sold them for.

In another instance, we reported that an import which cost R800 was being made in South Africa for as little as R80.

These were metal sealing rings for pump shafts.

Now, one may argue that items such as sight flow indicators and metal sealing rings and a host of other products which look small fry against the background of South Africa's post-Sasol and post-Koeberg era, should never have been imported in the first place.

The truth is that it has been far more comfortable to shuffle paper rather than put on an overall.

But as investigations into local manufacture were launched, the penny began to drop that South Africa could make them cheaper and better, not only for sale in this country, but for export to the entire world.

Johannesburg E — September 11

Beeld

Public holidays

The recommendations on public holidays, presently under consideration by the President's Council, seems to be a well-considered piece of work on a sensitive issue in which trouble was taken to accommodate the wishes and aspirations of South Africa's multinational community more thoroughly.

A revision of the present system was necessary because, among others, South Africans have too many public holidays, because some of these holidays are only celebrated by some groups and rejected by others, and because the country cannot afford the loss in productivity as a result of too many public holidays.

The recommendation that religious holidays not be tampered with and that they form the nucleus of the new dispensation, will garner wide support.

Understandably misgivings will arise regarding the proposal that Kruger Day and Founders' Day disappear as public holidays but be retained as festive days. Nevertheless, it seems sound to institute a Heroes Day in September. This will afford each community the opportunity of honouring its own heroes on the same day.

These and other proposals deserve unprejudiced consideration. It is a golden opportunity to improve relations.

Johannesburg A — September 17



Home ownership

The decision by the authorities to accelerate the sale of state-owned rented housing to Blacks by reducing prices is to be welcomed. In the past week schemes have been launched in the Vaal Triangle and Soweto where houses have been put on sale at the original building cost, the oldest and smallest dwellings going for R500 or less, depending on the state of repair. Houses with a present market value of R9 000 are being sold to their occupants at R1 200.

It is now generally accepted in South Africa that widespread home ownership for all its people is a social and economic necessity. In any society it acts as a powerful agent to foster individual security, community stability and a spirit of capitalist free enterprise. The almost unprecedented third-term re-election of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Britain recently, and her government's economic successes, are due not least to her determination to turn a mass of working-class renters of council and state houses into home owners. So well has she succeeded in undoing the state paternalism of earlier Labour governments in the provision of housing that some two-thirds of all Britons now own their own homes.

Like Britain in years past South Africa also provided state housing on a massive scale, to be rented and maintained cheaply at taxpayers' expense. Those were the years before the permanence of the urban Black people was officially accepted, when means for resolving inter-group relations were still being sought in policies that have since proved impracticable. By the time policies had been adjusted to accommodate realities more than a third of a

million houses had been built for renting and it had become obvious that this form of state paternalism was damagingly counter-productive.

For a start the state could not possibly afford it: the housing backlog now amounts to at least a quarter of a million dwellings. Even more serious was the stultifying effect of cultivating an over-reliance on the state, in the face of a development challenge far more serious than that which faced Mrs Thatcher: the challenge of unharnessing that most important development force, the enterprising spirit — the determination to make good — of the individual.

South Africa must break out of the present gloomy scenario of insufficient economic growth to provide jobs and higher living standards for a population that is growing too fast, but whose birth rate will decline only when its living standards do rise significantly.

The experience of Third World societies world-wide is that achieving that breakthrough depends above all on creating a climate of free individual enterprise. The essential ingredient is a socio-economic environment that makes the individual responsible for his own circumstances and development, that makes it possible for him to exploit his talents and energies and that allows him to retain the rewards of his enterprise. And, invariably, a characteristic feature of such a successful development environment is the stability and small-scale capital accumulation that are generated by promoting private home ownership.

Johannesburg E/A — September 11

The Star

A threat to Kruger Park

That the Levuhu River in the Kruger Park's northern area has dried up for the first time in a generation is not so

much a sign of drought as a sign that the park's needs are being neglected.

The dry river bed with its desperate animals is not simply a cause for sentimental regrets; it is a matter of deep concern. Kruger Park is the king-pin of South Africa's tourist industry — and the tourist industry is our second biggest foreign exchange earner.

The park is an essential part of the package which visitors expect. And a few years ago South Africans demonstrated their own affection for this natural asset. When Parliamentarians flip-pantly discussed allowing Iscor to mine coal in this same withered northern area — along the Levuhu — the public, via a petition organised by The Star and the Wildlife Society, showed it was not prepared to tolerate interference.

In the biggest petition this country has seen 130 000 people demanded that the park be considered sacrosanct.

The biggest threat to Kruger Park is now starkly manifest in the Levuhu. The park is the end user of half a dozen major rivers. All are now frequently drying up and the drought can only partly be blamed. Until 20 years ago the game reserve's rivers virtually never dried up. In the '60s the Olifants (which rises on the East Rand) stopped flowing for the first time.

Since then what were once perennial rivers have become annual rivers. The Lower Sabie, biologically the country's richest river, has been critically low many times and yet there are still two more dams planned outside the park. The major cause of the drying out is the over-use of water to the west by agriculture, forestry and industry.

Kruger has no guaranteed supply and yet that unique national park will be delighting South Africans and earning foreign currency long after the country's mineral wealth runs out. It needs to be guaranteed water.

Johannesburg E — September 19

SOUTHERN AFRICA

New Transkei opposition

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima announced in Umtata on September 20 that his National Party of Transkei (NPT) was now legally registered and was the official opposition party in the Republic of Transkei's parliament as it had more members than the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP).

The NPT was formed earlier this

year when the paramount chief led a walk-out of dozens of delegates attending the annual congress of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP).

The Citizen, September 21

Border posts open longer

The Swazi Government announced on September 18 a two-

hour extension in the closing times of three of the country's border posts with South Africa.

The posts, which will now close at 18h00 instead of 16h00, are those at Matsamo in north-west Swaziland, Nsalitje at Lavunisa, and Sandlane, near Bhunya in western Swaziland.

South African Press Association, September 19

Facts and Figures

South African wildlife

Game is today so prolific in many of South Africa's 10 national parks and scores of conservation areas that it has to be culled to prevent it from wrecking its own habitat.

Although there are well-advanced plans for the establishment of more national parks and more conservation areas, South Africa already has two unique areas, the Kruger and Kalahari national parks; both of immense size.

South Africa is singularly fortunate in having the world's biggest land mammal (the elephant), the second biggest (the white rhino) and third (the hippo), the tallest (the giraffe), the fastest (the cheetah) and smallest (the pygmy shrew). (South Africa's major mammal and reptile species are listed at the end of this article.)

The popular pursuit of most tourists is wildlife photography, hiking or merely watching game from a hide. However, there are growing opportunities for big-game hunting and for collecting species fairly unknown outside the country.

South Africa has 10 percent of the earth's known species of birds, including the world's largest bird (ostrich) and the largest flying bird, the *gompou* or kori bustard, which can weigh up to 20 kilograms.

It has about 800 species of butterflies. New species are discovered almost every year.

Its reptile population is also diverse and includes the crocodile, monitor lizard, several species of tortoise, and large sea turtles. One of the earth's four known leather-back turtle breeding grounds is on the Tongaland coast (northern Zululand) where four of the world's seven species of turtles breed.

Wildlife is protected by the National Parks Board of Trustees, appointed by the Government, provincial authorities and the Department of Environment Affairs.



The leopard with its perfect camouflage is difficult to detect in the wild. Leopards are common to all the mountain areas of the south-western Cape Province, where leopard sanctuaries have been established by the Cape Nature Conservation Department

SA Tourism Board

In the eastern Transvaal the Timbavati group of unfenced private game reserves are the largest in the world. Together with the Sabi-Sand complex of reserves to the south, and Klaserie to the north, they provide a buffer zone between the Kruger National Park and the developing Black self-governing territories.



A common resident along lakes and rivers throughout South Africa is the pied kingfisher. It often hunts its fish in the company of otters

J Hosten

South Africa's major mammal and reptile species are:

The elephant, rhinoceros (two species), Cape buffalo, giraffe, zebra (two species), hippopotamus, warthog and bush-pig.

Antelope: eland, roan, sable, gemsbok (oryx), wildebeest (two species), hartebeest, tsessebe, waterbuck, greater kudu, springbok, impala, bontebok, blesbok, reedbuck (two species), rhebok, bushbuck, nyala, duiker (three species), oribi, steenbok, grysbok (two species), suni, klipspringer, dikdik.

Cats: lion, leopard, cheetah, lynx (caracal), serval, black-footed cat, Cape wild cat.

Primates: baboon, monkey (two species).

Others: hyena (two species), Cape hunting dog, genet (three species), mongoose (nine species), civit, polecat, honey badger, otter (two species), aardwolf, aardvark, jackal (two species), bat-eared fox, bushbaby (two species), hyrax (two species), pangolin, porcupine, hare (four species), squirrel (two species), hedgehog.

Reptiles: crocodile, monitors (two species), snakes (about 129 species), tortoise (several species), sea turtle (four species).

Small mammals, amphibians, insects, fish and other small creatures abound in South Africa.

Source: Official Yearbook of the Republic of South Africa — 1986

Editorial

Staff Terence Burke (Editor), Heila van Rensburg (Chief Reporter), Jenny Seller, Christine Whitehouse

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A LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA

From:
PIET KOORNHOF
Ambassador

a monthly viewpoint on
South Africa

No. 1

January 1, 1988

A QUESTION OF NEGOTIATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

"These negotiations will be honest meetings of men of peace and goodwill, determined to find peaceful solutions to our common problems."

State President, P.W. Botha
June 4, 1987

"... launch devastating car bombs in the big cities ... The sound of gunpowder must smell in every street and the sound of the AK-47 (rifle) and bazookas must be the order of the day."

African National Congress
Radio Broadcast, November 11, 1987

The paramount issue during 1987 was how to bring about negotiations among the Government and many leaders representing both black and white interest groups, to produce a mutually acceptable political framework for a full democracy in South Africa. During 1988 this issue will still be the most important item on the political agenda of all South Africans.

As a first phase in attaining this objective, the South African Government has over the last few years abolished a number of important apartheid foundations, it has rejected apartheid as the basis for the country's future, and it has established a National Statutory Council on which blacks and whites together will meet to chart South Africa's political future and a new post-apartheid constitution.

One of the very first principles to be observed in entering into any process of negotiations, is that of flexibility. Due to the vast number of participants in the process of political negotiation in South Africa, this principle is even more important for a successful conclusion. Except for one group, the African National Congress (ANC), all participants subscribe to this principle.

A process of negotiation also demands an inescapable joint responsibility for the decisions taken by the participants. This responsibility will duly be tested by all the constituents in terms of their common goal in supporting the negotiations, namely, a democratic constitution which will recognize the diversity of the South African nation and which will guarantee equal opportunity to all South Africans on the political and socio-economic spectrum of their lives. At this juncture it seems that all the participants but one, are willing to accept this responsibility.

The impasse on the Government's standing invitation to all leaders to come to the bargaining table, is caused by the reluctance of some potential participants who realize that a commitment to negotiations means loss of at least some power. One of the potential participants in this inevitable process of negotiation, the ANC, reacted to the media perception that they might now be willing to join the negotiating process, created after the Dakar meeting with South Africans, by categorically stating "nothing is further from the truth."

This is tragic because precisely when the Government has opened the way to full democracy in South Africa, the path is blocked by this one potential participant's insistence on violence and its refusal to participate in dialogue and negotiation.

Violence has not the slightest chance of success. Worse, it promises to cause only a wave of reaction and a closing of ranks against its message of killing and blood. And as Americans know from the teachings of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., violence cannot achieve the reconciliation on which true democracy and community are based. This message is clear - rethink, end the cycle of violence, and join in peaceful negotiations for which the table is laid.

Piet Kaanhof.

Southern Africa

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A DIGEST OF NEWS FROM THE REGION

Kenya: Prime Minister Thatcher Reaffirms Opposition to Sanctions

Mrs Margaret Thatcher again expressed her strong opposition to sanctions against South Africa during her recent five Nation tour of Africa. Speaking in Nairobi, Kenya, she argued that change was already under way in South Africa and that sanctions would hurt companies which were in the forefront of bringing about social change. Mrs Thatcher also informed Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi that she had not ruled out the possibility of a visit to South Africa if she thought it would be helpful.

South Africa: 800 Lost Their Jobs Because of Sanctions

Rand Mines chairman Dammy Watt reported in the group's 1987 annual report that more than 800 employees at one of the group's coal mines had lost their jobs as a result of sanctions. "Regrettably, instead of encouraging reform, the sanctions campaign has resulted in a hardening of attitudes in (South Africa) and the sufferers have mainly been the very people who were supposed to have benefited from sanctions," he said.

South Africa: Business Assists Black Economic Sector

According to the Johannesburg STAR, almost 100 retired South African business executives have volunteered to assist black businessmen "set course for a profitable and successful future" in a scheme initiated in South Africa in 1987 by the American-based International Executive Service Corps (IESC).

The retired executives come from all fields of business and industry and willingly give of their time and expertise to black businessmen. Within three months of its establishment the organization had opened offices in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg.

Mr Maurice Corne, executive director of IESC, South Africa, said that more than 50 projects had already been undertaken and some already completed. IESC has received requests for assistance from all parts of South Africa and plans to establish additional offices in the Eastern Cape, the Orange Free State and the Northern Transvaal are in the offing.

A strong black economic sector supporting a strong black middle class is considered essential to the future and prosperity of South Africa, Mr Corne said.

South Africa: Loan From International Monetary Fund Repaid in Full

South Africa paid the final installment of a \$1 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in November 1987. South African Reserve Bank Governor, Gerhard de Kock, said that South Africa was one of very few countries in the world to repay its full borrowings from the IMF.

"Most debtor countries keep on rolling over their debts to the world body and I am proud we have met our commitments in full as well as honouring our agreements with other creditors," De Kock said.

South Africa's foreign interest payments ratio is one of the finest, with interest payments due at only 7, 5% of export earnings as opposed to 50% for several other sub-Saharan countries.

The repayment of these debts certainly improves the economic outlook for 1988. According to De Kock the import bill would rise if the economy improved, which means that the satisfactory present surplus on the current account of the balance of payments would decline. He added that "(South Africa) might then require a certain amount of foreign

borrowing to finance further growth. And there is no shortage of willing lenders."

South Africa/Malawi: Unique Barter Agreement

South Africa and Malawi concluded a unique barter trade agreement in December 1987, by which 20,000 tons of white maize from South Africa was exchanged for 10,000 tons of peanuts from Malawi. Mr Kobus Meiring, South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs called the agreement a "very good precedent" for future co-operation between Southern African countries.

South Africa: Baragwanath Hospital

THE SOWETAN recently published an article about Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital, the largest in the Southern Hemisphere and the main teaching facility for the world-renowned medical school at Johannesburg's University of the Witwatersrand.

The 70 hectare 2,780-bed complex has a special eye hospital and maternity hospital as well as a nursing school for 1,200 students.

In 1986 Baragwanath's staff of 10,000 cared for 120,000 in-patients, handled 1.3 million out-patient visits, 27,332

babies were delivered and 33,675 operations performed. Patient care is almost totally subsidised by the Government with fees ranging up to \$5.00 per admission. About 12% of the admissions are classified as private patients who pay fees up to \$41.00 per admission.

South Africa: Heart Transplant Anniversary

It was a medical breakthrough for which South Africa will always be remembered. Professor Christiaan Barnard and his colleagues performed the world's first heart transplant operation at the Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town on December 2, 1967.

Twenty years after the pioneering efforts of Professor Barnard and his team, cardiac transplantation has become an accepted treatment

for many patients. More than 2,000 have been treated in this way in the United States alone, while in South Africa 120 cardiac transplants have been performed to date. While the first heart transplant patient lived for only 18 days, Dirk van Zyl, Groote Schuur's longest surviving heart transplant patient, has lived for 16 years.

South Africa: \$250 Million Housing Scheme

The General Manager of South African Transport Services (SATS), Dr E L Grove, announced on December 10, 1987, that SATS will implement a \$250 million housing program for its Black, Colored and Indian employees over the next five years. Dr Grove was speaking at a function to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the SATS house-ownership scheme for its workers.

South Africa: Arms Exports

South Africa is among the top 12 arms exporters in the world, South African Minister of Defense, Gen. Magnus Malan, said recently.

Speaking in Durban two days after the 10th anniversary of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, he said that the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor) had been outstandingly successful in keeping up with modern technology and modern systems, and was one of the great success stories of South Africa.

Armcor and other South African companies are able to manufacture all the items reasonably required by the South African Defense Force. Recently the SAS Tafelberg, South Africa's newest naval vessel, was taken into service. The 12,500 ton

ship is the largest and technologically most advanced ship which has been locally designed and built in its entirety.

Tanzania: Arafat Attends African National Congress Conference

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat was one of the leading personalities reported to have attended the recent African National Congress (ANC) conference at Arusha, Tanzania. The ANC and PLO have on previous occasions made statements of mutual solidarity on public platforms. According to THE CITIZEN, frequent allegations by South Africa of strong links between the two organizations, have been confirmed by published reports from Israeli intelligence.

South Africa

Executive Memorandum

The Heritage Foundation

214 Massachusetts Avenue N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202)546-4400

RUSH!

3/9/88

Number 189

BLACKS AND THE WEST PAY THE HEAVY PRICE FOR SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS

As Congress once again prepares to consider new economic sanctions against South Africa, it first should evaluate the effect of the sanctions already in place. Contrary to the predictions of their advocates, the sanctions enacted against Pretoria seventeen months ago have not forced the South African government to relax its discriminatory apartheid laws, nor have the sanctions increased United States influence. Rather, sanctions have prompted a government crackdown on organized dissent, a shelving of the reform program, and reduced U.S. influence. Instead of enacting new sanctions, Congress should be lifting the old ones if it wants to encourage reform in South Africa.

Four events in South Africa, all in the past fortnight, demonstrate the counterproductive effect of U.S. sanctions. On February 24, Pretoria effectively "banned" seventeen leading opposition groups in South Africa, including the 1.5-million member United Democratic Front (UDF) and the 600,000-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), South Africa's largest union. While the new regulations do not outlaw the affected organizations, they are prohibited from "carrying on or performing any activity or acts whatsoever," except for keeping their books and records up to date and performing certain administrative functions. The measures are the harshest taken by Pretoria since the crackdown on dissent following the 1976 Soweto riots. The message: since the U.S. in essence has washed its hands of South Africa, Pretoria no longer is concerned with its image in the U.S.

Hard-Liner Victory. On March 1, Pretoria cracked down further. The South African government introduced legislation prohibiting political parties and organizations from receiving foreign funding. Called "The Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill," the statute will have the practical effect of terminating the current U.S. assistance program targeted at "victims of apartheid," as mandated in the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

This crackdown in part has been an attempt by the ruling National Party to appease South Africa's hard-line Afrikaner community. Yet even these tough measures have not been enough. The National Party saw both of its candidates defeated in parliamentary by-elections on March 2 by candidates from the far-right Conservative Party (CP). Though these victories did not increase CP representation in the Parliament since both seats already had been controlled by the CP, the victory margins were three to five times as large as in the 1987 elections. This signals a further loss of Afrikaner support for the National Party government. This growing strength for the pro-apartheid CP, first demonstrated in the 1987 elections, is a direct result of U.S. sanctions: Afrikaners, many of whom had been wary of the NP government's attempt to

placate Washington by adopting reforms, defected from the National Party in droves as sanctions were imposed.

Flirting with Moscow. Most alarmingly, on March 5 South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan announced that Pretoria would deal with Moscow to establish a neutral government in Angola. This completely by-passes the U.S., which has sought for a decade to find a solution for the Angolan conflict. Why is Pretoria considering turning to Moscow? According to Malan, it was the U.S. sanctions against South Africa. He said: "The Soviets had clearly taken note of the weakening of influence of the United States in southern Africa....The vacuum left by the U.S. has provided greater scope for Soviet activities in Angola." South Africa's apparent desire for a rapprochement with the Soviet Union follows low-level contacts between the two governments over the last eleven months, and was initiated by South Africa following a reassessment of its traditional alliance with the West. Christopher Coker of the London School of Economics, a close observer of diplomatic developments regarding South Africa, observes that Pretoria "had logically flawless arguments against continued alignment with the West — from which it now derives very little and can expect even less...What [the South Africans] have to offer [the Soviets] is the exclusion of the United States from a region of the world which Washington has always taken for granted as a Western sphere of interest."

U.S. Obstacles to Reform. U.S. sanctions against South Africa thus not only have not done what they were supposed to do (speed the reform process), they have worked against further reform. The South African government today has instituted its harshest crackdown on anti-government dissent in a decade, has seen its natural conservative Afrikaner constituency switch allegiance to the pro-apartheid Conservative Party, and even is considering a realignment of its international position — all as a result of U.S. sanctions. The message is clear: further U.S. sanctions will only make the situation worse. The other message is that the U.S. State Department strategy for southern Africa, designed and executed by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, has failed completely.

What can Washington do next? It is not enough merely to offer a plan for bringing down the white government of South Africa. This has been tried, and it has failed. Instead, the U.S. should seek to build up the power that black South Africans currently have, by further strengthening the black trade unions, black educational efforts, and black health-care programs. This offers the best chance for a peaceful transition to a multiracial South African democracy. This is not achieved by sanctions. And the U.S. must restore the leverage that it once had with the South African government. To do this, sanctions should be abandoned. In their place, the U.S. must launch a positive policy for South Africa that would encourage and reward internal reform and give Pretoria a reason to remain strategically aligned with the West.

William Pascoe
Policy Analyst

For further information:

William Pascoe, "U.S. Sanctions on South Africa: The Results Are In," Heritage Foundation *Background* No. 584, June 5, 1987.

William Pascoe, "South Africa Sanctions: Blacks Would Suffer the Most," Heritage Foundation *Background Update* No. 24, September 24, 1986.

SOUTH AFRICAN Digest

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The stretch of Indian Ocean between the island state of Mauritius, east of Madagascar, and the South African port of Durban was the setting in September for the international Crystic Beachcomber Crossing. A fleet of 52 yachts, mainly from South Africa, participated in this biennial event held for the second time. The race formed part of the first ever *Festival de la Mer* to be held in Mauritius as a homage to the sea. Sporting their billowing spinners (above) the yachts are on their way to Durban. Below they approach the starting point off Grand Baie prior to departure. *Royal Palm* took overall line honours and won the coveted Beachcomber trophy. First, second and third overall on handicap were *Spilhaus*, *Close Again* and *Three Spears*. A feature on the race appears on page 8



Consensus key to JEA decisions

The new KwaZulu Natal Joint Executive Authority (JEA) will function by consensus, and not by majority decision.

It is designed to co-ordinate administration in the region, and has no legislative powers.

This is clear from the legislation in terms of which the JEA was created — similar legislation having been approved by both the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the Parliament of South Africa.

With Zululand comprising eight major areas within Natal's provincial boundaries, the idea is to achieve better and more cost-effective administration on subjects involving both administrations.

Services such as town and regional planning, civil defence, conservation, road and traffic, medical and ambulance services, licencing and libraries are likely to be its concerns.

On these issues the JEA, comprising five members of the KwaZulu Cabinet and five members of the Natal Executive Committee, will seek consensus.

Where the consensus is not reached, the matter goes for decision to Chief Minister Buthelezi and Natal Administrator Mr Cadman.

