

TRADE Minister meets officials today in attempt to revive delayed negotiations

6/7/98

Business Report p5

# Erwin in Luanda for SADC talks

LYNDA LOXTON

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Alec Erwin, the trade and industry minister, would meet other Southern African Development Community (SADC) ministers in Luanda today in an attempt to instill fresh urgency into their long-stalled trade talks.

But after officials of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) failed to thrash out their remaining differences over the reorganisation of their trade agreement last week, officials and observers were not overly optimistic about quick results.

Erwin is expected to present South Africa's framework offer on a free trade area for the SADC region even though consultations on its contents are still under way at Nedlac.

Two agreements are inter-linked, mainly because any changes to South Africa's



**TOP PRIORITY** Alec Erwin will present South Africa's framework offer on a free trade area for the SADC region

PHOTO: JOHN WOODWARD

tariffs on imports from the region will affect the common customs revenue pool shared by the SACU states.

The main stumbling block to an agreement remains institutional issues, with South Africa's neighbours demanding a greater say in the way the SACU is run.

Mfundo Nkulu, South Africa's chief director of Africa trade relations, hinted in June that the SACU would have a common, highly beneficial free trade offer for negotiation with other SADC countries when talks began this month. He said it would be better than the offer being made by the European Union (EU) to South Africa.

It was hoped talks for the SADC free trade accord would be completed this year and implemented next January, the same time as the EU-South African agreement was due.

Nkulu said 55,5 percent of imports from SADC countries already attracted no import duties. Duties on 22,4 percent of imports would be reduced over the next four to five years, covering products as varied as base metals, wood, plastics, rubber and some textiles.

But special protocols would be negotiated for 22,1 percent of imports covering "sensitive"

products such as textiles, food, beverages, tobacco, red meat and vehicles.

Bahle Sibisi, one of the leaders of the South African team negotiating the EU agreement, said the two sides would meet again in South Africa on July 14 and 15 to discuss issues that were still outstanding. These included line-by-line tariff reductions and so-called trade related issues.

Although there was "sufficient goodwill" on both sides to finalise the negotiations soon, Sibisi did not envisage this could be achieved at this month's meetings. But he was confident the two sides could still finalise the deal by September or October.

The main stumbling blocks were the separate agreements on wine, spirits and fisheries, with South Africa still insisting on a separate protocol for red meat because of the sensitivity of the issue.

## Mandela urges council to give up veto powers

6/10 4/7/85  
CASTRIES — President Nelson Mandela urged developing countries to demand that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council give up their veto power.

Speaking at the weekend before a summit of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) trade bloc on the island of St Lucia, Mandela called for the "democratisation" of the United Nations and said it was unfair that China, France, Russia, the US and Britain could override decisions by the 10 rotating members of the council.

Mandela said the issue would dominate a meeting of nonaligned countries in SA in August.

Eliminating the veto power would give small countries a greater say in their fate, Mandela said.

"The fact that a country is small, both geographically and in population, does not mean that it is unimportant," he said.

Mandela, on his first visit to the eastern Caribbean, praised the region for its support of the African National Congress during its struggle against apartheid.

The Caribbean was "part of Africa", he said, noting that the region's history was shaped by the arrival of African slaves whose descendants comprised the majority of the Caribbean population.

Mandela, who received a hero's welcome everywhere he went on the island, discussed strengthening economic ties with the 15-nation Caricom on Friday.

Air transport involving SA Airways and the abolition of visas to encourage greater travel were among the issues discussed, summit sources said.

Trade between SA and Caricom last year amounted to about \$120m. Mandela urged the Caribbean to work with Africa and other developing countries in the pursuit of south-south co-operation to reduce their dependence on the developed world.

The upcoming non-aligned summit represented "an important opportunity to put the needs of development high on the international agenda", Mandela said. "The greatest threat to world peace and to stability is the question of poverty and hunger." — Sapa-AP-AFP.

254913.txt

133000

Program: MAIN NEWS AT 06:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:08

MORNING NEWS ROUNDUP (ENG)

# Log No:FG76184 05:08 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: 94.7 HIGHVELD STEREO (ENG)  
677000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: NEWS AT 6:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:00

MORNING NEWS ROUND UP (ENG)

# Log No:HG76184 05:09 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: MOTSWEDING FM (TWS)  
251000

Listenership: RAMS'98 2

Program: NEWS AT 6:09

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:09

MORNING NEWS ROUND-UP (TSW)

# Log No:NG76184 05:09 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: LESEDI FM (SES)  
866000

Listenership: RAMS'98 2

Program: NEWS AT 6;09

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:09

MORNING NEWS ROUND-UP ( SES)

# Log No:UG76184 05:09 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: UMHLOBO WENENE FM (XHO)  
186000

Listenership: RAMS'98 3

Program: MAIN NEWS AT 06:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:10

MORNING NEWS ROUND UP (XHO)

# Log No:XG76184 05:10 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

LOG SUMMARIES = 2/6  
DAYS

NOTE: EMMA MUST RECEIVE REQUESTS WITHIN 14

255349.txt

ATTENTION : MR MARCO BONI  
DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PRETORIA

Acc: FOR001  
Ref: 255349  
Date: 03 JUL 1998

FAX NO : 0123510260

FROM : TEL: (011) 463-5576 FAX: (011) 463-4329

BRIEF : MENTION OF "FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

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Station: RADIO 702 (ENG)  
521000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: TALK AT NINE

Date : 29/06/1998

Time: 21:07

TALK SHOW (ENG)

TALK AT NINE WITH LISA GAMDA. TONIGHT IS AN OPEN LINE WITH FOCUS ON  
THE SA

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH IRAQ. LISA TALKS TO MR M  
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FROM THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT. THE DP FINDS THIS UNACCEPTABLE  
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MR JAMES SELF FROM THE DP COMMENTS. OTHER TOPICS THAT HAVE BEEN IN  
THE NEWS

RECENTLY ARE DISCUSSED. LISTENERS PHONE IN. (DUR 180 MINS)

# Log No: TG66180 05:07 Transcript\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

LOG SUMMARIES = 1  
DAYS

NOTE: EMMA MUST RECEIVE REQUESTS WITHIN 14

++END++

# Buthlezi wil onwettiges só hokslaan

FROM : NEWS CLIP

PHONE NO. : 27118868353

JUL. 06 1998 07:57AM P6

Desmond Thompson  
dthompson@beeld.com

P4

Die kabinet gaan versoek word om gespesialiseerde opleiding vir weermagte aan die landgrense goed te keur in 'n poging om die "gewettigde probleem" van onwettige immigrasie na Suid-Afrika hok te slaan.

Mnr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, minister van binnelandse sake, het die naweek by sy terugkeer van 'n uitgetreide besoek aan Duitsland gesê 'n groot aantal onwettige immigrante beroof Suid-Afrikaners van broodnodige werkgeleenthede.

"Dis 'n probleem wat nie net tot swart mense beperk is nie," het hy

gesê.

"Onwettige immigrante op soek na werk kom nie net uit ander Afrikalande nie, maar ook uit Asië, Europa en die res van die wêreld."

Amptelik word die getal onwettige immigrante in Suid-Afrika op tussen 2 miljoen en 5 miljoen geskat, maar dit is moontlik dat selfs tot 8 miljoen mense onwettig in die land woon en werk, het Buthelezi gesê.

"Dis 'n baie ernstige probleem wat vererger word deur ons huidige ekonomiese probleme."

"Die waarde van die rand het skerp gedaal en ons het 'n groot skuldias van die vorige regering geërf."

"Die hoë werkloosheidskoers

van 40% beteken dat Suid-Afrikaanse burgers sukkel om werk te kry."

Buthelezi meen Suid-Afrika kan baat vind by die Duitse benadering tot grensbeheer en immigrasiebeleid, hoewel pogings om die gevorderde peil te bereik, gekortwiek kan word deur 'n geldtekort.

In Duitsland is grensbeheer die verantwoordelikheid van 'n toegewyde polisie, die federale grenspolisie.

Lede van dié mag ontvang gespesialiseerde opleiding en beskik oor voldoende hulpbronne en toerusting.

In teenstelling met die meeste ander lande maak grensbeheer in Suid-Afrika nie regstreeks deel uit van die departement van binne-

landse sake se portefeulje nie, het Buthelezi gesê.

Die weermag het onlangs grensbeheer by die polisie oorgeneem en moet nou uit sy eie begroting hiervoor betaal.

Buthelezi wil hê grensbeheer moet verskerp word, hoewel hy seker is dat die weermag sy besdoel "Die Duitsers is gretig om te help met beplanning en opleiding," het Buthelezi gesê oor die samewerking met sy Duitse ampsgenoot, mnr. Manfred Kanther.

Volgens hom werk 'n spesiale taakspan aan 'n witskrif oor 'n nuwe immigrasiebeleid met die oog daarop om werkgeleenthede vir Suid-Afrikaners te beskerm en onwelkome elemente uit die land te hou.

BEELD  
6/7/98

## Mandela bepleit afskaffing van 5 se vetoreg

St. Lucia (Karibiëse-Eilande). - Pres. Nelson Mandela het ontwikkelende lande aangemoedig om te eis dat die vyf permanente lede van die Verenigde Nasies (VN) se Veiligheidsraad hul vetoreg prysgee.

Hy het eergisteraand voor 'n spitsberaad van die Karibiëse gemeen-

skapshandelsblok op die eiland St. Lucia gepra om die "demokratisering" van die Verenigde Nasies en gesê dis onregverdig dat China, Frankryk, Rusland, Amerika en Brittanje besluite van die tien rotorende lede van die raad kan veto.

Die Veiligheidsraad is daarvoor

verantwoordelik dat vrede en stabiliteit tussen die 185 lidlande van die VN gehandhaaf word.

Mandela het gesê dié kwessie sal die hooftem op die agenda wees van 'n byeenkoms van onverbonde lande aanstaande maand in Suid-Afrika.

Deur die vetoreg weg te neem, sal

klein lande 'n groter rol in hul eie lot gegee word, het hy gesê.

"Die feit dat 'n land klein is, geografies en bevolkingsgewys, beteken nie hy is onbelangrik nie. Wat tragies is, is wanneer 'n land klein en lafhartig is," het Mandela gesê. (Sapa-AP).

BEELD  
6/7/98

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Members/Lede: C. Anastasiades, L. Dabbs

# Border control task team set up

## Khangale Makhado

**T**HE South African Government has set up a task team charged with putting in place immigration and border control policies that could see a tightening of influx of aliens into the country. Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told journalists at the Johannesburg International Airport shortly after arriving from Germany on Saturday that the team was set up because of the government's growing concerns about the increasing number of illegal immigrants.

A recent report released by the Human Sciences Research Council indicates that there are between two million and five million illegal immi-

grants in the country and Home Affairs thinks that any money used on the implementation of border control measures will be money well spent.

The problem, he said, had already compounded the existing economic situation in the country.

"We are faced with the rand crisis, the high debt and the high level of unemployment in the country where graduates and many who have completed grade 12 have no jobs and one wonders how we are going to cope with the number of illegal immigrants."

Buthelezi said his mission to Germany was to investigate, among other things, the country's immigration and border control policies. He also met and held discussions with his German counter-

part Mr Manfred Kanther.

"We are not experiencing these problems only with people from other parts of our continent but with people from all over the world."

"I believe that some selective borrowing of their border policies and operations can be undertaken."

"We know that the economies of the two countries are not the same and as such we need to be realistic when trying to import their methods," Buthelezi said.

