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D WILSON of Rivonia asserts in The Citizen of July 5 that the police are not doing their best when it comes to crime prevention. He, like so many others, feels that the crime rate is unacceptably high in South Africa.

I am a retired criminologist who would like to come up for the police. Firstly, I must congratulate the Commissioner of Police~ for appointing Captain Opperman as a PR. I have seen him on TV several times. He makes a very good impression indeed = and above all he knows his work. His comments always speak of honesty and profmonahsm

Mr Wilson is a man of honour. He acknowledges the fact that he knows nothing about the prevention of crime and policing. The study of crime, its prevention and

v:cnmologymmdeed

Weallagmethatcnme is socially unacceptable and that any rise in the crime rate is alarming.

It has long been assumed that routine preventive patrol having officers drive or walk their beats when their time was not committed to answering specific calls â\200\224 was the best approach to crime prevention.

The extensive Kansas

City experiment a few years ago was designed to determine the effect of & routine preventive patrol on the incidence of crime and the public's fear of crime.

At the conclusion of the one-year undertaking the Kansas City experiment produced unexpected, sobering and highly controversial results.

Although some high crime areas were saturated with uniformed policemen everyday, there were no significant differences among the applicable areas in the crime officially reported to the police, or according to victim surveys in observed criminal activity, in the citizen's fear of crime, or in the degree of citizen satisfaction with the police. Higher visibility did not further deter crime!

Similar studies world over in the showed that higher visibility does not curtail crime, but might have displaced crime to other adjoining areas.

In South Africa large-scale crime prevention operations - were conducted country-wide from time to time over the past

the

Wilson miss the crux of the problem. Of course

we need more policemen and women to fight crime, but the problem is much more complex. Factors like a growing population, permissiveness, lack of education and the retrogression of family ties and religion can also definitely enhance criminal behaviour. Many people believe that the police must find the solutions to these

problems. This is an incorrect perception. Crime is a social problem and this falls outside the scope of normal policing activities. Community leaders, church leaders, social services, certain government departments and local governments must realise that they all have a serious role to play in this

I further feel that the courts are much too lenient on the receivers of stolen property. The receiver assists the criminal by creating a market for him where he can get rid of all his stolen goods. Thieves often sell watches, rings, cameras and other goods on street corners. If the public co-

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mmmy;11 July 1991

the: Zion Christian â\200\234Recent surveys ilave

termination.

According to â\200\234Count-downâ\200\235, the PAC and Azapo see the proposed multiparty conference as an opportunity for the government to diminish the legitimate claims of the â\200\234oppressedâ\200\235 through compromise in a body the NP will fill with Black parties it has been working with all along.

NP will seek deals

NP and the IFP, have rejected both an interim government and a constituent assembly.â\200\235

Mackay says the government, nevertheless, realised that provision had to be made for extra-parliamentary groups to be able to influence government policy during the negotiation process.

The government was, therefore, investigating ways of involving Black South- Africans in decision-making. â\200\224 Sapa

qmlc output 25 pereent
of its GDP, and generates
60 percent of its electrici-
ty. With sanctions and
trade embargoes lifted,
Africa could face a new
dawn.

â\200\234These consuderatlons

require the immediate

lifting of sanctions and ac-
cess to the IMF for the
fundmg of mvestment
projects in the country.â\200\235
The Pan Africanist
Congress (PAC) said yes-
terday it condemned the
announcement that â\200\234rac-
istâ\200\235 South Africa would

be readmitted to the

Olympic movement. .
â\200\234We reiterate our pos-
ition that as long as the
voteless oppressed are
not in a position to deter-
mine their own future,
South Afnw remains a
racist state,â\200\235 said PAC
spokesman, Mr Barney
Desai. â\200\234Its isolation must.
continue until the op-
pressed give the appo-
priate signals. This will
only occur when the
democratlc proecss

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Sanctions-lifting is

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THE South African
Council of Churches yes-
terday said the lifting of
sanctions by the US was
premature, and did not
adeqnately consider the
views of the victims. of
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Sapa, SACC general sec-
retary Rev Frank Chi-

kane regretted the deci-
~ sion by the US, adding
the S.

the SACC found it irresponsible that the US Government could lift sanctions when the South

African Government had

clearly not yet met one of its set out by the US for the lifting of the release of

all political prisoners
He added the SACC

should not understand how

the US State Department

Yáí\202pohutaipí\202s-~ :
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apartheid.
In a statement issued to

when, according to the Human Rights Commission in SA, there were more than 850 political prisoners still in detention.