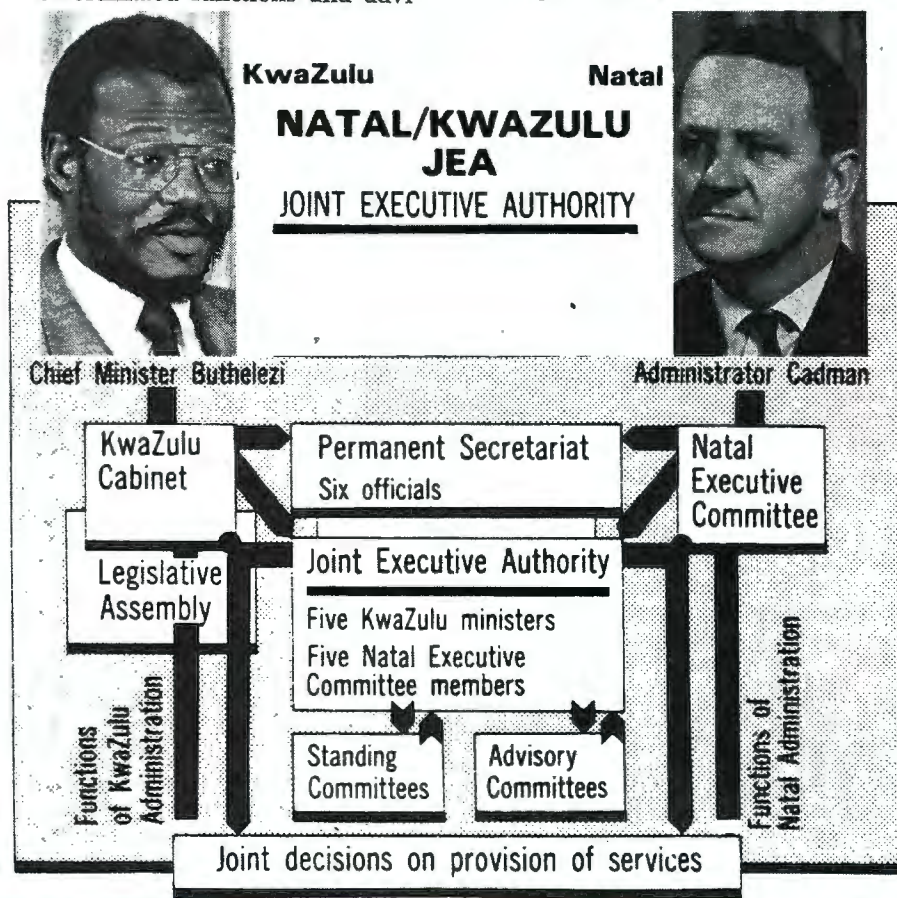
It is clear that the JEA will only function on matters specifically delegated to it by way of proclamation in the *Government Gazette*.

The JEA can set up standing committees to supervise specific, co-ordinated functions and advi-

sory committees to recommend on action to be taken.

Joint functions are to be carried out by the staff of the separate administrations, financed through a JEA fund drawn from the KwaZulu government and Natal provincial administration budgets.

The Citizen, November 6; **Business Day**, November 5



ANC leader released

Long-term prisoner and former national chairman of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr Govan Mbeki, was released from prison on November 5.

He was one of seven ANC, Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and *Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging* (AWB — 'Afrikaner Resistance Movement') members freed in terms of a new dispensation for political prisoners announced in August by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Mbeki was jailed for life in 1964 for his role in the Rivonia conspiracy to overthrow the State by force.

The others freed are: ANC member Mr John Nkosi jailed in 1963; PAC members Mr Walter Tshikila, jailed in 1977 for 13 years, Mr V Masuku and Mr Michael Matsobane, jailed in 1979; and former AWB members Mr Jacob Viljoen and Mr Hendrik Jacobsz, sentenced to 15 years for terrorism in 1983.

There were scenes of jubilation when Mr Mbeki arrived at a Port Elizabeth hotel for a Press conference. He appeared to be in good health.

The Government temporarily lifted the restriction on quoting Mr Mbeki, a listed communist. He told reporters that the ideas for which he

went to jail in 1964 and for which the ANC still stood — "I still embrace."

"I am still a Communist Party member and I still embrace Marxist views," he said.

● The leader of the Official Opposition Conservative Party (CP), Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the Government was "on a dangerous course" in releasing political prisoners.

He said the release of Mr Mbeki and other political prisoners was "a calculated risk" by the Government and the CP had doubts about it.

● The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, welcomed the release.



Mr Govan Mbeki and his wife, Mrs Mamotseki Mbeki, attend a Press conference in Johannesburg. They were reunited when Mr Mbeki was released from prison on November 5. At the conference Mr Mbeki disclosed that he planned to hold talks with the ANC leadership

The Citizen

"It is hoped this will be the precursor of the release of other well-known political prisoners," he said.

● In a statement released in Ulundi, the Chief Minister of the self-governing territory of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Dr M G Buthelezi, said, "We are in this country, faced with the harsh reality that it is Mbeki's ANC and the ANC's UDF (United Democratic Front) and Cosatu (Congress of South African Trade Unions) which have forsworn to make South Africa ungovernable.

Dr Buthelezi said the priority now

was to realise the need to end Black-on-Black violence.

● Mr Mbeki's release received prominent coverage by the American and British media.

State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman said the United States was "especially pleased that their release was apparently unconditional. We know this must be a joyous day for their families".

● The British Government said it "wholeheartedly welcomed" Mr Mbeki's release.

The Citizen, November 6, 7 and 10; **Beeld** and **Business Day**, November 6

(Comment appears on page 12)

Prisoner policy set out

The South African Government would not release prisoners unless they met the conditions laid down in Parliament by the State President, or qualified for mercy.

Opening the Cape National Party congress on November 9, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said, "If prisoners do not meet the conditions I laid down in Parliament, they will not be released, but at the same time the Government will not hesitate to show mercy if we feel that mercy must be the determining factor," he said.

There were no political prisoners in South Africa, Mr Botha said.

"There is not one person in this country who is in jail for holding a particular viewpoint. Everyone in this

country is entitled to say they hold a particular viewpoint.

"What we do have in our prisons are people who have been convicted of a criminal offence or who have threatened the security of the State."

Mr Botha referred to the statement he made in Parliament during his budget vote in August in which he spelt out the Government's terms under which the release of long-serving prisoners would be considered.

He said renouncing violence would contribute to a good prognosis for release but would not in itself be a decisive factor.

The state was guided by many advisory bodies whose recommendations were delivered to the State Security Council and the Cabinet, where the final decision was taken.

The Citizen, and **Business Day**, November 10

'End dishonesty'

The South African Government is committed to reform, but will make sure this does not dump South Africa into the political and economic misery seen elsewhere in Africa, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said in Cape Town on November 9 at the opening of the Cape Congress of the National Party.

There was not a single country in Africa to which the rest of the world could point as an example for South Africa, said Mr Botha.

In all of Africa, South Africa was "the shining star", in its life expectancy, per capita income, literacy, transport, electricity generation, medical services and telephones.

"There is a deep dishonesty in the international councils of the world towards South Africa.

"Africa is dying, according to the

experts. There is indescribable hunger and poverty.

"But South Africa is placed in the dock," said Mr Botha.

Brian Stuart, **The Citizen**, November 10

12 SADF soldiers die

Twelve members of the South African Defence Force (SADF) and two from the South West Africa Territorial Force (SWATF) died in a massive strike against a terrorist base in Angola on October 31, in which 150 South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) cadres were killed.

● Those who were harbouring terrorists had to remember South Africa was prepared to pay the high price of freedom in the interests of its people and its territorial integrity, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said on November 2.

The Citizen, November 3

(Comment appears on page 13)



The State President, Mr P W Botha, awarded the Woltemade Decoration for Bravery and the Order for Meritorious Service on October 30 to 50 recipients at a special ceremony in Pretoria. Fourteen people, including two children, received the decoration for bravery. Three decorations were awarded posthumously. The youngest recipient of the Woltemade Decoration for Bravery (Gold) was Douglas Saint, who was only eight years old and permanently injured when he rescued his 11-year-old sister from a burning boat in December 1984. Here Douglas receives the award from Mr Botha

The Citizen

Soviet warships monitored

Three heavily armed Soviet guided-missile destroyers, which sailed past Cape Town at the southern tip of Africa recently, were shadowed by South African aircraft and a naval strike vessel, the *SAS Jan Smuts*. The vigil began when the task group passed the mouth of the Cunene River on October 28.

A joint operation by the South African Air Force and South African Navy ensured that the group — three Udaloy-class destroyers and a replenishment ship of the Boris Chilkina class — was never left to its own devices.

The Cape Times, October 31; **Die Vaderland**, November 2

Last SAA flight Down Under

The last direct South African Airways (SAA) flight from South Africa to Australia landed there on October 27 after SAA's landing rights in Sydney and Perth were withdrawn by the Australian Government on political grounds.

The move ended three decades of SAA flights to Australia.

Notice to impose a ban on landing rights to SAA was made exactly a year ago in terms of the 1957 bilateral agreement between the two countries. The ban is also part of a Commonwealth sanctions package against South Africa.

The Australian airline, Qantas, terminated its operations to South Africa in the early eighties.

Despite the ban, SAA has assured passengers that they can still get to Australia, thanks to arrangements which have been made with airlines based in Mauritius and in the Far East.

The managing director of SAA, Mr Gert van der Veer, said the airline



A South African Air Force Dakota shadows a Soviet guided-missile destroyer in Cape waters recently. The task group of three vessels were tracked until they entered Mozambique's territorial waters

Die Vaderland

would be working in co-operation with others in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei at no extra cost to passengers.

The Citizen and Business Day, October 27

(Comment appears on page 14)

US mercy flight for SA man

American aircraft flew about 12 000 km to evacuate Mr Louis Roode (26), an ill radio technician, from the remote South African National Antarctic Expedition (Sanae) base on November 4.

"The United States base at McMurdo immediately responded to the South African request for help and put an aircraft and medical doctor on standby.

"South Africa would like to thank the United States and New Zealand and the staff at the US base for their immediate and unselfish response to the South African request," the South African Minister of Environment and Water Affairs, Mr Gert Kotze, said.

South African Press Association, November 5

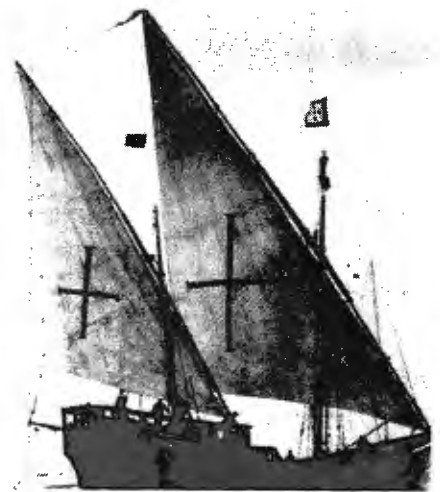
SA legal system praised

A British barrister, described by the eminent English judge Lord Denning as "the finest advocate in the English-speaking world" has a great respect for the South African legal system.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, was the guest of the Johannesburg Bar Council and gave a keynote address at a banquet recently.

Mr Alexander said he realised South Africa was a complex society and outsiders tended to be dogmatic about solutions.

He said South Africa has an ad-



Five centuries after Portuguese navigator Bartholomeu Dias discovered the sea route to India around the Cape of Good Hope, 13 Portuguese and four South African sailors set sail from Lisbon on November 8 in this replica of a 15th century caravel in an attempt to re-enact the 9 600 km voyage. Financed by the South African Portuguese community, the caravel will be at sea for approximately three months. It is scheduled to reach Mossel Bay in time to signal the start of the National Dias Festival from January 29 to February 6

The Citizen

Where SA Digest gets its news

Articles and extracts from articles published in *South African Digest* are taken from newspapers representing diverse political views, magazines and journals published in South Africa, as well as Press releases. There are also special items contributed by staff members of the publication.

vanced legal system in which cases were tried carefully by judges who were independent.

The Citizen, October 29

Chief calls for investment

Dr M G Buthelezi on November 5 called for maximum possible foreign investment in South Africa.

He warned that punitive sanctions and general isolation of the country damaged the chances of political and business leaders forming the partnership necessary to bring non-violent change.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president was addressing the American and South African directors of *Arbeitsgruppe Südliches Afrika*.

"I call for the maximum possible co-operation between political leaders like myself, who are committed to bringing about the kind of change the West itself wants for us, and the business community," he said.

The Citizen, November 6

ROC interest in KwaNdebele

A group of 19 Chinese industrialists arrived in the self-governing territory of KwaNdebele recently to explore investment opportunities. This brings the total number of Chinese industrialists who have visited KwaNdebele since March this year to 50.

The keen interest in the territory follows a very successful investment seminar conducted by the KwaNdebele National Development Corpora-

tion (KNDC) in the Republic of China (ROC) earlier this year. Applications for establishing factories in KwaNdebele have already been submitted by six investors from a previous group. They will provide their own equipment and technology and will create employment for some 700 Ndebeles.

As a result of the big interest shown by the Chinese industrialists, the KNDC has now opened a full-time office in Taipei.



Three of the Chinese industrialists who visited the self-governing territory of KwaNdebele recently were (from left) Mr J Hus; Mr S K Liu; Ms Linda Lee, representative of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation in the Republic of China; Mr F K Mahlangu, Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information in KwaNdebele; and Mr T H Lin

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SA repeats offer to talk

Angola has become a playground for the superpowers, and the Security Council should concern itself urgently with the situation, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said in a note to the United Nations.

In the note, released on November 2, Mr Botha said South Africa was not at war with Angola, but had a duty to protect the inhabitants of neighbouring South West Africa/Namibia.

He repeated South Africa was ready to take part in a conference among all interested parties for peace in Angola and a resolution of the Namibian issue.

As long as the Angolan Government was bolstered militarily by Cuban and other foreign troops and advisers, a peaceful resolution to the internal situation in Angola would be frustrated, he added.

● South Africa provides aid to Unita because Dr Jonas Savimbi is a

true democrat and committed to freedom for his people, says the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Speaking at the Durban Club on November 6, General Malan asked how people who believed in democracy, freedom and civilisation and were really concerned about Black Africans enjoying these values, could turn their backs on Dr Savimbi.

He said Dr Savimbi was one of Africa's few real statesmen.

Business Day, November 3; **Beeld**, November 2; **The Citizen**, November 7

SA-Swazi malaria drive

The South African and Swaziland governments launched a joint nation-wide anti-malaria programme at the Malaria Control Unit in Manzini, Swaziland, on October 12. South Africa is providing expertise and R130 000 worth of vehicles, equipment and drugs for the project.

Speaking at the launch, the South

African Trade Representative in Swaziland, Mr Sam Sterban, said the control of malaria cannot be viewed as the problem of the affected country alone but as one requiring close co-operation of all neighbouring states to control and eradicate the disease.

South African Press Association, October 13

Lesotho thanks SAAF

The Lesotho Government has thanked South Africa for the special help in relief operations necessitated by recent snow and floods in the Maluti mountains of Lesotho.

At a reception for a team of 15 South African Air Force (SAAF) officers from the Bloemspruit air base near Bloemfontein, Lesotho's Minister of Employment, Social Welfare and Pensions, Colonel Blyth Ntsohi, said the expeditious help by SAAF helicopters from Bloemspruit base was an act of humanitarianism.

South African Press Association, November 9

Under sail from Mauritius to Durban

Article: Diana Dannhauser
Pictures: Rob Kamhoot, Ben Thorburn

The tension mounts, final orders are shouted above the sound of wind and spray, the starter's gun booms and with a spurt of on-board activity the spinnakers are raised in all their multicoloured splendour. The Crystic Beachcomber Crossing 1987 from Mauritius to Durban is under way.

This international yacht race, the only one with a finish in South Africa, set off for Durban in Natal from Grand Baie in Mauritius on September 27.

Mauritius, the Indian Ocean island state east of Madagascar, is, with its friendly people and white beaches embraced by coral reefs, an ideal point of departure for the race. In good conditions a crossing to Durban takes about 11 days.

In this, the second crossing, there were 52 participants. The first crossing in 1985 drew 19 entrants.

The majority of this year's entrants were registered in South Africa, but there were also yachts from Britain, America, Australia and Switzerland.

All the yachts were thoroughly checked to ensure that they complied with the strict international safety regulations laid down by the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU). Safety at sea was of prime importance and the skippers' qualifications were closely vetted.

The race was sponsored jointly by the Beachcomber hotel group, a Mauritian company, and Crystic Resins, a South African concern. The joint sponsorship was indicative of the co-operation which existed between the two countries in ensuring the success of the race. The organising committee consisted of both South Africans and Mauritians.

The route of the Beachcomber Crystic Crossing is a challenging one. It is on record as being one of the most vicious for ocean-going yachts. There are usually good trade winds between Mauritius and the southern tip of Madagascar. However, south of Madagascar the wave pat-

tern changes as the shallow water of the island shelf gives way to the deeper water of the ocean.

Near the South African coast the strong southerly Agulhas current and winds varying between north-east and south-west can cause enormous troughs and mountainous waves when the current runs against the wind. Numerous vessels have been lost in these heavy seas.

Upon approaching Durban, the yachts encountered debris such as bamboo, and even trees, which had been swept into the sea by the recent disastrous floods in Natal. However, the yachts sustained no serious damage.

First over the finish in record time was *Two-a-Day Voortrekker 11*, skippered by Springbok John Martin, the winner of two legs in the recent BOC Single-Handed Round the World Yacht Race. Due to shifting ballast tanks on his boat — which is contrary to international offshore racing rules — he was unable to take overall line honours. The yacht did, however, take line honours in elapsed time in the Open Class.

Royal Palm was the overall line-honours winner in elapsed time. The Beachcomber hotel group, sponsors of the boat, named the yacht after their flagship hotel, Royal Palm. Dave Abromowitz was the skipper of this ultra-light Santa Cruz 50, specially designed for the race.

Overall winner on handicap was *Spilhaus*, a three-quarter ton sloop skippered and owned by Teddy Kuttel, with Springbok colours in ocean racing. This sloop also won the IOR class on handicap.

Second overall on handicap was *Close Again*, a L34 skippered by Terry Clarence. He has represented South Africa in three world championships and has won the Vasco da Gama race on three occasions.

Close Again was also the A class overall winner of the Ocean Sailing Academy Floating Trophy and the winner of the A

II class on handicap.

Three Spears, the winner on handicap in 1985, finished third overall on handicap. The skipper was Jan Reuvers.

The winner of the A I class on handicap was *Solitaire*, skippered by Hans Berker. In the Open class *Voyager Meander*, skippered by British yachtsman Tony Walden, was the winner on handicap.

One of the most interesting entries in the race was the wishbone ketch, *Camalot*, owned and skippered by the American, Val Schaeffer, who has been cruising *Camalot* on charter since 1968.

The American yacht is extremely well-appointed with full bar facilities and even a honky-tonk piano!

Sailing is seldom the glamorous sport people often believe it to be. It requires endurance, courage and, above all, a sense of adventure.

The next race is in two years' time and by now this biennial event has probably already been noted on many a yachtsman's calendar.



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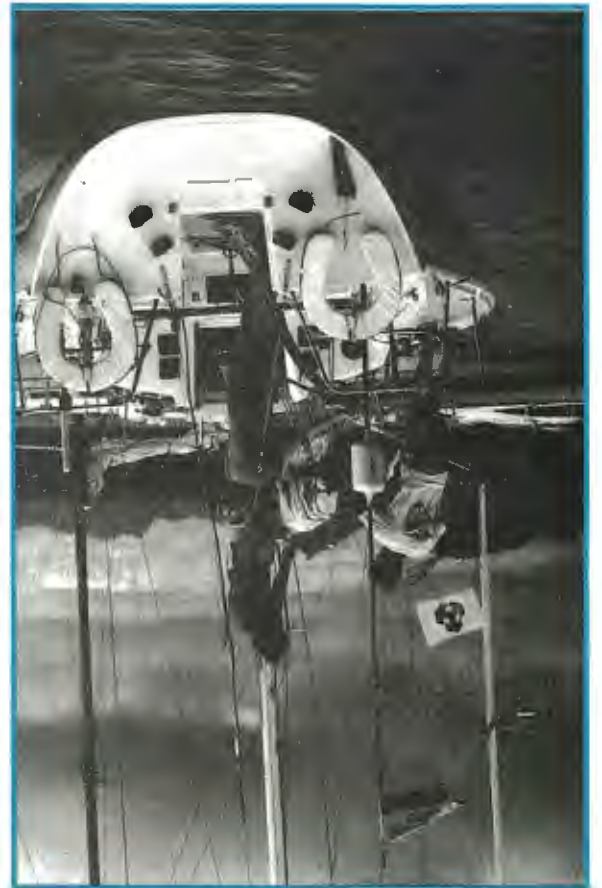
1. Grand Baie Yacht Club in Mauritius at sunset

2. Preparations for the Crystic Beachcomber ocean race between Mauritius and Durban reached a peak in the week before departure

3. Skill and experience are needed to steer yachts through the cross winds and heavy seas that are sometimes experienced in the Mozambique Channel

4. With billowing spinnakers, these yachts are well on their way to Durban

5. The flap of the sails and the slap of the waves are a yacht's constant companions out in the deep



KWV looks at marketing

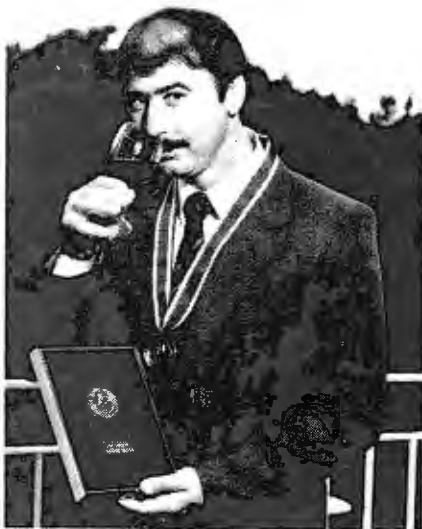
After a period of harsh self-analysis, invoked by a domestic market which has reflected static growth for a long time, the *Koöperatieve Wijnbouwers-Vereniging* (KWV — 'Co-operative Wine-growers' Association') recently signalled it would become more directly involved in marketing.

Its foray into marketing has started with a fully-fledged research programme aimed at determining the role alcoholic beverages, particularly wine, play in everyday life — with the purpose of identifying future marketing opportunities.

The KWV has earmarked about R2,5 million this year to support above-the-line publicity of wine.

According to KWV chairman Mr Pietman Hugo, trends which dictate the environment for the wine producer include:

— Demand for natural wine has fallen 3,7% in a year, mainly due to a 15,5% fall in the medium-priced market;



Cape winemaker Mr Beyers Truter (above) was recently judged the 1987 Diners Club Winemaker of the Year. His prize included a return air ticket to any wine-producing area in the world. Entrants for the award were asked to submit only wines in the dry, red tablewine style. The winning wine, the 1985 Kanonkop Pinotage, achieved an average score of 16,93 points out of a possible 20. Pinotage red wines change dramatically with long maturation and it is expected that this wine will develop greater richness and fuller character over the years

— Sales of flavoured wine have stabilised;

— Fortified wine is showing short-term growth in demand of about 5%;

— Purchases of "good wine" amounted to 4,41 million hectolitres (out of a total crop volume of 8,73 million hectolitres), representing a 1,7% drop on 1986;

— Producers' income this year was R362 m, about 14% higher than a year ago.

Chris Cairncross, *Business Day*, October 20

SA's oldest wines on sale

The wine produced by the *Koöperatieve Wijnbouwers-Vereniging* (KWV — 'Co-operative Wine-growers' Association') are among South Africa's best, say wine experts.

They are also the oldest South African wines that are still freely available. The oldest KWV wine that can be bought was pressed 57 years ago. It is a rare muscadel jeropigo of 1930 of which each bottle is sold in an individual case. The 1953 muscadel jeropigo, which sells at approximately R11,00 a bottle, is also an outstanding wine.

The KWV announced that a limited amount of *hanepoot* jeropigo of 1973 became available recently.

KWV brandy is also available. The 10-year-old stock costs approximately R15,00 a bottle and the 20-year-old variety, R30,00 a bottle.

Die Burger, October 27

Top SA wine

The Nuy Co-operative Wine Cellar near Worcester in the Cape Province has won this year's Jan Smuts trophy — the most coveted on the South African wine scene — for producing the South African champion wine, the KWV announced at Paarl on September 25.

Nuy won the trophy with a red muscadel jeropigo, which also won



A novel wine-tasting was held in the Sabi Sabi Game Reserve in the Eastern Transvaal bushveld recently. The wines that were tasted included a 1940 Chateau Libertas and a 1945 Zonnebloem Cabernet. The setting was also unique: a tree-house overlooking the bush-fringed Sabie River. The participants, mostly food and wine writers from various parts of South Africa, included Ms Pamela Vandyke Price (front), a noted British wine expert and president of the Circle of Wine Writers in the United Kingdom

the trophy for the South African champion muscat fortified wine.

Stellenbosch won the trophy for the South African champion wine region, as well as champion red wine and white wine regions.

The Citizen, September 26

Third wine guild auction

Wine connoisseurs spent a total of R312 100 at the third Cape Independent Winemakers' Guild auction conducted by Sotheby's in Johannesburg recently.

A total of 2 845 cases (20 520 bottle) and 4 640 magnums (each representing two ordinary bottles) of 24 different wines from 14 wine-makers, went under the hammer.

Top prices for the day went to Delheim Grand Reserve 1983 at R340 for a case of four magnums.

The auction was conducted by wine master David Molyneux-Berry, head of Sotheby's Wine Department in London.