In Germany the department has a specially trained police section charged with the sole duty of patrolling borders, while in South Africa the Government has decided that the responsibility should be left to the defence force and police, Buthelezi said.

SOWETAN  
6/7/98

*Impending deal to build four frigates for South Africa could be worth R2,5bn*

# Bazan ahead in navy deal

## NATHAN ROSENTHAL

INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

**J**ohannesburg — Bazan, the Spanish shipyard, was likely to win a bid to supply the South African Navy with four frigates in a deal believed to be worth up to R2,5 billion — provided it was able to come up with an industrial participation proposal that satisfied the department of trade and industry, sources close to the process said this week.

The German Frigate Consortium, British GEC and the French DCN are the other three shortlisted bidders.

The Spanish proposal, which was previously shortlisted in an aborted acquisition process in 1995, has long been considered the favourite by senior officials in the navy, largely because the proposed ship has been tailored to South African requirements.

The Bazan project team has maintained close links with the navy and has spent several years refining and updating its design in close collaboration with the navy's project team.

The Bazan offer is also believed to be the most cost-competitive of the bidders. Well-placed defence secretariat

sources have said the German offer was the most expensive.

But the stumbling block for Bazan is its counter-trade proposal. Senior Spanish diplomatic officials have long argued that a competitive price offered greater benefits to the buyer than industrial participation, which often came at a price premium.

Although Spain offered counter-trade in the previous selection process, offering to buy South African coal, train fishermen and help build fishing boats, its industrial participation offers lacked technology transfer in high-growth industries.

Bazan has been reticent publicly to reveal its current industrial participation programme, but informed sources claim it suffers from the same flaws as the previous programme.

A Bazan delegation has flown out to meet Alec Erwin, the trade and industry minister, in what some sources believe is a rushed last-ditch effort to offer a revised industrial participation programme to win Erwin's support.

However, the Spanish embassy this week played down the significance of the meeting, saying it had been planned some time ago.

STAR BUS REPORT  
6/7/98

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255349.txt

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Date : 29/06/1998

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# Log No: TG66180 05:07 Transcript\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

LOG SUMMARIES = 1  
DAYS

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++END++

ATTENTION : MR MARCO BONI  
DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PRETORIA

Acc: FOR001  
Ref: 254913  
Date: 03 JUL 1998  
MARIANA

FROM : TEL: (011) 463-5576 FAX: (011) 463-4329

BRIEF : MENTION OF "FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

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Station: SAFM RADIO (ENG)  
461000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: AM LIVE

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 07:11

A REPORT ON NIGERIA (ENG)

CALLS FOR NIGERIA'S MILITARY RULERS TO RELINQUISH POWER ARE GROWING  
. THIS

FOLLOWS THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RELEASE OF CHIEF MOSHOOD ABIOLA. TH  
E NEW

MILITARY RULERS HAVE ALSO PROMISED TO RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONE  
RS.

GEORGINA COOPER REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

(DUR; 3 MINS)

# Log No:SG76184 01:11 Transcript\_\_ Tape\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: CLASSIC FM (ENG)  
91000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: MAIN NEWS AT 07:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 07:00

MORNING NEWS ROUND-UP (ENG)

KOFI ANNAN HAS CONFIRMED THAT NIGERIA'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT WILL RE  
LEASE

ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS, INCLUDING MOSHOOD ABIOLA.

(SPONSORED BY STANNIC)

# Log No:DG76184 06:00 Transcript\_\_ Tape\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

*The same story appeared in the following  
radio stations as well.*

Station: KAYA FM (ENG)  
279000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: NEWS AT 6:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:01

MORNING NEWS ROUND UP (ENG)

# Log No:MG76184 05:08 Transcript\_\_ Tape\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: 5FM STEREO (ENG)

Listenership: RAMS'98 1



TO	:	THE MINISTER	MINR
		THE ADVISOR TO THE MINISTER	MINR
		THE DEPUTY MINISTER	ADJM
		THE DIRECTOR GENERAL	DIRG
		THE DEPUTY DIRECTORS GENERAL	
		MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS	DDGM
		ASIA & MIDDLE EAST	MDDG
		EUROPE & AMERICAS	EDDG
		OPERATIONAL SERVICES	DOPR
		THE PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE	PARL
FROM	:	MACHIEL VAN NIEKERK	DMED4
THROUGH	:	MARCO BONI	DMED3
DATE	:	07 JULY 1998	
SUBJECT	:	MEDIA CLIPPINGS : MEDIA NEWSPAPERS	

Please receive press clippings of current issues in the following order:

1. Ministry and Department.
2. SA Bilateral Relations.

# Madiba wants SA-Caribbean links

**CASTRIES, St Lucia** - President Nelson Mandela on Saturday called for closer economic and social cooperation with the 15-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom).

Mandela's call was made at the closing ceremony of the 19th meeting of the heads of government of the Caribbean Community and Common Market here.

He said the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty which established Caricom was a cause for African joy and celebration "by all who wish to see those whom history placed on the periphery of world economies and power blocs succeed in organising themselves, so as to take responsibility for their destinies".

He said the membership of Caricom

represented a particularly striking example of marginalisation through the natural and social forces which posed a singular challenge to its members to recognise their collective responsibility to mankind.

"As mostly small island developing states they feel with force the difficulties that globalisation and liberalisation put in the way of developing states seeking to remain competitive and achieve economic development."

"They underline the importance of multilateral forums for the economic integration and balanced development of such states," he said.

Mandela said as South Africa defined its place in an international community

that was feeling the impact of the realignment of global forces, South-South cooperation was of direct and central importance to the country's own national and international priorities.

"The defence of our independence and sovereignty, and the achievement of the development which must give content to our freedom, can only succeed in a broader setting that contributes to the defence of the independence of particularly the countries of the South, and to their development."

"The cooperation which we seek is one that is political as well as economic and social."

It included the matter of the democratisation of international relations.

"It can no longer be accepted that the affairs of the United Nations or the development of the world trade and investment systems should give disproportionate weight to a few powerful nations."

"We need to develop our relations in a strategic way, acting as bridges for each other, talking in the first instance in economic terms," he said.

South Africa was strategically placed to act as a bridge between the Caribbean and Latin America on the one hand, and Asia on the other.

To seize the opportunities that this brought for the supply of goods and services could enormously reduce South Africa and the Caricom states' dependence on the developed world. - Sapa.

SOWETAN  
6/7/98

## Mokae flays ANC over McBride

AUTHOR Gomolemo Mokae demanded at the weekend to know why the Government was "doing nothing to defend the civil liberties" of Robert McBride, who is facing arms-smuggling charges in Mozambique.

Mokae told the congress of the Socialist Party of Azania (Sopa) in Garankuwa that a number of African National Congress regions had recently held their congresses, and their silence about McBride's plight was remarkable.

"Is the explanation for this inaction the fact that, for a long time, Robert McBride has been something like a black albatross around the neck of the ANC?"

He urged the congress to be true to black consciousness teachings by taking up the cudgels on behalf of McBride. - Sapa.

SOWETAN  
6/7/98

## 'Libyan arms sale' right move

THE circumstances surrounding the alleged sale by South Africa of weapons to Libya (denied by both countries) is curious. It is obvious that certain quarters are obsessed by Libya just like the United States.

Unsavory aspects of president Bill Clinton's visit to China is that he will ensure he remains tight-lipped over the Tiananmen Square massacre, continued occupation of Tibet and human rights abuses in the country.

He will predictably zip his mouth on China's sale of weapons and arms technology to countries considered "rogue states" by Uncle Sam (the US).

### Beef up

Even if South Africa had agreed to supply Libya with a huge quantity of weapons, the country needs them to beef up its security and defence against constant threat by the US.

Former US president Ronald Reagan's airstrikes on Libya are still fresh in the memory of Colonel Gaddafi and his people.

Incidentally, where were the protests from these self-righteous people now decrying the sale, when South Africa sold its nuclear plant to China?

The latter has a poor human rights record.

President Mandela is to be commended if he has sanctioned reported sales of weapons to Libya.

AK MIA,  
Marshalltown,  
Johannesburg

SOWETAN  
6/7/98

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## Power must be spread, Mandela tells tiny St Lucia

Castries, St Lucia - President Mandela preached unity among developing nations on Saturday, suggesting that South Africa could serve as a bridge between the Caribbean and small Pacific states.

"It can no longer be accepted that the affairs of the United Nations and the development of world trade should give disproportionate weight to a few powerful nations," Mandela said during a speech in St Lucia's crowded cricket stadium that was broadcast live throughout the region.

He suggested that SA could be a link between the Caribbean and Latin America and Pacific nations to "enormously reduce" the reliance of developing nations on the developed world.

"It would allow us to continue to transform our relations with the developed world into one of



**In step ... President Mandela hugs a girl who danced for him on his arrival on the island.**

an equitable partnership," he said.

Mandela spoke earlier to a group of schoolchildren, whom he urged to pursue education in a speech that drew parallels be-

tween the Caribbean and his homeland.

Saturday was the last full day of his visit to St Lucia with leaders of the 15-member Caribbean Community, a regional economic grouping that marked its 25th anniversary on Saturday.

"We are bound by our common African heritage," he said.

"When Africans were wrenched from that continent, they brought Africa with them and made the Caribbean part of Africa."

At a news conference after the stadium rally, Mandela continued his theme of Third World unity.

He has been hailed throughout his visit as a hero to black people everywhere, and has been greeted almost like a pop star by flag-waving schoolchildren and adults wearing T-shirts bearing his picture. - Reuters

STAR  
6/7/98

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# BUSINESS CALENDAR

## TODAY P2

**Politics:** Richard Leakey, the Kenyan paleo-anthropologist and politician, addresses a conference on the need for transformation in Africa, from 5pm to 6pm at the Baxter Theatre in Cape Town. Contact: (011) 805-6616.

**Events:** Public service wage negotiations resume in the central bargaining chamber for "make or break" discussions on pay rises.

■ Aziz Pahad, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, holds an informal meeting with the Durban media to discuss the logistics for the Non-Aligned Movement summit in August. The meeting is held at the Royal Hotel at 3pm. Contact: Awie Marais on (012) 351-1602.

■ John Mavuso, a National Party MP, appears in the Midrand magistrate's court on charges of drunken driving.

**Companies:** De Beers' Central Selling Organisation holds the sixth of its 10 yearly diamond auctions.

■ Transnet releases annual earnings.

■ Sasol Gas hosts a briefing on the use of pipeline gas in South Africa, at its offices in Randburg.

**International indicators:** US Challenger layoff survey for June, US housing completions for May, US car sales (complete) for June, Japan imported car sales for June and UK industrial production for May.

**Holidays:** Bahrain, Czech Republic, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

## TUESDAY

**Politics:** Jeff Radebe, the minister of public works, hosts a presentation by the ministerial task team on its business plan for the construction industry's development at 9.45am at the Presidential Guest House in Pretoria.

**Events:** The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's special public hearings into South Africa's chemical and biological warfare programmes resumes, to run until Wednesday.

**Companies:** Comair presents its listing plans to the Investment Analysts Society at 5.30pm at Park Hyatt Hotel in Johannesburg.

**Domestic indicators:** Sacob releases June business confidence index.

**International indicators:** US BTM/ Schrodgers chain store sales survey, US LJR/ Redbook research retail sales index, and Japanese wholesale price index for June.

