

The Popeâ\200\231s much-publicised Ameri-
can tour has spotlighted again the
controversy over South Africa being
excluded from his southern Africa
visit in a yearâ\200\231s time,

In explanation, Vatican officials
have said the Pope would be reluc-
tant to be protected by the South
African Police and that it would be
â\200\234inopportune and unacceptableâ\200\235 to
visit South Africa while the present
government, with its apartheid and
â\200\234repressiveâ\200\235 policies, is in power.

But only three years ago, the Pope
received the State President, Mr P W
Botha, in Rome and evoked bitter
criticism from some South African
Catholic priests, especially over the
ceremonial exchange of gifts. The
priests said at the time they would
not be able to be hospitable to the
Pope should he visit South Africa.

On his first visit to southern Afri-
ca, the Pope will visit Zimbabwe, Le-

sotho Swaziland, Botswana and Mo- -
zambique on an eight-day tour in

September 1988. The major reason
for his visit is to officiate at the beat-
ification (the first step towards de-
claring someone a saint) of Father
Joseph Gerard in Lesotho.

The reasons given for the Popeâ\200\231s
omission of South Africa have creat-
ed controversy in that â\200\224 as the most
widely travelled Pope yet â\200\224 he has
visited authoritarian countries in
Latin America (and been guarded by
their police) and recently met Aus-
triaâ\200\231s controversial President Kurt
Waldheim.

The Pope has singled South Africa
out for attention many times and
criticised apartheid on more than one
occasion. He said recently: â\200\234To those
that suffer the violence of such an
inhuman situation I express senti-
ments of affectionate participation
and of support.â\200\235

Coupled with the Vatican explana-

Why wi

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Sept. 2> /947

The Catholic leadership understands and even warmly welcomes the decision, writes The Star's Religion Reporter, Carina le Grange.

Pope John Paul . . .harsh words
: on apartheid.

tion, the question has been raised of whether he should not then expressly visit South Africa as a sign of solidarity and to offer comfort if the majority of people in South Africa are oppressed â\200\224 including about 80 percent of Catholics who are black.

â\200\234The Pope sees fit to condemn South Africa from outside its borders and... professes to be so terribly concerned about our black population, but does not take the trouble to come and minister to his black flock,â\200\235 a letter to The Star said recently.

Other Catholics have voiced similar sentiments, or simply said they would like to be ministered to by the Pope as had so many Catholics over the world.

But among the Catholic leadership the Popeâ\200\231s decision is not only under-

stood, but also greatly approved of by some. And the priests. who criticised him three years ago have changed their minds.

The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishopsâ\200\231 Conference (SACBC) , Bishop Wilfred Napier of Kokstad, said: â\200\234Conditions here do not make it possible for the Holy Father to visit. It must also be remembered that it is not always possible for him to go everywhere and it is not necessarily known how to interpret the omission of South Africa and Angola from his itinerary.â\200\235

He denied that the South African bishops played any part in the Popeâ\200\231s refusal to visit, as has been suggested â\200\224 despite a Vatican officialâ\200\231s statement that the Pope might have been â\200\234briefedâ\200\235 by them.

â\200\234To the best of my knowledge the SACBC was not asked about whether he should or should not come,â\200\235 Bishop Napier said. &

A Johannesburg priest, the Rev Buti Tlhagale, welcomed the Popeâ\200\231s decision, saying: â\200\234We identify with the churchâ\200\231s stand that the Pope should not come.

â\200\234For the first time there has been

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a clear demonstration of what the Vatican thinks of the South African situation and that it rejects it for political reasons. We back that action.â\200\235

Father Tlhagale was one of several priests who strongly protested at the Popeâ\200\231s audience granted to Mr Botha in 1984.

He said he felt he spoke for other 2 although e agreed tha 1 e out and e agreed that it would have been good for the Pope to come from the pastoral viewpoint, he felt the decision not to come would â\200\234politicise people more and make them thinkâ\200\235.

â\200\234In our context we feel vindicated because he refused for political reasons â\200\224 it means more than anti-apartheid statements. His reasons upset people, and that makes them aware of our plight. We feel this is really the first time Rome has spo-

. ken clearly and backed the clergy.â\200\235

The Pope, on the other hand, recalled a leading South American liberation theologian, the Rev Leonardo Boff, about three years ago after having warned him that the Vatican did not approve of his work.