South African Press Association, September 9

'Avoid panic sales'

The South African economy is on a healthy upward trend and investors on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) should not over-react to recent happenings on overseas stockmarkets, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said on November 6.

Pointing out that for the long-term investor the drop in share prices had only been "paper losses" so far, Mr du Plessis urged unit trust holders, in particular, not to sell in panic.

He said that in view of the present economic conditions in South Africa the sharp drop in prices on the JSE following "unusual adjustments" on foreign markets was generally unjustified. The drop could be attributed largely to psychological factors.

It was in South Africa's interests to protect the present economic upswing and the basic circumstances were now very favourable following the difficult adjustments of the past few years.

South Africans had already made substantial sacrifices in this regard and it would be a pity if the chance to grow was adversely influenced by events overseas.

Investors should keep in mind the real economic conditions in South Africa. No-one would benefit if panic decisions were taken and regretted later, said Mr du Plessis. Audrey D'Angelo, **Cape Times**, November 7

(Comment appears on page 15)

High growth rate predicted

The present slow economic recovery may persist into 1989 and lead to growth next year of between 4 and 4,5 percent.

That was the prediction from Professor Attie de Vries of Stellenbosch University's Business School.

He told Assocom's congress that fixed assets and inventory investment, coupled with private consumption spending, could boost growth beyond expected limits.

With gross domestic fixed investment starting to react late in 1988,

the current account of the balance of payments should be able to accommodate increased demands for exports without unduly straining either the reserve position or the rand exchange rate, Professor de Vries said. David Furlonger, **Business Day**, October 21

Rand breaks through \$0,50

The commercial rand broke through the \$0,5000 barrier on November 2 and reached a year's high at 51,35 American cents on November 10.

Foreign exchange dealers said the continuing weakness of the US dollar was the main influence in the setting of the rand rate. Paradoxically, the gold price did not strengthen as the dollar weakened; to a lesser extent it followed the dollar down.

Financial experts predict that in the short to medium term the rand will be supported by the continued trade surplus; the relatively firm gold price; an improved capital account on the balance of payments; improved gold and foreign reserves; a falling off in international political pressure, as well as an improved perception of South African economic prospects; and central bank intervention.

Die Vaderland, November 10; **Business Day**, November 3 and 9

EXCHANGE RATES

CURRENCY	SELL	TT BUY
US Dollar	0,5080	0,5180
Pound Sterling	353,9370	345,3665
Austrian Schilling	5,9130	6,0680
Belgian Franc	17,6500	18,0000
Botswana Pula	0,8115	0,8320
Canadian Dollar	0,6675	0,6845
Swiss Franc	0,6910	0,7095
Deutsche Mark	0,8400	0,8620
Spanish Peseta	56,4500	57,9500
French Franc	2,8530	2,9265
Greek Drachma	66,0500	67,8000
Irish Pound	316,5355	308,8800
Indian Rupee	6,3600	6,8480
Italian Lira	619,7500	635,6000
Japanese Yen	67,6000	69,4000
Kenyan Shilling	8,3615	0,0000
Lesotho Maloti	1,0000	1,0000
Mauritian Rupee	6,3040	0,0000
Malawian Kwacha	1,0740	1,1005
Dutch Guilder	0,9450	0,9695
New Zealand Dollar	0,8170	0,8375
Pakistani Rupee	8,4580	9,0910
Portuguese Escudo	68,2500	70,0500
Seychelles Rupee	2,6565	0,0000
Singapore Dollar	1,0350	1,0620
Swazi Elangeni	1,0000	1,0000
Zambian Kwacha	3,9670	0,0000
Zimbabwean Dollar	0,8265	0,8470

GOLD PRICE

London am fix: 458,75(463,50)
pm fix: 458,25(463,50)
closing: — (462,75/463,25)
Zurich closing: 456,50/459,50(462/465)

FINANCIAL RAND (in US\$)	Buy	Sell	Last
KRUGGERAND	0,2963	0,3013	0,3013
	—	—	R1 155

The Citizen, November 11

Company briefs

The Nedbank Group increased its operating income after taxation for the year ended September by a massive 77 percent and also lifted its final dividend to 22c (20c) for a total of 33c (30,0c) a share.

All the companies in the group performed as well or better than in the previous financial year.

● **Federale Volksbeleggings** (Fed Volk) has increased attributable profit by a massive 150,7 percent to R34,6 million (R13,8 m) in the six months to September with all elements of its income statement contributing to the performance.

● **Capital investment** of some R6 m has been announced by Genwest, the company formed after a buy-out of the interests of US General Electric by South African management.

● **Operating efficiency**, improved source utilisation and lower financing costs were some of the main factors which contributed to the increase in earnings of South African Breweries by 32 percent in the six months ended September 1987.

Attributable earnings increased by 33 percent to R105,3 m (R79,4 m). Of this amount beer contributed R69,3 m (R53,3 m) and other interest R36,0 m (R26,1 m) respectively.

● **Anglovaal's** 44 percent increase in attributable profits in the year to June — to a record R133 million (1986 — R92,4 m) — is due mainly to a high performance industrial sector.

Chairman Mr Basil Hersov terms the rise "particularly pleasing" coming as it does on top of a 39 percent improvement in 1986 and 25 percent the year before.

The Citizen, November 4, 5 and 7; **Business Day**, November 11 and October 16

Exports accelerate

The R1,63 billion trade surplus for July is the largest monthly surplus since October 1986 and compares to R1,02 b in June and R942 million in May. The widening surplus is due to exports rising and not a decline in imports.

Safto Exporter, October 1987

Comment & Opinion

NATIONAL

JEA/Prisoner release/Raid on Swapo
(Refer to articles on pages 3, 4 and 5)

The Natal Mercury

Making history

The inauguration of the Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal in the Durban City Hall today is an historic event in the growth of this region and the constitutional development of South Africa.

For the first time a body consisting of five black ministers (members of the KwaZulu Cabinet) and two whites, two Indians and a coloured (members of the Government-nominated Natal Provincial Executive) will come together under an Act of Parliament to promote regional co-operation and the co-ordination of functions currently carried out by the NPA and the KwaZulu Government.

These include health services, roads, physical planning and conservation for about 7 000 000 people whose economic interests and welfare in a single geographical area are inseparable.

The JEA has been described as 'essentially an executive debating chamber' and it has evolved out of the non-statutory Special Projects Group that has been functioning successfully for more than two years.

In view of the bogey-like proportions the JEA, and the Indaba to which it is linked, are assuming on the Right of the political spectrum, it is also important to understand what it is not.

It is not some sort of 'super-government' for Natal. It cannot make laws, it has no fiscal authority, and it does not mean that either the NPA or the KwaZulu authority will lose their identity.

The presence of the State President at the ceremony today confers the sanction, if not the blessing, of the National Party on an important component of the whole Indaba process, on which it has been markedly ambivalent.

What happens at the public ceremony could be less important than

what happens in private, for it would be astonishing if Mr P W Botha did not use the occasion to infuse some personal warmth into the chilly relationship between himself and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The initiative is his. We all have a long road to travel together. The JEA and the Indaba point to how the journey might be made peacefully.

Durban

E — November 3

Oosterlig

Regional government

With the introduction of a Joint Executive Authority (JEA) for Natal and KwaZulu, an experiment was undertaken which may prove to be of great value to the constitutional future of South Africa. It is still only a small and cautious step on the road to joint decision-making between different population groups in a regional context, but it shows the promise of dynamic development, which may gain acceptance beyond the borders of Natal.

It is especially significant that the JEA came into being after a long period of negotiation during which the need of a joint body evolved to handle planning and development in the region. In addition, the emphasis is placed solely on orderly and efficient regional government and political-ideological factors play no part in this body.

It is self-evident that only interest groups who pursue peaceful reform and who emphasise development can co-operate to make a success of such an effort. There can be no room for power politics, because it will wreck co-operation and it will emphasise differences rather than joint interests.

If South Africa wants to resolve its problems peacefully, it will have to distance itself from the politics of emotion and place a greater emphasis on development and the improvement of the living conditions of people. Among others, it will require an in-

crease in the transfer of government authority to regions to move away from a power concentration at central level.

Port Elizabeth

A — November 4

Die Volksblad

Releases

The release of any prisoner remains a risk, precisely because such a person is behind bars after judgment by a court that it is in society's interests that he did not remain a free man. With the release of seven prisoners who were sentenced on account of contraventions concerning national security, the Government is running a calculated risk, especially because people have varying feelings about them and they have gained a certain degree of symbolic and propaganda value.

An important consideration seems to be that they can be elevated to martyrs if they should die in prison — and a myth is often more dangerous than a living person. Two of those who were released, Govan Mbeki and John Nkosi, served more than 20 years of their sentences, while the two Whites who were taken into custody together with the leader of the *Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging* ('Afrikaner Resistance Movement'), were imprisoned for four years on account of the unlawful possession of a large amount of weapons and explosives.

The reactions to the releases were predictable. From the right it is pointed out that Mbeki has not forsworn violence and still clings to his Marxist beliefs. From the left it is said that it is not enough — "give us Mandela". It is significant that Nelson Mandela has been built up to hero status internationally until he is probably the most well-known prisoner in the world today, while Mbeki was his senior in the ANC hierarchy (and presumably still is).

The Government's policy on release, on which it is led by advisory bodies, is a normal, continuous pro-

cess. It could be influenced by the conduct of the 77-year-old Mbeki — on whom the eyes of the world are now fixed — and his four collaborators after their release.

The manner in which they will allow themselves to be exploited for propaganda, the influence they will exert in the direction of peace or unrest and the actions of the ANC overseas can have an influence on the detention of other prisoners in the same category. Bloemfontein A — November 6

Cape Times

Mbeki: a step forward

The government should be emboldened by the positive reaction at home and abroad to its release of the ANC stalwart, Mr Govan Mbeki, after nearly a quarter of a century on Robben Island. This humanitarian gesture is also a step forward, politically, which we may hope will be followed in due course by the release of Messrs Mandela, Sisulu and others and the creation of a climate for negotiation and, ultimately, peaceful settlement in South Africa.

What is heartening about Mr Mbeki's release is that the government has not freed a man who is broken in health and spirit. Rather than a spent force, freedom has been restored to a political leader of stature and impressive dignity who has not relinquished his political grasp, ideals and (Marxist) views — and could yet play a part in the inevitable negotiation that lies ahead. This suggests a new realism in Pretoria and is a most hopeful and encouraging development.

It is regrettable that as a listed Communist Mr Mbeki may not be quoted, apart from his words at a brief press conference, but his release is a brave beginning which could lead to real progress on the road to peace in South Africa.

Cape Town E — November 7

DIE BURGER

The price of peace

The news of the death of 12 members of the South African Defence Force and the South West African Territorial Force in a battle in southern Angola was received with shock. They paid the highest price in the prime of

their lives.

Much as one would have liked it to have been different, one cannot escape that one, harsh reality; namely that the price of peace is always high, just as the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, put it in his reaction.

And it is precisely in an attempt to ensure peace and security, not only for the inhabitants of South West Africa/Namibia but eventually also for South Africa, that the battle has already been waged for several years against the terror forces of Swapo (South West African People's Organisation). It must be remembered that the Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, declared publicly that all he is interested in is seizing power in South West with the gun.

In the type of underhanded battle which Swapo wages, the defence forces of South Africa and South West have no other choice but to periodically attack the terrorists in their Angolan bases, as happened in the present case, according to a statement from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

It is an unfortunate fact that Swapo, despite the setback which it suffered in this weekend's battle, will not abandon its evil objectives and methods as long as Angola gives it refuge. And as long as the Angolan Government is supported by thousands of Cuban soldiers, it will probably continue to render moral and material support to Swapo.

Can South Africa be taken amiss when it makes a South West settlement subject to the total withdrawal of Cubans from Angola? Remember, in the background — and recently no longer so often only in the background — is the Soviet Union with its eyes covetously focussed on the subcontinent.

If these circumstances do not change for the better, South Africa has no other choice but to continue its protective battle. Unfortunately it seems inevitable that more sad casualties will be suffered in the future. Therefore it is essential that everybody who can mu-

contribute to upholding the morale of the protectors of South Africa and South West.

Cape Town

A — November 4

THE PRETORIA NEWS

The highest price

We grieve with those South African families whose sons will not come home after the Defence Force suffered 12 casualties in Angola at the weekend. The Minister of Defence says the price of freedom is high. For those families who have sacrificed their sons the price could not be higher. But will it bring freedom?

The SADF says the 12 were killed in a raid into Angola on a Swapo base and that 150 Swapo members were killed and many wounded. It denies the casualties were suffered in the almost simultaneous running battle in which Unita drove off Russian-led Fapla forces trying to seize its positions.

In military terms the raid must be rated a success. Swapo will have suffered a grievous blow and plans for infiltrating northern SWA/Namibia must have been set back. No doubt the people of the territory have greater freedom from the fear of terrorist raids as a result. But the Minister and every soldier who serves under him must know that political freedom will not be won by warfare. The military provides an essential bulwark behind which the politicians must forge political solutions that will bring freedom for all.

It was some weeks ago that the SADF admitted having a presence in Angola. The rumour and speculation that its latest casualties occurred while it was supporting Unita in its battle are therefore not surprising. Yet the SADF has today released fuller details of the raid on Swapo only after contrary claims from abroad. It needs to examine urgently the extent of the information it makes public. Where battles take place, there will be casualties. Where there are casualties there will be distraught loved ones. If public morale is to be maintained, it is vital that they are kept as fully informed as possible. We can — and do — expect that once a raid has been completed the public will be given irrefutable facts. Furthermore, if South Africans are involved in major offensives in foreign countries — such as the onslaught on Savimbi — we are entitled to know that too.

Pretoria

E — November 4

LANGUAGE CODE

For those readers who are not familiar with South Africa's news media, the code indicates whether editorials originally appeared in English-language or Afrikaans-language newspapers. An A or E preceding the date of publication — at the end of each editorial — denotes Afrikaans or English. E/A denotes English and Afrikaans, as in the case of radio commentary broadcast in both languages.

POT-POURRI

International/Economy
(Refer to articles on pages 6 and 11)

The Daily News

A cool nerve

The Australian airline Qantas has asked South African Airways to provide extra connecting flights to Harare so that it can handle the heavy Christmas traffic, this after the Government of Australia has banned SAA flights to and from that country. It is a cool nerve. The burglar is asking his victim to help load the loot into the getaway car. It puts a very large question mark over the motives and principles of the Australian Government. If the boycott is intended to express disapproval of apartheid, why compromise oneself with further and extended dealings with the contaminated SAA? And if the boycott is simply intended to achieve a commercial advantage for Qantas, where are the high principles?

It should be remembered, however, that the views of the Australian Government are not necessarily those of Australians in general (a situation that applies more acutely to South Africa). Last summer an Australian cricket team visited South Africa, admittedly with a strong financial incentive, and more recently an Australian rugby team was ready to tour and was turned down at the last moment by the South African Rugby Board. There are many friends Down Under.

SAA's correct response to Qantas would be to maintain its present flights to Harare, no more, no fewer. It should not be a boycotter, not even of Qantas. With the help of other airlines it is operating its own alternative routes to Australia, and most South African travellers know which service they would choose.

Durban

E — October 30

Beeld

Terror

The horror of terror and terrorism was once more gruesomely demonstrated in Northern Ireland when a bomb mutilated scores of people and



Many unhappy returns

The Daily News

claimed 11 lives.

South Africans, who are all too often on the receiving end of such cowardly attacks, have sympathy and understanding for the suffering of a community exposed to terror.

Even the Russian news agency Tass has now joined a shocked world by piously condemning the attack in Northern Ireland as "barbaric".

However, where is this insight when bombs tear innocent South Africans apart? Why is there such a thundering silence after bomb blasts in South Africa?

Even worse, why does African National Congress terror receive support from the same world which is now filled with horror?

Only recently Mrs Margaret Thatcher was a lonely voice calling in an international desert of hypocrisy and double standards when she condemned the ANC for the terrorist organisation that it is.

As long as such double standards are applied to terrorism, everybody will remain the hostage of terrorists who force their whims on the majority through violence and blackmail.

Johannesburg A — November 10

THE PRETORIA NEWS

In the footsteps of Dias

At a time when South Africa faces one of the most testing periods in its turbulent history, it is well that we look back and recall the momentous event that started it all — the setting sail five centuries ago of Bartholomew Dias from Portugal in search of a sea route to India around the Cape of Good Hope. Yesterday 13 Portuguese and four South African sailors set sail in a replica of a 15th-century caravel to retrace the 9 600 km voyage that led to the discovery of new worlds. Dias' journey was undoubtedly one of the landmark events in the history of mankind — a truly outstanding feat of seamanship. We wish those who sail in his wake fair winds and an equally successful journey.

Pretoria

E — November 9

The Daily News

Share market irony

Ironically it is South Africa's growing economic strength that is contributing to the latest plunge of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The present panic is largely unjustified.

Traditionally the best place to have one's money in time of economic upheaval is in gold, and there are few better gold shares than Vaal Reefs, the

richest gold mine in the world. Yet, defying logic, it was Vaal Reefs which yesterday led the latest market plunge, losing more than R40 a share.

To understand what is happening one must look to the resurgence of our economy, to the top companies that each day now are reporting dramatically improved trading results. At the heart of this is South Africa's export boom and the consequent strong balance of payments situation which is strengthening the rand as the dollar declines. The result is that the gold

price, when expressed in rands, has fallen, and inevitably that worries investors.

The fact is, however, that bold investors are even now picking up bargains on the share market and as others follow their lead it would be reasonable to expect a measure of stability to return. For worried investors the clear message now is not to allow oneself to be panicked into selling. That is a sure way of throwing away accumulated savings.

Durban

E — November 5

CULTURE, ART AND ENTERTAINMENT

Music unites city's children

The Pretoria Children's String Orchestra was formed in 1978 and has grown from 12 children playing in a garage in the Pretoria suburb of Brooklyn, to nearly 100 members aged between six and 18.

The orchestra offers the highest possible standard of training to its members and uses these skills to give something back to the community.

This "community service" includes performing for others — fortunate and less fortunate; teaching, especially the under-privileged; and improving communication between

all sectors of society.

The orchestra gives free concerts to introduce as many people as possible to music and to encourage active participation by children who would otherwise be denied such opportunities.

Much of the orchestra's repertoire is especially directed at children's audiences and includes a great deal of original South African compositions.

The first six months of 1985 saw the establishment of a multiracial teaching centre in Pretoria. Twenty senior members of the orchestra

offer weekly tuition to Black youngsters.

The orchestra has taken part in a number of prestige events, such as the Pretoria Music Festival and the Roodepoort International Prizewinners' Concert.

Patrick Hlahla, *Pretoria News*, October 1

Shaka Zulu a success in US

Shaka Zulu, the South African-produced TV series on the life of the legendary Zulu king, Shaka, is captivating American audiences. The series has been broadcast in the Washington DC area, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas and numerous other US cities.

In an interview with the *Washington Times*, Henry Cele — who plays Shaka — said change had taken place in South Africa. He pointed to the closer contact between Black and White South Africans.

On disinvestment in South Africa Mr Cele said, "Starvation is created by shutting down industries and running away from South Africa. People are dying of hunger. They have no work. If Americans became involved in our struggle instead of running away, then I would be happy."

Beeld, November 6



Members of the Pretoria Children's String Orchestra giving a performance

Pretoria News

SA Digest airs the news and expresses the views of the South African scene. They are drawn from a variety of sources and the editor cannot be held responsible for the opinions of newspaper editors, correspondents and a host of other contributors whose work makes up the pages of *SA Digest*.

Looking animals in the eye

Text and pictures: Douglas Alexander

Not 15 m from where I was sitting a young hippo grazed unconcernedly on the lawn. I could clearly make out the scratch marks on its pink-brown rump in the moonlight.

Watching the hippo I realised that this was one of the big advantages of unfenced private game lodges, compared with the fenced-in camps of State parks: you and the animals practically intermingle.

The setting was lovely: thatched River Lodge at the Sabi Sabi Game Reserve in the Eastern Transvaal bushveld. By day warthog strut across the lawns, bushbuck lurk in the fringing thickets and troops of baboons and vervet monkeys, sometimes 40 to 50 strong, romp across the dry river-bed 100 m from the tree-shaded lodge terrace.

Hippos and crocs, and sometimes leopard and cheetah, lurk in the tall reeds.

Patrick Shorten, Sabi Sabi's resident director, said, "By day the game usually keep their distance. But by night, especially late when the guests are asleep and things are quiet, they stroll through the camp.

"We've had just about everything: hippo, elephant, hyena, buffalo, lion and, just the other night, a leopard stalking a bushbuck right outside one of the *rondavels* (round, thatched huts)."

The sense of being right among wild beasts, plus the promise of luxury in the bush, are two major reasons for the growing popularity of private game reserves.

Fifty percent of the guests at Sabi Sabi, for example, are foreigners, mostly West Germans, Britons, French, Dutch, Italians and Israelis taking advantage of the favourable exchange rate against the rand.

Sabi Sabi is also well-supported by visitors from the Reef (a five-and-a-half hour drive away, or one hour by



air) and increasingly by tourists from the Cape Province and Natal; especially since the introduction of a four-times-a-week air service between Durban and Skukuza in the Kruger National Park.

Nearly everyone, it seems, wants to see the animals eyeball-to-eyeball.

Top: Twelve tons of white rhino block the way in the Sabi Sabi Game Reserve in the Eastern Transvaal

Centre: Intent on its business in the bush, a lion pads past

Bottom: A warthog comes a-visiting at River Lodge in Sabi Sabi

Editorial

Staff

Terence Burke (Editor), Heila van Rensburg (Chief Reporter), Jenny Seller, Christine Whitehouse, Anél Putter, Sharon van Biljon

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 2, 1987

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE
FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

October 1, 1987

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

Pursuant to Section 501(b) of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, I hereby transmit the first annual report on the extent to which significant progress has been made toward ending the system of apartheid.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

#

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS PURSUANT TO SECTION 501 OF THE
COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-APARTHEID ACT OF 1986

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to Section 501 of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (The Act), the President has transmitted to the Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, a report on the extent to which significant progress has been made toward ending the system of apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy in South Africa. Included is the President's recommendation on which suggested additional measures, if any, should be imposed on that country.

The report concludes that there has not been significant progress toward ending apartheid since October, 1986, and that none of the goals outlined in Title I of the Act--goals that are shared by the Administration and the Congress--have been fulfilled. Moreover, the South African Government's response to the Act over the past year gives little ground for hope that this trend will soon be reversed or that additional measures will produce better results.

In reviewing the twelve-month period since the Act became law, the report describes a continuing bleak situation for blacks in South Africa who face increased repression, harassment, and--even in the case of a significant number of minors--imprisonment. Press censorship has been intensified, and illegal cross border raids by South African security forces into neighboring countries have resulted in the loss of innocent lives.

In the economic area, the report points out that sanctions have had minimal impact on interrupting South Africa's external trade because of that country's ability to find substitute markets for its products outside the United States. Where there has been a significant impact, notably in the coal and sugar industries, the loss of export markets in the United States has caused hardship among black workers who are experiencing greater rates of unemployment. Overall, South Africa's economic performance has not been robust due to the poor investment climate, unfavorable international conditions, and drought in the farming areas. Sanctions have incrementally exacerbated an already existing problem.

The report also takes note of considerable disinvestment by American companies since the beginning of the recent unrest in South Africa. The report points out that the most painful impact of this trend toward disinvestment has been the disappearance of company-funded social, housing, educational, and job training programs designed to improve living standards and career opportunities for black South Africans.

In political terms, the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, which followed selective measures instituted by Executive Order in 1985, sent a strong message of abhorrence of apartheid on the part of the American people. The immediate result, however, was a marked reduction in our ability to persuade the South African Government to act responsibly on human rights issues and to restrain its behavior in the region. Perhaps the single ray of hope during the period under review was the appearance of ferment within the Afrikaner community where there is increasing public discussion of "power sharing." While this and similar terms being discussed are still devoid of quantifiable substance, they may be a precursor to eventual negotiations between the South African Government and the black leadership, a goal which the U.S. Government will be seeking to promote.

Because of the President's conclusion that the economic sanctions embodied in the 1986 Act have not been effective in meeting the goals on which the Congress and the Administration agree, and his conviction that additional measures would be counterproductive, the President recommends against the imposition of any additional measures at this time, including those mentioned in Section 501(c) of the Act, and continues to believe that the current punitive sanctions against South Africa are not the best way to bring freedom to that country.