**Holidays:** India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

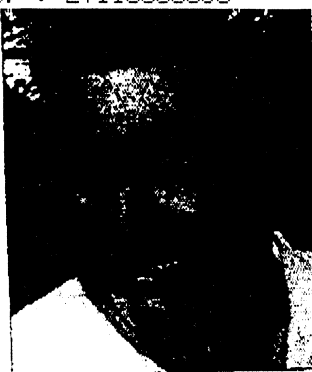
## WEDNESDAY

**Events:** Endangered Species Protection Unit holds a four-day exhibition at Sandton City to highlight its work. Contact: Petronel Nieuwoudt on (012) 803-9900.

■ Human Sciences Resource Council launches a guide for community development in KwaZulu Natal: Understanding access to land, housing and services. The launch is held from 4pm to 6pm at Hage Hall, Old Main Road, Hillcrest.

## SPEAKER OF THE DAY

*Richard Leakey, the Kenyan scientist and politician, in South Africa*



Contact: Louise on (031) 261-6516.

■ The health care consultancy division of Alexander Forbes hosts a press briefing on the new health care bill, a survey on private medical schemes and other topics from 10.30am to 12.30pm at Alexander Forbes Place, 61 Katherine street, Sandton.

■ The Foundation for Hawker and Informal Business of South Africa hosts the Hawker Indaba from 8am onwards at the Carlton Centre, 44th floor, Central Johannesburg Partnership. Contact: Moffat Sebolelo on (011) 932-2908.

■ The Global 24 financial video conference takes place in Frankfurt, Tokyo, London, New York, Johannesburg and Sao Paulo. Scheduled speakers include Lawrence Summers, the US deputy treasury secretary, Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, the European Central Bank board nominee, and Eddie George, the governor of the Bank of England.

**Domestic indicators:** Reserve Bank releases June gold and foreign exchange reserves.

**International indicators:** US wholesale inventories for May, US wholesale sales for May and US consumer credit for May, Japan's wholesale prices for June. France releases its consumer confidence survey for last month.

## THURSDAY

**Events:** Richard Leakey addresses the South African Institute of International Affairs on Kenyan experiences in democratisation at 5.30pm at Jan Smuts House, Johannesburg. Contact: (011) 339-2021.

■ The Bank of England monetary policy committee expected to make an announcement on the benchmark UK interest rate.

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**Holidays:** Argentina, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

## FRIDAY

**Events:** President Nelson Mandela addresses the opening of Sangoni Clinic in Umtata at 10.30am for 11am. Contact: K Doring on (011) 652-2040.

■ The convention for the global organisation of people of Indian origin runs until July 13 at the International Convention Centre in Durban. Contact: Ravi Govender on (031) 309-7559.

**International indicators:** The US producer price index for June, Swedish unemployment for June and the Canadian unemployment rate for June.

STAR BUS REPORT  
6/7/98

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# French-SA collaboration bears fruits

By Edward Tsumole P 18

**COLLABORATIVE efforts between a French street theatre company and their Soweto-based counterpart are bearing fruits.**

With the World Cup taking place in France this year, the Soweto-based dance company, Thesele Creative Society Company was billed to display their dance talents before thousands of soccer fans.

This Franco-South African show - *Montreuil-Soweto: The Meeting* - was made possible by the World Cup organisers.

The collaboration between France's Les Pietons and Soweto's Thesele Creative Society was established after Les Pietons first made their debut in South Africa during the Grahamstown Arts Festival in 1996.

Last year they came back to the country and were based at the Amakhono Art Centre, where, with the Thesele Creative Society Company, they created the show *Montreuil-Soweto: The Meeting*.

This production resulted in a spectacular football match and choreographic pretext for the meeting of the two cultures (France

and South Africa) was performed in Johannesburg as well as Grahamstown.

After their month-long tour of France, members of the Thesele Creative Society Company were recently hosted by the French Institute of South Africa in Johannesburg.

At the function, they told stories about their performances in France, especially the ones in Marseilles, where Bafana Bafana succumbed to the French team by three goals to nil in their World Cup first-round encounter.

SOWETAN  
6/7/98

## Ties with Iraq 'benefit SA'

Those criticising South Africa's plan to establish diplomatic relations with Iraq are "ignorant and uninformed", says Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad.

Speaking in an interview in Pretoria after returning from a trip to the Gulf region last week, Mr Pahad said ties with the Gulf state would benefit South Africa.

"I'm a bit surprised at political parties' ignorance and really not knowing what they are talking about. They are trying to make a political issue out of diplomatic relations with Iraq.

"These are the same parties who made unnecessary and uninformed criticisms when we were discussing establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

"At that time, too, I explained that Foreign Affairs is not about party politics. There is a total ignorance about what diplomatic relations mean," he said.

Mr Pahad said establishing diplomatic ties with a country did not mean that South Africa necessarily agreed with the internal policies of its government.

On concerns raised about South Africa closing foreign missions while considering establishing new diplomatic ties with other countries, Mr Pahad again said this was an uninformed view.

"At the moment there is no question of us opening an embassy in Iraq because of our budgetary constraints."

- Political Correspondent

SA will seek links with Iraq - PAGE 11

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# Pres seeks closer Caricom links *Pli*

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Speaking at the closing ceremony of the 19th meeting of the heads of government of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in St Lucia, Pres Mandela said the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty which established Caricom was a cause for African joy and celebration "by all who wish to see those whom history placed on the peripheries of world economies and power blocs succeed in organising themselves, so as to take responsibility for their own destinies".

The membership of Caricom represented a particularly striking example of marginalisation through the natural and social forces which posed a singular challenge to its members to recognise their collective responsibility to mankind.

"As mostly Small Island developing states they feel with force the difficulties that globalisation and liberalisation put in the way of developing states seeking to remain competitive and achieve economic development.

"They underline the importance of multi-lateral fora for the economic integration and balanced development of such states," Pres Mandela said.

He said in a speech prepared for delivery, as South Africa defined its place in an international



**PRESIDENT MANDELA** kisses **MARY GRACE MANDELA MICHELLE**, named after the president by her father, the St Lucian Minister of Foreign Affairs, during a rally in a park in Castries St Lucia, for the final day of the Caribbean leaders summit on Saturday.

community that was feeling the impact of the realignment of global forces, South-South co-operation was of direct and central importance to the country's own national and international priorities.

"The defence of our independence and sovereignty, and the achievement of the development which must give content to our freedom, can only

succeed in a broader setting that contributes to the defence of the independence of particularly the countries of the South, and to their development.

"The co-operation, which we seek, is one that is political as well as economic and social."

It included the matter of the democratisation of international relations.

"It can no longer be

accepted that the affairs of the United Nations or the development of the world trade and investment systems should give disproportionate weight to a few powerful nations.

"We need to develop our relations in a strategic way, acting as bridges for each other, talking in the first instance in economic terms," Pres Mandela said. — Sapa.

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6/7/98

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Film

# Long walk from France

pio Tonight

In an announcement coinciding with the recent visit of French president Jacques Chirac to South Africa, film producer Anant Singh said that *Long Walk to Freedom*, the film based on President Nelson Mandela's autobiography, would shoot the first scene of the film in France for one week, followed by five months in South Africa.

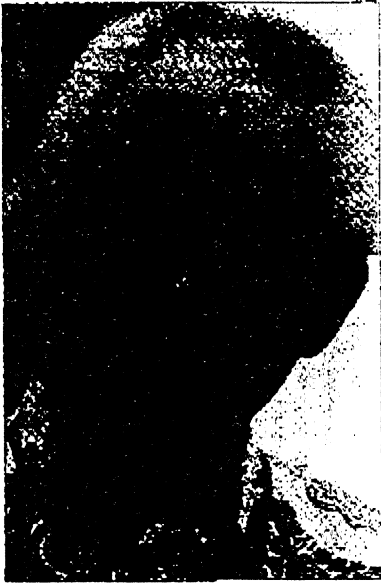
Singh's production company has been negotiating with French authorities and a co-production partner for some time to shoot the opening scene of the film at the Palace of Versailles outside Paris.

The scene takes place in 1918, the year of Mandela's birth. A delegation including Sol Plaatje and Josiah Gumede, some of the early leaders of the liberation movement, went to Versailles at the end of World War 1 to make representations to the then prime minister of Britain, Lloyd George, to air their grievances about the oppressive laws in South Africa. They did not get an audience and were literally "thrown out".

Singh said: "Strong ties exist between South Africa and France. We are co-operating not only on a trade and diplomatic level, but also on a cultural level. The filming of the opening scene in France heralds a new era of co-operation between our countries. The Palace of Versailles is undergoing renovations and we hope they will be complete in time for our shoot early next year."

Trade between South Africa and France has grown steadily since the 1994 democratic elections and Chirac's official visit here indicates the degree of importance this bilateral relationship has in French foreign relations. The high level co-operation with the French authorities with the *Long Walk to Freedom* production shows that the film has the ability to strengthen ties between South Africa and France.

*Long Walk to Freedom* will be directed by Shekhar Kapur (*Bandit Queen*, *Elizabeth*) and is written by William Nicholson (*Nell*, *First Knight*, *Sarafina?*). - *Tonight Reporter*



**Autobiography on film ...**  
President Nelson Mandela

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Members/Lede: C. Anasiasiadis, L. Dabbs

# The rebirth of Africa

P. 10

**T**HE state visit to South Africa this week by Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings symbolises the rebirth of Africa as the continent attempts to reposition itself economically before the next century.

The West African country prides itself on being the first on the continent to reclaim its independence from British colonial rule in 1956. South Africa, on the other hand, was the last to gain true freedom in 1994.

It was the likes of Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah, who more than 40 years ago spoke of a united Africa. Today South Africa's Deputy President Thabo Mbeki is leading the debate on an African Renaissance.

But Ghana's high commissioner to South Africa, Patrick Hayford, believes South Africa and Ghana share more than a common history and ideas.

Hayford says Rawlings' three-day visit - which starts on Wednesday - is not only "of symbolic significance" but also an opportunity for the two sub-Saharan states to strengthen their economic and trade links.

"There is an imbalance in trade connections," he says. "Trade balance is more in favour of South Africa."

As part of trying to correct that imbalance, Rawlings will bring along about 20 leading business people from both parastatals and the private sector.

Already there is a fair amount of business connections between the two countries. The recent high-powered visit to Ghana of Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin attracted a lot of interest from Ghanaian operations.

Hayford says what the two countries need is greater two-way investment, a matter that will form part of the discussions between Rawlings' delegation and the South Africans.

Rawlings will also address an economic conference in Johannesburg, which will be attended by leading South African corporations and Ghanaian business operations based in South Africa.

Also on the cards is a meeting with the Chamber of Mines, an important part of Rawlings' itinerary because of the growing mining industry in Ghana.

Hayford says the meeting with mining bosses is viewed with great interest because there are several South African companies with gold-mining interests in Ghana.

Meeting local business and the private sector is crucial for the Ghanaian delegation, who want to see more South African investment in Ghana.

Hayford points out that South African business can benefit from Ghana's cocoa industry. The cocoa export market has registered a 36 percent growth since 1982, bringing in an esti-

Ghana's and South Africa's leaders have much to talk about this week as their countries take the lead on the continent. **Pamela Dube** explains why...



**Patrick Hayford, Ghana's high commissioner to South Africa, says President Jerry Rawlings' visit is an opportunity for the two countries to strengthen their economic and trade links.**  
PIC: PAT SEBOKO

mated annual income of R2 600 million.

Another strong point in Ghana's economy is a rapidly growing tourism industry, which registers an annual turnover of more than R1 800 million.

