

THE Aida Parker Newsletter

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• To rescue the homelands ...

SA talent headhunters should be busy in Hong Kong

SOUTH AFRICA'S brain drain continues. Unofficial estimates are that some 3 500 people a month are currently leaving the country, driven away by ANC/Church sponsored terrorism and violence, by an economy crushed by US divestment and by confusion about where the Government is taking us. Most of those leaving are young, skilled, and irreplaceable, the very groups most vital in producing the national wealth. But even when peace returns — as it will, together with many of those now leaving — our skills shortage will not be solved.

SA Whites have long been at ZPG (zero population growth), with the White elites not bearing enough children even to replace themselves. The long-run implications of this are serious enough for SA. For the homelands, so heavily dependent on outside expertise and capital to fuel their economic engines, it could spell catastrophe. Unemployment in all the homelands is already at disastrously high levels. Their most urgent need right now is the formation of human as well as financial and skills capital. Is there any way this can be done?

By a miracle of God, yes: it can. Whether SA has yet grasped the rare opportunity now presenting itself is another matter entirely. I refer, of course, to the Hong Kong Chinese. July 1, 1997, HK will cease to be a British territory and will become, instead, a "Special Administrative Zone" of Red China. Things will probably be all right till about 1990, from when you will see a slow but definite deterioration, socially, politically and economically.

Divided

The people of HK are divided into three groups: 1. The pro-Red Chinese (partly officials, partly illegal, subversive immigrants). 2. The "wait-and-see" group, mostly those with little capital and, in fact, without choice of movement. 3. The wealthy group, the people with enough skills and capital to buy themselves freedom, people who fear disruption of the present status quo and who are looking for safe and profitable havens. In blunt *realpolitik*, it is this latter group that should interest us. Most speak English and are completely at home in a Western capitalist society.

Because Chinese talent trained up in a capitalist society is recognised the world over as of the very highest quali-

ty, heads for several years now have been enthusiastically hunted by Taiwan, Australia, Canada, the US, Britain, even Brazil and the Argentine, with many international companies setting up recruiting offices in HK. Some of the wealthy HK families have already settled in our homelands, but not nearly enough to do the work that must be done.

Actively

Surely SA, so desperate for this type of hard-driving entrepreneurial skill, should now move actively before others scoop off the cream of this human capital? And, let's face it, it is there for the taking. Peking has pledged that once it regains sovereignty and the right to administer the colony, it will guarantee HK's social and economic freedoms. But many, if not most, of HK's great industrial and trading families have no stomach for existence in the Red Paradise.

Fearful of the 1997 shadow, those people — entrepreneurs, professional people and skilled workers alike — who have on this tiny Far Eastern outpost created a high-growth, high-productivity and increasingly high-wage economy are now looking for somewhere else to use their talents. In particular, young Chinese — notably well represented in the more demanding fields such as medicine, science and engineering — are seeking other outlets where they can create a better future for themselves and their children.

As we maintain consular offices in HK, prospective immigrants and their families could be carefully screened there, before selection. Bring in this expertise and I venture to suggest that within five years at the most the economic, industrial and investment profile of our homelands would undergo a complete metamorphosis, with rapid

development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries as the main features.

Talent

Talent is talent the world over, and little enough there is of it. We could be immense beneficiaries from the movement here of these Chinese with capital, business experience, professional training or good skills. People who would bring with them new mentalities in management, work and service. And is this needed! While present development in the self-governing national states (SNS's) certainly compares favourably with most Black African states, that really is not saying very much.

The homelands have never been regarded as a significant part of the SA economy. Overall, progress in per capita productivity has been disappointingly slow, one reason being that these areas are so heavily reliant for their financial resources, skilled manpower and wholesale imports on SA, a country itself short both of capital and skills. All told, some 12 million people live in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, KwaZulu, Qwaqwa, Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane, Kwa-Ndebele. Between them, these SNS's produce only 33% of their own food, and they take billions (around 9% of this country's total Budget) in direct and indirect aid from SA.

Projects

Of course there have been many laudable projects. There are many successful Black farmers and businessmen. Investment has been attracted, job opportunities created and Black civil servants and politicians trained for their new responsibilities. Unfortunately, much of what has been done is re-

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garded mainly as a purely bureaucratic enterprise: and continues to provide only a fraction of the job opportunities required by the SNS's fast-growing populations.

What accounts for this failure to develop? A variety of causes. 1. Lack of business experience and financial demands far beyond the vast majority of Black citizens. 2. Most of the homelands are ill-equipped as regards infrastructure and social services. 3. What has been done has not fired the imagination of most young Blacks. Result? All too often, the SNS's still remain what Dr Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish economist, has termed "backwash" areas bypassed by dynamic economic growth.

Persuaded

In view of this, as Dr GME Leistener, Director of the African Institute, once commented, it is understandable that people overseas (not to mention Blacks themselves) cannot be persuaded that the homelands offer their inhabitants sufficient opportunity to realise their political, economic and other aspirations. What is needed involves far more than simply pumping in money. To cast off the present kind of paternalistic mentality, to help them develop creatively and prosperously, they need the financial, technical, management and entrepreneurial skills possessed by the HK Chinese to such a marked degree.