What the United States now needs is a period of active and creative diplomacy--bilaterally as well as in consultation with our allies and with our friends in southern Africa--focusing on doing all that is possible to bring the peoples of South Africa together for meaningful negotiations leading to the creation of a democratic society. The essence of this process is to state clearly what goals and values the West supports, rather than simply to reiterate what it opposes. This was the purpose of Secretary Shultz's public articulation on September 29 of the concepts which must be addressed by all South Africans to undergird a settlement of political grievances and the formation of a just, constitutional, and democratic order in South Africa. His statement delineates precisely the values that the West stands for and wishes to see negotiated by South Africans as they chart a future free of apartheid.

REPORT TO CONGRESS PURSUANT TO SECTION 501 OF THE COMPREHENSIVE
ANTI-APARTHEID ACT OF 1986

Pursuant to Section 501 of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (the Act), I am transmitting to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, a report on the extent to which significant progress has been made toward ending the system of apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy in that country. Included also is my recommendation on which suggested additional measures, if any, should be imposed on South Africa.

Background

In Executive Order 12571, I directed all affected executive departments and agencies to take all steps necessary, consistent with the Constitution, to implement the requirements of the Act. I am pleased to be able to report that the Act has been implemented fully and faithfully. Executive departments and agencies are to be complimented for their excellent work in carrying out this complex piece of legislation.

The legislation sets out yardsticks by which to measure the effectiveness of the approach it embodies. The specific goals are laid out in the legislation itself. The Act, in Section 101, states that it and other actions of the United States were intended to encourage the Government of South Africa to take the following steps:

- Bring about reforms leading to the establishment of a nonracial democracy in South Africa.
- Repeal the State of Emergency and respect the principles of equal justice under law for all races.
- Release Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, and Walter Sisulu and all political prisoners and black trade union leaders.
- Permit South Africans of all races the right freely to form political parties, express political opinions, and otherwise participate in the political process.
- Establish a timetable for the elimination of apartheid laws.
- Negotiate with representatives of all racial groups in South Africa the future political system in South Africa.
- End military and paramilitary activities aimed at neighboring states.

The Status of Apartheid: October 1986 to October 1987

I regret that I am unable to report significant progress leading to the end of apartheid and the establishment of a nonracial democracy in South Africa. Indeed, the following review of events in South Africa since October, 1986 provides very little hope for optimism about the immediate future.

The State of Emergency has not been repealed. Instead, the earlier decree was toughened, press restrictions were tightened, and an increasing number of foreign journalists (including Americans) were expelled. Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu, and other key prisoners have not been released. Instead, the number of political prisoners detained by the Government has vastly increased, including the detention of large numbers of minors, although some detained children were later set free.

South Africa is not any closer in late 1987 to respecting free speech and free political participation by all its citizens than it was one year ago. No timetable has been set for the elimination of the remaining apartheid laws. No clear and credible plan has been devised for negotiating a future political system involving all people equally in South Africa, and many of the legitimate representatives of the majority in that country are still "banned," in hiding, or in detention. The Government of South Africa has not ended military and paramilitary activities aimed at neighboring states. Instead, such activities have been stepped up, as can be seen by Pretoria's April, 1987 raid against targets in Livingstone, Zambia; its May, 1987 incursion into Maputo, the capital of Mozambique; and the increase in unexplained deaths and disappearances of anti-apartheid activists throughout the region. The cycle of violence and counterviolence between the South African Government and its opponents has, if anything, gotten worse.

Internal Political Situation: Status of Race Relations

The absence of progress toward the end of apartheid has been reflected in generally negative trends in South Africa's internal political-economic situation during the past year.

In the recent whites-only election in South Africa, the National Party attempted to exploit a nationalistic backlash to foreign interference. Without any doubt, external factors played some role in the sizable vote totals for the National Party's right-wing opposition as well as for the ruling party itself. However the election results are interpreted, they appear to have put a brake on any inclination toward fundamental reform by the South African Government. They also helped to discredit the

anti-apartheid stand of the Progressive Federal Party and have put the current government in the position of having to deal with an official opposition which for the first time in 40 years is to the right, not the left.

Even before the elections, and more so after their conclusion, the South African Government has spared no effort to stifle domestic unrest. This round of massive unrest, which began in 1984, has been put down with harsh states of emergency. The detentions and other measures taken by the security forces during this period severely damaged the opposition groups inside the country, particularly the United Democratic Front, an umbrella organization committed to the non-violent end of apartheid. The State of Emergency has resulted in the detention of much of the UDF leadership and the silencing of much of the organization's political expression. While the State of Emergency has failed to crush the organization, it has nevertheless powerfully affected its strategies and put the organization on the defensive.

The Government has also been cool to the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba, a convention representing all racial groups and a wide range of social and political organizations in the Natal Province. For many months the Indaba participants have been wrestling on a provincial basis with the great questions that must be addressed by South Africans, including the creation of a nonracial legislature and the drafting of a bill of rights. This process has shown that South Africans are capable of difficult mutual accommodation to advance the cause of racial justice and representative government. Regrettably, the government has been slow to see the wisdom of encouraging such efforts at negotiated change.

Equally disturbing has been the increase in regional tensions triggered in part by a sharp expansion of South African military, para-military, and covert operations. South African security forces have in the last year raided Livingstone in Zambia and Maputo in Mozambique, in violation of international law and, in the case of Mozambique, in violation of the Nkomati Accords (which established a regime of peaceful cooperation between the South African and Mozambican Governments). These raids, purportedly directed at the African National Congress, resulted in the deaths of innocent civilians. South African forces have also been engaged in a variety of other largely covert efforts in Swaziland, Botswana, and Zimbabwe aimed at keeping their neighbors off-balance and deflecting public attention away from the imperative of change at home and toward foreign sources of support for its opponents. Our sanctions were followed by an increase in such ill-considered actions. We have made our views

known clearly, but Pretoria appears less inclined to consider external views than was previously the case.

Ferment in the White Community

A positive development has been the continuing ferment in the white South African community, reflecting, among many other internal and external factors, the messages of outrage and frustration sent by the United States and other interested nations.

Particularly notable is the debate occurring within the subcommunity of Afrikaans-speakers. The last year has seen the candidates (during the May elections) of the "independents" who broke away from their traditional philosophical home in the ruling National Party; the "revolt" of the University of Stellenbosch academics who deserted the National Party as a show of protest against apartheid; the increasing visibility of the extraparliamentary opposition, exemplified by the former head of the Progressive Federal Party, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert; and, most recently, the meeting in Dakar between leading Afrikaners and representatives of the exiled African National Congress, sponsored by Slabbert's Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA), and hosted by Senegal's President Diouf.

Even within the government, there have been hesitant, heavily qualified statements from the Cabinet concerning "power sharing" and the need to negotiate with black leaders. South Africans have not yet identified a realistic formula on which to base and begin serious negotiations, but the issue is surfacing publicly and is being discussed. Such developments suggest that despite all the negative things that have occurred in recent years--the violence, killings, and repression--there continue to be forces at work in South Africa that yet may lead to progress toward a negotiated settlement. South Africans are continuing to seek ways out of the impasse. Today, it is clearer than ever that the travesty of apartheid is South Africa's to solve.

South African Economy

South Africa's economy is "open" by world standards in the sense that a relatively high percentage of its gross domestic product derives from a combination of exports and imports. South Africa is a trading nation, which suggests that its economy would be relatively vulnerable to our sanctions. Yet this is not necessarily the case. The nature of South Africa's exports is such that the majority of export earnings come from sales of primary products--gold and other metals and minerals--that have a

ready market internationally whether or not we choose to buy them.

After years of contending with embargoes on arms and oil, South Africa has shown itself adept at evading sanctions. The easiest way to avoid sanctions is completely overt--simply shift to new export markets. The evidence available to us indicates that South Africa has been largely successful at developing new markets, both because of their willingness to undercut competitors' prices and because of the quality of their products and the perception by much of the world that South Africa is a reliable supplier. Although the sanctions voted by Congress in 1986 potentially affect a large percentage of South African industries, many still operate at capacity--albeit with somewhat lowered profit margins--because of their success in developing new export markets. New export markets for South African agricultural products, metals, and textiles have been found in the Far East, parts of the Middle East, and Latin America and, most ironic, in the rest of Africa. In fact, South Africa's trade surplus has risen, not fallen, since we and our major allies imposed trade sanctions last year.

On the other hand, many of the commodities covered by U.S. sanctions were already facing difficult international market conditions and chronic oversupply. It seems clear that sanctions exacerbated these problems and that some of the South African export industries have suffered some damage, including the sugar, coal, and iron and steel sectors.

South Africa is slowly recovering from an economic recession that began in 1981. This recession and sanctions, combined with the absence of business confidence and the resulting decline in new investments, have been major elements in the country's poor economic performance. It is important to appreciate, moreover, that although the South African Government has been able to avoid some of the economic effects of our sanctions in the short term, the long-term effect on unemployment and growth rates may well be more serious. There is a growing consensus among economists that a combination of sanctions, South Africa's inability to attract foreign capital, and a variety of other factors will mean that, at best, South Africa's gross domestic product growth will likely hover between 2.5 and 3.5 percent per annum for the foreseeable future. Yet studies indicate that annual real growth of 5 to 6 percent will be necessary to create jobs for the 350,000 new workers who will enter the labor force each year. To the extent that our sanctions contribute to a slowdown in real growth, we will have contributed both to an increase in unemployment that

will hit blacks hardest, as population growth continues to outstrip economic growth, and to an erosion of prospects for economic progress by blacks in the future, once apartheid has ended.

In fact, economic growth and the openness of the South African economy have been among the major forces eroding apartheid. They also offer the best chance of bringing about its end. Black economic empowerment is one of the keys to progress. An open and dynamic economy provides jobs and skills for the majority of the population, provides the indispensable base for trade unions to address their grievances, and inevitably will improve educational possibilities for blacks as economic growth demands a better educated labor force.

In the overall economic context, a phenomenon worthy of note is the trend toward disinvestment among American-owned business firms in South Africa. The value of U.S. direct investment in South Africa has been cut nearly in half by disinvestment--from \$2.4 billion in 1982 to approximately \$1.3 billion in 1986. By now, it is probably less than \$1 billion. In most cases, U.S. firms have sold their South African holdings to their local managers and/or employees. Most of the rest have been sold to other firms, usually South African white-owned competitors, at fire-sale prices. In very few cases have these companies pulled up stakes altogether. Despite disinvestments, the products and services of departing U.S. firms remain generally available in South Africa. The main impact of disinvestment has been to damage fair labor standards programs. There is no question but that many projects in education, training, and community improvement funded by major foreign investors have been damaged or eliminated. During the past decade, U.S. companies have spent nearly \$200 million on such projects. Because of disinvestment, this vital source of manpower and community development assistance has been severely cut back.

The concentration through disinvestment of more of South Africa's wealth in local white hands has, at least in the short term, marginally enlarged the economic gap between the races. Blacks at present control only a minute fraction of the country's physical capital and share equity. Black-owned enterprises contribute only about 1 percent to the nation's gross domestic

product (although much more black economic activity takes place in the informal sector and goes unrecorded), and we doubt that black ownership totals more than about 2 percent of South Africa's capital stock.

Presidential Recommendations

Section 501(c) of the Act states that if the Government of South Africa has not made significant progress in ending the system of apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy, the President shall include in this annual report recommendations on the imposition of additional measures from among the five listed in that sub-section.

The two sets of economic sanctions imposed against South Africa to date--by Executive Order in 1985 and by statute in 1986--have sent a clear message to the ruling white community that the American people are outraged by the institutional injustice of apartheid and the basic denial of human rights that it embodies. Although the South African white leadership has reacted defiantly toward these measures, and has chilled the bilateral diplomatic relationship as a result, the message has clearly been registered. The American people have made their feelings clear.

Yet the most important goal of the Act was to pressure the South African Government to meet the unambiguous prescriptions laid out in the Act itself. As indicated above, significant progress has not been made toward ending the system of apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy in South Africa in the twelve month period since the enactment of the Act.

I have reviewed the suggested additional measures listed in Section 501(c) in light of what we hope to achieve in South Africa as well as the impact of those measures already taken. My conclusion is that the imposition of additional economic sanctions at this time would not be helpful in the achievement of the objectives which Congress, the American people, and I share. While the measures imposed by the 1986 Act have registered an important message to the white South African community, and have contributed to our efforts to broaden our contacts with black opposition groups, the impact has been more negative than positive. I am particularly concerned by evidence that these measures have caused increasing unemployment for black South African workers, especially in such industries as sugar production and coal mining. While our sanctions have accentuated the overall economic stagnation in South Africa, it is clear to me that their impact on the government itself and its political choices have not advanced our goals. The ability of that country

to evade sanctions by finding alternate markets for its exports indicates that it would be futile to impose additional measures that would also be harmful to United States strategic or economic interests. In addition, our sanctions measures have made it more difficult for the United States to persuade the South African Government to act responsibly on human rights issues, to move toward negotiations, and to restrain its behavior in the region. I believe that the imposition of additional measures, including those listed in Section 501(c), would exacerbate these negative developments without adding any additional positive benefits in support of our objectives. For these reasons, moreover, I continue to believe that punitive sanctions are not the best way to bring freedom to South Africa.

This experience has illustrated once again the very real constraints on the United States, or any other nation, that tries to impose its own solutions to South Africa's problems. It is clear that in the heat of debate over sanctions against South Africa, Americans on both sides of the issue overestimated the importance of the United States as a factor in the South African matrix. The impact of American sanctions to date has been significant neither in hastening the demise of racism in South Africa nor in punishing the South African Government.

What is needed on the part of the United States is a period of active and creative diplomacy bilaterally as well as in consultation with our allies and friends in Africa focusing on doing all that is possible to bring the peoples of South Africa together for meaningful negotiations leading to the building of a democratic society. The essence of this process is to state clearly what goals and values we in the West support, rather than simply to reiterate what we oppose.

This was the purpose of Secretary Shultz' public articulation on September 29th of the principles we believe must undergird a settlement of political grievances and the formation of a just, constitutional, and democratic order in South Africa. His statement delineates precisely the values that we in the West stand for and wish to see addressed by South Africans as they chart a future free of apartheid. It constitutes an attempt to challenge all parties in the equation with a positive vision of a post-apartheid South Africa, and to lend our moral weight to those many South Africans--a majority, I believe--who have not given up hope.

It is crucial in the coming period that we work with and, where possible, coordinate policies with our principal OECD partners. Aside from the question of the 1986 sanctions measures--which few of our key allies have adopted--our positions and policies are complementary with those of the OECD countries, particularly the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan. We must work with these nations and others to buttress the Front Line States and the region against destabilization and economic decay. We must support and encourage those South Africans, white and black, that are already at work breaking down the barriers of fear, mistrust, and ignorance of each other. We must continue to strive together through public and private endeavors to assist the non-white communities in South Africa to prepare themselves for their rightful role after the inevitable end of apartheid. Most importantly, we must, together, push firmly for progress, change, and negotiation in South Africa, leading to a just and democratic future for that troubled nation.

South Africa: What Are America's Options?



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Following is an address by Charles W. Freeman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, before the World Affairs Council of Inland Southern California Conference on U.S. Foreign Policy, Riverside, California, December 9, 1987.

I have been invited to speak to you about South Africa and what role the United States can play in promoting change there. This is a serious issue, and one of vital concern to Americans, as it is to Africans.

This is so in no small measure because of South Africa's dominant role in the region of which it is part. South Africa's political and economic fevers infect the 150 million people who live in the area from Zaire to Lesotho. All of southern Africa's nations—democracies, monarchies, and dictatorships; vigorous capitalist economies and bastions of socialist decrepitude alike—are enfeebled and imperiled by the death throes of apartheid. Events in South Africa will determine much of the future of this vast, strategically important region. This in itself justifies a high level of American and international concern about events in that country.

But what happens in South Africa is more than a strategic or regional issue. For Africans and Americans alike, apartheid is, first and foremost, a moral issue. All Americans are deeply affronted by the intolerable injustice and grotesque perversion of Western values that apartheid represents. To borrow a poignant South African

phrase, apartheid is a "black spot" on the world's conscience that must be removed. Americans have a strong interest in seeing South Africa embrace the Western democratic values it has so long professed but denied to the majority of its people in practice. As President Reagan has repeatedly affirmed:

Apartheid is morally wrong and politically unacceptable. The United States cannot maintain cordial relations with a government whose power rests upon the denial of rights to a majority of its people based on race. If South Africa wishes to belong to the family of Western nations, an end to apartheid is a precondition.

It is worth recalling that last year's debate about South Africa was not, in fact, about whether the United States should do all we can to help South Africans bring about the rapid, peaceful replacement of apartheid by a democratic system based on a universal franchise. All Americans share these objectives. The debate was about how best to pursue them. What, in fact, is America's most effective role in catalyzing change in South Africa? It is to that issue that I would now like to turn.

It seems to me that at least three fundamental conceptual differences have lain beneath discussion of this issue in this country. The questions raised by these differing presuppositions have seldom been addressed explicitly by those engaged in public

debate about policy toward South Africa. Nevertheless, they are important, and the answers to them are not self-evident. I would like to speak briefly to each of them. The questions are:

- Can rising violence push South Africans toward a negotiated compromise, or will it work to entrench apartheid?
- Will isolation of white South Africa hasten the replacement of apartheid by a truly democratic order, or will it impede and slow this?
- Will inflicting economic pain on South Africa magnify the power of South African blacks to achieve a racially just society, or will their strength and bargaining position be diminished and eroded by such measures?

Finally, we Americans must ask ourselves what kind of South Africa we hope to see emerge from apartheid and what can we do most effectively to help such a South Africa be born.

Let me now attempt to answer the questions I have posed.

The Issue of Violence

First, the issue of violence: in the South African context, this question is usually—like so many others—debated primarily in moral terms. Is violence justified or not? Clearly, some forms of violence—terrorist bombings of supermarkets or the slaying of nonviolent protestors, for example—cannot be justified by any respectable moral standard. But, beyond this, there is

disagreement. Theologians have wrestled with this question for millennia, and I doubt that I can add anything significant to what they have said about it. Nor do I feel compelled to do so, because the real questions before the actors in South Africa is not whether violence is right or wrong, but what it will accomplish and where it will lead their country.

The record on this point is clear: escalating violence has done nothing to speed the end of apartheid. It has become a primary obstacle to a negotiated end to racial injustice in South Africa. Violence may well have become as South African as the *braai*—the outdoor barbeque that is the focus of middle-class Afrikaner social life—but it is counterproductive. It is, therefore, a tragedy, whether it is carried out by well-armed soldiers in armored cars, by less lavishly equipped infiltrators from South Africa's several liberation movements, or among political factions in the black townships. Let us be clear about the effects of all these kinds of violence in South Africa.

The violence of the government serves simply to radicalize black opinion and drive it toward the left; to delegitimize the government in the eyes of blacks; to discredit the path of negotiations; to inhibit those who might otherwise be inclined to negotiate from doing so; to justify counterviolence; and to add a further element of rage and hatred to South Africa's already embittered race relations. The violence carried out by the South African military in neighboring black-ruled states makes it almost impossible even for those of them inclined to recognize the reality of South African power and to maintain a cooperative relationship with Pretoria to do so.

As the recent elections in South Africa illustrate, the violence of the antiapartheid movements similarly serves to harden white opinion and to drive it to the right; to cause most whites to view such movements as a security problem rather than as a legitimate voice for change; to inhibit those who seek an early end to apartheid from openly making common cause with their black compatriots; to give the government an excuse to deny the leaders of black opposition movements a voice in determining South Africa's future; and to add a distinctly unhelpful element of apprehension and outright fear as whites contemplate a future non-racial regime in their country. The cross-border operations of the liberation movements are cited by the South African military as justification for their reign of counterterror throughout the region.

An environment in which violent intimidation of dissent is the norm—whether in government action against the black opposition or in the mayhem of political life in the townships—is a poor school for democracy. The progress toward the institutionalization of violence in South Africa raises grave questions about the prospects for civic decency in that country. It is no consolation that most violence takes place among members of the same racial and ethnic group rather than between groups separated—even in this—by apartheid.

One telling measure of the emotional and intellectual chasm to be crossed in South Africa is the fact that all but a few black South Africans would agree totally with what I have said about the effects on them of government and internecine violence. And all but a few white South Africans would agree completely with my characterization of the effects of ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-African Congress] violence on their fellow whites. But neither side in South Africa is able to see that violence directed at the other side produces a mirror-image reaction.

Moreover, violence and counter-violence tend to strengthen the role of those who command its instruments and to weaken those who favor negotiation and compromise. Thus, with each ratcheting upward of the stages of violence, the prospects for a negotiated outcome are lessened.

But if violence is a fundamental obstacle to negotiations, could it not be an effective alternative to negotiations?

I have heard a few Americans forthrightly justify their stand in favor of sanctions and other punitive measures against South Africa by their view that violent revolution may be the quickest and most effective answer to apartheid. They believe that a sharp rise in black misery could provoke an uprising that would overthrow apartheid. They reason that, since the South African victims of apartheid outnumber its white beneficiaries almost six to one, black victory would be quickly attained in such a revolutionary struggle.

Yet I know of no serious student of the South African scene who agrees that the overthrow of apartheid would be the outcome of a black uprising. Given the overwhelming superiority—in training, organization, discipline, equipment, weaponry, communications, and mobility—of the South African military over a brave but largely unarmed popu-

lace, the tragic result would almost certainly be the same as it has been in the past in South Africa—thousands upon thousands of dead, very few of whom would be white. And South Africa would have added open race war to all the other hobbles that hold it from a decent postapartheid future. To premise U.S. policy on the incitement of violent revolution in South Africa would be irresponsible and could implicate Americans in an unspeakable tragedy. Fortunately, South African opponents of apartheid know their own situation well; they are unlikely to risk any such thing.

The Isolation of South Africa

This brings me to the question of the isolation of South Africa as a way of persuading white South Africans to accept that apartheid is morally indefensible and must be abandoned.

Isolation is a fine way of registering moral disgust but a very poor way, indeed, of influencing the opinion and actions of those being isolated. Threats to sever specific relationships are one thing; actual quarantine is quite another. Across-the-board isolation may be an appropriate response to the international behavior of foreign nations, but it has never worked as a means by which to change their human rights or other domestic practices. It did not work in China, and it will not work in South Africa. I mention China because I believe that the many positive changes which have taken place there in recent years might have come about earlier had the country not been isolated—and had it not isolated itself. That is, of course, speculation. What is fact is that the positive changes with which we are all familiar came only after the opening of the country to much more intensive contact and dialogue with the outside world. The same seems to me to have been true in South Africa.

There have, in fact, been significant changes in South Africa over the past decade—the recognition by the establishment Dutch Reformed Church that apartheid is without biblical sanction or any other ~~religious~~ justification; the ending of many forms of segregation and legal discrimination in the workplace and daily life; the organization of Africa's strongest trade union movement; the government's determined efforts to raise basic educational spending and standards; and so forth. These changes came about during a period of intensified international contact by white South Africans, who are, to-

day, a mostly urban, much more cosmopolitan people than their rural grandparents were, and far more open to foreign ideas. Change was catalyzed by exposure to challenging ideas and ideals from the West to which most South Africans—whether white or black—had not previously been exposed. It was produced when rising numbers of South Africans came to admit that their previous beliefs and practices needed reexamination, if South Africa was—as President Reagan has said—to come “home to the family of free nations where it belongs.”

Many of the same people who declare the South African Government wrong to have banned contact and dialogue with the African National Congress because it prevents cross-fertilization of ideas and constructive dialogue about South Africa's future are quick to advocate banning international contact and dialogue with the South African Government, white South Africans, and the country's universities, churches, associations, and even its musicians and artists—black and white. I find this both ironic and sad. If there is, today, a crisis of conscience about apartheid among significant numbers of white South Africans, this comes because they have begun to accept and assimilate the ideals of freedom, equality, and brotherhood upon which modern industrial democracies are based and to seek to raise their own country to these standards. If such democratic ideals live in the battered hearts of black South Africans, their vitality comes, in part, from the personal discovery that South Africa is abnormal and that there is a more just world beyond its borders. If white South Africans have had to accept that the South African cultural achievement most esteemed by the Western world today is the music of its black townships, this lively reminder of the black South African creative genius has come about because the misguided cultural boycott of the country was ignored by a color-blind American musician. It cannot be in the West's or the world's interests to avoid challenging—through direct exposure of South Africans to our ideas and our examples—the obnoxious doctrines and racial stereotyping to which too many of them continue to adhere.