Hayford says not only is the country relatively crime free, it also boasts a cultural vibrancy "which a lot of visitors to our shores find exquisite".

He boasts of Ghana's traditional food, music, artifacts and attire as the best on the continent.

Apart from the traditional meeting with President Nelson Mandela for visiting leaders, Rawlings will also meet other political leaders, including Mbeki.

The meeting with Mandela and Mbeki is expected not only to focus on trade links and the economic development of sub-Saharan Africa, but will also tackle peacekeeping efforts and political stability in Africa.

Rawlings knows what political instability can do to a nation - he did not originally assume power through the ballot.

However, Hayford argues that Rawlings' military takeover of Ghana in 1981 cannot be viewed simplistically. "There were complex reasons in our political history which required

the military to step in."

He further argues that, unlike other military rulers, Rawlings did in fact re-establish multi-party democracy and has since been re-elected twice to office democratically, once in 1992 and again in 1996.

Since he took over, Ghana not only went through "political reforms, but also transformed the economy and the administration", he says.

Some of these political reforms have come to symbolise the best of the continent's democratic principles, and have even attracted interest from South Africa.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Valli Moosa recently went to Ghana to study its new local government system and to look at the country's decentralisation of government.

The new system, which allocates greater powers to local structures, was put in place some five years ago and has proven popular with the country's 17.5 million people.

Ghana's local government system ensures that local government and 110 district councils control their own budgets, which ensures more effective development and direct delivery to the community.

During Ghana's recession in the '80s, Rawlings took implemented the unpopular World Bank economic restructuring programmes. This brought economic revival and ultimately a boom.

Ghana also went the same way as South Africa with the privatisation of its public assets. It privatised more than 200 loss-making government enterprises.

In South Africa, the argument is that privatisation leads to job losses. In Ghana, says Hayford, the opposite was the effect.

"Before, the government spent a lot on salaries and maintaining public assets. Now that they are in private hands and run more professionally, they are making enormous profits and absorbing more people than before."

But Ghana is not just looking inwards. As a result of its successful economic restructuring programmes, Ghana's government is now selling the country to the outside world with greater confidence.

It has now termed itself the "Gateway to West Africa". South Africa, on the other hand, is slowly positioning itself as the "Gateway to Africa". Rawlings and Mandela will certainly have much to talk about this week.

**SOWETAN**  
6/7/98

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## NUUSLETSE

### PAC-ploftoestelle vernietig

Dar es Salaam (Tanzanië). – So-wat 73 ploftoestelle wat deur PAC-vryheidsvegters agtergelaat is toe hulle in 1994 aan die einde van die apartheids-era teruggekeer het na Suid-Afrika, is hier laat ontplof.

Mnr. Ignas Mbinga, streekpolisie-beveelvoerder, het volgens die koerant Majira gesê die ploftoestelle is verlede week laat ontplof, maar het geen aanduiding gegee van die datum nie.

Die toestelle is geberg in die dorp Mkongwe Msungura in die Bagamoyo-distrik, net 50 km van Dar es Salaam.

Die gebied was 'n basis vir die PAC.

Inwoners van die gebied is gewaarsku om nie aan vreemde voorwerpe te raak nie.

Een inwoner is verlede week dood toe 'n bom ontplof het terwyl hy houtskool gemaak het. – (Sapa-AP).

BEELD  
6/7/98

### Maduna besoek Egipte, Algiers

Kaapstad. – Mnr. Penuell Maduna, minister van mineraal- en energiesake, het Saterdag saam met 'n afvaardiging van sy departement op 'n week lange besoek aan Egipte en Algiers vertrek.

Die doel van die besoek is om bilaterale en tegniese samewerking te bespreek.

Maduna sal samesprekings

voer met mnr. Maher Abaza, Egipte se minister van elektrisiteit en energie, en mnr. Hamdi Al Bambi, minister van olie en mineraal hulpbronne.

Maduna en sy geselskap vertrek Donderdag na Algiers, waar hy samesprekings met mnr. Joecef Joesfi, minister van energie en myne, sal voer.

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# SA will seek links with Iraq despite opposition

## Diplomatic relations does not mean support for a government, says Pahad

**T**he recent announcement by Foreign Affairs that it was on the verge of establishing diplomatic relations with Iraq sparked a wave of outrage by opposition parties.

National Party spokesman on Foreign Affairs Dr Boy Geldenhuys said the move would "undoubtedly be interpreted as a deliberate combination of one of the most unscrupulous dictatorships in the world".

The Democratic Party's James Sello said South Africa should have "nothing to do with Iraq" which he called one of the world's most unloved regimes. He said diplomatic ties with Iraq was a manifestation of the ANC government's "perverse pleasure in thumbing its nose at the United Nations".

But Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad is puzzled when he hears these views. His answer to critics is that they must be uniformed and ignorant to rant and rave about what is a "non issue" to the rest of the world.

More than 50 countries have foreign missions in Baghdad, he says, and tries to think of a major country in the world (except South Africa) which does not have diplomatic relations with Iraq.

The United Nations has not called for a diplomatic shunning of Baghdad nor has it sidelined the country from participating in the UN as it did with South

Africa before 1994.

"I don't know why diplomatic relations with Iraq is a big issue," he said in an interview after a visit to the Gulf region last week.

No one outside of South Africa has even expressed concern over the move, he said.

He had discussed the South African position on a recent visit to four Gulf countries: "There is an understanding of our position. In fact, I think there was a feeling South Africa could play a positive role in helping to ease tensions and achieve what everyone is hoping for."

### International partners

Mr Pahad said the plan to enter into diplomatic relations with Iraq - along with a number of other countries with which South Africa does not yet enjoy relations - was necessary to bring South Africa in line with its international partners and international organisations such as the UN and Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) of which it is a member.

Particularly pressing is the establishment of relations with NAM members ahead of the NAM summit in Durban next month. It would be awkward, he admits, for South Africa to chair NAM for the next three years when it has no relations with some of its fellow members. As part of this, South Africa is poised to establish diplomatic ties with eight NAM members - including North Korea -

hopefully before the August summit.

"We have very few countries with which we do not have diplomatic relations. Along with Iraq there are five or six countries we are in the process of establishing ties with."

"We are chairing NAM for three years. And we chair the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and all the SADC countries except us have diplomatic relations with Iraq. We cannot stand there in splendid isolation. For what purpose?"

But more importantly, the government is of the view that dialogue and discussion almost always wins over boycotting or sanctions, he said.

"I always believe it is our diplomatic relations with other countries that enables us to have full and frank discussions on a whole variety of issues and enables us to influence each other."

On criticisms that the ANC called for a boycott of diplomatic relations with South Africa during the apartheid era but was ready to enter into diplomatic relations with countries with questionable human rights records, Mr Pahad said the South African example was unique.

"We have never believed that sanctions were an absolute. The South African situation was totally different. The UN declared apartheid a crime against humanity. We have always made it known that if the opportunity existed for

dialogue and free and fair political activity in South Africa the armed struggle and sanctions would not have been necessary."

He said people should not confuse diplomatic relations with support for a government.

"Diplomatic relations are an international norm which allows you to interact on a whole series of matters with other countries. You establish diplomatic relations to create an environment for state-to-state relations. It does not by any means imply that countries who have diplomatic relations agree with each other on all matters."

### Diplomatic ties

Like the United States, Mr Pahad said South Africa supported the idea that you can recognise a country but not necessarily its ruling government.

"The general position is that, in line with international practice, we are looking at establishing diplomatic ties with countries but not necessarily a diplomatic presence. You recognise the country but not the government."

A third reason for relations with Iraq was the economic reality of Iraq as a powerful regional player.

"We cannot ignore the fact that Iraq is a major player in that region. Not only in terms of population but in economic potential, its influence in the region and its capacity to develop economically."

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# US has human rights skeletons too

P 13

**U**NITED STATES president Bill Clinton's visit to China has highlighted, in the Western media, a litany of human rights abuses by China.

The lack of democracy, free speech, forced abortions, the Tiananmen Square massacre and the invasion of Tibet have been cited *ad nauseum*.

Is it not ironic that America's record on civil, political, economic, cultural and ethnic rights has seldom been subjected to systematic scrutiny by the servile Western media and indeed, Western academics?

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki was chastised for not raising the human rights issue with China, yet he was never asked on his numerous visits to the US to broach America's dismal record of human rights.

The truth is that America's human rights record, taken as a whole, is appalling.

It is often forgotten that the greatest violations of human rights in history were committed, not by some tiny tin-pot despot in the non-Western world, but by the dominant centres of power in the West itself.

It was the US, in its early centuries, which committed one of the most cruel and crudest genocides in human histo-

ry - the elimination of millions of indigenous American "Indians" through war and epidemics.

It was the brutal, barbaric slave trade which robbed 25 million sons and daughters of Africa of their freedom and dignity.

The Kerner Commission in the US shockingly reveals that discrimination against the minority black population is progressively worsening.

Homeless and poverty rates are higher among blacks. The black prison population is four times higher than that of whites.

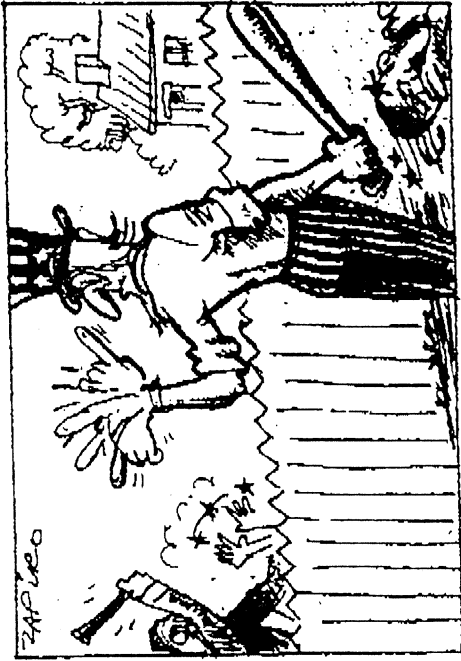
The earning power of blacks is less than that of whites and blacks are far more likely than whites to be denied loans, victimised as criminals or to find themselves unemployed.

Is it not time that the media raise the serious violations of economic, civic and cultural rights of blacks in the United States?

## Ruthless

And it was American dominance, expressing itself through the ruthless, rapacious might of colonialism, which stripped millions and millions of men and women in Asia and Africa of every conceivable right and liberty.

In fact, considering the record of



the US in violating the rights and dignities of other nations such as Cuba, Iraq, Vietnam, Somalia, Japan, Panama and Nicaragua, to mention but a few, it would be scandalous for the likes of Clinton to question the human rights record of any other country in the world.

Let us not forget that although formal colonial rule has ended, American domination has been resurrected in new forms of control that impact upon human rights in ways that are perhaps more subtle and sophisticated but no less destructive and devastating.

It is because of the economic power of the dominant West that 650 000 children die every year in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This is the result of harsh debt servicing requirements imposed by the strong upon the weak.

The US, the dominant centre of power and wealth in the West, has created an unjust, unequal global system which allows superpowers to invade alien lands, occupy foreign territories, impose economic sanctions, suppress industrial growth, thwart technology transfers, perpetuate crippling debts,

dump toxic waste, monopolise the international arteries of information, crush alternative ideas, and marginalise non-Western culture.

All of this done with maximum impunity and minimum accountability.

Clinton's visit to China is consistent with US economic and political imperatives and its drive to dominate, and camouflage that dominance in pious platitudes about human rights.

