

**POST PEOPLE****Director takes  
on S. Africa**

**SIR RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH** is showing the South African government he's a hard man to push around. The portly director, who brought both "Gandhi" and "A Bridge Too Far" to the screen, announced this week he will make a \$20 million film dealing with the apartheid in South Africa. "I was told to leave and virtually run out of town by the South African authorities" last year, said Attenborough, who has just finished editing his latest film, "A Chorus Line." Attenborough does not intend to give the movie a working title "because I don't want anyone involved with it to be restricted from coming and going in and out of South Africa." The film is set to start shooting inside the racially torn country next April.

NY Post

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THE CITIZEN - 17 MAY 1985

# Rapped

ASKED by a French interviewer what he thought of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's suggestion that Nelson Mandela should be released to prevent a bloodbath, the State President, Mr P W Botha, replied: "I know Mr Kaunda well. His country's economic situation is so disastrous that I would advise him to give all his attention to his own problems rather than mine."

This tart answer may be an indication that South Africa is losing patience with President Kaunda.

In February this year President Kaunda told a news conference in Copenhagen that economic sanctions by the international community could force South Africa to abandon apartheid. "In the end, they must give up. They cannot survive."

Earlier this month the South African Transport Services sent 2,5-million litres of Diesel fuel to Zambia in response to an urgent request by Zambia for fuel because of a fault in the Lusaka-Dar es Salaam pipeline. A second consignment of 7,5-million litres was to follow.

President Kaunda should be told to keep his nose out of South Africa's affairs, or look elsewhere for help.



## The 'Logic' of Disinvestment

The Post's editorial on South Africa ["Targeting Apartheid," May 1] is another example of honest, soul-searching journalism in which the writer correctly identifies the inherent contradictions of the disinvestment strategy yet cannot bring himself to admit the logical conclusion of his own argument.

The Post points out that the likely result of disinvestment sanctions would be to "slow the engine of change that is the South African economy." That engine of economic growth has empowered black trade

unionists, forced employers facing skilled-labor shortages to desegregate many positions and forced Pretoria to admit that blacks are now a permanent feature of urban South Africa. This remorseless pressure of economic growth has exposed the soft underbelly of apartheid: disinvestment would only weaken this internal economic tension and help entrench the more reactionary Afrikaners.

So what does The Post propose? Simply that America should "target" apartheid by issuing a laundry list of political changes that would eradicate apartheid and then demand that they be legislated by Pretoria. South African President Botha is no doubt quaking in his shoes.

Why can't The Post and its columnists who have written on South Africa, such as Richard Cohen and William Raspberry, admit that if slowing economic growth would be bad for black South Africans, then speeding it might actually hasten the demise of apartheid?

Supporters of disinvestment may wish to make a moral statement, but as Mr. Cohen points out ["An Evil Un-Simplified," op-ed, April 26], "Morality is cheap when someone else pays the cost." Isn't it time instead to accept that the United States should be encouraging more American investment in South Africa? That would step up the internal economic forces that really threaten apartheid.

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# Next Battleground in the Cong

By David B. Ottaway  
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WASHINGTON — It was the second tense appearance by the harassed assistant secretary of state for Africa, Chester A. Crocker, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to defend the administration's much-maligned policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa.

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, a Maryland Democrat, was proceeding in lawyer-like fashion to cross-examine the professorial Mr. Crocker, widely regarded as the policy's chief architect and its staunchest remaining defender.

Why, the senator asked, was Mr. Crocker still defending the policy at a time when so many Americans of all political persuasions had come to the conclusion that it had failed? Wasn't it clear to the administration that something more was needed to bring about meaningful change in South Africa's system of apartheid?

"The issues are complicated, but you better start coming to grips with them because you are sitting there . . . in total isolation from what is going on around you," belittled a clearly irritated Senator Sarbanes.

Fresh from a bruising battle over

its Nicaraguan policy, the Reagan administration is about to engage Congress in another highly controversial one. This time the battle will be over why economic sanctions against South Africa would be bad policy when they were good policy with regard to Nicaragua.

The heated exchange before the early May hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, if it did nothing else, highlighted the extent to which the Reagan administration has been thrown onto the defensive as it seeks to cope with the ground swell of public demand — even among many conservatives within the Republican Party — for the imposition of some kind of punitive measures against Pretoria.

In fact, the administration's whole southern Africa policy — aimed at getting the Cubans troops out of Angola, independence in South-West Africa and orderly change under way inside South Africa — is increasingly coming under attack in various quarters, both Republican and Democratic.

One result is that many Republicans, particularly in the Senate, where 22 of them face re-election in 1986, are taking their public distance from the administration and staking out their own independent positions on South Africa.

"For most Republicans, the administration's policy provides no political cover," remarked a Senate staff aide. "The administration isn't even mouthing the right words. Mr. Crocker's approach to reform just doesn't sell."

For the first time, there is every indication that both the House and the Senate will pass legislation this session, even over the opposition of the administration, aimed at stepping up U.S. pressure on the Pretoria government to accelerate the pace of change and scrap its apartheid system.

In the administration's struggle to head off sanctions against South Africa, President Ronald Reagan's decision to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua has come at an extremely awkward moment. The embargo has served to complicate greatly its own argument that such measures imposed on white-ruled South Africa would be counterproductive and, as Mr. Crocker told the Senate, "simply bad public policy" setting important precedents "with worldwide implications."