A South Africa under boycott and siege is likely to be a South Africa both impervious and indifferent to the new ideas it must embrace if it is to have a democratic and prosperous future. Isolation can only work to protect South Africans from the need to reexamine their ideology and to sustain the moral

fallacy and horror of apartheid. Conversely, the extent to which the world remains open to contact and dialogue with South Africa and the extent to which South Africa remains receptive to such contact and dialogue with the industrial democracies will strongly influence the speed and ease with which apartheid is dismantled and replaced by a system with liberty and security for all.

Sanctions and Disinvestment

This brings me to the issue of inflicting economic pain on South Africa as a means of hastening the peaceful end of apartheid. With the exception of the few who seek a violent revolution in South Africa, to whom I have already alluded, almost all who advocate a comprehensive embargo do so in the hope that a sharp blow to the economy and to white living standards would force Pretoria to negotiate with the country's black majority, thereby accelerating the peaceful end of apartheid. Many go on to portray the application of broad international sanctions as the last, best chance before Armageddon and to assert that support for sanctions is the litmus test of opposition to apartheid.

Unfortunately, this seductively easy remedy for apartheid overlooks our historical experience with sanctions in other contexts, the nature and structure of the South African economy, and the impact of economic misery on the relative bargaining positions of the apartheid state and its black opponents.

Embargoes can be an effective way of registering disapproval of another country's policy. They can even be an effective way of modifying its international behavior. (I think that it is only fair to note, however, that sometimes embargoes can produce unforeseen and unfortunate results even in this arena. U.S. sanctions against Japan led directly to the attack on Pearl Harbor and the Japanese seizure of Southeast Asia's oil and rubber resources.) What sanctions have never been able to accomplish is to force fundamental constitutional change inside the country against which they are targeted. Historically, they have tended to arouse a nationalist backlash and to unite those against whom they are directed more than to divide them or push them toward compromise and accommodation. South Africa seems highly unlikely to be an exception in this regard; indeed, the initial effects of the sanctions imposed on South Africa by the United

States and the other industrial democracies last year seem to fall very much into this depressingly familiar pattern.

Moreover, South Africa's economy is peculiarly insulated against international sanctions. Three-fifths of the country's exports are gold and other minerals and metals that cannot be readily obtained from other sources outside the Soviet bloc and which are essential to modern industry in the West. (To cite only one example, if you drive a car, chances are that you have a little piece of South Africa in the catalytic converter—pollution controls depend on platinum group metals from there.) Another fifth or more of South Africa's exports consists of widely traded, fungible products like coal, which can easily find loopholes in any wall of sanctions. So over three-quarters of the country's production for export can find a ready market abroad, regardless of sanctions.

But even if South African exports and imports could be drastically reduced, the impact would fall less on those white South Africans who support apartheid than on its victims and opponents. This is because Afrikaners have used their dominance of the country's government to ensure their employment in a huge state-capitalist economic sector. Over three-fifths of employed Afrikaners work for the government or state corporations. This sector, which includes the self-sufficient arms production industries South Africa has built since the United States led the way in imposing an international arms embargo in 1962, is largely immune to the business cycle and affected positively, if at all, by downswings in foreign trade. The first consequence of the falling tax revenues that would follow a major economic contraction in South Africa would be reduced government expenditures on education, housing, and other services for blacks, all of which have been expanding rapidly in recent years. Moreover, to the extent that sanctions seemed to threaten South African access to key industrial inputs and technologies, the state's role in the economy would expand as the government redirected investment toward achieving the same self-sufficiency in other economic areas that it has successfully promoted in the arms industry.

This would be doubly tragic:

First, because it would concentrate even more power in the hands of the apartheid state; and

Second, because it would deny black South Africans the opportunity to

develop the economic muscle they need to strengthen their bargaining power against apartheid.

Skills, jobs, and property are power, and destitution is next to powerlessness. Black South Africans could not, until the most recent wave of government-initiated reforms, own real property, open businesses in the cities, or engage in many kinds of business activity even in their own residential areas. There are still major obstacles erected by a paternalistic and insensitive bureaucracy, but now black South Africans *can* own property and engage in business of all kinds. The best hope for black South Africans to escape the status of propertyless labor pool to which white domination and apartheid have condemned them is through continued expansion of the South African economy. This is essential for the growth of black business, the strengthening of black labor unions, and the growth of black employment. It is essential for black dignity and the accumulation of black power in South Africa.

Unemployment among black South Africans already runs at around 30%—over 50% in some areas of the country. The economy needs to grow at least 5% just to provide jobs to the 300,000 new entrants into its job market each year. It is currently growing well below that level, and unemployment is rising. As jobs grow more scarce, competition for them becomes increasingly fierce. Every time someone is fired, there are six or seven others fighting to take his or her place. Americans are often surprised that black South Africans contend with each other to get into the police, despite the fact that this makes them accomplices in the enforcement of apartheid. We should not be surprised; desperation robs men of their dignity. It can drive them to make Faustian bargains. Rising joblessness in South Africa is not a prescription for strengthening the bargaining position of blacks in their efforts to end apartheid. Rising black joblessness is a prescription for apartheid's perpetuation beyond its natural lifespan.

In conditions of rapid economic growth, that lifespan could be short, indeed. The South African business community has known and said for years that apartheid is the very antithesis of capitalism and that its continuation is inconsistent with the development of a modern economy. That is why the private sector in South Africa has been the principal white voice for the steady dismantling of apartheid.

No section of the business community in South Africa has a prouder record

of efforts to break down apartheid and build up black South Africans' role in the economy than American companies. Despite apartheid, American companies' workplaces are desegregated; they follow equal and fair employment practices and provide equal pay for equal work. They are steadily increasing the number of blacks, "coloreds," and Asians in supervisory positions, including supervision of white employees. They have worked hard to upgrade the quality of their employees' lives, housing, schooling, transportation, recreation, and health facilities. And they are committed actively to work to eliminate laws and customs that impede social and political justice in South Africa. Over the past few years, American companies have committed over \$200 million and a great deal of management time to training programs, community development projects, scholarships, and other activities designed to put black South Africans in positions of authority and to prepare them for leadership roles in a future South Africa. It distresses me that their presence in South Africa is often maligned in the United States. I'd like to give you just a few examples of the kinds of things that those companies brave enough to stand against the ill-considered disinvestment campaign here are doing and which justify our being proud of them.

- One company arranged for children affected by unrest at 25 schools in urban areas to attend rural schools. Because of the record of violence by many of these pupils, rural schools were reluctant to accept them. It was only after the company provided funds and considerable persuasion that these children could continue their education.

- Another company supports a school started by a group of concerned parents and teachers from virtually every South African racial and ethnic group, but located in an exclusively white residential area. Starting at the nursery school level, the school tries to teach the children appreciation and understanding of each other's different cultures before their thinking can be deformed by attendance at segregated schools.

- Yet another company sponsored a nationwide tour of black townships by a large group of Afrikaner ministers of the gospel. They arranged for them to stay with black families, to share meals with them, and to meet with black community leaders. The experience had such an impact on the group that some participants have since openly borne

witness to the need for drastic steps on a wide range of issues. The company has made a commitment to repeat this highly successful initiative regularly with other groups.

I could give hundreds of other examples of this kind. These are small things, perhaps, but they are important; they make a difference. As American companies pull out of South Africa, these patient and often courageous efforts to help South Africans prepare themselves for a postapartheid future will be greatly missed. More concretely, who will pick up the nearly 12,000 scholarships provided by American companies to black South Africans? Who will carry on the school lunch programs they finance? And what positive American influence will there be, on the ground, in South Africa when the American private sector presence is no more?

A final note on the issue of sanctions and disinvestment before I turn to more hopeful and constructive topics. It is often said that black South Africans demand sanctions and disinvestment and that the United States has no business second-guessing the clearly expressed judgment of those who have the most to gain or lose from these measures. Frankly, this argument is unconvincing. So are all the polling data that are cited to prove that most black South Africans oppose sanctions and disinvestment. The fact is that if black South Africans really want to shut down South Africa's imports and exports, they have it in their power to do so. They don't need Americans to do it for them. Similarly, if they believe that it would help them for Americans business to leave, all they have to do is go on strike to force companies out. The fact that there have been no strikes in favor of disinvestment, while there have been a number against it, speaks more eloquently about the attitudes of the black rank and file than the statements of their prosanction leaders, however, well-intentioned they may be. And, in the end, no advice from South Africans can excuse us from making our own considered judgments about what we can and should do to facilitate change there.

The U.S. Role in South Africa

If neither sanctions, nor quarantine, nor violence will destroy racial injustice in South Africa, what can the United States do?

Surely, we must start from a clear-headed understanding of South African

realities. While the striking gains registered in race relations in our own country in recent decades hold out hope for race relations in South Africa as well, the analogy of our civil rights struggle is not as relevant as many Americans imagine to South Africa. In the United States, it was a minority that was denied equality of participation in national life; in South Africa, it is the majority that demands to be accommodated. Here, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution provided an incontrovertible moral and legal standard, accepted by all Americans, to which to appeal for justice; in South Africa, there is no such constitutional norm. Here, there was agreement on the free enterprise system as the avenue to black empowerment; in South Africa, an alliance of statism with ethnic nationalism clashes with alternatives ranging from genuine free enterprise to unreconstructed Stalinism. In short, our task in the United States was to affirm our values and political culture; in South Africa, it is to create a consensus where none yet exists and then to implement it.

In this light, let me return to the question of what we can do. Or to put it another way, what are our strengths? What leverage can we bring to bear to promote change in a tormented land 8,000 miles and a historical era away from us? I believe that:

First, our greatest strength is the moral power of our democratic ideas and experience and the evidence of our example. South Africans know what we are against; they need to know that we share the vision that most of them hold of a postapartheid South Africa built on the solid foundation of the elements of its heritage that are democratic rather than on the rubble of racial injustice. And they need to know that we will do all we can to help them achieve such constitutional democracy for all in their country.

Second, both our government and private sector need to remain involved on the side of change in South Africa. We need to do all we can—both through our aid program and through the activities of American companies—to help black South Africans gain the skills, the experience, and the confidence they need to assume their rightful role in the running of their country and to help them build the power they need to insist effectively on their right to do so.

Third, we must expand our own contacts with South Africans of all races and political opinions to challenge them to think seriously about the hard

choices before them and to stimulate them urgently to consider alternatives to increasing violence, isolation from the world, and economic decline under apartheid.

Fourth, we must continue to use diplomatic, political, economic, and other appropriate forms of pressure to demonstrate to the South African Government and the white electorate that the costs of maintaining apartheid are high, and rising, and to sustain the morale of those of all races working for a peaceful end to apartheid.

Fifth, we must lend our active encouragement to those in South Africa seeking democratic alternatives to apartheid and be prepared to help them to conduct the urgent dialogue across racial and political lines that must occur if South Africans are to define the difficult compromises all of them must prepare to make as they sit down to negotiate a just postapartheid order.

Finally, we must use all our influence to help South Africans find their way to the negotiating table and to secure the prosperous, democratic future for which the vast majority of them yearn and to which the natural endowment of their country has predestined them.

I would like to close by sharing with you what we believe decent and farsighted South Africans want for their country and what we should help them attain. The words are those of [Secretary of State] George Shultz on September 29th of this year in New York, but the ideas are common to the partisans of democracy in all times and places.

Here, then, are the basic ideas that we believe must be addressed by all South Africans as they negotiate a replacement for the current system in South African:

- A new constitutional order for a united South Africa establishing equal political, economic, and social rights for all South Africans without regard to race, language, national origin, or religion;

- A democratic electoral system with multiparty participation and universal franchise for all adult South Africans;

- Effective constitutional guarantees of basic human rights for all South Africans as provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the canons of democracies everywhere, including: the right to liberty and security of persons; the right to freedom of speech and the press, peaceful assembly and association, and practice of religion; the right of labor to organize and pursue peacefully its economic objectives; the right not to be deprived of property except by due process of law and upon payment of just compensation; the right of movement within the country, emigration, and repatriation; and

the right of individuals and communities to use their own languages and develop their cultures and customs;

- The rule of law, safeguarded by an independent judiciary with the power to enforce the rights guaranteed by the constitution to all South Africans;

- A constitutional allocation of powers between the national government and its constituent regional and local jurisdictions, in keeping with South Africa's deeply rooted regional and cultural traditions; and

- An economic system that guarantees economic freedom for every South African, allocates government social and economic services fairly, and enables all South Africans to realize the fruits of their labor, acquire and own property, and attain a decent standard of living for themselves and their families.

Secretary Shultz went on to say:

Apartheid has condemned the majority of South Africans to an unjust state of economic underdevelopment. Certainly we can strive to do more. As South Africans move toward meaningful negotiations, the United States would be willing to encourage this process. One of the ways we could encourage it would be to expand our efforts to help the victims of apartheid lift themselves out of poverty.

If the contending parties in South Africa are ready to take risks for peace, they may be assured of the active political, diplomatic, and economic support of the United States and its allies. We will support those who are working toward these democratic goals. We are ready to take whatever steps we can—providing channels of communication or a site or lending our political support for meetings between South Africans interested in serious dialogue.

To play this role in South Africa will require us to cultivate virtues for which we Americans are not famous. We must be duly modest about the extent of our ability to foster change in South Africa and use such influence as we have wisely to make a real difference when and where we can. We must be consistent in our approach and in our message of hope to South Africans. We must refrain from self-indulgent actions that do little or nothing to improve the prospects for a peaceful resolution of the issues in South Africa itself.

It is, perhaps, painful to admit that Americans cannot solve South Africa's problems; only South Africans can do that. But if we cannot solve South Africans' problems for them, we should at least refrain from making them worse. And when we can do good—however small—we should not disdain to do so. I believe that this is a course on which all Americans can and should agree. ■

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A LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA

From:
PIET KOORNHOF
Ambassador
a monthly viewpoint on
South Africa

No. 2

February 1, 1988

CHOICES ON SOUTH AFRICA : VIOLENCE, SANCTIONS OR NEGOTIATIONS

Are there areas of common ground where most Americans and South Africans can agree?

I believe there are.

This is not to underestimate or ignore the differences that do exist.

But to look only at those differences is to see only part of the picture. That focus leads to the false conclusion that this partial view is the whole picture. Worse yet, it leads to the mistaken judgement that there is no cause for hope, or room for productive action.

I do not believe this is the case. Nor can I believe that America, with its spirit of approaching problems with optimism and faith that things can be made better by positive action, is resigned to sit on the sidelines, taking no productive part in one of the great challenges of our time.

The first area of common ground and agreement is on fundamental goals and objectives.

Like travelers on a journey, if we share a common destination, that can be a guide to addressing the method and pace of getting there.

South Africa's goal is to replace apartheid with a new, democratic constitution in which every person has the right to participate, to vote, and to be represented. My government has publicly committed itself to this, and has steadily and persistently moved toward this goal, often at great political risk from those who want to stop or even turn back to an earlier time.

The government has been able to do this because of the real change that has occurred in the hearts of individual South Africans, and because of the growing consensus -- in the church, at work, and in local communities -- that change is necessary, desirable, and right.

That is why we have abolished the pass laws, opened our economy to Africa's largest trade union movement, and, in addition to accomplishing integration across a wide spectrum of our society, issued an open invitation for negotiations among all leaders on a new political framework and democratic constitution.

Our invitation to comprehensive and unconditional peaceful negotiation raises the question of method. And while here differences obviously exist, there is the potential -- and the factual basis -- for common ground and agreement.

Violence is one alternative to negotiation. But violence is self-defeating; the record shows it cannot prevail while its main political effect is to alienate and embitter people thereby hardening resistance to change.

Sanctions and isolation are the other alternatives to negotiation. But sanctions' major effect is to create black joblessness, closing off the avenues for economic and political advances that would naturally come from expanding economic opportunity and strength.

Sharing a common goal, the task ahead is to reach common ground on the method to take us there. Negotiation is that way, and positive American steps could help to bring about the abandonment of violence and the achievement of the democracy that we all are seeking.

Piet Koornhof.

m. 15 - pls call on 3007 & ask for C. 47

Southern Africa

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A DIGEST OF NEWS FROM THE REGION

South Africa: Sanctions Cause Perverse Results

The British-based Economist Intelligence Unit recently concluded that almost two-thirds of South Africa's exports remain invulnerable to sanctions, but that the result of a prolonged sanctions effort against South Africa, while doing damage to the economy, would have perverse political results. This conclusion was reached in a major report called *Sanctions and South Africa, The Dynamics of Economic Isolation*, by noted liberal academic Merle Lipton.

According to BUSINESS DAY, the report found that sanctions had reduced the "political space" for South Africans and could impede the interracial political debate that was under way, undermining the chances of an evolutionary route to a post-apartheid South Africa.

The report found that continued incremental sanctions were unlikely to unseat the South African government and were more likely to impede than accelerate reform.

The belief is that 60% of South Africa's exports, mainly of precious minerals and metals, are effectively unsanctionable, short of a blockade or international action on gold.

USA: Divestment Deprives Young Blacks of Their Education According to Former US Ambassador

According to newspaper reports, Mr Herman Nickel, former American Ambassador to South Africa, said that "the pension fund of the State of New Jersey alone spent \$60 million in brokers' fees in the process of divesting . . . That money could have educated 5,000 young Blacks at integrated universities and private secondary schools for a full three-year BA programme, plus an initial year to bridge the quality gap" arising from their attendance at segregated schools.

South Africa: Thousands of Coal Miners Face Retrenchment Because of Sanctions

According to the STAR, the toll of retrenchments in South African coal mines threatens to push the number of jobs to be cut from 3,000 to as high as 13,000 inside the next 12 months because of a massive nosedive in exports. This estimate was revealed by Mr Allen Cook, chairman of the collieries committee of the South African Chamber of Mines.

Mr Cook further explained that South African exporters

hit by sanctions were forced to seek sales on the world spot market—notorious for its low prices because of an international oversupply. This threatens the economic viability of several mines which already are under threat from domestic inflation, which has sent production costs soaring.

Zambia/Angola: AIDS a Problem for African National Congress (ANC) and South West Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO)

The killer disease AIDS has become a problem among members of both the African National Congress (ANC), and the South West Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO), according to THE CITIZEN. Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, reportedly called a special meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, and said that AIDS presented a danger to ANC members. Subsequent to this meeting, all members of the ANC in Lusaka, where the organization has its headquarters, were tested for the disease.

Zambia is considered a particularly bad risk area for contracting the disease. Although the Zambian Government has been largely silent on the incidence of AIDS in

the country, some rank it as the second-worst affected country in Africa.

Although the outcome of the AIDS tests conducted on the ANC's members in Lusaka is not known, at least six members of the organization were reported to have died of the disease at Lusaka's University Hospital.

Questioning of recently captured terrorists indicates that AIDS also is a problem at the ANC's six camps in Angola, and that it has become a problem among the 9,000 SWAPO terrorists in that country. Apparently, SWAPO established a special camp for AIDS sufferers in their organization.

South Africa: Center Helps Country People Improve Their Lives

The STAR reported that the Foundation for Training and Development, a private non-profit organisation in South Africa, is providing training to hundreds of Black men and women from rural areas, unable to earn a living or help their communities through lack of training or leadership skills.

Although the project has been in existence for only two years, it is already starting to impact on rural communities as newly trained people return to their homes

to pass on their skills to an ever widening circle. Men and women, once limited by a lack of training, are now able to go back to their communities with newly acquired skills in fields which range from food preparation to pre-school teaching to brick-laying and farming.

Not all who attend the courses are able to read and write, but this has not affected their ability to acquire skills.

London: Armscor is South Africa's Largest Single Exporter

The highly respected British publication, Jane's Defence Weekly, says that Armscor, South Africa's chief arms manufacturer, is now that country's largest single exporter of manufactured goods, with sales to 23 countries in 1987 valued at \$900 million.

The publication estimates Armscor's assets at over \$1.4 billion with a budget in

1987/88 of \$1.5 billion. It says that in the more than 10 years since the imposition of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa, the company has grown at an unprecedented rate.

Zimbabwe: State of Emergency Renewed

The Zimbabwean House of Assembly met on January 21, 1988 for a premature sitting to renew that country's 22-year state of emergency. According to BUSINESS DAY, human rights activists had hoped that the state of emergency and the government's powers to order indefinite imprisonment without trial, would be allowed to lapse, following the December 22, 1987 unity agreement between President Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and Joshua Nkomo's Zapu-party. The unity agreement made Zimbabwe a de facto one-party Marxist state.

South Africa: Economic Upswing Under Way

BUSINESS DAY reported that the latest money supply figures for December 1987 confirmed that economic activity in South Africa finally gained momentum in the fourth quarter of last year.

Growth in M-3, which consists of notes and coins plus deposits by the private sector with banks, building societies and the Post Office, is moving out of the South African Reserve Bank's target range.

Reserve Bank senior deputy governor Japie Jacobs said: "Although we do not yet have figures for the real economy, recent activity in the financial markets suggests that the economic upswing really got underway in the fourth quarter."

South Africa: Government Favours Regional Pact on Terrorism

South African State President P. W. Botha said on January 25, 1988 that South Africa is prepared to sign non-aggression pacts with other countries in the Southern African Region. Speaking at a press conference for the visiting Bavarian Prime Minister, Mr. Franz Josef Strauss, the State President said he was prepared to meet any Southern African leader for discussions.

Mr. Botha said, "We have a positive policy towards Southern Africa. First, to see our neighbouring countries grow and develop and we are supporting them as far as possible in spite of boycotts. Secondly, we want a peace contract, a guarantee between the states of Southern Africa that they will not allow the use of their territories for the training of terrorists against one another. Thirdly, we are for closer discussions on matters of mutual interest, such as health, agriculture and job creation, right through Southern Africa."

Digest

SOUTH AFRICAN

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The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) came into existence to provide a market-place for the shares of the many mining and financial companies which were formed shortly after the Witwatersrand goldfields in the Transvaal were discovered in 1886. Founded by Benjamin Woollan — in November 1887 — the JSE celebrates its centenary next month. At the end of February 1987 there were 42 broking firms operating in nine different centres in South Africa, one firm with a branch office in London and another with a branch office in Windhoek in South West Africa/Namibia. JSE membership for the same period stood at 357 members, of which 90 were non-broking members. The building (top), in Simmonds Street, Johannesburg, housed the first JSE from 1887 to 1889. Pictured below is the scene on the JSE in 1925 when the great Platinum Boom struck. A feature on the JSE appears on page 8



viewpoint

UN disenchantment with the ANC

A programme of systematic confrontation on the part of the United Nations towards South Africa is now in its fifth decade, according to *Southern African Facts Sheet* (October 1987) published by Southern African Editorial Services CC, Sandton. The following extract highlights the failure of this vendetta and the UN's disillusionment with the alternative parties chosen to achieve this goal.

In the second half of the 1980s a sense of mounting frustration at the failure to achieve its objective after 40 years — and, more especially, growing disenchantment at the inability of its chosen alternative parties to achieve their goals, and thus ensure the success of the vendetta — is discernible at the UN. This frustration and disenchantment is being compounded to an increasing extent by the fact that the alternative parties — the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) — are retarding, not advancing, the UN campaign against South Africa.

The UN spends around \$40 million annually on its vendetta against South Africa. Some 200 UN personnel are employed full-time in anti-South African activities.

However, there is growing disillusionment at the way in which funds given to the ANC, PAC and Swapo are squandered on high living by senior office-bearers and the way in which waste occurs. For example, latest statistics show that in 1984 the Institute for Namibia, with funding provided mainly by Scandinavian but also other Western governments, spent \$4 997 587 on staff and other personnel costs. With an enrolment of 444 students, this was equivalent to \$11 256 in staff costs per student in 1984. The corresponding figure for the University of Zambia, also based in Lusaka, was \$1 644 in staff and other personnel costs per student in 1984.

There is also mounting disillusionment in UN circles at the inability of the ANC, PAC and Swapo to attract to their cause recruits of a high calibre who can be educated and trained in sufficient numbers to provide a strong managerial and administrative corps for the exiled leadership and, as is the intention, for the governance of a "liberated" South Africa and an "emancipated" South West Africa. This is partly due to the fact that a high proportion of young people recruited within South Africa and South West Africa with the promise of scholarships for further study are press-ganged into service as trainee terrorists.