â\200\234Unfortunately the struggle is not over yet, and we fear that the

premature lifting of sanctions will mean that one

of the major incentives, motivating the South African Government to change, will be lost,â\200\235 Mr Chikane said.

He said the international community had been able to make a significant contribution to

the struggle of the oppressed in SA through

sanctions.
Mr Chikane said the of the apartheid

laws was not enough, and M"samtgons should be

ture: SACC VL

mechanism had been set up to allow maximum participation of all South Africans in the negotiations towards drawing up a constitution, and formu-

lating legislation to replace the apartheid legislation. â\200\224â\200\224Sapa 0

â\200\230Little help tm[mvestmentâ\200\231

CTI2E

THE lifting of sanctions against South Africa would contribute little to investment in South Africa if the unrest situation in the country was not brought under control, managing director of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Professor J Poolman warned yesterday

Prof Poolman was reacting to President .George-Bushâ\200\231s. announce- -

ment yesterday that the United States was ready to lift sanctions against South Africa as a result of the countryâ\200\231s compliance with the five conditions for the lifting of sanctions contained in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

Prof Poolman said that while the move was proof of the United States Governmentâ\200\231s belief that the

transition process in South

Africa was irreversible, it did not mean trading between the two countries would normalise immediately.

Individual American states had imposed sanctions against South Africa independently of the Federal government.

In addition, while the announcement could stimulate exports to the USA, unfavourable cost-

difficult for South African exporters to be competitive in the American market.

Prof Poolman said that despite restrictions and unfavourable factors cur-

rently present in South
Africa, the lifting of sanc-
tions could have some
positive consequences.

It could influence other
countriesâ\200\231 decisions to lift
sanctions agamst South

factors would make lt dlf-

e

~ THE CITIZEN

COMMENT

. s i
THE great news pours in.
First South Africaâ\200\231s return to the Olympics.
Then our readmission to international cricket.
And now the announcement by President
â\200\234RBush of the lifting of some sanctions.

Forty-eight hours of abgolutc delight for

everyone. e i
Well, not everyone, since the ANC, even at
this point, with the United States abandoning
curbs imposed under the Comprehensive

Anti-Apartheid Act, wants sanctions to con- -
tinue. :

How silly of it. 0 pL

It cannot stop sanctions crumbling, no matter
how often it says they should stay. -

For what has happened is that all apartheid
laws have been repealed, and the justifica-
tion â\200\224 if ever there was justification â\200\224 for
sanctions has disappeared. :

Moreover, South Africa has met all five con-
ditions for the lifting of sanctions under the
US Act, including the release of political
prisoners, and there is no longer any legal
reason for sanctions to remain in force.

We have always thought sanctions were an
abomination.

President Bush said in Toronto this week:
â\200\234Iâ\200\231ve never been enthusiastic about sanctions
in the first, place. I think that (State Presi-
dent) De Klerk has done things that none of
us would have dreamed possible in effecting
and moving towards change and freedom.â\200\235

High praise, indeed! -

However, while we donâ\200\231t care about President

Bushâ\200\231s decision to maintain the arms embar-

~ go, we are sorry that he is going to continue
the ban on International Monetary Fund
loans to South Africa.

We have already broken through the sanctions

barrier. The lifting of US sanctions will not make any dramatic change, but provides a much-needed boost in business confidence and will give countries like Japan the encouragement to lift economic curbs as well. But we do need IMF loans rather desperately.

And until we can get violence under control and give overseas investors a more encouraging picture of what the new South Africa will look like there will be no flood of foreign investments. :

Meanwhile, the breakthrough in international sport is, to say the least, fantastic.

Twenty-one years in the Olympic wilderness for our athletes, boxers, wrestlers and others

who participate in Olympic sports are at an end.

Twenty-one years in the wilderness for our cricketers are over.

And the world can now welcome our sportsmen and women without any reservations.

They come from a country that is freeing itself from the shackles of racism, a country which has made dramatic and far-reaching changes, a country that is abandoning the hated system of apartheid for a non-racial society.

After the Olympics, after cricket, it is only a matter of time and not long at that before other sports are back in the international arena.

We may not, with a few exceptions, be the best, but we will certainly be among the most sportsmanlike.