HE CONFERENCE on un-employment organised by Toyota's Colin Adcock in Durban last week was a * useful exercise in identifying viewpoints and options for dealing with the problem. It must be said though, that it represented only a beginning if it is to lead to any concrete advances, : ~ aso ~ ameliorative measures.

- What was missing was hard debate on the various viewpoints, and
- discussion on strategies for pressurising government into implementing any measures on which there may be consensus.

There was little agreement with the view of Tonga-Hulett chairman Chris Saunders (who is hardly darling of the union movement) that this consensus must include representative black leadership,

- and the mechanics of this requires

extensive discussion, too. A useful starting point for the employment policy debate were econbutlonsb hardline liberal, economist n Louw and Wits University sociologist Duncan Innes, who although he does not represent the labour movement gave a lucid exposition of its stances on many important issues. Their talks naturally focused on

privatisation, deregulation and State

e

Employer talk of deregulation and privatisation is, to the union movement akin to waving a red

A few believe privatisation and the elimination of protectionist

regulations would mean at least a medium-term decline in the working conditions of their members,

~ long-term unimprovements

: But, as Innes demonstrated, there are also many regulations seen by free market as constraints on growth which do not

protect labour, and there should hence be no position to their re-

moval from uarter at least.
A reduction of dogma all round
could produce through negotiation
vagreement â\200\224orat least absence of

to useful but piecemeal

Unemployment
- problem must
be tackled now

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the issues most often raised â\200\224 pri-

- rag (in another context, of course).

| without any guarantee of even

[0 ADCOCK ... useful exercise

dlsagreement between two key

- representative groups on numer-
~ous important

points.

To highlight some of the areas
raised by Louw, it is difficult to

imagine black labour objections to
the abolition of restrictive business .

and occupational licensing laws.

There would, of course, be objec-
tions from other sources â\200\224 the -
overwhelmingly white artisan -

unions would not be amused at the
abolition of apprenticeship laws
which, together with now-defunct
job reservation, have protected
tlaeu' privileged position for dec-

Nor â\200\224 taking, for example, the
abolition of road transport regula-

tions â\200\224 would Sabta, Putco or Sats
be delighted.

Innes argued that there would be .
little union resistance to cam-
paigns, widely supported by busi-
ness, for cuts in expenditure.

It can be anticipated though
that while they would applaud cuts
in the military and police budgets,
and expenditure on the implemen-
tation of apartheid laws, they
would certainly not support cuts in
social welfare expenditure

On the contrary, a key demand
would be for improved unemploy-
ment and other benefits.

Innes argued that the Cosatu reso-
lution to oppose the dereation
campaign with all its force is tak-
ing it a little far. .

I would support the campaign
for the removal of all those regu-
lations which discriminate against

people on racial grounds, prevent-
ing free entry to markets, free ac-
cess to the Party and the free
movement of labour, he said.

Laws which afford direct pro-
tection on wages and working con-
ditions leave less room for negotia-
tion.

Health and safety laws and regu-
lations are already seen by labour
as inadequate. And a currently for-
bidden act or omission seen by

an entrepreneur as an acceptable economic risk would not necessarily be accepted by employees as an acceptable personal risk.

It is conceivable, nevertheless,

- that a careful study of existing laws would throw up redundant or

superfluous requirements.

~ The abolition of minimum wage regulations would meet with even more resistance. ' ;

The idea is seen as a cynical attack on hard-won improvements in living standards and bargaining rights. In addition, said Innes, it does not necessarily lead to the

- employment of more people.- i
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business remains pressed
may well be that employers cut

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ivages and continue with the same number of 224 or fewer 224 employ-

Referring to privatisation, and the argument that subsequent job losses will only be a short-or medium-term phenomenon, Innes warned: 234No worker will easily accept giving up his job now in the hope of finding another one in five years231 time.235

Any negotiations between orga-

ised labour and management on these and related issues will be long and hard, just as one day negotiations on SA231s political and economic future will be,

The solutions put forward by Co-satu and others 224 such as reduced working hours without loss of pay: and greater participation in decisions on technological advance-

ment 224 also require more widespread debate. They certainly or creative

leave some room
thinkin,

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lPersn:ading go_vernment t vtvoill nlr231x
plement any a cy
equally difficult201e::i201t would be
;ell to begin pondering on strategies now.

Some may feel hostility or hurt

at labour's suspicions of business motives. But it is understandable,

- given that unions are only just be-

to use success (and sometimes change) the system which for decades protected white privilege. .