We have to accept that SA itself pos-

sesses neither the manpower nor the capital to do the job that needs to be done in the homelands, to help them pioneer into an as yet largely unknown economic world, to make them a success. Chances for that under HK Chinese entrepreneurial leadership are better than anything else than can be seen at this stage. With back-up from these sophisticated traders, financiers and industrialists, a new child in Africa could be born.

Compare

If these homelands are not to sink into permanently stagnant islands of subsistence production which compare unfavourably with economic conditions elsewhere in SA, then drastic action is clearly needed. Unless we can help them get on their feet economically, unless we can create real and lasting jobs, these states must become an increasingly heavy burden on SA's already overloaded economy. A complicating factor is that without exception all reflect an abnormally high population growth rate: plus/minus 5% a year.

Summing up, if these territories are to grow to maturity, to become economically independent of SA, then we must find new means of introducing economic vitality, of creating prosperity and stability. Imagine what impetus would be given if 10 000, 15 000 or 20 000 HK Chinese families, with strict criteria laid down for entry (minimum joint assets of, say, \$US 250 000, mini-

mum educational, health and professional standards) should arrive. On their past record, not only in HK but wherever the Chinese have settled, it can be accepted that they would very soon make a contribution to the commonwealth out of all proportion to their numbers.

Implications

Economic development of the homelands would have far-reaching political implications for the whole country, indeed the whole sub-continent. If we are to break the present strong anti-capitalist, pro-socialist spirit so marked among many (especially young) Blacks, then we need to emphasise the advantages of private initiative vs Bureaucratic paternalism. Equally, if the homelands are to remain an essentially moribund acreage, then we must resign ourselves to the fact that they will be breeding grounds for revolution and discontent.

If, on the other hand, the homelands could be shown to be viable, it would encourage SA's neighbours to seek closer economic ties with our system, with the hope that they could be gradually weaned away from the socialism that is fast destroying Africa. We have little time to lose. In the immediate post-war years, SA threw away incredible opportunities of enriching its industrial, scientific and economic sectors by closing the doors to European immigrants. It is to be hoped that we will not again slip into a catalepsy combined of inertia and xenophobia. The fiscal consanguinity of the HK Chinese could be our road to salvation.

New AIDS virus

A new AIDS virus is developing in the popular West African holiday resort of the Gambia, attracting great numbers from Britain and the continent, as well as in the neighbouring states of Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. The new virus is so different from the original version, which is killing thousands in Central Africa, that it may evade existing blood tests. Dr Johnathan Weber, an AIDS specialist at the Institute of Cancer Research in London, told the Royal Society symposium that the prospect of a second AIDS virus entering Britain was "horrific." He added: "The Gambia is a booming holiday re-

sort. Have sex there and you may come back with more than gonorrhea." With 335 known AIDS cases in the UK — 60 so far this year — and over 20 000 people infected, specialists urged the Government to intensify the public health campaign.

Biggest killer

AIDS is poised to become one of Britain's biggest killers, Sir Richard Doll, Britain's most senior epidemiologist, warned a British Royal Society symposium, 6.5.86. by the 1990s, 5 000 victims are expected to be dying each year, more than on the roads. "And in Africa, where the disease has taken a firm hold, AIDS is set to claim more

lives than the Ethiopian famine." Researchers are particularly worried by new evidence from the US which seems to show that possibly 34% of those who come into contact with AIDS go on to develop the disease. The figure was previously thought to be 10%. New evidence is that the virus can affect the central nervous system and cause brain damage even if the body's defence systems are still functioning.

Small cars

BY early 1990s, nearly every small car sold by Ford will be either designed or built by Japanese carmaker Mazda.

HONG KONG, a major financial miracle of modern hi-tech civilisation, has well been described as "the jewel of Asian capitalism." On 400 sq miles, 5.5 million people labour at producing textiles, electronics, toys and chemical products. Exports run at US\$13 billion yearly, while HK's entrepot trade is valued at \$34 billion, much of it in goods transhipped to the People's Republic of China (PRC). The colony is the third largest container port in the world and the No 3 financial institution, after New York and London.

The success of the HK economy depends very largely on its open, quintessentially capitalist economy. With Mrs Margaret Thatcher having signed away their freedom from July 1, 1997, very few people there profess confidence in the future and no one can be sure of what will happen in the new HK under the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). At time of the signing of the Sino/British Agreement in 1984, CCP leader Xiaoping Deng assured the HK citizens: "Put your hearts at ease."

He also pledged that once Peking regains sovereignty in 1997 and the right to administer the colony, it would guarantee HK's social and economic freedoms, this under a formula of "one-country, two-systems." According to this, socialism and capitalism will then live together ("co-exist") in HK under one roof. The British too, have got into the soft-soap act. The Red Chinese, Mrs Thatcher's men have assured the HK people, are "honourable persons" who will abide by the letter of the agreement.

Not too many in HK are buying this. Those intellectual, entrepreneurial and economic elites who have built HK into the great powerhouse it is have seen too many of their counterparts on the mainland suffer greatly under the communists. Peking, they fear, will turn the brash, vibrant, wide-open laissez faire capitalism for which HK is so famous into something quite different — "Red capitalism."