We congratulate not only the National Olympic Committee of South Africa, the United Cricket Board of South Africa and all the

other organisations and administrators who have contributed to the breakthrough, but we also congratulate State President De Klerk for having created the conditions the repeal of apartheid laws and other major reforms that made our return to world sport possible. S

It does not mean that we are any nearer resolving our problems at home.

We may play sport internationally but at home

the situation remains difficult, the future unpredictable.

But yesterday we said hurrah for our readmis-

sion to the Olympic Movement. :

Today we say hurrah for our return to nternational cricket â\200\224 and another hurrah for the lifting of some US sanctions. i

We expect, in the next few month. we will have other causes for rejoicing as more barriers fall and South Africa is welcomed back 4 to the world community, no longer a pariah,

â\200\234-no-longer the polecat -of

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momentous decision by
President -Bush

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Howevers - Mr Â¢ Botha â\200\231t}:

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WASHINGTON â\200\224 President George Bush yesterday lifted the five-year old economic sanctions against South Africa, saying there had been a
Â«â\200\234profound transformationâ\200\235 toward dismantling the apartheid system.

Mr Bush said he expected continued progress toward equality, and added that the arms embargo would remain in effect, as well as the ban on International Monetary fund loans.

The president said he had spoken by telephone

earlier in the day with African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela to tell him that lifting

sanctions was â\200\234the right .

thing to doâ\200\235.

Even before Mr Bush -

acted, there was criticism

TO PAGE 2

T 71 g T of
â\200\234"Coloured People's Organisationâ\200\235

â\200\234â\200\230the nationâ\200\235s leading civil rights groups.' | 21

17â\200\234Iâ\200\235'm not satisfiedâ\200\234 that

! the South African: Government

has: released. all

. its political prisoners, said
= House Speaker â\200\230Thomas
_â\200\234.Folgy LIRS

o commonly understood

Black South Africans

'Zâ\200\231from 40" million" dollars

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= â\200\230education programmes.

-FROM PAGE:1

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Klerk' today.â\200\235 Heâ\200\235 would |
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tained,â\200\235 Mr Bush â\200\230said of

-In:: Houston, NAACP
Presudent .. Benjamin
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MrnBush said he would
double, US: ass:stance to

RI11L â\200\230million) to:80 mil-
.. hion Â» -dollars (R224 mil-
hon) for â\200\230housing;: â\200\230econ-

Mr Bush said he would
personally discuss - the
> situation by telephone

tinueâ\200\235
Thls is a: moment in

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Bush lifts som
sanctlons

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i~moved when South Africa

:the progresstoward racml
< equality in South Africa.

Mr Bush acted under a
<7 law that : specified -the

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â\200\234=he didnâ\200\231t have the flexibil- - - coal,- textiles, iron, steel &
â\200\234ity â\200\230to_ consider â\200\230wh:ther : and agricultural products.

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SA is hack in
world cricket

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1986 over a veto by Presn-
â\200\234dent Reagan. %!

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metâ\200\231 five : conditions, â\200\230in-
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~ South Afric.s and prevent- \$&8
The State Departmfâ\200\230nt ed South African Airways S

has â\200\230said previously that . from flying into thc Umt-r ;

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President BUSH adÂç - sses re
porters yester-
-day in the White House briefing room. vHe an-
nounwd that he was lifting the ï¬\202ve-year-old Â»

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Confederation teggj how ltn

THE International Confederation of Free Trade Unionsâ\200\231 (ICFTUâ\200\231s) campaign to end apartheid by building SA labour organisation had inauspicious beginnings in a gift of seven minibuses made to emerging unions in' Durban in 1974.

Last year ICFTUâ\200\231s co-ordinating committee on southern Africa donated R32m towards SA labour research, union education and organisation, legal assistance and strike relief. This year it will channel about R30m to SAâ\200\231s labour movement.

In all, the southern Africa committee has channelled more than R100m

to the SA trade union movement

since 1974. At the same time, the committee has conducted a constant campaign of international anti-apartheid pressure, creating a â\200\230worldwide sanctions enforcement network to frustrate SAâ\200\231s trading efforts and force multinational companies to recognise SA trade unions and meet their demands.

â\200\234" Hitherto the extent of ICFTU ma-

terial support has been kept largely confidential â\200\224 due in part to the re-
| pressive nature of successive SA

NANEDS governments, but also because of SA union antipathy to ICFTU itself.