Some might feel that libertarian economic policies are neutral and non-ideological, and opposition to them is hence irrational. But the debate is not only a search for rationality: there are important and legitimate interests at stake.

One cannot put it better than did UCT economist Charles Simkins in his series of essays on liberalism,

He argued that, while it is efficient, the problem with a pure free market system is that it does not take account of its injustices: a free market system in which one group has prior holdings in nearly everything, and the other up to anything, will be efficient ... for the benefit of the title-holders.

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he Urban

oundationâ\200\231s
â\200\230exitâ\200\231 for
disinvestors

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Whether all US companies wel- | . i |
uested Gammon and Grange to.

come such designs may be judged |

from the fact that someone decid- |

ed to make them public. ;
â\200\234To improve its understanding |

| of the existing dynamics and op-

tions which US companies hâ\200\230ave
available,â\200\235 the letter explains, the

| Urban Foundation has researched

rather extensively over the past
months various alternatives which
have either already been employed
in the existing process or which Us
companies may want to consider if
and when a disinvestment decision
is made.

â\200\234The Urban Foundation has pur-
sued these alternative strategies
based upon extensive :
with the responsible officials in the
Departments of Treasury and
State. These have revealed the po-
tential for maximising tax and

financial advantages in the exit
transaction, while accomplishing

discussions

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oals.
â\200\234The Urban Foundation has re-

velop alternative exit strategies,
and in doing so our firm has had
extensive discussions with the
Office of Foreign Assets Control of

_the Department of Treasury, responsible for interpreting the new (Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act 2002 CAAA) investment prohibitions, and the Department of State. *

O JAN STEYN
SIMON BARBER in Washington
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desirable social responsibility 5
' : A eight strategies the SAUF and its

«The various strategies principles

all
gmg; 'ions to the prohibition on new investments contained in the

South Africans. 200235

involve the use of two ex- |

'CAAA regulations: the charitable |
contribution exemption and the exemption for a firm owned by black.

£7 _
What follows is an outline of the

attorneys have come up with, as described in the executive summary attached to the letter.

The plans are similar to those already adopted by a number of departing companies, with the obvious exception that 200224 in this instance 200224 the proceeds are channelled

" pelled to a not-for-profit, charitable organisation. !

This is a key distinction, because in 1985 the SAUF set up a tax-exempt American counterpart known as the Urban Foundation - (USA) Inc., which is authorised to ~

. receive tax-deductible donations from US individuals and entities.

Many of the proposed transactions thus take the form of charitable contributions which donors may deduct in whole from their gross taxable income.

~ 200234Exit strategy number one 200235 is for a US company whose SA subsidiary has loans outstanding to the SAUF and in turn owes money to its parent. :
200234The parent will donate to the

Urban Foundation (USA) (USUF)

notes in an amount equivalent to the subsidiary's loan to the foundation (SAUF). USUF would then make a budgeted grant of these notes to SAUF. And SAUF would exchange these notes to pay off its indebtedness to the SA subsidiary. Plan two posits a US company whose initial US\$6m investment in SA has shrunk to US\$2m, thanks to the collapse of the rand and the effect of the financial rand.

The parent could sell out for US\$2m and take a US\$4m book loss, or abandon the investment entirely. With the top tax rate currently at 34%, the latter could result in US\$2,04m in tax savings. Potentially more profitable would be simply to transfer the subsidiary's stock to USUF as a tax-deductible gift. '

Under plan three, the parent sells its subsidiary to SA or USUF, either directly or through a suitable intermediary trust, taking back a promissory note for the purchase price.

The US company would have the opportunity to forgive, at some point in the future, all or part of the interest and/or principal.

The two goals of this strategy are: (1) to ensure a stream of income to the foundation from dividends

from the SA company (which

dividends would I; presumably be sufficient to pay all interest costs); and (2) to structure the transaction to provide some appropriate right of reacquisition. '

Strategy four: An appropriate offshore trust is set up by the foundation (a Dutch company may be

used to ensure that the interest
Payments are only subject to a
10% African non-residence
tax and to take advantage of the
Treaty rate of withholding tax).