At the best, there is general agreement that the PRC will not treat post-1997 HK, when it becomes part of the PRC system, as courteously as now. At the worst, most feel that any agreement with the present PRC Government is meaningless — and that once the takeover is complete, it will be no use calling "Foul!" First, the chances are that the people of HK will be treating with very different Chinese leaders in 1997. The PRC's current pragmatic leaders are all

Why Hong Kong elite do not trust Red China

old men and will be dead long before the takeover date. After Deng's departure, the moderates could very easily lose out.

If the HK people do not trust the PRC, no promises, no matter how specific, will help. Promises, they know very well, are in the end just promises. No international agreement holds if the major consenting partner wishes to break it. Current experience in Zimbabwe is proof of that. Nor is the record of previous PRC promises precisely reassuring. Washington's Heritage Foundation recalls that in 1951, Peking promised Tibet that it was entitled to regional autonomy and that its political, religious and cultural life would not be interfered with by the Central Chinese Government.

A few months later, Peking added supplementary provisions to the Tibet Agreement, nullifying all previous undertakings. Similarly, many HK industrialists are refugees with long, bitter memories of the "Do stay — all will be well" promises made to Shanghai businessmen in 1949. Understandably, the very groups most responsible for HK's success are the ones most sceptical of its future as part of Red China.

Lord Chalfont has said that while reports of the imminent demise of HK are much exaggerated, "it would be prudent not to be over-confident. No one who has lived through the traumatic cycle of the rupture of Sino/Soviet relations, the cultural revolution, the opening to the West and now signs of a rapprochement between Peking and Moscow could possibly characterise PRC politics as entirely predictable." The unsettling effect the PRC's erratic track record has had on HK's business community was best summed up by James McGregor, Director of the HK General Chamber of Commerce, who said from the start: "I don't believe that a communist country can successfully become responsible for a free-enterprise, free-trade community and keep its hands off. It simply won't work."

Such doubts appear increasingly well founded. Deng has already announced that the People's Liberation Army will be stationed in HK from 1997 on. Still with 11 years to go before the formal, final takeover, PRC state intervention is already growing. And, on the whole, experience is showing that leftist organisations in HK do

not perform well in terms of creativity, management skills, mentality of service, work ethics or flexibility.

The worst problem is that workers of the left lack freedom to act individually. They over-respect advice and orders from the PRC bureaucracy. Will they be able to improve as they become increasingly influential? Few believe they will — and this adds to the general doubt about the viability of the "two-systems." In a fast-moving society such as HK, wide perspectives and knowledge, together with initiative, creativity and flexibility, are essential elements to efficient and dynamic progress.

HONG KONG'S capitalism is singularly subtle, clever, ingenious. For example, a recent supermarket price-war between two chains resulted in price levels being drastically cut. At the same time, however, it was suggested that the two supermarkets in question were rather less in competition with each other than they were in collusion collectively against the distributors and suppliers at the retail level. Here was a complex form of capitalism in action. Red China's tentative experiments with capitalism are far removed from this sophisticated world.

Most ominous of all, the PRC has already announced that on takeover it plans to turn HK over "to the people" of the colony. History shows that a "people's movement" never allows the entrepreneurial spirit to flourish. Turning HK over "to the people" will be to kill it as an entrepreneurial enterprise. Further, communist bureaucrats are intrusive by nature. That they have little knowledge or understanding of how the open market functions will increase the possibility of damage to HK through their meddling.

Overall, then, the future for HK seems sadly clear. The whole marvellous open-enterprise system will simply unravel. Which is bad for HK, but could be a real lifesaver for SA's homelands. HK's New Year greeting is: "Congratulations! And may you get rich!" With this Chinese genius at their disposal, the homelands could at last start getting rich.

Asides... and affronts

BOTH Desmond Tutu and Winnie Mandela, I am happy to report are beginning to suffer a serious case of media over-exposure. Earlier this month Tutu took a terrible tolling from the mass circulation West German journal, WELT an SONNTAG, firstly for describing himself as "God's agent" while at the same time supporting the "murderous, Marxist ANC." Tutu, the paper accused, asks the Black masses for sacrifices "he would never consider for himself." As an Anglican Bishop, he lives, "in comparison with the Black masses like a fairy tale prince."

Now numbers of leading US publications are taking highly critical looks at Winnie. Says the WALL STREET JOURNAL: "Everyone knows that Winnie Mandela and the African National Congress stand for freedom. They say so themselves. Yet those of us who nurse doubts about Mrs Mandela — and those that don't — might want to note an interview with her that was reported by one Alesksandr Osipov of the Soviet news agency, TASS. Reporting from Zimbabwe, Mr Osipov says he reached Mrs Mandela by phone and claims she began their conversation by saying she'd waited long years to "personally send my militant salute to the Land of the Soviets and to thank it for its fraternal solidarity."

The correspondent said Mrs Mandela stated her desire to express immediately, "before police agents cut us off," her accumulated thoughts and feelings. The USSR, she said, was "the torchbearer of all our hopes and aspirations. In Soviet Russia, genuine power of the people has been transformed from a dream into a reality."