The US has, since 1945, in spite of its professed commitment to human rights, aided and abetted many more dictatorships than democracies in the non-Western world.

Whether it was Marcos of the Philippines or Reza Pahlavi of Iran or Mobutu of Zaire or Begin of Zionist Israel, all these tyrants and oppressors relied, directly or indirectly, upon the US.

It is true that China's civil and political rights' violations are appalling.

But it is blatantly unfair when the world is duped to turn a blind eye to the many violations, injustices and abuses of human rights committed by the United States and its Western allies on people throughout the world.

**DR FIROZ OSMAN,**  
Laudium, Pretoria

**SOWETAN**  
6/7/98

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Members/Leders: C. Anastasiades, L. Dabbs

# BUSINESS CALENDAR

**TODAY P2**

**Politics:** Richard Leakey, the Kenyan paleo-anthropologist and politician, addresses a conference on the need for transformation in Africa, from 5pm to 6pm at the Baxter Theatre in Cape Town. Contact: (011) 805-6616.

**Events:** Public service wage negotiations resume in the central bargaining chamber for "make or break" discussions on pay rises.

■ Aziz Pahad, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, holds an informal meeting with the Durban media to discuss the logistics for the Non-Aligned Movement summit in August. The meeting is held at the Royal Hotel at 3pm. Contact: Awie Marais on (012) 351-1602.

■ John Mavuso, a National Party MP, appears in the Midrand magistrate's court on charges of drunken driving.

**Companies:** De Beers' Central Selling Organisation holds the sixth of its 10 yearly diamond auctions.

■ Transnet releases annual earnings.

■ Sasol Gas hosts a briefing on the use of pipeline gas in South Africa, at its offices in Randburg.

**International indicators:** US Challenger layoff survey for June, US housing completions for May, US car sales (complete) for June, Japan imported car sales for June and UK industrial production for May.

**Holidays:** Bahrain, Czech Republic, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

## TUESDAY

**Politics:** Jeff Radebe, the minister of public works, hosts a presentation by the ministerial task team on its business plan for the construction industry's development at 9.45am at the Presidential Guest House in Pretoria.

**Events:** The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's special public hearings into South Africa's chemical and biological warfare programmes resumes, to run until Wednesday.

**Companies:** Comair presents its listing plans to the Investment Analysts Society at 5.30pm at Park Hyatt Hotel in Johannesburg.

**Domestic indicators:** Sacob releases June business confidence index.

**International indicators:** US BTM/Schroders chain store sales survey; US LJR/Redbook research retail sales index, and Japanese wholesale price index for June.

**Holidays:** India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

## WEDNESDAY

**Events:** Endangered Species Protection Unit holds a four-day exhibition at Sandton City to highlight its work. Contact: Petronel Nieuwoudt on (012) 803-9900.

■ Human Sciences Resource Council launches a guide for community development in KwaZulu Natal: Understanding access to land, housing and services. The launch is held from 4pm to 6pm at Hage Hall, Old Main Road, Hillcrest.

## SPEAKER OF THE DAY

*Richard Leakey, the Kenyan scientist and politician, in South Africa*



Contact: Louise on (031) 261-6516.

■ The health care consultancy division of Alexander Forbes hosts a press briefing on the new health care bill, a survey on private medical schemes and other topics from 10.30am to 12.30pm at Alexander Forbes Place, 61 Katherine street, Sandton.

■ The Foundation for Hawker and Informal Business of South Africa hosts the Hawker Indaba from 8am onwards at the Carlton Centre, 44th floor, Central Johannesburg Partnership. Contact: Moffat Sebolelo on (011) 932-2908.

■ The Global 24 financial video conference takes place in Frankfurt, Tokyo, London, New York, Johannesburg and Sao Paulo. Scheduled speakers include Lawrence Summers, the US deputy treasury secretary, Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, the European Central Bank board nominee, and Eddie George, the governor of the Bank of England.

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# Pres seeks closer Caricom links *P11*

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accepted that the affairs of the United Nations or the development of the world trade and investment systems should give disproportionate weight to a few powerful nations.

"We need to develop our relations in a strategic way, acting as bridges for each other, talking in the first instance in economic terms," Pres Mandela said.

— Sapa.

**SOWETAN**  
6/7/98

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# French-SA collaboration bears fruits

By Edward Tsumele P 18

**COLLABORATIVE efforts between a French street theatre company and their Soweto-based counterpart are bearing fruits.**

With the World Cup taking place in France this year, the Soweto-based dance company, Thesele Creative Society Company was billed to display their dance talents before thousands of soccer fans.

This Franco-South African show - *Montreuil-Soweto: The Meeting* - was made possible by the World Cup organisers.

The collaboration between France's Les Pietons and Soweto's Thesele Creative Society was established after Les Pietons first made their debut in South Africa during the Grahamstown Arts Festival in 1996.

Last year they came back to the country and were based at the Amakhono Art Centre, where, with the Thesele Creative Society Company, they created the show *Montreuil-Soweto: The Meeting*.

This production resulted in a spectacular football match and choreographic pretext for the meeting of the two cultures (France

and South Africa) was performed in Johannesburg as well as Grahamstown.

After their month-long tour of France, members of the Thesele Creative Society Company were recently hosted by the French Institute of South Africa in Johannesburg.

At the function, they told stories about their performances in France, especially the ones in Marseilles, where Bafana Bafana succumbed to the French team by three goals to nil in their World Cup first-round encounter.

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## Ties with Iraq 'benefit SA'

Those criticising South Africa's plan to establish diplomatic relations with Iraq are "ignorant and uninformed", says Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad.

Speaking in an interview in Pretoria after returning from a trip to the Gulf region last week, Mr Pahad said ties with the Gulf state would benefit South Africa.

"I'm a bit surprised at political parties' ignorance and really not knowing what they are talking about. They are trying to make a political issue out of diplomatic relations with Iraq.

"These are the same parties who made unnecessary and uninformed criticisms when we were discussing establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

"At that time, too, I explained that Foreign Affairs is not about party politics. There is a total ignorance about what diplomatic relations mean," he said.

Mr Pahad said establishing diplomatic ties with a country did not mean that South Africa necessarily agreed with the internal policies of its government.

On concerns raised about South Africa closing foreign missions while considering establishing new diplomatic ties with other countries, Mr Pahad again said this was an uninformed view.

"At the moment there is no question of us opening an embassy in Iraq because of our budgetary constraints."

- Political Correspondent

SA will seek links with Iraq - PAGE 11

PRETORIA NEWS

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# Madiba wants SA-Caribbean links

P5

**CASTRIES, St Lucia** – President Nelson Mandela on Saturday called for closer economic and social cooperation with the 15-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom).

Mandela's call was made at the closing ceremony of the 19th meeting of the heads of government of the Caribbean Community and Common Market here.

He said the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty which established Caricom was a cause for African joy and celebration "by all who wish to see those whom history placed on the peripheries of world economies and power blocs succeed in organising themselves, so as to take responsibility for their destinies".

He said the membership of Caricom

represented a particularly striking example of marginalisation through the natural and social forces which posed a singular challenge to its members to recognise their collective responsibility to mankind.

"As mostly small island developing states they feel with force the difficulties that globalisation and liberalisation put in the way of developing states seeking to remain competitive and achieve economic development.

"They underline the importance of multilateral forums for the economic integration and balanced development of such states," he said.

Mandela said as South Africa defined its place in an international community

that was feeling the impact of the realignment of global forces, South-South cooperation was of direct and central importance to the country's own national and international priorities.

"The defence of our independence and sovereignty, and the achievement of the development which must give content to our freedom, can only succeed in a broader setting that contributes to the defence of the independence of particularly the countries of the South, and to their development.

"The cooperation which we seek is one that is political as well as economic and social."

It included the matter of the democratisation of international relations.

"It can no longer be accepted that the affairs of the United Nations or the development of the world trade and investment systems should give disproportionate weight to a few powerful nations.

"We need to develop our relations in a strategic way, acting as bridges for each other, talking in the first instance in economic terms," he said.

South Africa was strategically placed to act as a bridge between the Caribbean and Latin America on the one hand, and Asia on the other.

To seize the opportunities that this brought for the supply of goods and services could enormously reduce South Africa and the Caricom states' dependence on the developed world. – Sapa.

## Mokae flays ANC over McBride

P3

**AUTHOR** Gomolemo Mokae demanded at the weekend to know why the Government was "doing nothing to defend the civil liberties" of Robert McBride, who is facing arms-smuggling charges in Mozambique.

Mokae told the congress of the Socialist Party of Azania (Sopa) in Garamakwa that a number of African National Congress regions had recently held their congresses, and their silence about McBride's plight was remarkable.

"Is the explanation for this inaction the fact that, for a long time, Robert McBride has been something like a black albatross around the neck of the ANC?"

He urged the congress to be true to black consciousness teachings by taking up the end-game on behalf of McBride. – Sapa.

SOWETAN  
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## 'Libyan arms sale' right move

THE circumstances surrounding the alleged sale by South Africa of weapons to Libya (denied by both countries) is curious. It is obvious that certain quarters are obsessed by Libya just like the United States.

Unsavory aspects of president Bill Clinton's visit to China is that he will ensure he remains high-lipped over the Tiananmen Square massacre, continued occupation of Tibet and human rights abuses in the country.

He will predictably zip his mouth on China's sale of weapons and arms technology to countries considered "rogue states" by Uncle Sam (the US).

### Beef up

Even if South Africa had agreed to supply Libya with a huge quantity of weapons, the country needs them to beef up its security and defence against constant threat by the US.

Former US president Ronald Reagan's airstrikes on Libya are still fresh in the memory of Colonel Gaddafi and his people.

Incidentally, where were the protests from those self-righteous people now decrying the sale, when South Africa sold its nuclear plant to China?

The latter has a poor human rights record.

President Mandela is to be commended if he has sanctioned reported sales of weapons to Libya.

AK MIA,  
Marshalltown,  
Johannesburg

SOWETAN  
6/7/98

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		THE ADVISOR TO THE MINISTER	MINR
		THE DEPUTY MINISTER	ADJM
		THE DIRECTOR GENERAL	DIRG
		THE DEPUTY DIRECTORS GENERAL	
		MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS	DDGM
		ASIA & MIDDLE EAST	MDDG
		EUROPE & AMERICAS	EDDG
		OPERATIONAL SERVICES	DOPR
		THE PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE	PARL
FROM	:	MACHIEL VAN NIEKERK	DMED4
THROUGH	:	MARCO BONI	DMED3
DATE	:	07 JULY 1998	
SUBJECT	:	MEDIA CLIPPINGS : MEDIA NEWSPAPERS	

Please receive press clippings of current issues in the following order:

1. Ministry and Department.
2. SA Bilateral Relations.



## *Power must be spread, Mandela tells tiny St Lucia*

Castries, St Lucia - President Mandela preached unity among developing nations on Saturday, suggesting that South Africa could serve as a bridge between the Caribbean and small Pacific states.

"It can no longer be accepted that the affairs of the United Nations and the development of world trade should give disproportionate weight to a few powerful nations," Mandela said during a speech in St Lucia's crowded cricket stadium that was broadcast live throughout the region.

He suggested that SA could be a link between the Caribbean and Latin America and Pacific nations to "enormously reduce" the reliance of developing nations on the developed world.

"It would allow us to continue to transform our relations with the developed world into one of



**In step ... President Mandela hugs a girl who danced for him on his arrival on the island.**

an equitable partnership," he said.

Mandela spoke earlier to a group of schoolchildren, whom he urged to pursue education in a speech that drew parallels be-

tween the Caribbean and his homeland.