â\200\234The US parent would then sell
its subsidiary to the trust, transfer-
ring all of its stock and taking back
notes in exchangeâ\200\235,

Scenario five deals with a Us
parent owed money by its subsid-
lary. When it disinvests, the parent
can only be repaid at the financial
rand rate. Further, if it seeks to .
make a charitable contribution of
the proceeds of disinvestment,
then the donation must also be cal-
culated in financial rand,

Solution: donate some of the
notes owed by the subsidiary to the

~ foundation and the gift can then be

calculated at the fu] commercial
rand rate,

â\200\234A variation of this strategy is
proposed, whereby the US parent
company is not disinvesti
the subsidiary uires further
debt ï-\201nancing.â\200\235re'?'o' avoid the
CAAAâ\200\231s ban on new investment
â\200\234the foundation may serve as an
intermediary for this transactionâ\200\235,

P lan six: â\200\234A transfer pricing
hnique is proposed to enable the
foungation to receive on-going sup-

e US parent company

after it disinvests,

|

â\200\234To accomplish this, the founda-
tion would establish a foreign sub-
sidiary in a suitable tax haven,
such as Switzerland, RN

â\200\234The US company would then

route goods or technology through

\

that entity. The

would be

to the foundation would be repre-

sented by a profit to the tax haven
entity.â\200\235

The seventh strategy is entitled
â\200\234warehousing intangible propertyâ\200\235
and is designed to defend against
the US Congress making disinvest-
ment mandatory.

â\200\234The foundation would establish
a suitable tax haven entity (most
likely a Dutch company), which
could receive an assignment of in-
tangible property essential in the
on-going lYmvision of technolo
from the US company to its former
SA subsidiary.

â\200\234For example, the US compan
could licence to the foundationâ\200\231s
tax khaven entitty various trade-
mark or patent rights n
for conducting the former subsis-
iaryâ\200\231s business. As part of the
transaction the US company would
also agree to make available
future developments of the techno-
logy to the tax haven entity for a
specified period of time.

he tax haven entity in turn
would sell the technology to the SA
company at a market rate as de-
termined in an arms-length trans-
action. If the US company sells
;-atherththan donates the techno-
ogy, then payments received b
the tax haven entitg' from the SX
company in return for the techno-
logy would need to be sufficient to
y the US company the a
licence fee, plus a sufficient profit
margin to cover the cost of main-
the tax haven entity and
ProVi g reasonable return to the
oundation.â\200\235 = -

any interested

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%W\The eighth and last plan calls for

the SAUF, or its US counterpart, to
establish an off-shore trust â\200\234to re-
ceive and administer the assets of
one or more SA operating com-
panies divested by a US parentâ\200\235.

The parent could donate the sub-
sidiary to USUF, thus earning a
charitable contribution deduction.
USUF â\200\234would then immediately
transfer the stock of the operating
company to the trust for appropri-

~ ate considerationâ\200\235.

The trust would operate until the
AAA was repealed or amended

= and would permit the former par-

ent the option of reacquisition, -

. The summary (of a far more

detailed prospectus available to

ny company) con-

cludes: â\200\234Whether US companies

have decided to maintain their SA

operations, or to disinvest, advan-

tages (both tax and public rela-

tions) can be achieved y consider-

ing one of more of these

alternative strategies.â\200\235

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Move by Urban Foundation

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Exit â\200\230strate

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firms in US

offered

WASHINGTON â\200\224 American companies have been offered eight disinvestmentsâ\200\234e:it strategiesâ\200\235 by the Urban Foundationâ\200\224Qvvlvl'which could involve substantial US tax benefits â\200\224 is aimed at the transfer of American assets in SA to the fund involve the foundation, its tax-exempt US branch, Urban Foundation (US) (USUF) or an intermediary offshore trust. :
to of the suggested moves
is the D1 beah. e igestad moves
1985 as a charitable, non-profit organization under US tax law. Donations to that entityâ\201tymaythereforebedeductedanlut

_â\200\231gm{l: taxable income,
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But, foundation executives

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gyâ\200\231

SIMON BARBER in Washington
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sources) Warwick Barnes said, in Johannesburg, it was not an â\200\234acquisition trailâ\200\235 and the offer had been made to no more than 15 companies represented.

The foundation would assist companies which approached it once a â\200\234sub-

stantiveâ\200\235 disinvestment decision had been reached in order to preserve existences.
The foundation responded in response to a request from a US company wishing to withdraw from SA. It

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Â® See Page 4

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EXIT strategy
is essential for economic growth, in-
creasing employment opportunities and

the prosperity of our people.
Accordingly a

exit process,

The letter says the foundation and its
US counsel have received full Co-opera-
tion from the State Department and the
Treasury Department's office of foreign affairs.