The WSJ commented: "One can also only marvel at the insistence of so many in the West on overlooking the long-standing links between the ANC and the Soviets. In making common cause with the Kremlin, Mrs Mandela obviously is unconcerned about the fate of the true freedom lovers in Afghanistan, Vietnam, Nicaragua, North Korea and Cuba, not to mention Angola and Eastern Europe. It may be that Mrs Mandela didn't really mean ... all those nice things (she said) about the Soviet Communists at all. But if she did, we don't find it surprising, given the history of the ANC."

The influential political journal, HUMAN EVENTS, also takes this up, saying: "This is not the first time in our history when we have converted a person of international celebrity into a hero who fits the American mould. During World War II, well-meaning dupes used every trick in their ideological baggage to transmogrify Josef Stalin from a paranoid dictator to a 'brilliant strategist' whose interest harmonised with ours. During the Vietnam War, Ho Chi Minh was mythologised as a freedom-fighting nationalist instead of the Communist leader he really was."

"Now we have the case of Winnie Mandela, referred to in the pages of the NEW YORK TIMES as the 'mother of the nation.' The NEW YORKER has argued that her 'superior competence and extraordinary courage ... have transformed the wife of a leader into a leader.' Mandela keeps the myths alive through her undeviating criticism of the SA Government. No matter what the Botha regime does for liberation it is, in her mind, insufficient."

The writer, Herbert London, ends: "As much as I disapprove of some actions taken by President Botha, I fully understand his decision to restrict the movement and political activity of Mandela. She is a menace to anyone, Black or White, who wishes to preserve freedom. She is not merely an enemy of apartheid: she is a Communist dupe caught in the web of deceit and destruction. Hers is not a dream of a free SA, but rather of a nation shackled by Communist tanks and secret police. That Bishop Tutu sings her praises raises serious questions about his goals ... and many of those who speak innocently of liberalisation. It is easy to be taken in by reporters who have elevated Mandela to a freedom fighter. However, I would strongly recommend that anyone interested in her views listen to what she says instead of what is being said about her. The sounds have been heard before and they are unmistakable: goose-stepping totalitarians crushing the expression of free will."

Recommended reading for certain of our own racist propagandists masquerading as journalists, in particular on the Johannesburg **Star**.

IF self-serving propaganda was its purpose (and it was) that recent grotesque two-day SA "fact-finding" safari staged by former French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and his Minister of Culture, Jack Lang, has boomeranged badly: not for them alone, but also for their host, Desmond Tutu. FYI, here are some highlights from leading French journals, obligingly translated by APN's Paris colleague:

FRANCE SOIR, 18.4.86: You will remember how Fabius spear-headed the struggle for SA's boycott. Now, out of office, he does not boycott. Fabius and Lang fly to SA ... by SA Airways!

LIBERATION, 29.4.86: SA has become the French Left's "New Frontier." Six months ago, Fabius presented himself in front of the carriage house of the SA Embassy in Paris to observe a minute's silence in memory of Benjamin Moloise, Black militant executed in Pretoria. Now Fabius and Lang are on a SA crusade, but only to meet members of the anti-apartheid movements.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, 30.4.86: The French Socialists are not more popular in SA than they are in France itself. This Lang and Fabius learnt in Cape Town where local ebons, not having (as one knows) the right to vote, gave expression to their opinion by throwing stones at them ... leading Fabius to assert that he had been able to measure for himself the extent of racial violence in the country of apartheid. A cruel reception for these two dandies of the Left come to salute apartheid's Black population. Disappointment is colourless, but ingratitude is always black.

Paris has not yet realised that, since his ridiculous performance in front of the SA Embassy, Fabius is looked upon as little more than a crank. Lang's reputation is not better and Tutu's grows worse daily. The Socialist/Anglican trio gave rise to amusement. Could Fabius and Lang possibly have hoped to understand and solve SA's incredibly complex problems in the course of a rowdy and superficial two-day visit? Obviously not. What then was it all about? Quite simply a publicity stunt ... nothing more than pure hypocrisy. Teddy Kennedy and Willy Brandt have also done their little tour of SA to boost their personal image: cynical, partisan exploitation which is increasingly ineffective.

Could Messrs Fabius and Lang have had time to seek for an explanation of what is meant by the "necklace," that appalling form of torture that ANC activists (whom Monsignor Tutu protects) inflict on their

victims, turning them into human torches? Can they understand that their attitude serves to bring support to the most abject terrorism? At a moment when France is having to cope with international terrorism, the indulgence shown by these Socialist leaders towards the ANC, known to be manipulated by the KGB and allied to other terrorist organisations, in SA and the Middle East, takes on sinister connotations. Behind this clownish, farcical agitation, what emerges is the hideous visage of organised assassination.

PRESENT, 30.4.86, under the headline, "TUTU — MORE TERRORIST THAN THE ANC": Monsignor Desmond Tutu, Anglican Bishop, started by appearing as a nice enough priest. Since then, the masque has fallen, so much so that the British *Daily Mail* recently noted that Tutu is, without doubt, a politician. He would adore to be President of South Africa and his election as Archbishop of Cape Town — he is the first Black to become the head of the Anglican Church in SA — is one more step in this direction.