This is particularly true of Swapo, which desperately needs to augment its depleted combat strength as it operates on the basis of guerilla-style incursions by armed bands of terrorists (whereas the ANC concentrates more on the infiltration of highly trained and selected operatives with specific assignments such as the emplacement of land mines on rural roads

or car bombs in city centres), but is also true of the ANC. It is also due, to a significant extent, to the fact that, in spite of the shortcomings that still exist in respect of political expression in so far as Black South Africans are concerned, enormous opportunities exist, and are continually being expanded, for middle and upper level professionals, entrepreneurs and others amongst Black communities in South Africa with the result that few of the present or potential achievers in Black society wish to exchange a promising future within South Africa, even given the shortcomings, for a life in exile from their friends and family.

Again, the Institute for Namibia illustrates the point. A United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) evaluation in March 1985 showed that out of 43 professional staff in the teaching, administration, information and documentation categories at the institute, only four were from South West Africa; a fifth instructor from South West Africa was recruited in early 1986. This exceptionally low level of qualified South West Africans at the institute 11 years after its establishment and more than a quarter of a century after the Swapo leadership went into exile exists in spite of the original objective of the UN that the institute would be wholly staffed by South West Africans. This is not only an indictment of the calibre of recruits that Swapo is able to attract to its "liberation struggle" but also a startling indication of the way in which millions of dollars of the money of Western taxpayers is being thrown down the drain every year.

This situation is not, however, confined to Swapo. The ANC has been able to recruit only two doctors to serve what it claims are "several thousand" South African refugees living under its banner at camps in Tanzania. In Zambia the ANC has only one doctor to serve what it says are 3 000 refugees from South Africa, while in Angola the comparable figure is two doctors for 9 200 people. This, then is the pathetic level of support that the ANC is able to muster.

The feeling of disillusionment and disenchantment within the UN at the calibre of the leadership and membership in exile of the ANC, PAC and Swapo is illustrated in this comment by the Governing Council of the UNDP at its session in New York in June this year: "Due to the fact acknowledged by the NLMs ('National Liberation Movements' — ANC, PAC and Swapo) themselves that they have neither the expertise, time or the experience, they are not

often able to interrelate the various activities supported by different donors at the planning stage, particularly with a view to establishing a logical, functional fit among them. The result is that the assistance received from generous donors and well-wishers may not always be as effective as it would have been had it been conceived and formulated in a comprehensive, well co-ordinated manner."

It should be noted that it is these very people who are "not often" able to conceive, formulate and carry out elementary exercises (such as education and training programmes for a few hundred people) in a logical, functional and co-ordinated manner who are being touted by the UN and certain governments as the future managers and administrators of a complex society with an advanced and sophisticated economy.

The sum total of all this is that, whilst the UN propagandists churn out the message that the *status quo* in South Africa and South West Africa is crumbling in the face of international sanctions and the growing "resistance" led by the ANC, PAC and Swapo, the reality is that there is an acknowledgement within the United Nations system that none of these organisations is anywhere near taking over power. In consequence, the emphasis on programmes financed by the UN is on expanding, and making permanent, the Swapo camps in Angola and Zambia, the ANC camps in Angola, Zambia and Tanzania and the PAC camp which has only recently been established in Tanzania. In the words of the Governing Council of the UNDP, the absence of "encouraging results" means that: "The combination of these factors has confirmed for ANC, PAC and SWAPO the realisation that their people may have to remain in asylum countries for a period far longer than that originally anticipated and therefore that efforts must be made to lead as normal a life as possible. Hence the settlements and the need to develop a measure of self-reliance in food production."

Equally significant in this regard is the fact that in September last year the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation initiated a five-year research programme on present policies in South Africa. The programme, formulated at an international meeting of university researchers in the Communist Chinese capital of Beijing, is a distinct acknowledgement by Unesco of the fact that there will be no imminent take-over of power by the ANC in South Africa.

Commonwealth summit:

No sanctions agreement reached in Vancouver

After two years of calling on the world to take action against South Africa, the Commonwealth nations earlier this month — during a five-day summit in Vancouver, Canada — took stock of what they had achieved against the country in that time.

The 48-nation summit produced a 2 000-word statement which its leaders, with the exception of Britain, praised as a firm step along the road to ending "apartheid".

However, British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who alone objected to four sections of the 29-point document advocating further, unspecified sanctions against South Africa, dissented.

She said that by its failure to adopt new sanctions the Commonwealth had implicitly recognised that no more progress could be made down that path.

Measures against South Africa agreed to by all Commonwealth countries except Britain were:

- A commitment to the wider, tighter and more intensified application of sanctions;

- A call for genuine efforts to be made to secure the universalisation of existing measures along lines adopted by the United States and Nordic countries;

- Increased monitoring of sanctions;

- The commissioning of a study to examine South Africa's relationship with international finance houses;

- The setting up of a committee under the chairmanship of Canadian External Affairs Minister Mr Joe Clark to ensure the adoption of the measures, act on them and encourage dialogue and organise conferences on the future of South Africa.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said the Commonwealth would set up a transmission facility in a neighbouring state which would enable journalists to get around South African censorship laws.

Speaking at the end of the summit, Mrs Thatcher denounced the African National Congress (ANC) as a "terrorist organisation" which she would have nothing to do with.

She likened the congress to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Irish Republican Army and suggested that the dealings which ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo had had with Foreign Office Minister for African Affairs, Mrs Lynda Chalker, and the Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, would not be repeated.

Asked to comment on reports that the ANC had threatened to attack British companies in South Africa, Mrs Thatcher said, "That shows what a typical terrorist organisation it is. I have fought terrorism all my life and if more people fought it we would be all the more successful."

- The Commonwealth countries should leave South Africa to solve its own problems and rather concentrate



South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr R F Botha (left) was guest speaker at a Greek Community dinner in Johannesburg on October 16. Referring to the Commonwealth conference in Vancouver he said that of the 49 countries represented, 33 had violated fundamental human rights to a much larger extent than South Africa, according to Amnesty International. He said that conditions in such countries should be investigated before those in South Africa. With Mr Botha is Mr Nick Nakios The Citizen

Mrs Thatcher challenges African leaders

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on October 15 challenged proponents of sanctions to tell her why one million people from neighbouring Black states voluntarily went to work in South Africa.



In an interview with Britain's Channel Four television, she said South Africa had the best-run economy in Africa and helped other states in the region.

Mrs Thatcher, speaking by satellite from Vancouver, said "apartheid" had been eroded "very considerably" largely due to the presence of successful companies.

"Where I take issue with Kenneth (President Kaunda of Zambia) and a number of others is when they say you should shut down those factories, turn the

people out and make them unemployed.

"I say no. I see nothing that will help in depriving people of a job and indeed making it such that they cannot keep their children.

"To people like Kenneth Kaunda and others I say well, how is it that one million people from your countries voluntarily go to work in South Africa because they get better jobs, sometimes better conditions and they have a remittance to make then to their home people in other African countries."

Mrs Thatcher said there was no doubt that well-run business was breaking down "apartheid".

"You will never get the sort of conditions you want for millions of Black people in Southern Africa unless you get it on an expanding, more flourishing and thriving economy," she said.

South African Press Association,
October 16

on ways to restore good order, development and prosperity in South Africa's neighbouring states, the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, said at the Natal National Party Congress in Amanzimtoti on October 14.

He said the Commonwealth nations were deciding on South Africa while most of them were not in a position to compare their economic situation, health services, social services, or their governments with the democratic institutions of South Africa.

● The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, described the communiqué issued after the Commonwealth conference in Vancouver as "irrelevant and not worth further attention".

In a statement issued in Pretoria, Mr Botha said:

"The circumstances in which the conference took place and decisions taken on South Africa were, with one exception, more revealing about the harrowing conditions in the countries of the majority of governments present there than any extent

to which they cast a credible reflection on South Africa.

"It is clear that this was a pre-planned campaign against South Africa, which on this occasion took place merely at a different venue and in a more luxurious context," Mr Botha said.

The Natal Witness, The Citizen, Business Day and South African Press Association, October 19

(Comment appears on page 16)

Support for sanctions wanes

United States Vice-President Mr George Bush, the leading Republican candidate for the 1988 US presidential contest, has told Americans they cannot snap their fingers and expect things to change in South Africa.

In one of his first interviews since formally declaring his candidacy, Mr Bush said, "We've tried the sanctions route. I was never for it in the beginning, because I didn't think it would work.

"And I thought that the people that got sanctioned would be the ones that need the jobs the most — the Black worker in South Africa.

"As American businesses bail

out, that's exactly what is happening."

● Most American's do not support a pull-out of United States businesses, according to a Media General/Associated Press poll.

Only 34 percent of the 1 223 respondents in the nationwide telephone poll said American businesses should stop investing or doing business in South Africa, while 49 percent opposed such action, the rest, 17 percent, were unsure.

When the same question was asked in the poll two years ago, 28 percent supported a pull-out, 50 percent opposed a withdrawal, and 22 percent were unsure.

● Britain's top-selling daily newspaper, the *Sun*, said on October

Where SA Digest gets its news

Articles and extracts from articles published in *South African Digest* are taken from newspapers representing diverse political views, magazines and journals published in South Africa, as well as Press releases. There are also special items contributed by staff members of the publication.

ANOTHER BLACK AND WHITE ANIMAL COULD SOON BE EXTINCT.



In Africa, another black and white animal is struggling for survival against incredible odds. Only this one is not a Giant Panda, it's the free market system in South Africa. And its threatened victims are white and black people.

Thanks to coercive boycotts, free enterprise our here is on the endangered species list.

And as color-blind businessmen, we're deeply concerned about the consequences of its disappearance. Because it will seriously affect our peoples' lives.

Yet we can't disapprove of voluntary sanctions. Because it is your right to choose with whom you do business.

In South Africa, your Administration's coercive sanctions are already being reflected in increased unemployment, lowered living standards and a hardening of attitudes.

But these are only the short-term negatives. In the long term, we face an even greater threat — poverty, hunger and their fearsome brothers, population explosion and rampant disease.

Free enterprise is our only defence against these ravages.

That's why the Third World sector of South Africa doesn't need sermons.

Nor boycotts. Nor sanctions. It needs support.

**FREE ENTERPRISE FREES PEOPLE.
SANCTIONS DON'T.**

Anti-sanctions campaign launched

A group of prominent South African businessmen has launched a R2 million international advertising campaign aimed at discouraging economic sanctions against South Africa.

The group's first advertisement appeared in the *Wall Street Journal*.

The advertisements, featuring a giant panda, state: "Shoot it in the white and the black dies with it", and "Free enterprise frees people — sanctions don't."

According to the newspaper's representative in South Africa, Mr Robin Hammond, up to 20 companies are supporting the campaign.

"Something like this should have been done years ago. The idea is to present the case for South Africa in a business context."

The idea was to run advertisements to coincide with specific events at which South Africa would be in the spotlight.

The second advertisement will appear in Canadian newspapers to coincide with the Commonwealth ministers' conference in Toronto next month.

Business Day, October 1

14 that sanctions against South Africa would achieve precisely nothing.

Two other British newspapers, the *Daily Express* and *Today*, joined the *Sun* in attacking the "double standards" and "hypocrisy" being applied over the South African issue by Commonwealth leaders at their summit in Canada.

The Star, October 14; **Eastern Province Herald**, October 5; **The Citizen**, October 15
(Comment appears on page 17)

Russian envoy in SA care

The Russian ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Vladimir Kavrushkin underwent a heart bypass operation at Universitas Hospital in Bloemfontein recently.

He was admitted on October 14. Moscow was kept informed of his progress.

Beeld, October 19

'Canadians misinformed'

The implementation of sanctions against South Africa had been the "most unwise" of all foreign policies, Mr Esau Mahlatsi, Mayor of Sebokeng, said on October 9.

Returning from a week in Canada, Mr Mahlatsi said Canadians were "very misinformed" concerning living conditions in South Africa.

"The Canadians are not aware that Black councillors are elected, and believe that we are appointed by the Government and are nothing more than government stooges.

The Canadian trip was undertaken to appeal to Canadians not to impose further sanctions against South Africa.

Jacky Lesage, **The Citizen**, October 10

Barbarian tour ends

The South Pacific Barbarian rugby team completed their tour with a narrow 32-38 defeat by the South African Barbarians in Durban on October 17.

The SA Baabaas defeated the tourists 56-30 in the first match of the two-match series at Ellis Park, Johannesburg, on October 10.

The team flew home on October 19.

The Citizen, October 19

NATIONAL

New rules for universities

The Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, announced a set of stringent conditions on October 15 which universities will have to observe if their subsidies are not to be cut.

The move comes in the face of stiff opposition from some of the universities most directly affected by what they have described as a restriction of their relative autonomy, but Mr de Klerk said the Government remained convinced of the need for the restrictions.

Among the conditions for receiving State subsidies, which came into effect on October 19, are that:

— University councils take steps to prevent wrongful or unlawful interference with, intimidation of, or discrimination against students or staff in the pursuit of their normal and lawful activities.

— Universities prevent unlawful gatherings, the promotion of boycotts, support for or promotion of unlawful organisations, incitement or encouragement of members of the public to strike or to stay away from work, support for civil disobedience, the printing, publishing or dissemination of banned publications, and the commission of any act endangering the safety of the public.

— Universities ensure that disci-

plinary steps are taken against any student or staff member found to be guilty of intimidation or discrimination, disrupting teaching or research, or taking part in illegal gatherings.

Mr de Klerk said the conditions were aimed at protecting the rights of students to continue their studies and of the staff to continue their work. The conditions would ensure that tax money was used constructively and traditional academic values and standards at universities were maintained.

● Responding to the new conditions, the University of Cape Town vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, said they were designed to curb freedom of expression, dissent and ability to express that dissent.

● The conservative National Student Federation said that "for some time there has been a need for firm action to bring an end to left-wing violence and disruptions at some South African universities".

Eastern Province Herald, October 16, and Patrick Bulger, **Business Day**, October 21

(Comment appears on page 18)



The Chairman of the Springbok Foundation, Mr Campbell Smith (right), hands a friendship award to Mr Justus Tshungu, well-known radio announcer and television presenter. The Springbok Foundation is a non-profit organisation which aims to strengthen friendship ties between all South Africans. The foundation elected Mr Tshungu as its friendship personality of the year

Lebowa has new leader

The new Chief Minister of the self-governing territory of Lebowa is Mr Noko Mogoboya Ramodike (46).

He succeeds Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi, who died of cancer in a Pretoria hospital recently.

Mr Ramodike, who served in Dr Phatudi's cabinet as economic affairs minister, was elected unanimously in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on October 21.

Business Day and **The Citizen**, October 22

Voters switch support

Voters' support for White political parties had swung wildly this year, a Market and Opinion Surveys poll commissioned by the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper *Rapport* found.

Assuming all parties stood in all constituencies, the poll found:

Support for the ruling National Party had declined from 49,4 percent in February to 44,1 percent in August;

The Official Opposition Conservative Party increased its support from 15,2 percent in February to 22,1 percent in August (Researchers said support for the party had not increased since the May general election, however);

The Independents increased their support from a mere 3,7 percent in February to 11,9 percent in August;

The Progressive Federal Party's support waned from 19,4 percent to 10,4 percent over the period; and

Both the *Herstigte Nasionale Party* and New Republic Party lost ground. Helena Patten, *Business Day*, October 19

Natal floods update

The official death toll in the Natal floods now stands at 317, with 163 people still missing.

A South African Police spokesman on October 19 detailed the dead as 225 in Port Natal, 68 in the midlands and 24 in northern Natal.

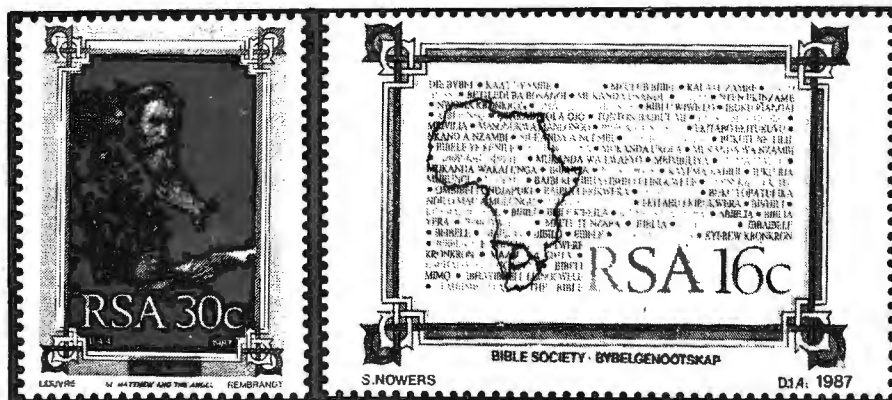
In addition, he said, 130 people were still listed as missing in Port Natal, 26 in the midlands and seven in northern Natal.

● State President P W Botha announced on October 14 "an easy way in which all the people of South Africa make a contribution to the Natal flood disaster fund".

After a helicopter flight over some of the worst-hit areas Mr Botha said all post offices would sell 16c stamps on which a surcharge of 10c would be levied.

The normal 16c stamps would continue to be available.

South African Press Association and **The Citizen**, October 20; **Business Day**, October 15



A set of four stamps with the theme, The Bible, will be issued by the Post Office on November 19. The Bible takes a place of singular importance in the cultural life of Africa, and especially of Southern Africa. Shown here are the 30c and 16c stamps of the set. Dutch painter Rembrandt's work *St Matthew and the Angel* features on the 30c stamp, while the 16c stamp depicts a transcription of the Hebrew term *Ta Biblia* (the Scriptures) in 75 of the 111 languages in which the complete Bible is available in Africa

New stamp series

South Africa's new definitive stamp series will be issued on September 1 next year, the Postmaster-General, Mr William Ridgard, announced in Paarl recently.

Mr Ridgard said the series, in full-colour, would depict indigenous South African succulents.

Mr Ridgard said four special stamp series would also be issued in 1988. Three would be historical, in remembrance of Bartolomeus Dias, the French Huguenots and the Great Trek.

A fourth would depict the contemporary subject of lighthouses on



A memorial service was held in Johannesburg recently to commemorate Jewish soldiers who fell during both world wars, the Israeli wars and in defending South Africa. It is organised annually by the Johannesburg and Reef branch of the South African Jewish Ex-service League. National servicemen killed during their period of service in the South African Defence Force, were also honoured. Three of the war veterans who attended were (from left) Mr Abe Edelstein, Mrs Anne Eglick and Mr Arthur Seltzer, who all served during World War II

The Citizen

the South African coast.

He also announced four special stamp themes for 1989, the national grazing strategy, the coelacanth, the development of energy and the painter, J H Pierneef.

The Citizen

Over 20 m Blacks in SA

The number of Blacks in South Africa, including the self-governing territories, passed the 20 million mark in March this year, and stood at 20 059 000 by April.

The Central Statistical Service in Pretoria said that 5 154 000 Blacks were employed and 1 001 000 — or 16,3 percent — unemployed during April.

A total of 472 000 Blacks held professional posts.

South African Press Association, October 1

Lower courts: more powers

Increased monetary jurisdictions of the lower courts, to take effect from the start of next year, were announced in Pretoria on October 19 by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Mr Coetsee said the civil jurisdiction of magistrates' courts was to be increased from R5 000 to R10 000 for illiquid claims and from R10 000 to R30 000 for liquid claims, to come into effect with other increases from January 1.

The Citizen, October 20 and 21

Majority reject sanctions — poll results

During the past thirty-odd months a spate of social survey findings concerning the issues of disinvestment and sanctions have been published in the media. Many of these surveys have been seriously lacking in some of the most essential aspects needed to ensure valid and reliable results. The public have at fairly frequent intervals been confronted with conflicting and confusing data. The following information is an attempt to elucidate the situation.

In August 1986 Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, a member of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal at the time, published a document in which he compared 10 social surveys on disinvestment and sanctions dating from June 1984 to July 1986. Surveys conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), Professor Schlemmer, *Indicator SA*, the University of Natal, Mr Mark Orkin (Community Agency for Social Enquiry, University of the Witwatersrand) and three newspapers were compared.

The conclusions drawn on the grounds of these surveys were often so diametrically opposed and caused such confusion that Professor Schlemmer felt that, "... social science owes the concerned political actors an apology for the confusion".

After careful scrutiny of each survey and the results obtained, Professor Schlemmer concluded that, "... at this stage only a minority of around one-third or less of Blacks in major metropolitan areas would support total disinvestment or economic boycotts. Their reasons, as my surveys and others have shown, are simply that they would not wish to endure collective economic punishment in the sanctions process".

In two surveys conducted by Professor Schlemmer (June 1984 and November 1987), an average of 80 percent of the Black respondents expressed the view that disinvestment was a "bad thing".

In response to an HSRC question referring to an economic boycott (July 1984, February 1985 and May 1985), an average of 74 percent of the Black respondents were against such a boycott being imposed by the "outside world".

Despite having included questions clearly formulated to elicit sup-

port for disinvestment, a survey conducted in September by Mr Mark Orkin (Community Agency for Social Enquiry in association with the Institute for Black Research and Research Surveys (Pty) Ltd) found only 24 percent of a stratified probability sample of 800 Blacks in all the major metropolitan areas to be supportive of disinvestment.

Local and foreign newspapers have from time to time commissioned surveys which have been technically lacking and have produced results varying from outright support for disinvestment and sanctions to mild resentment.

HSRC Survey

A HSRC survey conducted in September 1986 in which a sample of 1 459 Black adults and 372 Black youths were polled, obtained the following results relating to disinvestment and sanctions:

<i>Should the outside world apply an economic boycott against SA?</i>	<i>% of respondents</i>
Yes	29,6
No	59,4
Don't know	11,0

Support for an economic boycott was strongest in the Western and Eastern Cape.

Bureau for Information survey

In April 1987 the Bureau for Information commissioned a reputable private research company to conduct a survey of Black, Coloured (mixed-race) and Indian attitudes regarding disinvestment and sanctions. The respondents comprised a representative country-wide sample of 4 500 urban and rural Blacks, 500 Coloureds from the urban areas of the Western Cape and 500 Indians from the Dur-

ban-Pinetown area. The base age for each of these was 15 years.

The most important characteristics of the Black sample appear in the following table:

Age	% of respondents
15 - 17	11,1
18 - 24	23,3
25 - 34	25,0
35 - 49	22,5
50 +	18,1
Sex	
Male	48,6
Female	51,4
Marital Status	
Married	40,9
Single	51,5
Ethnic Group	
Nguni	56,4
Sotho	36,2
Other	7,2
Area Distribution	
Western Cape	2,4
Southern Cape	0,6
Eastern Cape	6,5
Northern Cape	0,9
Natal	27,7
Western Transvaal	5,1
Eastern Transvaal	9,6
Northern Transvaal	14,4
Witwatersrand	18,8
Pretoria	4,1
OFS	10,0
Education	
No formal education	13,0
Sub A to Std 2	8,7
Std 3 to Std 5	18,0
Std 6 to Std 7	18,3
Std 8 to Std 9	22,6
Std 10/Matric	12,7
Technical Certificate	1,0
Diploma	4,5
Degree	1,1

Work Status

Work full-time	41,6
Work part-time	4,4
Housewife	8,4
Student	18,8
Retired/pensioner	6,3
Unemployed	20,4

Residence

Metropolitan	32,5
Other urban	15,6
Rural	51,9

Monthly**Income**

Up to R99	12,6
R100 - R499	42,5
R500 - R799	21,0
R800+	23,9

Occupation

Professional	7,4
Clerk/saleslady/ self-employed	10,4
Skilled artisan	3,9
Routine non-manual/ semi-skilled	12,1
Unskilled manual	12,2
Student	18,8
Housewife/ pensioner/ unemployed	35,2

In response to the question, "There are groups of people in South Africa and overseas who try to encourage banks and companies not to invest in South Africa or to close down companies in South Africa. Do you think this is a good thing, neither good nor bad, a bad thing or do you not know?" the attitudes of the respondents were as follows:

Response	% of respondents		
	Black	Coloured	Indian
A good thing	12,9	13,8	7,2
Neither good nor bad	5,2	16,4	3,0
A bad thing	78,7	69,0	89,2
Don't know	3,2	0,8	0,6

When asked why they had responded negatively ("a bad thing") the main reasons given were:

- Unemployment will rise.
- Material deprivation.
- Companies will leave South Africa.

— Economy will collapse.

— Crime will increase.

An analysis of the response patterns showed that *sex* (men were more supportive of disinvestment than women), *education* (respondents become more supportive of disinvestment as their standard of education increased), *income* (respondents become more supportive of disinvestment as their level of income increased), *residential environment* (urban respondents were more supportive of disinvestment than rural respondents) and *geographic area* (respondents resident in areas which were most affected by unrest and violence and consequently intimidation, were more supportive of disinvestment than those resident in areas less affected) were important moderator variables. The age of the respondents was not an important moderator variable.