SAâ\200\231s two largest union federations Cosatu and Nactu are not affiliated to ICFTU, and this is a source of

- some friction between the feder-

ations and many international union officials. They prefer â\200\224 charge some ICFTU sources â\200\224 to use ICFTUâ\200\231s vast financial resources while pri-

- vately denigrating the world body as

imperialist and beholden to its American and European sponsors. ICFTUâ\200\231s Africa desk head Andrew Kailembo said the southern African committee had never tried to hide its activities â\200\224 it has simply never been asked much about them. In an inter-

view this week at an ICFTU confer-

ence on democracy and trade union

rights, Kailembo sketched the committee's contribution towards building SA's trade union movement into a powerful voice.

Our fight is not only on the grounds of material assistance. We have assisted the workers of SA in their fight against apartheid and enabled them to step up their mobilisation campaign when it was not possible for the trade unions to get a

N A

PATRICK BULGER
in Gaborone

hearing from employers. . !

We were the first organisation to come up with a programme during the first textile workers' strikes in Durban in the early 1970s.

Those first seven vehicles we provided played an important role for unionists going through the factories mobilising people, Kailembo said.

In 1974 ICFTU set up its southern Africa committee to help mobilise workers, fight the multinationals and tighten the sanctions noose. A R20 000 donation helped boost SA black trade union membership to 45 000 workers by the mid-1970s.

In 1979 ICFTU began channelling funds to newly formed legal clinics to counter government detention of shop stewards. In the same year ICFTU sent R14 000 to assist in the formation of the Federation of SA

Trade Unions (Fosatu), one of the forerunners of Cosatu.

1 ETTERS

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urtured SA unions

ICFTU financial assistance was instrumental in helping set up the SA Commercial and Catering workers' Union, the General Workers' Union,

the Post Office and Telecommunications Workersâ\200\231 Association and a number of union advice bodies.

At a 1982 meeting in Brussels discussions between fledgling SA trade unionists and the committee led to the formation of the NUM. Cosatu itself got off the ground in 1985 with ICFTU affiliatesâ\200\231 assistance.

The committee â\200\224 in conjunction with SA trade union personalities â\200\224 published a list in 1974 of multinational companies that refused to recognise SA trade unions. These companies were then targeted for union action in other countries. The list was updated in 1981.

A formal policy of beating apartheid was adopted at 1974 and 1985 meetings. At a 1986 meeting of the committee in Lusaka attended by Oliver Tambo, Cosatu and Nactu, the so-called Lusaka Conclusions undertook to intensify this fight.

At a recent Tokyo meeting attended by Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo, the committee undertook to

maintain its sanctions campaign by petitioning the EC council of ministers not to reverse EC sanctions.

In earlier years the committee blew the whistle on clandestine coal shipments being rerouted in European ports. It also produced reports designed to refute SA government arguments that sanctions would most hurt workers in other Southern African states. '

Kailembo stressed that the committee has always worked closely with SA trade unionists whom it meets twice a year. The work will continue, he said, until change in SA is irreversible â\200\224 that is until SA has a constitution which guarantees one person one vote. !

Privately, however, ICFTU officials say it is becoming increasingly difficult to argue for sanctions among ICFTU affiliates. Some officials are pushing for the world body to at least signal to the SA government that they recognise and support positive reforms.

Ironically it is the unions they helped nurture that are refusing â\200\224 in â\200\230public at least â\200\224 to back any shift on sanctions. i :

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â\200\230Bush

WASHINGTON â\200\224 The majority of US sanctions against SA formally ended yesterday with a stroke of President GÃ©orge Bushâ\200\231s pen.

Announcing his = decision afterwards, Bush said he believed that SAâ\200\231s â\200\234profound transformationâ\200\235 had resulted far less from sanctions than from the emergence of â\200\234a forward looking man of (President F W) de Klerkâ\200\231s statureâ\200\235. :

He vowed to double US economic assistance to SA from the current \$40m a year â\200\230level and to urge industrial nations to step up their own efforts at the forthcoming Group of Seven (G-7) summit in London â\200\234to help black participate fully in the revitalisation of the economyâ\200\235. :

He also laid the groundwork for possible legal action to roll back state and local

. sanctions laws, saying he hoped that â\200\234state and local governments will take note of ,our actionâ\200\235.

Major US corporations, including Fluor Corp and Kellogg, had been lobbying for Bush to raise the issue when he made his announcement on scrapping the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA).

" He said he had had what he described as a â\200\234fairly long talkâ\200\235 with ANC president Nelson Mandela, telling him he was bound by law to end the sanctions and stressing that the US wanted to see a â\200\234stable and dynamic economyâ\200\235 in SA.]