To attain this goal Tutu — who received the Martin Luther King prize for non-violence, a number of gold medals and the honorary citizenship of Baltimore in the US — is frantically cutting corners while his buddies of the ANC burn their Black opponents. Tutu may impress a certain portion of the West's public but in SA things are taking another turn. The parishioners of this strange Bishop, closer to terrorists than he is to God, are beginning to feel their pastor is no longer at all funny. Not long ago he mentioned — no doubt praying to Heaven that so dreadful an event should never take place — the possibility of Black servants poisoning the food of their White employers. Later, after ANC bombs had killed and mutilated dozens of women and children, he elected to champion the killers, pleading with the West to give them unconditional support.

The NATAL MERCURY of Durban, where an ANC bomb killed 5 people and wounded a further 61, notes that, for a man of God and the holder of two international Peace prizes, Desmond Tutu seems to wish to appear as a prophet of violence. The newspaper adds that the Bishop perhaps wishes to exchange his ring for a party membership card but that, so long as he continues to wear the vestments of a prelate of the Church, he has certain obligations towards the Prince of Peace whom he serves. One of these obligations is not to preach "peace" with extravagantly violent phrases. The feeling against Tutu is such — on the part of both his White and Black parishioners — that the diocese of Johannesburg is virtually bankrupt. But this need not worry Tutu. During his American tour, he managed to collect more than a million dollars "for the Anglican Church."

PRESENT, 1.4.86: Is it conceivable or imaginable that there should be, in any part of the world, flesh and blood people like you and me incapable of

recognising Jack Lang? How can one believe that there exists anyone capable of mistaking for a single moment the noble figure of our former Minister of Culture for the bloated face of a SA racist?

Yet, incredible as it may seem, this is just what happened to Jack after visiting a camp of Black squatters near Cape Town. At Tutu's invitation, Messrs Lang and Fabius were serenely making their little apartheid tour. They had just met with the cream of this society: the Rev Boesak, members of the PFP. But a brutal and rapid drama took place while our two heroes

it." In a certain way, Lang might have been grilled like a vulgar sausage. Still, the appetite of our Socialist heroes did not suffer as they were to be seen on Tuesday plying their forks and swilling away in the company of a number of extreme leftwing activists, closely connected to ANC terrorism. Our two TV stars were particularly keen to be photographed side-by-side with Winnie Mandela. In (their) eyes, a meeting with Winnie Mandela is a bit as if they had met Mrs Lenin on the eve of the 1917 revolution, or Mrs Spartacus at the time of Crassus. And the advantage today is that photographs are good and that one can distribute them the world over.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, 2.5.86: Clearly aggrieved by the publicity given to the only unfortunate incident during their trip — stones thrown at their minibus by some Blacks who had taken them "for just any Whites" — Lang felt it incumbent upon him to summon the press to dispel any misunderstanding. Fabius, who had left for the US to spread the good word, did not take part in this session.

To all the leaders "without exception" of the liberation movements whom these two former Ministers met, they promised the help of the foundation, FRANCE-LIBERTY, presided over by Danielle Mitterand; the creation of an Institute for Democratic Alternatives whose aim will be the study of the future of a free SA; the holding of an international conference assembling intellectuals from America, Africa and Europe, and the creation of a video library to "keep memory alive." In turn, their dialogists suggested a "total boycott of all SA products, refusal of landing rights for the SA national airline and the mobilisation in sympathy of French trade unions." But, as they are no longer in power, Fabius and Lang were unable to give the required promises. It is true that only one thing matters to Mr Fabius and that is to give what help he can to the Marxist-aligned ANC.

MINUTE, 8.5.86, under the headline, "THE BLACKS DO NOT LIKE WHITE CLOWNS": Not a very good beginning to Fabius's journey. On disembarking from his aeroplane at Johannesburg, a French/Algerian woman rushed toward him. But it was not, alas! to wish him a warm welcome. She had been instructed by the French colony in SA to hand him a letter of abuse. The only contacts Fabius and Lang were desirous of having were the "lawful" branch of the Marxist ANC. Buthelezi, head of Inkatha, who is opposed to Botha, who condemns violence and calls for dialogue, was not admitted to the honour of meeting our two clowns.

For SA, what comes through in all this mocking contempt is that, for many in the French media, Tutu is no longer considered for acceptance in polite society.

Tutu and his two French 'clowns' take a pasting

were driven through Crossroads. Some young Blacks suddenly sprang up in front of the minibus. Stones shattered the windscreen. Lang did not take a tragic view of the fact that none of these young Blacks had recognised him. "I understand the attitude of these youths and, in a certain way, I am even happy to have experienced it," he said.

PRESENT, 1.5.86, under the headline, "DINNERS WITH TERRORISTS": One day it's stones, the next it's petrol bombs. Yesterday we told how the minibus carrying Jack Lang and Laurent Fabius had stones thrown at it. In exactly the same place where this incident took place, a man was burnt alive on Monday evening and another passenger gravely wounded, their car having been bombarded with petrol bombs.