In response to the question, "There are groups of people who try to prevent South African goods and products from being sold in countries overseas. Do you think this is a good thing, neither good nor bad, a bad thing or do you not know?" the respondents replied as follows:

Response	% of respondents		
	Black	Coloured	Indian
A good thing	15,4	17,2	7,0
Neither good nor bad	6,0	12,4	2,8
A bad thing	75,3	69,8	90,2
Don't know	3,4	0,6	—

When questioned about why they had responded negatively ("a bad thing") the main reasons given were:

- Unemployment will rise.
- The economy will suffer.
- Starvation and poverty will increase.
- Blacks will suffer most.
- Job creation will be impossible.
- The standard of living will drop.
- Prices will rise.
- Crime will increase.

As in the case of the first question, age was not an important moderator variable. Important moderator variables were *sex* (men were more supportive of trade curbs than women), *income* (respondents were gradually more supportive of trade curbs as their level of income increased), *education* (respondents were gradually more supportive of trade curbs as their level of education increased), *residential environment* (respondents in metropolitan areas were more supportive of trade curbs than respondents in rural areas) and *geographic area* (respondents resident in areas which were most affected by unrest and violence, and consequently intimidation, were more supportive of trade curbs than respondents resident in areas less affected).

August/September '87 survey

In a survey on disinvestment and sanctions conducted by Mr Mark Orkin of the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (*Weekly Mail* October 16 to 22 this year), only 21 percent of a sample of 800 Blacks supported the view that "sanctions should be enforced unconditionally until the Government surrendered power". When the possibility of job loss was mentioned the percentage of hard-line respondents who would then still support disinvestment and sanctions dwindled to 14 percent. Sixty percent of the respondents indicated that they would in such a case not support sanctions.

Given that the questions involved a mixture on both sanctions and support for leaders, it is surprising that 26 percent of the respondents were willing to reject the sanctions option and by so doing position themselves in opposition to the views of prominent revolutionary leaders/organisations. It is highly likely that these compound questions resulted in many respondents supporting sanctions, as they were not willing to reject the leaders/organisations linked to the sanctions issue.

The very scant information available on the profile of this survey

sample, along with the unscientific way in which the questions linked sanctions to political leadership, not only renders the results seriously questionable but also precludes comparison with the results of other surveys.

It seems too great a coincidence that the results of this survey suddenly surfaced in the media at the

exact time when Mrs Thatcher is strongly expressing herself against further sanctions, yet the report on this study is not available and apparently will only be available in six months' time.

Conclusion

The findings of the surveys conducted by Professor Schlemmer, the

HSRC and the Bureau for Information clearly show that an overwhelming majority of the Blacks, Coloureds and Indians reject the use of disinvestment and sanctions as punitive tools. There is a clear appreciation of the fact that disinvestment and sanctions will cause long-term economic disruption resulting in an unacceptably high personal sacrifice.

ECONOMY

Stock markets jittery

Between R68 billion and R69 b were wiped off share values on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) during the week October 19 to 24.

Share prices plummeted worldwide and the gold price surged to \$488,60 on October 19 after Wall Street panic selling, which analysts said rivalled the great crash of 1929.

On the JSE small, speculative investors reacted to the collapse of world stockmarkets by resorting to hasty selling. Institutional investors were, however, not among the panic sellers.

A spokesman for insurance giant Old Mutual said institutions were not selling because they did not believe the market was collapsing. He said the institutions had been preparing for some time for a turning point.

● The South African Government was keeping a close watch on developments on the JSE and on stock exchanges world-wide, State President P W Botha said at the official opening of the South African World Trade Centre on October 21.

He said recent events on stock exchanges showed the interdependence of markets world-wide.

The gold price had insulated South Africa from events which had happened recently and there was, at present, ample liquidity in the local market, Mr Botha said.

● The JSE will see-saw in the next few weeks on further shake-outs, but background factors are more favourable than for overseas markets, JSE president Mr Tony Norton said.

Inflation and excess liquidity in

the economy will ensure the recent crisis was not the beginning of a crash, he said.

One long-term effect of what was a healthy correction will be that institutions will increase their already large share of the stock market, he said.

The Citizen, October 14 and 22; **The Natal Witness**, October 20; **Business Day**, October 26

(Comment appears on page 18)

'Tax reform needed'

The South African Government is determined to press ahead with tax reform as a vital part of the whole reform process, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said on October 22.

Addressing about 200 representatives of commerce and industry at a special economic conference in Pretoria, Mr Botha said changes to the tax system had to come.

The Government, he said, had for some time been engaged "in a comprehensive process of reform with the aim of ensuring equality of opportunity and treatment for all.



Three of the delegates who attended the economic conference on tax reform were (from left) Dr Gerhard de Kock, governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Kerneels Human, chairman of the Economic Advisory Council, and Dr Jan Stegman, vice-chairman of the Economic Advisory Council

Beeld

GOLD PRICE			
London am fix: 479,65(473,45)			
pm fix: 477,50(474,00)			
closing: 476/476,50(475,50/476,50)			
Zurich closing: 477/480(471,50/474,50)			
FINANCIAL RAND (in US\$)	Buy	Sell	Last
KRUGERRAND	0,2800	0,2850	0,2850
	R1 280	R1 290	R1 285

The Citizen, October 29

"If constitutional reform is to progress in an orderly and stable manner, it has to be accompanied and underscored by appropriate socio-economic reform," Mr Botha said.

Representatives of the top 100 industrial companies in South Africa attended the economic conference.

Members of the Economic Advisory Council and of the Margo Commission were also present, along with representatives of a number of employee groups, organised trade and industry, services and consumer care associations.

South African Press Association, October 23

Economy better in 1988

The top 100 companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange predict vastly improved economic conditions for the country next year.

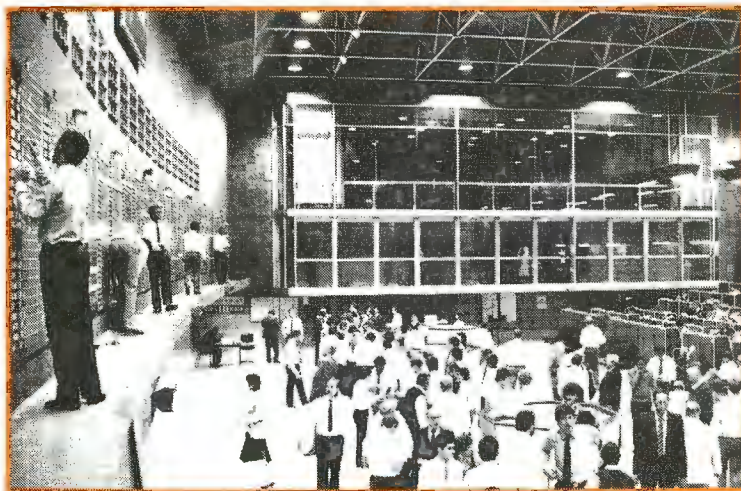
A survey by the Bureau of Marketing Research of the University of South Africa found that the companies predicted a lower inflation rate, higher economic growth, a better rand/dollar exchange rate, an increase in interest rates, and a higher gold price.

The companies said the inflation rate could drop as low as 17,1 percent as against 18,6 percent during 1986.

Economic growth is predicted to rise from 0,5 percent in 1986 to 2,4 percent in 1988.

The Citizen, October 19

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange



The Johannesburg Stock Exchange trading floor. The exchange employs an open outcry method of auctioning for the buying and selling of shares



Ms Nomvuyo Mdladkamba (centre), co-ordinator of The JSE Investment Game, which has proved to be very successful. She acts as the central broker for participating teams and receives their buying and selling instructions

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), believed to be the fastest-growing stock exchange in the world, owes its existence primarily to the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal in 1886. It was established to provide a market-place for the shares of the many mining and financial companies which had mushroomed in the wake of the gold fever.

The JSE was founded by Benjamin Woolan in November 1887 and is the only stock exchange in South Africa. During its first 50 years the exchange was essentially a mining market. However, South Africa's post-war industrial development changed its character dramatically. Now there are three times as many industrial companies listed as mining companies.

By virtue of the number of mining companies it lists and because South Africa provides the majority of the free world's gold, the JSE has, since its inception, been the largest gold-mining market in the world.

Dealing on the JSE takes place between broker and broker. There are no jobbers as in London and no specialists as in New York. It is an open outcry market for the buying and selling of shares.

The JSE's structure rests on two basic functions:

- it offers companies an opportunity of raising new capital for development, and

- shareholders are offered the opportunity of benefitting from their shareholding in those particular companies.

The exchange also strives to maintain the following objectives:

- to serve South African and foreign investors by providing a professionally managed, secure, cost-effective and independent national stock exchange;

- to promote the creation of wider and more liquid capital markets in South Africa;

- to reconcile fairly the interests of investors, authorities, listed companies, members and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange itself; and

- to promote the observance of professional and ethical standards by members and, through them, by users of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.



Mr R A Norton, executive president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange

Securities is the name given to all the different types of shares listed on an exchange. Shares can generally be classified as preference and ordinary shares. Preference shares have a prior claim on any profits the company may earn and pay a fixed rate of dividend. Holders of ordinary shares, also known as equities, are in effect the owners of the business they have invested in. In this case the amount of the dividend paid is dependent on the profits made. Apart from securities, trading also takes place in Krugerrands — in which the JSE has the largest turnover in the country.

Before the shares of any enterprise can be traded on the stock exchange a listing must be granted by the Stock Exchange Committee. A listing is only granted after the company has fulfilled certain strict conditions and published full and true particulars of its activities and its past record. These measures cannot protect investors from loss but they do protect the public from insufficiently considered or fraudulent propositions.

The listing requirements are:

- a minimum capital of R500 000 issued in the form of at least one million shares;
- a satisfactory profit history for the last three years prior to the application for a listing;
- a current audited profit of at least R160 000 before taxation; and
- at least 300 shareholders to ensure that there will be a market for these shares when trading starts.

The prices at which shares are traded are not fixed by the JSE but by the simple law of supply and demand. The term "bull" is loosely applied to anyone who hopes that the shares he holds will rise in value so that he may sell at a profit, and the term "bear" to anyone who hopes that shares will fall so that he may buy.

The JSE has successfully attracted the greater participation of the man in the street primarily because of the listing of smaller companies. This means shares prices are more within their reach. The JSE has rapidly gained credibility among the Black community in South Africa and this allows them to share in the profit of the economy. The Lebowa Bakery was the first Black company to be listed on the JSE and consequently a new awareness of Black participation in the trading of shares has become more prevalent.

The JSE also hosts a very interesting educational programme called *The JSE Investment Game*, which aims at educating young people in the operation of the stock exchange. All high schools in South Africa are invited to submit a team. Each team represents a private investor with an imaginary R20 000 which he wishes to invest. All the money may be invested in shares or a portion in shares and the balance retained as cash. The intention of the game is to find a winning team which has made the greatest financial gain or the least financial loss. *The JSE Investment Game* attracted approximately 700 teams during the 1986/1987 financial year.

Article: Jenny Seller

Pictures: Robert Marneweck, Bureau for Information, JSE



The main entrance of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in Diagonal Street



The soaring atrium of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange

South African World Trade Centre opened

The State President, Mr P W Botha, officially opened the South African World Trade Centre (WTC) near Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, on October 21.

The first event staged at the new centre was the South African Industry and Technology Fair '87. This broad overview of manufacturing and primary industry, along with support systems and technology, was the largest ever held in Africa.

In his opening address Mr Botha said traditionally South Africa did not believe in unnecessary trade restrictions and continued to favour international trade to the benefit of all countries.

"Although in number we are a relatively small country it was estimated in 1986 that we were the 21st largest trade country in the world."

Mr Botha said in South Africa's market-oriented economy, which depended largely on private initiative, it was the task of the private sector to take risks and to trade.

● WTCs function as permanent showcases where manufacturers and traders meet and do business.

They also offer a host of ancillary services to facilitate international trade, including satellite hook-ups between the various centres.

There are already 56 operational centres which are members of the World Trade Centres Association, a non-profit, non-political international organisation aimed at fostering international trade.

WTCs offer a permanent exhibition space where every manufacturer can exhibit.

"It is a facility where manufacturers and professional buyers meet and interact," South African WTC chief executive Mr Neels Swart said.

Apart from the permanent displays specialist exhibitions are staged throughout the year.

Mr Swart said membership of the WTC Association meant not only improved trade but gave members access to any other WTCs where they could use office, secretarial and translation services, the library, communication facilities and obtain help in making contact with potential clients.

The Johannesburg WTC will initially consist only of a Trade Mart, which will include the basic perman-



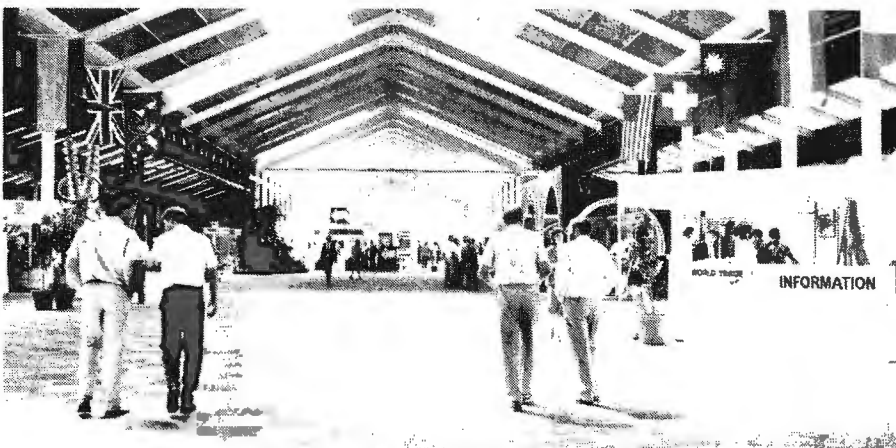
A top-level business banquet presided over by the State President, Mr P W Botha, launched the South African World Trade Centre. Here Mr Botha (left) wishes chief executive, Mr Neels Swart, well with the future of the centre

ent exhibition centre.

To this will be added two additional trade marts, a conference centre, a 900-room hotel, a world trade hall and office blocks.

The 23-hectare site will have "extra-territorial" status, which means that businessmen can visit it without obtaining a visa.

Business Day, October 20 and 22;
Weekend Post, May 2



This new prestige permanent exhibition venue made its debut on October 21 when 250 exhibitors took part in the South African, Industry and Technology Fair '87. It marked the launch of phase one of the development of the South African World Trade Centre, situated close to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts International Airport

First diamond bourse

The first trading floor in South Africa where buyers and sellers of rough diamonds can get together to do business has been established with the formation of the Diamond Bourse.

The bourse was opened officially by the Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr G S Bartlett, on September 30.

The purpose of the Diamond Bourse is to increase the supply of

rough diamonds from mines and dealers to the local industry for beneficiation.

According to Diamond Bourse chairman Mr Ernie Blom, with more than 500 diamond producers in South Africa, the establishment of the bourse will have important implications for local industry as a larger number of rough stones will be made available for cutting and polishing.

The Citizen, October 1

SA harbours gain ground

A resurgence of shipping and a pick-up in trade tempo has seen most South African harbours recovering ground lost in the early part of the year.

The volume of imports through Durban harbour rose by more than 30 percent from May to June.

The latest figures released show 647 500 tons of imported cargo was landed at Durban last month, an increase over May of 150 000 tons.
Mick Collins, **Business Day**, August 3

Press invited to Zimbabwe

The Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) and Zimbabwe's Cold Comfort Trust recently invited journalists from leftist South African newspapers to visit Zimbabwe and report on conditions there.

Mr Wayne Mitchell, national coordinator of Idasa, said on October 15 the visit had been arranged because Idasa believed that the South African public "must be informed about precisely what is happening in Zimbabwe" and journalists who visit Zimbabwe must express in their reports their view of the impact of a Black majority government on a country such as Zimbabwe.

Reacting to the question why no Afrikaans newspapers had been invited, Mr Mitchell said Idasa had decided to limit itself to those newspapers that "report objectively". Idasa's experience with the visit to Dakar was that Afrikaans newspapers did not report objectively and tried to discredit the conference with the African National Congress (ANC).

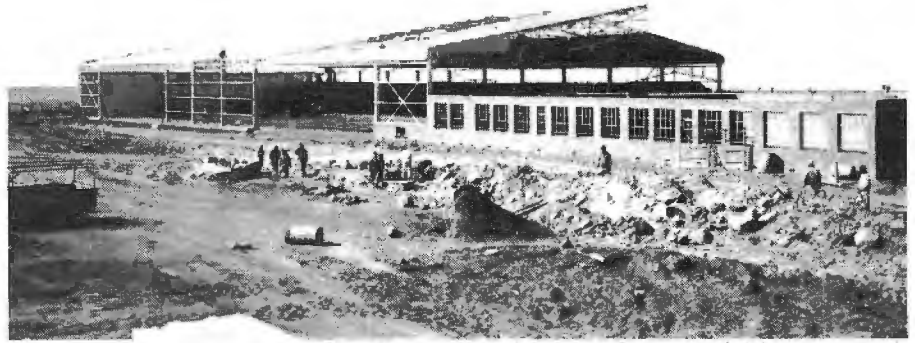
Zimbabwean authorities had also requested that only "objective" newspapers be invited on the visit. Idasa wished to comply with this request. According to Mr Mitchell the two co-directors of Idasa, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Borraine, decided which newspapers should be invited and which should not.

Beeld, October 16

Call for better SA/Zim relations

The South African Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs (Africa), Mr Glen Babb, said in the Zimbabwean capital on October 26 that South Africa would like to see an improvement in relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Zimbabwe's semi-official Ziana news agency quoted Mr Babb as saying South Africa would like to see an end to the "propaganda warfare" between the two countries and that it was important that Zimbabwean Cabinet Ministers should take cogni-



A factory to assemble Austrian designed two-seater light aircraft for the South African market is under construction in the Republic of Ciskei alongside the country's new international airport. The R1,1 million project is being undertaken by Murray & Roberts for Ciskei's Peoples Development Bank. Completion is scheduled for the end of October

sance of developments in South Africa.

Mr Babb said the whole emphasis in South Africa had changed now to "peace-making" and socio-economic upliftment.

Work permits renewed

Almost 13 000 Mozambicans employed as farm workers in South Africa will have their work permits renewed at the end of the month.

The Department of Manpower issued 12 871 permits last year and these could be renewed when they expired at the end of November, the department's chief director of migration, Mr J C Pretorius, said on October 9.

The renewal decision follows discussions by farmers with the departments of Manpower and Home Affairs.

● About 2 500 "illegal" foreign Black people are being repatriated each month, said a Home Affairs Department spokesman.

However, an unknown number filter back to SA to escape hunger and unemployment in adjoining territories, particularly Mozambique.

South African Press Association, October 9; Business Day, October 13

University for SWA/Namibia

South West Africa/Namibia has an official university, the University of Namibia, with five faculties offering degree courses.

The rector of the territory's academy for tertiary education, Professor Attie Buitendacht, announced in

Windhoek on October 1 that the structural development of the academy had reached the stage where its three academic components should be clearly and separately identified.

In terms of an academy council decision the three sections would in future be known as the University of Namibia, the Technikon Namibia and the College for Out of School Training, Windhoek.

The University of Namibia presently offers graduation courses and post-graduate courses in the faculties of arts, economic and management sciences, education, natural sciences, and nursing and medical services.

South African Press Association, October 3

Neighbouring states talk

Ministers responsible for industry and commerce of the Republics of South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei met in the Ciskeian capital of Bisho on October 8 to review the work of the Multilateral Technical Committee on Industries and Commerce.

The committee has been investigating a wide range of economic issues in which the states have a common interest.

One of the most important aspects of this co-operation is the promotion of the regional industrial development incentive programme.

South African Press Association, October 9

Colon cancer breakthrough

South African scientists have announced a dramatic breakthrough in tracking down the gene responsible for a deadly form of cancer of the colon.

The achievement may also have put scientists on to another track which could potentially lead to cures for a number of other forms of cancer.

According to Professor Dries Retief, head of the Department of Human Genetics at Tygerberg Hospital/Stellenbosch University Medical School in Cape Town, the identification of a "marker" located near the defective gene which causes the cancer, is of great significance to those carrying the gene.

"In the first place, this allows us confidently to identify those people who will develop this form of colonic cancer — called familial polyposis coli or FPC — and who will not.

"Also, we now are almost certain of the exact location of the defective gene — on Chromosome Five — which places us just one step away from identifying the gene itself. That will lead on to work directly on how the gene causes the disease and, perhaps, a preventative cure.

"It is a very exciting development for us," he said.

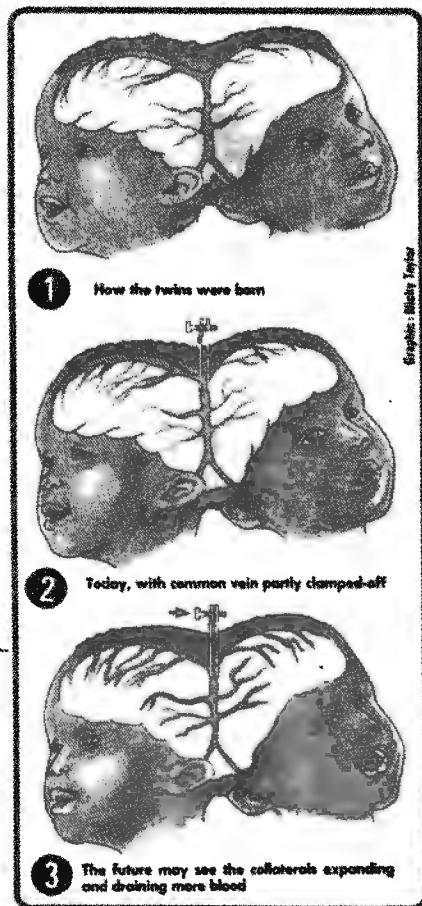
South African Press Association, October 19

New hope for Siamese twins

The first of a series of operations to separate Mpho and Mphonyana Mathibela — the Siamese twins joined at the head — was performed at Baragwanath Hospital in Johannesburg on October 20.

A statement said after the nine-hour operation the surgical team was satisfied with their progress.

The series of operations will continue for six weeks to two months. According to Professor Robert Lipschitz, chief neurosurgeon at the hospital and leader of the team, the planned series is likely to give the best end result.



The head-fused Mathibela Siamese twins have survived the first few days of the two-month separation surgery. The step-by-step clamping off of their shared blood vessel has now commenced. The clamping is done in order to stimulate the growth of secondary blood vessels, known as the collaterals

The Sunday Star

The first delicate operation partially closed a common vein that supplies blood to both the girls' brains.

The team hopes that by closing off the shared vein, they will encourage smaller blood vessels to take over the function of blood drainage from the twins' separate brains. If they succeed, the heads will later be separated.

Sophie Tema, **Business Day**, October 21

New liver research centre

The Medical Research Council (MRC) has upgraded the University of Cape Town (UCT) Liver Research Group to a centre in recognition of the exceptional national and international status the group have achieved for the quality and excellence of their

research.

Announcing its establishment, Professor A Brink, president of the MRC, said this was only the second MRC-funded research centre in South Africa and was equivalent to the Centres of Excellence established in non-medical disciplines in the country.

The centre's establishment would strengthen liver research in South Africa and it would function as a source of expertise for the country as a whole, he said.

"Research will aim to improve liver transplantation procedures and increase knowledge of liver function in health and disease."

"The new MRC centre, in terms of MRC policy, will be the only MRC-funded centre at the university and will receive a high level of funding for the next 10 years. This will allow the centre to expand its collaboration with other Southern African universities and similar research institutions abroad," Professor Brink said.

UCT News Magazine, September 1987



Dr Kogie Reddi of the University of Natal has received this year's ICI Postgraduate Medical Scholarship of more than R50 000. The scholarship was founded in 1970 in order to encourage promising medical graduates to seek further experience overseas and thereafter to use their knowledge for the benefit of all South Africans. Dr Reddi will be studying at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland for a year where she will specialise in the field of foetal and gynaecological endocrinology

New look at locust problem

A booklet entitled *Locusts — A plague or an untapped resource?* has been written for the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa by Dr John Ledger, director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust.

Concern about the high cost of present combat methods and the lack of research into all the ecological aspects involved prompted the society to issue the publication.