"Can anyone seriously doubt that it is far worse to live today as a black man or woman in South Africa than as an opponent of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua?" asked Representative Stephen J. Solarz,

Democrat of Maryland. Foreign Affairs just after Mr. Crocker announced his testimony.

"If total sanctions against Nicaragua say that partial ones are not justified against South Africa, he added.

Mr. Crocker said that in two cases are extremely difficult to decide must be decided whether the United States should make any difference between the U.S. economy and the economies of South Africa and Nicaragua, he argues.

One gauge of the administration's breath and depth of its commitment to the African issue has been its shifting attitude toward the stream and ever widening rift between Republicans, many of whom are openly disgruntled with the administration's construction policy.

Two conservative senators — William V. Roth of Delaware and Mike Mansfield of Montana — have called for the administration to cut off loans to the South African government and all flights to and from South African Airways to the

## NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Signal	37302	41 1/4	38 3/4	40 1/2	+1 1/4
AlidCo	20858	41 1/4	40	41	+1
AT&T	20064	23 1/2	22 3/4	23 3/4	+ 3/4
Hewlett	11125	33 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4	-1 1/4
IBM	9818	129 1/2	128 1/2	129	+ 1/2
MAPCO	9773	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1/4
FordM	9169	41 1/4	41	41 1/4	+ 1/4
K mart	8659	37 1/4	36 1/4	37 1/4	+1 1/4
AIRRich	8579	61	60 3/4	60 3/4	+ 1/2
GTE	8388	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4	+ 1/2
MidSut	8254	14	13 3/4	14	+ 1/4
Exxon	8244	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2	+ 3/4
Goodyr	8138	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4	+ 1/4
CmwE	8128	30 1/2	29 3/4	30 1/2	+ 5/8
Sears	7896	36	35	36	+1 1/4

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Prev. Close	Today Noon
Bonds	76.37	76.58
Utilities	73.62	73.95
Industrials	78.92	79.21

## Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1276.72	1285.11	1270.10	1278.05	+ 4
Trans	611.82	621.12	608.72	617.58	+ 6
Util	159.62	162.91	159.06	161.83	+ 2
Comp	522.77	528.57	520.21	525.54	+ 3

## NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev
Advanced	1025	939
Declined	567	608
Unchanged	430	465
Total Issues	2022	2012
New Highs	211	152
New Lows	19	15

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sis.	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch'ge
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A													
23 1/2	16	AAR	.48	2.8	13	1194	17	167 1/2	17	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
19	9 3/4	AGS			13		36	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
17 1/2	9 3/4	AMCA					2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
21 1/2	13 3/4	AMF	.50	2.7	53	1026	19	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	+ 1/4
45	24 1/4	AMR			10	2549	45	43 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	+ 1/4
21 3/4	18 3/4	AMR pf	2.18	10.5			187	21	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	+ 1/4
25 1/2	22 3/4	ANR pf	2.67	11.2			179	24 1/2	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	+ 1/4
23	19	ANR pf	2.12	10.7			5	20	19 3/4	19 3/4	19 3/4	19 3/4	+ 1/4
14 1/4	7 3/4	APL			38		41	9 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	+ 1/4
65 1/4	44 3/4	ASA	2.00	4.0			331	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+ 1/4
27	14 1/4	AVX	.32	2.0	13		431	16 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	16	AZP	2.72	11.5	7		1279	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	+ 1/4
54	36 3/4	AbtLab	1.40	2.7	15		2033	52 1/2	52	52	52	52	+ 1/4
25 1/2	17	AccoWds	.44	2.1	17		94	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
21 1/2	12 1/2	AcmeC	.40	2.8			50	14 1/4	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
10 1/2	7 1/4	AcmeE	.32	4.1	10		15	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	+ 1/4
17 1/2	15	AdoEx	1.92	11.4			122	17	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	+ 1/4
20	11 3/4	AdmMl	.32	2.0	6		2	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/4
19 1/2	8 3/4	AdvSys	.53	5.0	17		53	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/4
41 1/2	25 1/4	AND			13		2015	29 1/4	28 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/4
12 3/4	6 3/4	Advest	.12	1.3			64	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
14 3/4	8 3/4	Aerflex			11		44	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
45 1/4	27 1/4	AetnLf	2.64	5.8	33		3159	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	+ 1/4
58 3/4	52 3/4	AetL pf	5.83	10.5			62	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	+ 1/4
35 1/2	15 3/4	Ahmns	1.20	3.3	15		436	36	35 3/4	36	36	36	+ 1/4
3 3/4	2 1/2	Alleen			22		53	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	+ 1/4
52	38 3/4	AirPrd	1.20	2.4	11		1189	51 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	+ 1/4
24 1/2	13	AirbFrt	.60	2.8	12		33	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
2	1	AlMoo s			23		29	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
32 3/4	26 3/4	AlaP pfA	3.92	12.0			8	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	+ 1/4
8	6	AlaP dpf	.87	11.3			24	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	+ 1/4
75 1/2	61 1/2	AlaP pf	9.00	12.0			4202	75 1/2	75	75	75	75	+ 1/4
103 1/4	85 1/4	AlaP pf	11.00	16.7			4307	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4

## Stocks High

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were higher in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.97 to 1,279.48 an hour before closing. Advancing stocks led declining.

Although prices in tables from the 4 P.M. close in New York, reasons this article is based on P.M.

Volume was about 82.7 million shares from 87.8 million in the same day.

Prices were higher in active trading.