The authors of the crime were not caught, possibly they were the same ones who had stoned Fabius and Lang. Remember, Lang said of them: "I understand the attitude of these youths and in a certain way I am even happy to have experienced

• **Message to Anglicans:**

'Consider own guilt before blaming Afrikaners'

HERE I reproduce a remarkable letter, written by Dr Irving Hexham of the University of Calgary in Alberta, Canada, and published in the *Canadian Churchman*. It is a salutary document that every single Anglican still faithful to the dwindling Church of the Province of South Africa — and, most notably, a certain Black Archbishop suffering an aggravated attack of hubris — would do well to read, study and remember. Over to Dr Hexham:

"Anglicans ought to be humble in their pronouncements about South Africa. Prior to 1899, Anglicans in Britain and South Africa urged the British Government to wage war to 'free' the 'White helots' of the Transvaal, as the miners in Johannesburg were called in imperial propaganda. From 1899 to 1902, Anglican clergy urged on an imperial army of over 300 000 troops which sought to subdue some 30 000 Boers defending their homeland against the greed of an empire bent on gaining control of South Africa's gold mines.

"When the Boers refused to surrender and resorted to guerrilla warfare, the British burned farms, poisoned wells, blew up dams and slaughtered cattle. Worst of all, Boer women and children were rounded up into what the British army called 'concentration camps.' There, according to official estimates, over 25 000 women and children, out of a total population of between 150 000 and 200 000 Boers, died of disease and malnutrition. Yet the clergy continued to support the war

and excused the 'necessity' of the dreaded camps. (My italics).

"After the war Rev Andrew Murray and most clergy of the Dutch Reformed Church helped organise church councils throughout South Africa and strove for the reconciliation of the two White groups and the welfare of what was then called the 'native' population. But the Anglicans refused to co-operate with the church councils. (My italics). After Murray's death in 1917, a new generation of Dutch Reformed leaders, like Dr Malan, who became the Nationalist Prime Minister in 1948 and initiated the policy of apartheid, arose.

"They were stung by the arrogance of English-speaking South Africans and the refusal of the English to admit their guilt in the concentration camp deaths. The Anglican Church disgusted them because of its imperial attitudes and refusal to co-operate on common Christian concerns. (My italics).

"Consequently, throughout the 1920s and 1930s there was increasing criticism of the Murrayite position and a growing insularity within the Dutch Re-

formed Church as the Boers began to see themselves as Afrikaners and to assert their own identity as a nation. In the depression of the 1930s English-speaking South Africans had employment and Afrikaners starved. The growing bitterness of the Afrikaners led to the growth of the nationalist movement and the rejection of everything English. (My italics.)

"I do not wish to defend apartheid which is clearly wrong and un-Christian. But Anglicans must become aware of their role in creating Afrikaner attitudes and the guilt they must share for a barbaric policy which has left scars still not healed among Afrikaners, who see the outside world as threatening and a potential source of policies which would lead to their extermination. (My italics.)

"When criticising the actions of the Israelis, no informed commentator fails to take into account the Holocaust which partially explains and to some extent excuses that nation's treatment of Arabs. Similarly we cannot understand Afrikaner attitudes and apartheid unless we recognise that modern Afrikaners, like the Jews, see themselves as holocaust survivors who vow that they will never allow themselves to be placed in a position where their survival depends on the goodwill of others. Any criticism we make of South Africa must begin with repentance for our church's imperial past and the deeds of our ancestors who helped create a situation for which we now blame the victims."

That is one of the most lucid explanations of a tragic situation I have yet read. Dr Hexham is to be thanked for doing something none of our smarmy and sanctimonious prelates would ever dare do.

RAJIV GHANDI, 41, India's pro-Soviet Prime Minister and current chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, is on a "solidarity mission" to the Black states bordering on SA. Perhaps his various hosts could invite Mr Gandhi to explain his own solidarity ... with SA. Over to a correspondent in New Delhi: "India is engaged in large-scale trade with SA even though no official trade links exist between them. But that has not prevented Indian businessmen from visiting SA on informal visas — papers without stamps on their passports. And a lucrative business flourishes both officially and unofficially through circuitous routes.

An import of raw diamonds worth US\$750 million yields India an annual profit of \$208.3 million when it is re-exported to world markets as polished diamonds. The Indian diamond industry, which employs 500 000 workers, has now overtaken Israel, the world leader of diamond processing trade. The diamonds are imported through a London-based sub-

sidary of the SA diamond giant, De Beers. The trade is routed through Hindustan Diamond Co., Ltd., in which the Indian Government holds 50% equity. A private Indian company, Indian Investment Trust, holds 30%, while the rest is held by the Bank of Bermuda, owned by De Beers' London-based subsidiary, Diamond Trading Company (DTC). In other words, the Indian government is itself a business partner of a SA firm.

Private entrepreneurs also have thriving links with SA companies through proxies in Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles and Sri Lanka. The deals are organised through London-based firms. Indian exporters book orders through firms mostly owned by Indian expatriates with post box addresses in Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho and Mozambique. Letters of credit are opened mostly on confirming houses based in London, Singapore or Hong Kong. Goods are consigned on paper to Maputo but ships captains are instructed to transfer the con-

tainers to other ships at midway ports such as Colombo, Port Louis or the Seychelles.