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ROSH
was considered by the foundation in the

context of

of the moment
thus: the foundation and its
access to well-researched and
defensible

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As I am sure you can appreciate, the

" international donor

for US firms

© From Page 1

foundation needs to protect its local head-
quarters to enable it to
continue its worthwhile activities.
The strategies include:
0 Obtaining charitable contribution (tax)
deductions for the cancellation of parent-
subsidiary loans;
0 Obtaining charitable contribution de-
ductions for the depreciated stock of the
subsidiary;

su : .

0 Transferring 2 subsidiary on: credit;

O Using offshore ;
 O Donating existing debt;
 O Technology transfers using a charitable intermediary; - : iy
 O The warehousing of intangible property (including trademarks and patents). These are described as 200\234alternatives which have already been employed in the exiting process or which U: companies may want to consider if and when investment decision is made 200\235,

THE CITIZEN

â\200\230COMMENT

=239)

No example

SOUTH Africa gets hammered all the time:
â\200\224ZAccept one man, one vote majority rule.
Vice-President Mondale told Mr John
Vorster, the then Prime Minister, to intro-
duce it. Mr Vorster, not so politely, refused.
The Reagan administration tells the State
President, Mr PW Botha: Introduce one
man, one vote majority rule.
Mr Botha, like Mr Vorster, refuses.
Firstly, we have to solve our problems our-
~ selves, in our own way. 3
Secondly, there is nothing anywhere else in
Africa to suggest that Blacks are going to run
South Africa more efficiently than the
Whites have done â\200\224 or more democratically.
There is no better example of what can happen
" than Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia.
Briefly, Mr Ian Smith declared UDI â\200\224 and
this was followed by a bush war in which ter-
rible atrocities were committed in the name
of â\200\234liberation.â\200\235 i 5k
Bishop Abel Muzorewa became Prime Minis-
ter of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, but was re-
gardedbyï¬\202leWestasanUndcTomandhad
to be ousted.
At Lancaster House the stage was set for Mr
Robert Mugabeâ\200\231s takeover.
Asasoptotthhites,ZOseatsintheNatâ\200\224
jonal Assembly and ten in the Senate were

White seats are no more. ;

The Whites find themselves relegated to a
minority without special rights or any real say
in the affairs of their country.

They may shrug off their lesser status, they
may console themselves with the thought
that life is fairly tolerable despite economic
and other tribulations, they may even accept
the lowering of educational, health and other
standards, but they have been politically
emasculated in the country of their birth and
the country in which they have made such a
great contribution to its deve 2

Now Mr Mugabe has turned on his Black

Zapu, Mr Joshua Nkomoâ\200\231s party, has been
ordered to shut its offices nationwide on the
trumped up allegation that it has links with
armed rebels.

Zapu has 14 MPs in the 100-member National Assembly, all elected in Matabeleland, where Mr Mugabe's notorious Fifth Brigade carried out a reign of terror to try and force the Ndebele into submission. -

. Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, says:

"I have directed that all Zapu offices across the country be closed down and the people there look for alternative employment.

"I have also directed that all Zapu structures are to be set aside, that is, they will not function. Any structure which tries to function will be met with utmost determination."

Mr Joseph Msiaka, vice-president of Zapu, says: "The government is banning us without saying so."

We do not expect Britain or any other Western country that supports Mr Mugabe will worry in the least about what is happening.

~ There isn't much democracy in Black Africa

and Zimbabwe isn't expected to be any better than, say, Marxist, one-party Mozambique, which also receives Western aid and support.

If Mr Mugabe runs a one-party state, nobody will say he is a bounder, an autocrat or a dictator and deserves to be isolated or punished with sanctions. :

If the West is not prepared to condemn and punish Mr Mugabe, it should cease to con- At least in South Africa the government intends to broaden democracy by sharing power with other races.

That being so, it's time the West got off our backs and let us get on with the task of solv-

* ing our problems without telling us all the time what we must or must not do.

Any ANC | connections â\200\230not knOwn;{.\

Nuszâ\200\230fÃ@%mef talks
kS students

li¬\202agm-nlapnmon
_have some security police
spls among our mem-

THE CITIZEN

Zapu
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babwe S chlef â\200\230Opposi-

. tion party has been or-
dered to shut its office
nationwide because of
alleged links to armed
rebels, a senior opposi-
tion party official said
this week.