Saturday was the last full day of his visit to St Lucia with leaders of the 15-member Caribbean Community, a regional economic grouping that marked its 25th anniversary on Saturday.

"We are bound by our common African heritage," he said.

"When Africans were wrenched from that continent, they brought Africa with them and made the Caribbean part of Africa."

At a news conference after the stadium rally, Mandela continued his theme of Third World unity.

He has been hailed throughout his visit as a hero to black people everywhere, and has been greeted almost like a pop star by flag-waving schoolchildren and adults wearing T-shirts bearing his picture. - Reuters

STAR  
6/7/98

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# SA will seek links with Iraq despite opposition

## Diplomatic relations does not mean support for a government, says Pahad

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**T**he recent announcement by Foreign Affairs that it was on the verge of establishing diplomatic relations with Iraq sparked a wave of outrage by opposition parties.

National Party spokesman on Foreign Affairs Dr Boy Geldenhuys said the move would "undoubtedly be interpreted as a deliberate condonation of one of the most unscrupulous dictatorships in the world".

The Democratic Party's James Selfe said South Africa should have "nothing to do with Iraq" which he called one of the world's most unloved regimes. He said diplomatic ties with Iraq was a manifestation of the ANC government's "perverse pleasure in thumbing its nose at the United Nations".

But Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad is puzzled when he hears these views. His answer to critics is that they must be uniformed and ignorant to rant and rave about what is a "non issue" to the rest of the world.

More than 50 countries have foreign missions in Baghdad, he says, and tries to think of a major country in the world (except South Africa) which does not have diplomatic relations with Iraq.

The United Nations has not called for a diplomatic shunning of Baghdad nor has it sidelined the country from participating in the UN as it did with South

Africa before 1994.

"I don't know why diplomatic relations with Iraq is a big issue," he said in an interview after a visit to the Gulf region last week.

No one outside of South Africa has even expressed concern over the move, he said.

He had discussed the South African position on a recent visit to four Gulf countries: "There is an understanding of our position. In fact, I think there was a feeling South Africa could play a positive role in helping to ease tensions and achieve what everyone is hoping for."

### International partners

Mr Pahad said the plan to enter into diplomatic relations with Iraq - along with a number of other countries with which South Africa does not yet enjoy relations - was necessary to bring South Africa in line with its international partners and international organisations such as the UN and Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) of which it is a member.

Particularly pressing is the establishment of relations with NAM members ahead of the NAM summit in Durban next month. It would be awkward, he admits, for South Africa to chair NAM for the next three years when it has no relations with some of its fellow members. As part of this, South Africa is poised to establish diplomatic ties with eight NAM members - including North Korea -

hopefully before the August summit.

"We have very few countries with which we do not have diplomatic relations. Along with Iraq there are five or six countries we are in the process of establishing ties with.

"We are chairing NAM for three years. And we chair the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and all the SADC countries except us have diplomatic relations with Iraq. We cannot stand there in splendid isolation. For what purpose?"

But more importantly, the government is of the view that dialogue and discussion almost always wins over boycotting or sanctions, he said.

"I always believe it is our diplomatic relations with other countries that enables us to have full and frank discussions on a whole variety of issues and enables us to influence each other."

On criticisms that the ANC called for a boycott of diplomatic relations with South Africa during the apartheid era but was ready to enter into diplomatic relations with countries with questionable human rights records, Mr Pahad said the South African example was unique.

"We have never believed that sanctions were an absolute. The South African situation was totally different. The UN declared apartheid a crime against humanity. We have always made it known that if the opportunity existed for

dialogue and free and fair political activity in South Africa the armed struggle and sanctions would not have been necessary."

He said people should not confuse diplomatic relations with support for a government.

"Diplomatic relations are an international norm which allows you to interact on a whole series of matters with other countries. You establish diplomatic relations to create an environment for state-to-state relations. It does not by any means imply that countries who have diplomatic relations agree with each other on all matters."

### Diplomatic ties

Like the United States, Mr Pahad said South Africa supported the idea that you can recognise a country but not necessarily its ruling government.

"The general position is that, in line with international practice, we are looking at establishing diplomatic ties with countries but not necessarily a diplomatic presence. You recognise the country but not the government."

A third reason for relations with Iraq was the economic reality of Iraq as a powerful regional player.

"We cannot ignore the fact that Iraq is a major player in that region. Not only in terms of population but in economic potential, its influence in the region and its capacity to develop economically."

## NUUSFLITSE

### PAC-ploftoestelle vernietig

Dar es Salaam (Tanzanië). – So-  
wat 73 ploftoestelle wat deur  
PAC-vryheidsvegters agtergelaat  
is toe hulle in 1994 aan die einde  
van die apartheids-era terugge-  
keer het na Suid-Afrika, is hier  
laat ontplof.

Mnr. Ignas Mbinga, streekpoli-  
sie-beveelvoerder, het volgens die  
koerant Majira gesê die ploftoe-  
stelle is verlede week laat ont-  
plof, maar het geen aanduiding  
gegee van die datum nie.

Die toestelle is geberg in die  
dorp Mkongwe Msungura in die  
Bagamoyo-distrik, net 50 km van  
Dar es Salaam.

Die gebied was 'n basis vir die  
PAC.

Inwoners van die gebied is ge-  
waarsku om nie aan vreemde  
voorwerpe te raak nie.

Een inwoner is verlede week  
dood toe 'n bom ontplof het ter-  
wyl hy houtskool gemaak het. –  
(Sapa-AP).

BEELD

6/7/98

### Maduna besoek Egipte, Algiers

Kaapstad. – Mnr. Penuell Madu-  
na, minister van mineraal- en  
energiesake, het Saterdag saam  
met 'n afvaardiging van sy depar-  
tement op 'n week lange besoek  
aan Egipte en Algiers vertrek.

Die doel van die besoek is om  
bilaterale en tegniese samewer-  
king te bespreek.

Maduna sal samesprekings

voer met mnr. Maher Abaza,  
Egipte se minister van elektrisi-  
teit en energie, en mnr. Hamdi Al  
Bambi, minister van olie en mi-  
neraalhulpbronne.

Maduna en sy geselskap ver-  
trek Donderdag na Algiers, waar  
hy samesprekings met mnr. Joe-  
cef Joesfi, minister van energie  
en myne, sal voer.

BEELD

6/7/98

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# US has human rights skeletons too

P 13

UNITED STATES president Bill Clinton's visit to China has highlighted, in the Western media, a litany of human rights abuses by China.

The lack of democracy, free speech, forced abortions, the Tiananmen Square massacre and the invasion of Tibet have been cited *ad nauseam*.

Is it not ironic that America's record on civil, political, economic, cultural and ethnic rights has seldom been subjected to systematic scrutiny by the servile Western media and indeed, Western academics?

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki was chastised for not raising the human rights issue with China, yet he was never asked on his numerous visits to the US to broach America's dismal record of human rights.

The truth is that America's human rights record, taken as a whole, is appalling.

It is often forgotten that the greatest violations of human rights in history were committed, not by some tiny tin-pot despot in the non-Western world, but by the dominant centres of power in the West itself.

It was the US, in its early centuries, which committed one of the most cruel and crudest genocides in human histo-

ry - the elimination of millions of indigenous American "Indians" through war and epidemics.

It was the brutal, barbaric slave trade which robbed 25 million sons and daughters of Africa of their freedom and dignity.

The Kerner Commission in the US shockingly reveals that discrimination against the minority black population is progressively worsening.

Homeless and poverty rates are higher among blacks. The black prison population is four times higher than that of whites.

The earning power of blacks is less than that of whites and blacks are far more likely than whites to be denied loans, victimised as criminals or to find themselves unemployed.

Is it not time that the media raise the serious violations of economic, civic and cultural rights of blacks in the United States?

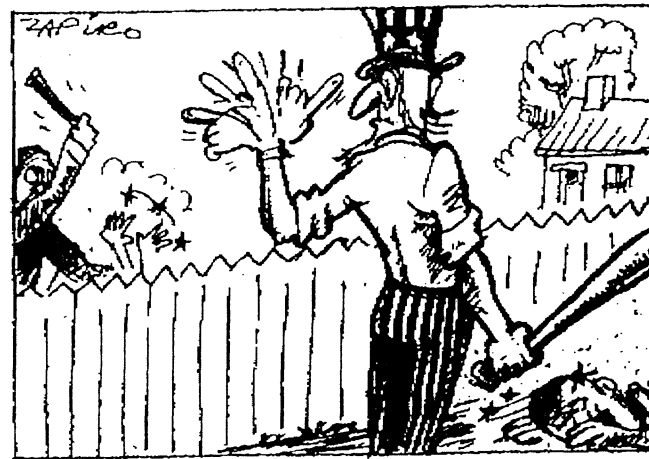
## Ruthless

And it was American dominance, expressing itself through the ruthless, rapacious might of colonialism, which stripped millions and millions of men and women in Asia and Africa of every conceivable right and liberty.

In fact, considering the record of

the US in violating the rights and dignities of other nations such as Cuba, Iraq, Vietnam, Somalia, Japan, Panama and Nicaragua, to mention but a few, it would be scandalous for the likes of Clinton to question the human rights record of any other country in the world.

Let us not forget that although formal colonial rule has ended, American domination has been resurrected in new forms of control that impact upon human rights in ways that are perhaps more subtle and sophisticated but no less destructive and devastating.



It is because of the economic power of the dominant West that 650 000 children die every year in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This is the result of harsh debt servicing requirements imposed by the strong upon the weak.

The US, the dominant centre of power and wealth in the West, has created an unjust, unequal global system which allows superpowers to invade alien lands, occupy foreign territories, impose economic sanctions, suppress industrial growth, thwart technology transfers, perpetuate crippling debts,

dump toxic waste, monopolise the international arteries of information, crush alternative ideas, and marginalise non-Western culture.

All of this done with maximum impunity and minimum accountability.

Clinton's visit to China is consistent with US economic and political imperatives and its drive to dominate, and camouflage that dominance in pious platitudes about human rights.

The US has, since 1945, in spite of its professed commitment to human rights, aided and abetted many more dictatorships than democracies in the non-Western world.

Whether it was Marcos of the Philippines or Reza Pahlavi of Iran or Mobutu of Zaire or Begin of Zionist Israel, all these tyrants and oppressors relied, directly or indirectly, upon the US.

It is true that China's civil and political rights' violations are appalling.

But it is blatantly unfair when the world is duped to turn a blind eye to the many violations, injustices and abuses of human rights committed by the United States and its Western allies on people throughout the world.

**DR FIROZ OSMAN,**  
Laudium, Pretoria

SOWETAN  
6/7/98

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# Film

## Long walk from France

pio Tonight

In an announcement coinciding with the recent visit of French president Jacques Chirac to South Africa, film producer Anant Singh said that *Long Walk to Freedom*, the film based on President Nelson Mandela's autobiography, would shoot the first scene of the film in France for one week, followed by five months in South Africa.

Singh's production company has been negotiating with French authorities and a co-production partner for some time to shoot the opening scene of the film at the Palace of Versailles outside Paris.