Sometimes ships sail direct to a SA port using another bill of lading. Confirming houses pay on receiving confirmation of delivery from Durban-based clearing companies. The clandestine Indian trade with SA became public in July 1985 when the Indian Government ordered a Colombo-bound vessel, MV Atair, to return to the South Indian port of Cochin. Numbers of containers were found on the vessel, curiously consigned to 'Maputo-D.' Raids by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on premises of 13 export houses in Bombay disclosed that 'D' added to Maputo meant Durban, the ultimate destination of the containers. In November, 'show-cause' notices were served on the 13 export firms. Interestingly, Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation, owned by the Indian Government, was exempted although it too had a cargo of Mahindra jeeps on MV Atair consigned to 'Maputo-D.'

THOSE SA taxpayers required to shell out pretty handsomely to maintain our diplomatic representation in the US may well be interested to learn how our Ambassador in Washington goes about defending our case. I now quote in full a recent article in the *New York Times*, headed "Giving the South African Point of View."

"It may be one measure of Herbert Beukes, the SA Ambassador, that many of those who most revile his Government often have kind words for him. Some even extend to him the sympathy usually reserved for people they believe perform distasteful tasks only because they are obliged to do so. (My italics). A journalist-turned-career-foreign-service-officer, Mr Beukes has been thrust forward by his Government to convince America that SA is not so unjust a society as it may appear and that, in any event, changes are moving along at an admirable clip.

Like other governments that regard relations with the US to be of great importance, SA pays careful attention to choosing its representative in Washington. In the Carter Administration, when relations were as contentious as they had ever been, Pretoria chose an envoy to match the mood of the relationship. The Ambassador then, Donald Sole, was combative, even abrasive, in defence of SA's policies. Not so Mr Beukes. In his frequent television appearances, interviews and speeches giving the SA point of view since taking over as Ambassador about a year ago, he has appeared the model of low-key earnestness, a champion of reform, someone who may occasionally agree with critics of his Government's policies. "I am one of those who believe we have to make infinitely greater strides in SA," he said in a recent interview.

"Indeed, Mr Beukes seems at times to be ahead of his own Government in promoting changes or at least portraying them as imminent. In a television appearance last September, Mr Beukes said the SA Government had decided to 'dismantle apartheid,' the system of racial separation based on White supremacy, and had 'indeed committed itself now to restoring common citizenship, common citizenship to all.'

Elaborated

"In response to a question, he elaborated: "That is indeed the decision, to extend rights, meaning to remove political inequities. *Political equality means obviously that everyone should have the right to participate in the process — every person should have the right to vote, indeed.* (My italics). Five months later, P W Botha, State President of SA, offered similar though less sweeping proposals in a speech to Parliament in

SA ambassador to US seen as 'tortured, anguished'

Cape Town. Mr Beukes issued a newsletter here, stamped it 'Urgent' and reported that Mr Botha had talked about the end of apartheid, promising citizenship for all Blacks.

Tall and lanky, Mr Beukes was once an accomplished marathon runner, but he has little time for that now. He speaks hesitantly in English, yet some South Africans say it has nothing to do with difficulty with the language. 'He's the same way in Afrikaans,' his native language, said one who has known him for a long time. He comes from Namaqualand, one of the most rural regions of SA. 'That's why he's not wholly comfortable with fierce public debates. He's from the old, courteous school, where Afrikaners talk things out in church councils.'

Interview

"Mr Beukes, who just turned 44, said in the interview that there was no plan for him to present a more progressive face to America, although he acknowledged that he is a particular target of rightwing politicians back home who say he is too liberal. But the frequent declaration that change is imperative creates a striking situation: SA officials like Mr Beukes do not defend the very system they currently administer, almost as if they are not responsible for it. (My italics). Rather, they say they are in favour of changing it, although they emphasise that such things cannot occur overnight.

"Interviews with several people who deal with the Ambassador turned up the same perception. Mr Beukes, whether intentionally or not, often projects an air of being uncomfortable in defending his Government. (My italics). Sanford Unger, dean of the school of communications at American University, a longtime commentator on African affairs, described the Ambassador as a capable and congenial man who works for a difficult client. (My italics). 'I think he finds it an awkward position,' Mr Unger said, adding that Mr Beukes 'presents things in a very favourable light and has to wonder if the people back home agree.'

Roger Wilkins, a Black civil rights figure who organised daily demonstrations outside the SA Embassy for more than a year and frequently debates Mr Beukes in public discussions, described the Ambassador as 'an enlightened guy' who often seems 'tortured and

anguished as he makes his arguments. (My italics). Like several others, Mr Wilkins also said that in Mr Beukes's public appearances 'I think what you see in him is a sense of human pain that comes from having to defend a system that is wringing the life out of people.' (My italics)

One thing that Mr Beukes does promote with fervour is his Government's reform approach, which he says deserves the support of the American people. He said he sees his job as explaining the SA political plight to America. He also said there were many 'fair-minded people' eager to learn his side of the story. 'This is a spinoff of the negative publicity of the last two years,' Mr Beukes said. 'Many people say that 'now that I see this about SA, I wonder if there is another side to the story.' Among those who provide a receptive ear these days, he acknowledged, are many fundamentalist Christian ministers who have been interested in the SA situation since the Rev Jerry Falwell visited last year and proclaimed his friendship for the Pretoria Government. Mr Beukes himself is a devout member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

"It may be, as one South African suggested, that having someone as approachable and difficult to dislike as Mr Beukes in this job is 'a very smart choice, indeed,' on the part of the Pretoria Government. 'Another explanation may lie in the divisions within the Government itself, which has its own competing wings of hardliners and reformers. Mr Beukes is a protege of the Foreign Minister, Roelof F Botha, the most prominent Minister associated with the reformist approach. (My italics).