Mr Joseph Msika, vice-
president of the Zimbabwe

African Peoplesâ\200\231 Union

(Patriotic Front) Party,
said. â\200\234The government is

banning us without saying

w.Oâ\200\231

Home Affairs Minister
Enos Nkala said in an in-
terview with the semi-of-
ficial Zimbabwe Inter-
African News Agency
(Ziana) he ordered the
closure of opposition
leader Joshua Nkomoâ\200\231s
Zapu offices in a new pro-
gramme to crack down on
armed dissidents and
their supporters.

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The rebels have been
blamed by the govern-

ment for killing scores of ,

peoplÃ© in Matabeleland
province. Dr Nkomoâ\200\231s
traditional stronghold in
Western Zimbabwe, since
the country gained inde-
pendence on April 18,
1980.

Mr Msika said his party
was consulting attorneys
on whether the Ministerâ\200\231s
statement was a violation
of the constitutionâ\200\231s
guarantee of freedom of
association.

Zapu has 14 seats in the 100-member National Assembly, all members elected from Matabeleland.

Dr Nkomo, contacted at his home in the Matabeleland provincial capital of Bulawayo, declined comment saying he wanted time to clarify what the Minister meant.

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Mr Nkala told the domestic news agency, â\200\234I have directed that all Zapu offices across the

country be closed down Â°

and the people there look for alternative employment. I have also directed that all Zapu structures be set aside, that is they will not function. Any structure which tries to function will be met with utmost determination.â\200\231â\200\235

Mr Nkala, in the interview, likened Zapu to the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in neighbouring Mozambique, calling it a â\200\234hostile organisation.â\200\235 The MNR guerrillas, pledged to topple President Joaquim Chissanoâ\200\231s Marxist government, routinely sabotage highways, railroads and an oil pipeline linking the Mozambique port of

- Belra to landlocked Zim

to challenge
Of offices

babwe. Some 12,000 Zimbabwe troops are stationed in Mozambique to protect the strategic targets. The vice president made his statement after meeting security chiefs and civil administrators in Bulawayo following an upsurge in dissident attacks on civilians in Matabeleland. -

He did not cite which -

law he was applying to -
close down the Zapu of-

fices, but under state of

emergency regulations he
is armed with wide-rang-
ing powers.

It was not immediately
clear whether the Minis-
ter's edict would disrupt
almost two years of talks
between Prime Minister
Mr Robert Mugabe's
ruling Zimbabwe African

- National Union (Patriotic

Front) and Zapu aimed at
merging the country's two

Mr Mugabe has often
accused the rebels in Ma-
tabelleland of being Dr
Nkomo's supporters. Dr
Nkomo has steadfastly
denied links to the dissi-

dentists.

Dr Nkomo has often

traveled Matabeleland ex-

horting supporters to re-

port dissidents to the

authorities. The rebels
have killed at least 50
White farmers and scores

of Blacks since indepen-
dence. Sapa-AP.

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THE United Nations Special Committee Against {
Apartheid has dissociated itself from a resolution |
| mwnhmai-201oulYuthndStdents200230 5
" conference which recognised the African National [
Cwni-202Swmathe200234Madsol 3
Il[nni-201o_l" mvemnts in Sonti Afrluud Namibia.
" The resolution was taken in London recently. 200230
Addressing over 60 representatives of American
200230 universities, the committee 200231s chairman, Major
General Joseph Garba, said the United Nations was
deeply and embarrassed by the resolution,
especially since it provided funds with gvhich; tbe
Major General Garba said the Organisation for
African Unity (OAU), the Non-Aligned Movement
and the UN recognised both the Pan Africanist |-
Congress (PAC) and the ANC. That was why, Maj |
Gen Garba said, both organisations were enjoying

Statements

. He was reacting to statements made by student
, luderswliocantlone 200231d the preseneeofanorpnked
sectarian movement within the anti-apartheid
movement bent on splitting national liberation
movements by refusing to acknowledge the existence -
of any group outside the ANC. iy

Some black American delegates to the London
conference complained that out of about 140 delegates }
200234 who adopted the resolution, 120 were 200234 who [
, gtrerqu'emlti 200231l gmthtsaw the ANCasthe,
200234 Government-in-waiting 200235 200231. R
not have anything to do with the PAC or the Black -

200234 The UN, Non-Aligned Movement and the OAU
have pledged not to be party to this, especially in the. |
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~ Mozambique and other countries which had their roots
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statement issued by the anti-apartheid movement said. | |