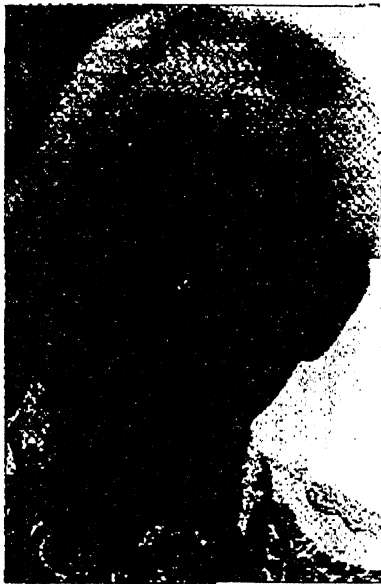
The scene takes place in 1918, the year of Mandela's birth. A delegation including Sol Plaatje and Josiah Gumede, some of the early leaders of the liberation movement, went to Versailles at the end of World War 1 to make representations to the then prime minister of Britain, Lloyd George, to air their grievances about the oppressive laws in South Africa. They did not get an audience and were literally "thrown out".

Singh said: "Strong ties exist between South Africa and France. We are co-operating not only on a trade and diplomatic level, but also on a cultural level. The filming of the opening scene in France heralds a new era of co-operation between our countries. The Palace of Versailles is undergoing renovations

and we hope they will be complete in time for our shoot early next year."

Trade between South Africa and France has grown steadily since the 1994 democratic elections and Chirac's official visit here indicates the degree of importance this bilateral relationship has in French foreign relations. The high level co-operation with the French authorities with the *Long Walk to Freedom* production shows that the film has the ability to strengthen ties between South Africa and France.

*Long Walk to Freedom* will be directed by Shekhar Kapur (*Bandit Queen*, *Elizabeth*) and is written by William Nicholson (*Nell*, *First Knight*, *Sarafina?*). - *Tonight Reporter*



**Autobiography on film ...**  
President Nelson Mandela

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Members/Lede: C. Anastasiades, L. Dabbs

# The rebirth of Africa

P. 10

**T**HE state visit to South Africa this week by Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings symbolises the rebirth of Africa as the continent attempts to reposition itself economically before the next century.

The West African country prides itself on being the first on the continent to reclaim its independence from British colonial rule in 1956. South Africa, on the other hand, was the last to gain true freedom in 1994.

It was the likes of Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah, who more than 40 years ago spoke of a united Africa. Today South Africa's Deputy President Thabo Mbeki is leading the debate on an African Renaissance.

But Ghana's high commissioner to South Africa, Patrick Hayford, believes South Africa and Ghana share more than a common history and ideas.

Hayford says Rawlings' three-day visit - which starts on Wednesday - is not only "of symbolic significance" but also an opportunity for the two sub-Saharan states to strengthen their economic and trade links.

"There is an imbalance in trade connections," he says. "Trade balance is more in favour of South Africa."

As part of trying to correct that imbalance, Rawlings will bring along about 20 leading business people from both parastatals and the private sector.

Already there is a fair amount of business connections between the two countries. The recent high-powered visit to Ghana of Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin attracted a lot of interest from Ghanaian operations.

Hayford says what the two countries need is greater two-way investment, a matter that will form part of the discussions between Rawlings' delegation and the South Africans.

Rawlings will also address an economic conference in Johannesburg, which will be attended by leading South African corporations and Ghanaian business operations based in South Africa.

Also on the cards is a meeting with the Chamber of Mines, an important part of Rawlings' itinerary because of the growing mining industry in Ghana.

Hayford says the meeting with mining bosses is viewed with great interest because there are several South African companies with gold-mining interests in Ghana.

Meeting local business and the private sector is crucial for the Ghanaian delegation, who want to see more South African investment in Ghana.

Hayford points out that South African business can benefit from Ghana's cocoa industry. The cocoa export market has registered a 36 percent growth since 1982, bringing in an esti-

Ghana's and South Africa's leaders have much to talk about this week as their countries take the lead on the continent. **Pamela Dube** explains why...



**Patrick Hayford, Ghana's high commissioner to South Africa, says President Jerry Rawlings' visit is an opportunity for the two countries to strengthen their economic and trade links.**  
PIC: PAT SEBOKO

mated annual income of R2 600 million.

Another strong point in Ghana's economy is a rapidly growing tourism industry, which registers an annual turnover of more than R1 800 million.

Hayford says not only is the country relatively crime free, it also boasts a cultural vibrancy "which a lot of visitors to our shores find exquisite".

He boasts of Ghana's traditional food, music, artifacts and attire as the best on the continent.

Apart from the traditional meeting with President Nelson Mandela for visiting leaders, Rawlings will also meet other political leaders, including Mbeki.

The meeting with Mandela and Mbeki is expected not only to focus on trade links and the economic development of sub-Saharan Africa, but will also tackle peacekeeping efforts and political stability in Africa.

Rawlings knows what political instability can do to a nation - he did not originally assume power through the ballot.

However, Hayford argues that Rawlings' military takeover of Ghana in 1981 cannot be viewed simplistically. "There were complex reasons in our political history which required

the military to step in."

He further argues that, unlike other military rulers, Rawlings did in fact re-establish multi-party democracy and has since been re-elected twice to office democratically, once in 1992 and again in 1996.

Since he took over, Ghana not only went through "political reforms, but also transformed the economy and the administration", he says.

Some of these political reforms have come to symbolise the best of the continent's democratic principles, and have even attracted interest from South Africa.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Valli Moosa recently went to Ghana to study its new local government system and to look at the country's decentralisation of government.

The new system, which allocates greater powers to local structures, was put in place some five years ago and has proven popular with the country's 17.5 million people.

Ghana's local government system ensures that local government and 110 district councils control their own budgets, which ensures more effective development and direct delivery to the community.

During Ghana's recession in the '80s, Rawlings took implemented the unpopular World Bank economic restructuring programmes. This brought economic revival and ultimately a boom.

Ghana also went the same way as South Africa with the privatisation of its public assets. It privatised more than 200 loss-making government enterprises.

In South Africa, the argument is that privatisation leads to job losses. In Ghana, says Hayford, the opposite was the effect.

"Before, the government spent a lot on salaries and maintaining public assets. Now that they are in private hands and run more professionally, they are making enormous profits and absorbing more people than before."

But Ghana is not just looking inwards. As a result of its successful economic restructuring programmes, Ghana's government is now selling the country to the outside world with greater confidence.

It has now termed itself the "Gateway to West Africa". South Africa, on the other hand, is slowly positioning itself as the "Gateway to Africa". Rawlings and Mandela will certainly have much to talk about this week.

**SOWETAN**  
6/7/98

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255349.txt

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DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PRETORIA

Acc: FOR001  
Ref: 255349  
Date: 03 JUL 1998

FAX NO : 0123510260

FROM : TEL: (011) 463-5576 FAX: (011) 463-4329

BRIEF : MENTION OF "FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

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Station: RADIO 702 (ENG)  
521000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: TALK AT NINE

Date : 29/06/1998 Time: 21:07

TALK SHOW (ENG)

TALK AT NINE WITH LISA GAMDA. TONIGHT IS AN OPEN LINE WITH FOCUS ON  
THE SA

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH IRAQ. LISA TALKS TO MR M  
ARCO BONI

FROM THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT. THE DP FINDS THIS UNACCEPTABLE  
AND

MR JAMES SELF FROM THE DP COMMENTS. OTHER TOPICS THAT HAVE BEEN IN  
THE NEWS

RECENTLY ARE DISCUSSED. LISTENERS PHONE IN. (DUR 180 MINS)

# Log No: TG66180 05:07 Transcript\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

LOG SUMMARIES = 1  
DAYS

NOTE: EMMA MUST RECEIVE REQUESTS WITHIN 14

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254913.txt

133000

Program: MAIN NEWS AT 06:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:08

MORNING NEWS ROUNDUP (ENG)

# Log No:FG76184 05:08 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: 94.7 HIGHVELD STEREO (ENG)  
677000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: NEWS AT 6:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:00

MORNING NEWS ROUND UP (ENG)

# Log No:HG76184 05:09 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: MOTSWEDING FM (TWS)  
251000

Listenership: RAMS'98 2

Program: NEWS AT 6:09

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:09

MORNING NEWS ROUND-UP (TSW)

# Log No:NG76184 05:09 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: LESEDI FM (SES)  
866000

Listenership: RAMS'98 2

Program: NEWS AT 6;09

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:09

MORNING NEWS ROUND-UP ( SES)

# Log No:UG76184 05:09 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: UMHLOBO WENENE FM (XHO)  
186000

Listenership: RAMS'98 3

Program: MAIN NEWS AT 06:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:10

MORNING NEWS ROUND UP (XHO)

# Log No:XG76184 05:10 Transcript\_\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

LOG SUMMARIES = 2/6  
DAYS

NOTE: EMMA MUST RECEIVE REQUESTS WITHIN 14



## Mandela urges council to give up veto powers

6/10 4/7/83  
CASTRIES — President Nelson Mandela urged developing countries to demand that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council give up their veto power.

3 Speaking at the weekend before a sum-  
1 mit of the Caribbean Community (Caricom)  
3 trade bloc on the island of St Lucia, Man-  
1 dela called for the "democratisation" of the  
1 United Nations and said it was unfair that  
1 China, France, Russia, the US and Britain  
- could override decisions by the 10 rotating  
7 members of the council.

- Mandela said the issue would dominate  
- a meeting of nonaligned countries in SA in  
1 August.

- Eliminating the veto power would give  
- small countries a greater say in their fate,  
1 Mandela said.

- "The fact that a country is small, both  
- geographically and in population, does not  
- mean that it is unimportant," he said.

- Mandela, on his first visit to the eastern  
- Caribbean, praised the region for its sup-  
- port of the African National Congress dur-  
- ing its struggle against apartheid.

- The Caribbean was "part of Africa", he  
- said, noting that the region's history was  
- shaped by the arrival of African slaves  
- whose descendants comprised the majority  
- of the Caribbean population.

- Mandela, who received a hero's welcome  
- everywhere he went on the island, dis-  
- cussed strengthening economic ties with  
- the 15-nation Caricom on Friday.

- Air transport involving SA Airways and  
- the abolition of visas to encourage greater  
- travel were among the issues discussed,  
- summit sources said.

- Trade between SA and Caricom last year  
- amounted to about \$120m. Mandela urged  
- the Caribbean to work with Africa and oth-  
- er developing countries in the pursuit of  
- south-south co-operation to reduce their de-  
- pendence on the developed world.

- The upcoming non-aligned summit rep-  
- resented "an important opportunity to put  
- the needs of development high on the in-  
- ternational agenda", Mandela said. "The  
- greatest threat to world peace and to sta-  
- bility is the question of poverty and  
- hunger." — Sapa-AP-AFP.

TRADE Minister meets officials today in attempt to revive delayed negotiations

6/7/98 Business Report p5

# Erwin in Luanda for SADC talks

LYNDA LOXTON

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Alec Erwin, the trade and industry minister, would meet other Southern African Development Community (SADC) ministers in Luanda today in an attempt to instill fresh urgency into their long-stalled trade talks.

But after officials of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) failed to thrash out their remaining differences over the reorganisation of their trade agreement last week, officials and observers were not overly optimistic about quick results.

Erwin is expected to present South Africa's framework offer on a free trade area for the SADC region even though consultations on its contents are still under way at Nedlac.

Two agreements are inter-linked, mainly because any changes to South Africa's



**TOP PRIORITY** Alec Erwin will present South Africa's framework offer on a free trade area for the SADC region

PHOTO JOHN WOOLCOCK

tariffs on imports from the region will affect the common customs revenue pool shared by the SACU states.

The main stumbling block to an agreement remains institutional issues, with South Africa's neighbours demanding a greater say in the way the SACU is run.