"Mr Ungar said the Ambassador was part of a 'new breed of flexible Afrikaners' and a member of the 'verligte,' or enlightened wing of the ruling National Party. Before he became a diplomat, his principal foreign experience has been in the US. He and his wife, Elbe, have spent 15 of the last 19 years in this country, with their two sons attending American public schools until recently, when both returned home to qualify for SA universities. 'We have sort of a symbiotic relationship with the Americans,' he said. 'That's why you have this preoccupation with what's going on in SA.'

On the strength of that article alone, it sounds as though a certain ambassador needs to be recalled: or fired.

"CONCERNED about the stir which Chester Crocker's strange embrace of the ANC produced, Reagan Administration officials (declared) that Crocker went too far in proclaiming the administration's support for 'majority rule' in SA. They said that his reference to the ANC as 'freedom fighters' had also been made without White House approval. Still, Chester Crocker remains at this post — and his testimony provided a revealing insight into his real attitude toward the terrorists who have now pledged to

make SA 'ungovernable' and who seek to impose a totalitarian Marxist regime upon that country. The ANC's sources of funds and training — its tactics of violence — and its totalitarian blueprint for the future are surely well known to Crocker. The ANC's ideological position can be seen in its 'Freedom Charter' of 1955, described by some in the US as a 'liberal document.' In fact, it provides for the nationalisation of virtually every sector of the SA economy. Even such a liberal journalistic critic of SA as Joseph Lelyveld of the *New*

York Times notes that '... the evasiveness of the ANC on basic questions, such as whether more than one party would be able to operate legitimately in the democracy it promised, seemed to me ominous.' Can Chester Crocker both embrace the ANC — and remain the Reagan Administration's chief spokesman for Africa policy? If so, something is clearly wrong. The time for Mr Crocker's removal, it seems, is long overdue."

Terrorist 'cultural' exchange

NOT to their credit, the ANC/UDF appear, with their sub-human "necklace" executions, to have set an example for other thugs of their own monstrous breed. As reported in APN No 80, the "Rev" Jesse Jackson's friend, Black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan, recently violated a US Federal Government ban on travel to Libya.

There he joined several hundred other radicals from around the globe, including ANC/PAC/Swapo representatives, for a March 15 conference called by Colonel Gaddafi in Tripoli. At this "symposium" (and those Jewish

groups supporting the ANC/UDF would do well to note this) strategy was mapped out to fight "imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction and fascism." According to the *Washington Times*, training seminars were held in the use

of the latest hi-tech weapons and explosives. Many in Washington are now calling for Farrakhan to be prosecuted. If this is done, his supporters warn, the US "will be burnt to the ground." Farrakhan's chief spokesman, Khalid Abdul Muhammed, threatens that if any action at all is taken against Farrakhan, his Black Muslims will torch "anything that's White, that ain't right, that's in sight." Just goes to show what terrorist cultural exchanges can achieve.

FIRST, the Philippines, now anti-Communist South Korea, for which 38 000 Americans died in the Korean War. Today one of the most prosperous nations on earth, South Korea at this time possibly possesses an economy stronger than that of the US itself. Which could be its greatest danger, making it again a priority item on the communist hit list. Two immediate reasons? 1. The economic gap between North and South Korea continues to widen, dramatic and embarrassing proof that North Korea's pre-

tensions about communist superiority is phony and a demonstrable lie for all to see. 2. South Korea's independence and free enterprise/capitalist system will be showcased in this year's Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both scheduled for the capital in Seoul. When the TV cameras move in on Seoul for these events, they will provide striking evidence of the prosperity in South Korea as compared to the boredom and poverty of North Korea under communism. Interestingly — exactly as with South Africa — as com-

munist pressure on South Korea mounts, as does the heat from the US State Department. In response to US demands, President Chun Doo Hwan has released his most dangerous radical opponent, Kim Dae Jung, and has soft-pedalled action against rioting students and Marxist militants. Many believe that American "liberals" hope they can manoeuvre the overthrow of the pro-Western South Korean government before they Olympics begin there.

Now we know

SO now we know. In a letter to Howard Wolpe, the vituperatively anti-SA chairman of the US Congressional Africa sub-Committee, megabanker David Rockefeller noted that trade between Marxist Angola and the US has grown to more than US\$1 billion a year. "Angola," said Rockefeller, "has become one of the largest and

best economic partners of the US in all of Africa. I believe that the growing commercial partnership — as well as other extensive ties and relationships — between the US and Angola merits important consideration in any US policy determination." Aid to anti-Marxist UNITA guerrillas was, he said "most ill-timed." It will be recalled that, by calling

in SA loans prematurely, it was David Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank that last year pulled the rug from under our own economy, with such disastrous consequences. Which indicates once again Mr Rockefeller's preference for tightly controlled communist economies, rather than the normal workings of an open enterprise system.