In the summer of 1985/86 a sum of R28,1 million was spent by the South African Government on locust control. A further R20 m was used to replace insecticides and equipment, bringing the total expenditure on the locust war to R48,1 m.

Dr Ledger poses some interesting questions: For example, shouldn't more be spent on research to determine whether the locust swarms are really a plague, and shouldn't a careful look be taken at the natural enemies of the locusts and the effect that pesticides and some farming meth-

ods have on them? Are we not causing more problems than we are solving with the present methods? Is it not possible to use the locusts positively, as animal feed perhaps?

The booklet may be obtained for R2,50 plus General Sales Tax from: The Wildlife Society, P O Box 44189, Linden 2104. Telephone (011) 782-4716/7.

Springboks among the best

Legendary British Lions and Wales scrumhalf Gareth Edwards published a book recently entitled *100 Great Rugby Players* — and he includes nine Springboks in the best players the world had seen.

They are Danie Craven, Frik du Preez, Jan Ellis, John Gainsford, Danie Gerber, Piet Greyling, Chris Koch, Hennie Muller and Paul Roos.

Edwards devotes a couple of pages to each player, and in his write-up on Gerber he says, "Had it not been for the political shadow cast over rugby in South Africa for the past two decades and thus the limitation of her sporting contacts with other nations, I have no doubt that Gerber would have proved himself one of the century's best midfield players."

He continues, "His tackling is in the firm, fearless tradition of the best Springbok midfield men."

South African Press Association,
October 1

Sanlam literary awards

Professor Michael Chapman, acting head of the Department of English at the University of Natal, is the recipient of the prestigious Sanlam Literary Award for 1987.

Professor Chapman's winning entry was *South African English Poetry: A Modern Perspective*.

Stephen Clingman's *The Novels of Nadine Gordimer — History From the Inside* and André Odendaal's *Vukani Bantu* were runners-up.

This year's competition was in the non-fiction category and consisted of works published between 1984 and 1986.

Die Transvaler,

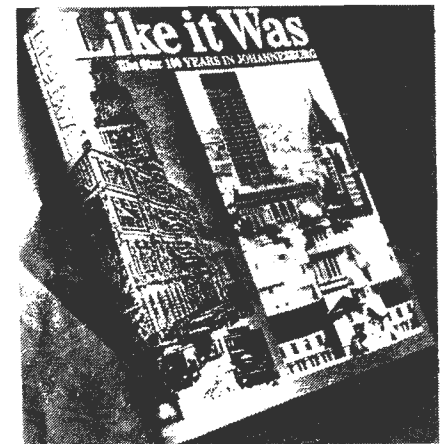
Clippings reflect history

It has been said that a town — even a burgeoning gold-rich city — is only as old as its local newspaper. In the case of Johannesburg, now in its 101st year, this is true of *The Star*.

To mark its place in Johannesburg's eventful existence, *The Star* has now published a meticulously documented record spanning the 10 decades of its past.

Entitled *Like it Was*, the book is a fascinating record of South Africa in news clippings, pictures and advertisements. Each chapter in the book spans a decade in the story of Johannesburg.

Boom times in the 1890s saw the first motor cars appear on the streets of the Golden City.



Out of the mining camp which sprang to life with the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand emerged a newspaper which has grown with the city of Johannesburg. Like It Was is a collection of news clippings from that newspaper, The Star **The Argus**

The next decade saw the birth of Union, World War 1, the workers' riot involving Pickhandle Mary, and the start of aviation. The 1920s saw women's fashions go crazy, and women entering politics.

Like it Was is a rich and exciting record of events as they happened in early Johannesburg.

Tim Patten, **The Argus**, September 25

Booklet details imports

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Technology has released another edition of the publication *Manufacture in South Africa*, which details import statistics for 1986.

The booklet is published mainly as a reference work for manufacturers looking for opportunities for import replacement. The first edition was published last year.

Speaking at the launching of the latest edition, the Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Dr Theo Alant, said that of South Africa's total imports — valued at about R20 billion a year, about 20 percent or R4 b worth could economically be manufactured locally.

He urged industrialists to use all available opportunities for import replacement, as well as to investigate export opportunities for South African goods.

South African Press Association,
September 29

While SA Digest welcomes letters of inquiry regarding articles, people or firms, it greatly facilitates matters if correspondents give full particulars, i.e. issue, page and title, of the specific article about which they would like more information.

Comment & Opinion

INTERNATIONAL

Commonwealth conference/Sanctions/African National Congress
(Refer to articles on pages 3 and 4)

DIE BURGER

The Commonwealth conference

Reasonable South Africans can certainly be pardoned for the fact that they view the conclusion of the Commonwealth conference in Vancouver, Canada, with a great deal of satisfaction. The conference ended at the weekend.

Although in certain circles attempts are being made to create the impression that the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stands totally isolated on account of her unyielding opposition to further sanctions against South Africa, there can be no doubt that she struck a great blow for common sense. Some observers even described it as a personal triumph for her.

The fact that other Commonwealth leaders, in spite of their vociferous and often belligerent tirades against South Africa, did not approve drastic new sanctions against the country, strengthens the impression concerning Mrs Thatcher's performance.

It would be inadvisable now for South Africans to think that the British Prime Minister and her government have become allies of their country. What they can welcome is that at least one strong Western leader is prepared to recognise the reality of sanctions and does not hesitate to fearlessly put forward her view on world platforms.

And how did she do it! With a fresh and clear insight into the factual circumstances in South Africa, she hammered home various hard realities to the other conference delegates, facts that they would not be prepared to acknowledge openly. In the process she unmasked the hypocrisy and double standards of several members who call for sanctions but do nothing about the matter themselves.

Doubt has frequently been expressed about the usefulness and relevance of the present-day Common-

wealth group. The recent conference has not removed that doubt. Instead it has served the purpose of an international platform from which Mrs Thatcher's realistic message concerning South Africa could be broadcast to the world. Hopefully it has provoked serious thought in some other world leaders.

Cape Town

A — October 19

Sunday Times

Neither Common nor Wealthy

Every two years, an odd assortment of government leaders meet at some agreeable spot where the climate is tolerable, the hotels are luxurious and the catering acceptable. Once assembled, they face a problem: what to talk about.

For, after all, a group of highly paid politicians cannot spend a whole week dwelling on the only thing they really have in common, which is the shared experience of once having had ties — some voluntary, some not; some of happy memory, some not — with Britain's faded imperial past.

In Mr Pik Botha's felicitous phrase, the Commonwealth is like an appendix; we know it is there, but we don't know why.

And so this year, as at so many Commonwealth meetings past, the delegates devoted virtually all their time to the one other issue that unites them, which is an obsessive concern with the affairs of an ex-member.

Of course South Africa is a hugely flawed, gravely troubled place. And of course the international community is entitled to express its concern about it. It is also understandable that other nations should wish to influence our affairs for the better.

Alas, this is not what we had from Vancouver this week.

As usual, there was a rattle of stones flung from glass houses. As Amnesty International points out, 33 of the 49 members of the Commonwealth are guilty of terrible breaches of human rights.

Most active in giving lectures on statesmanship were leaders from Africa, a continent in which 250 leaders have been ousted in coups and thousands of people have been jailed or executed since Ghana became the first among them to win independence 30 years ago.

As usual, Zambia's "President for life", Dr Kenneth Kaunda, wept as he railed against the lack of democracy in South Africa and pleaded for stricter sanctions — without dwelling too much on the fact that Lusaka's shops are full of South African products.

At the end, there was the usual statement calling for action, most of it designed more to gratify the egocentric needs of the drafters and to provide employment for their bureaucracies than actually to influence events in these parts.

Only Mrs Thatcher — as if the forbearance she displayed towards her more hypocritical colleagues at past assemblies had finally snapped — stood apart, especially on the question of sanctions, where she quite correctly argued that more prosperity, rather than less, was the best means of ending apartheid.

Commonwealth? Its members have little in common except folly, and many of its members have little wealth, save that which they gain from their links with South Africa.

Johannesburg E — October 18



Mrs Thatcher and the ANC

The denouncement by Mrs Margaret Thatcher of the African National Congress as a terrorist organisation has significant implications. Mrs Thatcher, with President Reagan of the United States, enjoys a position of pre-eminence amongst the leaders of the Western world; her's is a voice that is listened to, even by those who disagree with her policies. Although others have expressed reservations about, and even criticism of, the methods em-

played by the African National Congress, the British Prime Minister is the first Western leader to condemn the ANC in such categorical terms.

The condemnation comes at a time when the ANC, bruised by the revulsion felt in the civilised world for its endorsement of "necklace" murders and other atrocities, has been conducting a high-powered campaign that is aimed at seeking a moderate image and a measure of respectability. This campaign has now been severely jolted by Mrs Thatcher's description of the ANC as a typical terrorist organisation. The blow is all the more damaging for the African National Congress because, although it has its headquarters in Lusaka; London is used by the ANC and other radical organisations as a major centre for the dissemination of propaganda against South Africa.

Last year, British officials, including the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met the leadership of the ANC for the first time. That *de facto* recognition of the African National Congress in Westminster must now undoubtedly be subject to review.

The British Government, and other governments in the West, have pointed to the need for concerted and co-ordinated inter-state action if the scourge of international terrorism is to be countered. Yet, whilst Britain has demanded such co-ordinated action from her allies against organisations that she has identified as terrorist organisations (such as the Irish Republican Army and the Palestine Liberation Organisation), the African National Congress has, up to now, been excluded from that category. This situation must now also be subject to review.

The public acknowledgement by the British Government of the African National Congress as a terrorist organisation follows criticism of its methods by others in the West, including the American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and the United States Senate. At the same time, the ANC has suffered severe set-backs in South Africa this year with the neutralisation of much of its planned activity and significant numbers of its personnel.

This twin decline in the fortunes of the African National Congress does not mean the end of the organisation. What it does mean is that there is growing repudiation — and revulsion — of its methods. This, in turn, focuses attention on the other option open to the ANC — that of renouncing



Maggie nails her colours to the mast

The Daily News

violence and revolution in favour of negotiation. It is an option which, in to-day's climate of reform and consensus politics in South Africa, is the only valid option for reasonable men and women.

Johannesburg E/A — October 20

THE CITIZEN

A farce

Ninety-six American companies have severed direct investment links with South Africa since January 1 1986.

Nearly half of the 96 have retained contracts, licensing, distribution or other agreements with the new owners.

This has enabled them to make money while telling critics they have disinvested.

This allegation comes from the Washington-based Investor Responsibility Research Centre, which reports that United States disinvestment has had an extremely small impact on South Africa.

An IRRC director, Mr David Hauck, says that the South African economy still has unrestricted access to United States products and to much of the United States technology it needs.

"Rather than pay dividends to the former parent company, the South African operation now pays royalties

in compliance with the licensing agreements it signed with its former parents."

This confirms what we have been saying all along, namely, that disinvestment is stupid.

All it means is that US companies pull out and South Africans take over their local subsidiaries at bargain-basement prices.

We do not laugh at the US companies, since we do not think that pulling out of South Africa is wise, necessary or a laughing matter.

After all, if 96 American companies have gone and only 167 are left, the American influence here is reduced accordingly.

As for claiming American disinvestment has had an extremely small impact on South Africa, that's absolute tripe.

For American firms have been in the forefront in providing housing, educational and other benefits for their workers — and when they quit, these social upliftment programmes are not necessarily continued.

Even if they are, they are not implemented with the same vigour as happened when the Sullivan Code pushed US firms here into giving greater and greater benefits to Black workers.

Furthermore, thousands of workers have lost their jobs because companies have either pulled out completely, or the operations they left behind have been reorganised or curtailed.

Comment & Opinion

American capital is also no longer available for expansion of companies, which in turn means that employment opportunities are severely reduced.

Instead of harming Pretoria, the disinvestors are harming the workers, the majority of whom are Black.

As for imposing sanctions, why should the US single out South Africa?

Why not punish the Soviet Union, America's arch-foe and denier of human rights on a vast scale? Why not punish other Communist Bloc countries which suppress the rights of their own citizens, while menacing the rights of others?

Instead of giving extensive aid to one-party Black dictatorships in Africa, why doesn't the US impose measures that will force them into American-style democracy along lines the US is demanding of South Africa?

Why not impose a total arms embargo on warring states, why supply arms to rebels, why bash Iran after giving it weapons which it is now using in the Gulf war?

We could go on showing the US up for its hypocrisy, but the sanctimonious Congressmen who can only think of bashing South Africa will not listen.

Nevertheless, we state emphatically

that with all its faults, South Africa is a darned sight better than most countries with which the US has normal relations — including trade and unlike these countries, it is changing.

Why not let South Africa get on with change without harming its economy and its people with sanctions and disinvestment?

One final question:

Are the remaining 167 US firms in South Africa going to be forced to pull out, leaving behind only the bubble-gum and hamburger culture that the Americans brought here?

Johannesburg A — October 23

POT-POURRI

Education/Economy

(Refer to articles on pages 5 and 9)

Die Volksblad

Academic freedom

The stricter measures stipulated by the Government in an attempt to improve discipline on university campuses have once again reopened the old debate about the concept of academic freedom.

No university is an island. It is not isolated from the community which it serves. But through the ages the Western world has pursued the ideal of an autonomous institution where the community's best brain power can be brought together to seek knowledge, insight and the truth and to provide a section of the youth with academic development with as little interference and as few prescriptions as possible from the outside.

This is a tradition which no government wishes to tamper with easily but the question is now what a government stands to do if that freedom is misused and the danger exists that the freedom of the community could be attacked under the guise of academic freedom.

Some questions about which there are differences of opinion are the following: Where does freedom end and where does lawlessness begin? What say does the taxpayer have in the spending of his money on tertiary education? Should it be tolerated that non-intellectual persuasive methods, such as intimidation, occur on campuses? Or that students and lecturers as a result enjoy less freedom of opinion than

the rest of the community?

The measures which are effective as from Monday do not apply to study material, freedom of opinion or research at universities, but are aimed at disruption of classes, illegal gatherings and the misuse of university facilities for political objectives. The onus rests on the university authorities to prove that they have the reins firmly enough in hand. In Minister F W de Klerk's words, it is now expected of university councils to exercise full control over their universities as they are commissioned through legislation.

This does not sound unreasonable to the average taxpayer who, despite numerous assurances from certain universities that academic standards have not been affected by periods of disruption in the education process, is still worried.

Bloemfontein

A — October 16

Business Day

Golden armour

The intervention of world central banks, both to sustain the dollar and to supply the banking systems with liquidity, appeared briefly late yesterday to be steadying the stock markets, although nobody could be sure whether, or how long, the rescue operation would hold. The JSE, acting belatedly, shed paper values, shook out some weaker holders of lower-priced shares, and subsided on the lower gold price, without panicking either the institutions or major investors. Even where losses were sharp, volumes were small.

The gyrations in the gold market

were beyond immediate explanation, except as an index of confusion. The price jumped to \$492 at one stage before settling back to the mid-sixties; at times, dealers quoted prices across a surprisingly wide spectrum. The Wall Street slide invited journalistic comparisons with 1929. In fact, a speculative bubble has burst, the trigger being the disappointing US trade figures released at the end of last week. The extent to which the falls were aggravated by the multiplier effect of computer-controlled stop-loss orders is not yet clear, but there is little doubt that electronic trading made matters temporarily worse.

A more impressive feature of the electronic age, however, was the ability of the reserve banks to act in concert to support the dollar, and the speed with which both in London and in New York the authorities provided or promised the credit lines to support the markets. If anything distinguishes 1987 from 1929 it is, perhaps, the vastness of global resources, and the speed with which they can be marshalled to deal with a crisis of confidence. Late last night the issue remained unresolved as the slide on Wall Street resumed.

SA, fortunate on this occasion to be sealed off from the international markets by the finrand mechanism, was cushioned from much of the shock. The paper losses may seem alarming, but most investors seemed to have kept their nerve. Certainly the professionals, the institutions in particular, were not stampeded either when the gold price soared or when it fell back again.

Considering the recent decline in the quality of JSE investment, the shake-out was not altogether a bad thing.

An international financial crash is in nobody's interests; but an adjustment to the American deficits (both trade and budget) has been overdue, and the need to support the dollar emphasises its vulnerability. America's major trading partners — especially Germany and Japan — have reason to worry as American officials threaten to let the dollar exchange rate down again. The Germans argue, somewhat desperately, that a weaker dollar will do more harm through inflation than good in eliminating the trade deficit. But sooner or later the markets will prevail. For South Africans, it appears that the fundamentals are moving in favour of gold, despite the price swings. As always, the country wears a golden suit of armour.

Johannesburg E — October 21

➤ Rapport

Lesson for everyone on the Exchange

Sanctions and all, South Africa is nevertheless inextricably part of the economic world scene.

What happened this week on Wall Street and elsewhere points to a lack of confidence in the world economy.

Among others, fears exist that the inflation rates of the most prominent industrial countries will rise.

As we have seen, only a small stimulus is needed in the final instance for people to desert headlong the share markets. This will also have a ripple effect on South Africa.

For South Africa there is always the plus that gold is a stabilising factor in such situations. Nevertheless, the country did not escape the world-wide slump on the share markets, and while it is still too early to say with certainty that the worst is over, everybody will ask themselves:

What do the events of the recent week signify specifically regarding the position of the South African economy and how will it determine future economic development?

Ironically enough the crash on the share market occurred while events were slowly and steadily improving according to the latest confidence indicators. One index indicates, for example, that business confidence is the highest in five years.

On the other hand, the economy had suffered simultaneously from a lack of confidence — which was recently articulated by none other than Dr Gerhard de Kock.

One indicator of this was precisely that capital expenditure was and still is

insufficient and also that consumer spending would not fully get off the ground. What really happened was that the excess money which people could not or would not spend, pushed share prices to a high. In many cases the participants in the game were, in fact, busy with nothing less than a sophisticated form of gambling.

The questions now are: Will confidence get the upper hand or will lack of confidence be spurred on by this week's events?

The answer to this will determine economic development and stability. If consumer confidence rises enough to encourage spending, which in turn supplies the means for fixed investment, then the basic power of the South African economy will tip the scale.

If confidence is not sufficiently restored or not fast enough, then it is unavoidable that people will continue to shift paper — and things will remain slow on the Exchange, with or without slumps.

Perhaps the week's events held a timely lesson any way: there is no short cut to economic prosperity. The country's economic power is as strong as the people's confidence in the country — whatever the further outcome of the Exchange fiasco . . . Johannesburg A — October 21

NATURE

Nature reserve enlarged

The purchase of the farm Geelbek for more than R1 million by the South African Nature Foundation for the Langebaan Lagoon National Park on the Cape West Coast meant South Africa was gaining a new conservation area of "international significance", said foundation president Dr Anton Rupert at a recent function in Stellenbosch announcing the new development.

The addition of the 3 000 ha farm meant the gain of the first mainland area for the park, which had formerly consisted of the lagoon's southern waters and four islands.

"This makes a long-awaited reality of this internationally important area which controls access and protects an extensive tidal shoreline of reedbeds and mudflats, as well as the southern waters of the lagoon, vital

habitats for the area's thousands of migratory waterfowl," the South African Nature Foundation said in a statement.

South African Press Association, Johannesburg, September 16



To celebrate the first birthday of one Johannesburg Zoo's Pygmy hippos a cake was baked and a group of children were invited to the party at the zoo recently. Here Zeus, as the hippo will be known, and his mother are shown eating the cake.

The



The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa raised a record amount of R530 142 with its "Win for Wildlife" competition this year. Winners were drawn by actors Sandra Prinsloo and Neil McCarthy. Among the prizes were a car, a caravan and return tickets to Switzerland and Israel.

The Citizen

bringing back the Quagga

Article: John Yeld, *The Argus*

Pictures: Dion Tromp, *The Argus*



1. Could these be quagga parents? These plains zebra were specially selected for their stripe pattern

South African scientists are engaged in an exciting project to rebreed the extinct quagga within the space of 10 years. The project has entered its first phase at a nature conservation station in Robertson in the Cape Province.

The last quagga died in the Amsterdam Zoo on August 12 1883.

For many years scientists have speculated on the possibility of recreating a quagga by interbreeding selected plains zebra, which lack striping on their hind legs.

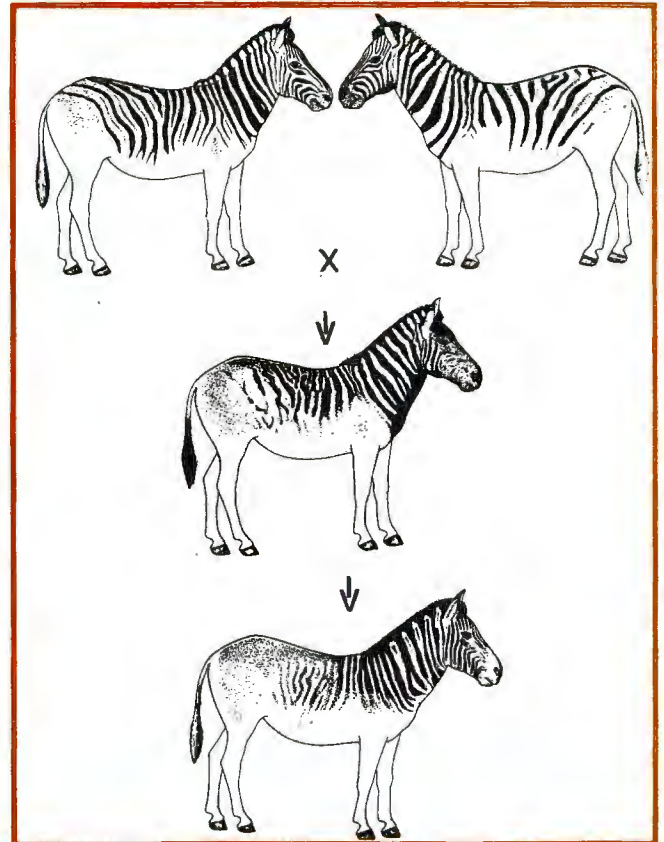
Such specimens are occasionally seen in the Etosha Pan in South West Africa/Namibia and in Zululand in Natal.

At first, several leading scientists were against the project on the grounds that the quagga was a separate species of zebra, some said more closely related to the horse, and thus could not be recreated. Any animal produced would be merely a look-alike with no true genetic relationship to the extinct animal.

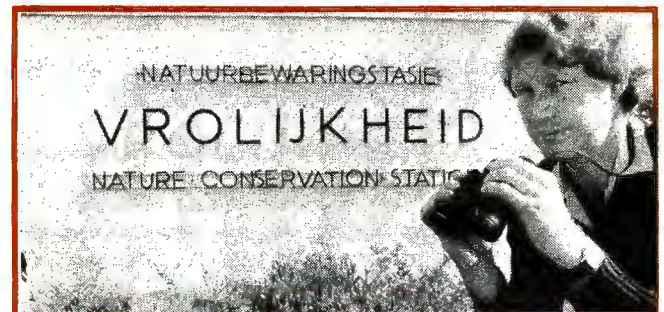
However, Mr Reinhold Rau, head of the taxidermy section of the South African Museum in Cape Town, was convinced it could be rebred. He sent tissue shavings to scientists at the University of California who produced evidence that the quagga was a subspecies of the plains zebra. This means that the main gene-pool is still available for recreation of the quagga without the introduction of any extra-specific genes.

In March this year Dr Rau accompanied a captive team to the Etosha Game Reserve in SWA/Namibia where eight zebra with greatly reduced striping, a dark basic colour or a combination of both, were selected from about 2 500 animals. (Quagga tend to be darker and without stripes on the legs and rump. The inter-spaces, or white stripes, also tend to be very narrow.)

These zebra were transported to the Cape Department of Nature and



2. Scientists hope to recreate the extinct quagga by interbreeding selected plains zebra, which lack striping on their hind legs



3. Mr Quintus Hahndiek, officer-in-charge at the Vrolijkheid Nature Conservation Station and chief custodian of the valuable zebras

Environmental Conservation's Vrolijkheid nature conservation station at Robertson. According to Mr Quintus Hahndiek, officer-in-charge of the station, the animals have settled down well and are expected to start mating soon. The eight zebra have been placed in four camps, each holding a mare and a stallion. The quagga rebreeding committee will consider using artificial insemination to speed up the process, if necessary.

Mr Rau says that trying to breed a quagga is similar to breeding dogs or horses. "Characteristics appear, disappear, reappear and get diluted. In selective breeding we aim at quagga-like animals and rule out the ones moving in the wrong direction." Mr Rau claims that the first quagga will be produced within three generations, or in 10 years.

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