Mfundo Nkuhlu, South Africa's chief director of Africa trade relations, hinted in June that the SACU would have a common, highly beneficial free trade offer for negotiation with other SADC countries when talks began this month. He said it would be better than the offer being made by the European Union (EU) to South Africa.

It was hoped talks for the SADC free trade accord would be completed this year and implemented next January, the same time as the EU-South African agreement was due.

Nkuhlu said 55,5 percent of imports from SADC countries already attracted no import duties. Duties on 22,4 percent of imports would be reduced over the next four to five years, covering products as varied as base metals, wood, plastics, rubber and some textiles.

But special protocols would be negotiated for 22,1 percent of imports covering "sensitive"

products such as textiles, food, beverages, tobacco, red meat and vehicles.

Bahle Sibisi, one of the leaders of the South African team negotiating the EU agreement, said the two sides would meet again in South Africa on July 14 and 15 to discuss issues that were still outstanding. These included line-by-line tariff reductions and so-called trade related issues.

Although there was "sufficient goodwill" on both sides to finalise the negotiations soon, Sibisi did not envisage this could be achieved at this month's meetings. But he was confident the two sides could still finalise the deal by September or October.

The main stumbling blocks were the separate agreements on wine, spirits and fisheries, with South Africa still insisting on a separate protocol for red meat because of the sensitivity of the issue.

ATTENTION : MR MARCO BONI  
DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PRETORIA

Acc: FOR001  
Ref: 254913  
Date: 03 JUL 1998  
MARIANA

FROM : TEL: (011) 463-5576 FAX: (011) 463-4329

BRIEF : MENTION OF "FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

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Station: SAFM RADIO (ENG)  
461000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: AM LIVE

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 07:11

A REPORT ON NIGERIA (ENG)

CALLS FOR NIGERIA'S MILITARY RULERS TO RELINQUISH POWER ARE GROWING  
. THIS  
FOLLOWS THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RELEASE OF CHIEF MOSHOOD ABIOLA. TH  
E NEW  
MILITARY RULERS HAVE ALSO PROMISED TO RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONE  
RS.

GEORGINA COOPER REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

(DUR; 3 MINS)

# Log No:SG76184 01:11 Transcript\_\_ Tape\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: CLASSIC FM (ENG)  
91000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: MAIN NEWS AT 07:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 07:00

MORNING NEWS ROUND-UP (ENG)

KOFI ANNAN HAS CONFIRMED THAT NIGERIA'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT WILL RE  
LEASE

ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS, INCLUDING MOSHOOD ABIOLA.

(SPONSORED BY STANNIC)

# Log No:DG76184 06:00 Transcript\_\_ Tape\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

*The same story appeared in the following  
radio stations as well.*

Station: KAYA FM (ENG)  
279000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: NEWS AT 6:00

Date : 03/07/1998 Time: 06:01

MORNING NEWS ROUND UP (ENG)

# Log No:MG76184 05:08 Transcript\_\_ Tape\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

Station: 5FM STEREO (ENG)

Listenership: RAMS'98 1

255349.txt

ATTENTION : MR MARCO BONI  
DEPT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
PRETORIA

Acc: FOR001  
Ref: 255349  
Date: 03 JUL 1998

FAX NO : 0123510260

FROM : TEL: (011) 463-5576 FAX: (011) 463-4329

BRIEF : MENTION OF "FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

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Station: RADIO 702 (ENG)  
521000

Listenership: RAMS'98

Program: TALK AT NINE

Date : 29/06/1998 Time: 21:07

TALK SHOW (ENG)

TALK AT NINE WITH LISA GAMDA. TONIGHT IS AN OPEN LINE WITH FOCUS ON  
THE SA

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH IRAQ. LISA TALKS TO MR M  
ARCO BONI

FROM THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT. THE DP FINDS THIS UNACCEPTABLE  
AND

MR JAMES SELF FROM THE DP COMMENTS. OTHER TOPICS THAT HAVE BEEN IN  
THE NEWS

RECENTLY ARE DISCUSSED. LISTENERS PHONE IN. (DUR 180 MINS)

# Log No: TG66180 05:07 Transcript\_\_\_ Tape\_\_\_ (Tick & Fax to 01  
1 463-4329)

LOG SUMMARIES = 1  
DAYS

NOTE: EMMA MUST RECEIVE REQUESTS WITHIN 14

++END++

# Border control task team set up

**Khangale Makhado**

**T**HE South African Government has set up a task team charged with putting in place immigration and border control policies that could see a tightening of influx of aliens into the country. Home Affairs Minister Chief ungosuthu Buthelezi told journalists at the Johannesburg International Airport shortly after arriving from Germany on Saturday that the team was set up because of the government's growing concerns about the increasing number of illegal immigrants.

A recent report released by the Human Sciences Research Council indicates that there are between two million and five million illegal immi-

grants in the country and Home Affairs thinks that any money used on the implementation of border control measures will be money well spent.

The problem, he said, had already compounded the existing economic situation in the country.

"We are faced with the rand crisis, the high debt and the high level of unemployment in the country where graduates and many who have completed grade 12 have no jobs and one wonders how we are going to cope with the number of illegal immigrants."

Buthelezi said his mission to Germany was to investigate, among other things, the country's immigration and border control policies. He also met and held discussions with his German counter-

part Mr Manfred Kanther.

"We are not experiencing these problems only with people from other parts of our continent but with people from all over the world."

"I believe that some selective borrowing of their border policies and operations can be undertaken."

"We know that the economies of the two countries are not the same and as such we need to be realistic when trying to import their methods," Buthelezi said.

In Germany the department has a specially trained police section charged with the sole duty of patrolling borders, while in South Africa the Government has decided that the responsibility should be left to the defence force and police, Buthelezi said.

SOWETAN  
6/7/98

*Impending deal to build four frigates for South Africa could be worth R2,5bn*

# Bazan ahead in navy deal

**ONATHAN ROSENTHAL**

INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

**J**ohannesburg — Bazan, the Spanish shipyard, was likely to win a bid to supply the South African Navy with four frigates in a deal believed to be worth up to R2,5 billion — provided it was able to come up with an industrial participation proposal that satisfied the department of trade and industry, sources close to the process said this week.

The German Frigate Consortium, British GEC and the French DCN are the other three shortlisted bidders.

The Spanish proposal, which was previously shortlisted in an aborted acquisition process in 1995, has long been considered the favourite by senior officials in the navy, largely because the proposed ship has been tailored to South African requirements.

The Bazan project team has maintained close links with the navy and has spent several years refining and updating its design in close collaboration with the navy's project team.

The Bazan offer is also believed to be the most cost-competitive of the bidders. Well-placed defence secretariat

sources have said the German offer was the most expensive.

But the stumbling block for Bazan is its counter-trade proposal. Senior Spanish diplomatic officials have long argued that a competitive price offered greater benefits to the buyer than industrial participation, which often came at a price premium.

Although Spain offered counter-trade in the previous selection process, offering to buy South African coal, train fishermen and help build fishing boats, its industrial participation offers lacked technology transfer in high-growth industries.

Bazan has been reticent publicly to reveal its current industrial participation programme, but informed sources claim it suffers from the same flaws as the previous programme.

A Bazan delegation has flown out to meet Alec Erwin, the trade and industry minister, in what some sources believe is a rushed last-ditch effort to offer a revised industrial participation programme to win Erwin's support.

However, the Spanish embassy this week played down the significance of the meeting, saying it had been planned some time ago.

STAR BUS REPORT  
6/7/98

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# Buthelezi wil onwettiges só hokslaan

Desmond Thompson  
dthompso@beeld.com

p4

Die kabinet gaan versoek word om gespesialiseerde opleiding vir weermagdele aan die landsgrense goed te keur in 'n poging om die "geweldige probleem" van onwettige immigrasie na Suid-Afrika hok te slaan.

Mnr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, minister van binnelandse sake, het die naweek by sy terugkeer van 'n uitgebreide besoek aan Duitsland gesê 'n groot aantal onwettige immigrante beroof Suid-Afrikaners van broodnodige werkgeleenthede.

"Dis 'n probleem wat nie net tot swart mense beperk is nie," het hy

gesê.

"Onwettige immigrante op soek na werk kom nê net uit ander Afrikalande nie, maar ook uit Asië, Europa en die res van die wêreld."

Amptelik word die getal onwettige immigrante in Suid-Afrika op tussen 2 miljoen en 5 miljoen geskat, maar dit is moontlik dat selfs tot 8 miljoen mense onwettig in die land woon en werk, het Buthelezi gesê.

"Dis 'n baie ernstige probleem wat vererger word deur ons huidige ekonomiese probleme.

"Die waarde van die rand het skerp gedaal en ons het 'n groot skuldias van die vorige regering geërf.

"Die hoë werkloosheidskoers

van 40% beteken dat Suid-Afrikaanse burgers sukkel om werk te kry."

Buthelezi meen Suid-Afrika kan baat vind by die Duitse benadering tot grensbeheer en immigrasiebeleid, hoewel pogings om dié gevorderde peil te bereik, gekortwiek kan word deur 'n geldtekort.

In Duitsland is grensbeheer die verantwoordelikheid van 'n toegewyde polisiemag, die federale grenspolisie.

Lede van dié mag ontvang gespesialiseerde opleiding en beskik oor voldoende hulpbronne en toerusting.

In teenstelling met die meeste ander lande maak grensbeheer in Suid-Afrika nie regstreeks deel uit van die departement van binne-

landse sake se portefeulje nie, het Buthelezi gesê.

Die weermag het onlangs grensbeheer by die polisie oorgeneem en moet nou uit sy eie begroting hiervoor betaal.

Buthelezi wil hê grensbeheer moet verskerp word, hoewel hy seker is dat die weermag sy bes doen.

"Die Duitsers is gretig om te help met beplanning en opleiding," het Buthelezi gesê oor die samesprekings met sy Duitse amptenoot, mnr. Manfred Kanther.

Volgens hom werk 'n spesiale taakspan aan 'n witskrif oor 'n nuwe immigrasiebeleid met die oog daarop om werkgeleenthede vir Suid-Afrikaners te beskerm en onwelkome elemente uit die land te hou.

BEELD  
6/7/98

## Mandela bepleit afskaffing van 5 se vetoreg

St. Lucia (Karibiese Eilande). - Pres. Nelson Mandela het ontwikkelende lande aangemoedig om te eis dat die vyf permanente lede van die Verenigde Nasies (VN) se Veiligheidsraad hul vetoreg prysgee.

Hy het eergisteraand voor 'n spitsberaad van die Karibiese gemeen-

skapshandelsblok op die eiland St. Lucia gevra om die "demokratisering" van die Verenigde Nasies en gesê dis onregverdig dat China, Frankryk, Rusland, Amerika en Brittanje besluite van die tien roterende lede van die raad kan veto.

Die Veiligheidsraad is daarvoor

verantwoordelik dat vrede en stabiliteit tussen die 185 lidlande van die VN gehandhaaf word.

Mandela het gesê dié kwessie sal die hoofitem op die agenda wees van 'n byeenkoms van onverbonde lande aanstaande maand in Suid-Afrika.

Deur die vetoreg weg te neem, sal

klein lande 'n groter rol in hul eie lot gegee word, het hy gesê.

"Die feit dat 'n land klein is, geografies én bevolkingsgewys, beteken nie hy is onbelangrik nie. Wat tragies is, is wanneer 'n land klein en lafhartig is," het Mandela gesê. (Sapa-AP).

BEELD  
6/7/98

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