- ANC condemns move as â\200\230prematureâ\200\231

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H. TULy

sanctions

B SIMON BARBER]

He plans to call De Klerk today.

In Johannesburg, the ANC said Bushâ\200\231s move was â\200\234prematureâ\200\235, but would not undermine the organisationâ\200\231s relations with

the US.

De Klerk said Bush had shown himself to be a man of his word and commended him for resisting pressure to shift the goal posts.

Reports on Page 4:

- @ Analysts sound a note of caution
- @lscor ready to re-open US market
- @ SAA set to resume flights to New York

He said removal of CAAA sanctions would help in reviving the economy and benefit all South Africans, especially those disadvantaged South Africans who have borne the brunt of sanctions, including many of the unemployed.

ush, in a blunt rejoinder to congressional critics of his move, said: "One, we complied with what you wrote in the law, and two, it's the right thing to do."

The CAAA set five conditions, the last of which was satisfied when the State Department notified Bush on Monday that all remaining prisoners of conscience who had not been convicted of violent crimes had been freed.

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Congress can reimpose the Act's restrictions only by passing an entirely new law.

The sanctions lifted with immediate effect include embargoes on new US investment and SA iron, steel, uranium, textiles, agricultural goods and the products of parastatal organisations.

At the same time, secretary of state James Baker has sent a letter to treasury secretary Nicholas Brady that will trigger repeal of the Rangel double-taxation amendment.

The restoration of SA-US air links will take a little longer because the relevant treaty was revoked by the CAAA. Interim arrangements are expected to be made in short order, however. . = cA0e R,

Restrictions on commercial nuclear trade will also be eased because of SA's accession to the nuclear non-proliferation

treaty. Ambassador Harry Schwarz yesterday presented the formal instruments of accession in a ceremony at the State Department yesterday.

The main sanctions the US still retains are the arms embargo, restrictions on SA

drawings from the IMF and a prohibition on export-import bank finance for exports to non-black-owned business in SA.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa told a media conference in Johannesburg that Mandela had told Bush the . 0 To Page 2

- separately. from those in SA prisons.
+* Ramaphosa said the ANC was pleased - the Gramm Amendment which restricts SA access to IMF and World Bank loans

Bush is a community for the amendment in place. . ST

action Was, -premature, reports
JONATHON REES, , | % & f

Violence meant there was no climate for -free political activity and large numbers of .:) 1d
7 ; % \$.Media conference at:the Union Buildings

political prisoners remained in jail two key conditions of the CAAA. - . v
#*ANC international affairs: head Thabo. Mbeki said: Bush had: moved: the goal-

posts by categorising political prisoners in hom -3, particularly Bophuthatswana -

would remain intact, adding that: the ANC would continue to work in the international
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e PR AR

- Churches (SACC) all described the. an-"%

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GERALD REILLY reports a clearly de- |
lighted Foreign Minister Pik Botha told a

last night: â\200\234Internationally, e have done :
it. This â\200\230wonderful moment must now, be :
used by SA' to pressu-c its leaders to stop
delaying tacticsâ\200\235, &0 coggi &
Â¢/ SA 'leaders must now 'â\200\230come together to

~.:remove â\200\230suspicion and distrust and get
- down to the inevitable structuring of a new . .
pconstitution. . MR S

b o R B 8
;. â\200\230khe PAC, Cosatu and â\200\230he SA Council ,of ..,
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duncement asâ\200\230premature. /"

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THE lifting- of US sanctions would have a minimal effect on dealings with the US in the short term, analysts said yesterday.

Sanctions imposed by lower levels of government in the US were a long way from being repealed and were likely to inhibit American investment in SA.

- Twenty-six states, 78 cities and 20 counties have imposed their own sanctions on companies dealing with SA and, according to Nedbank economist Edward Osborn, they are more likely than the federal administration to consult with the ANC on dropping sanctions. :

Among the states imposing sanctions is California, which has the world's seventh largest economy. :

American Chamber of Commerce executive director Wayne Mitchell said prospective US investors in SA would always be looking over their shoulder at their local governments if they wanted to maintain ties with them.

Osborn said that if SA exporters managed to penetrate the US market on a significant scale there was every possibility that restraint of trade orders would be slapped on their goods.

Any into the US, particular-

the depressed iron and steel markets, could therefore be capped. ;

Textile exports to the US worth R100m were recorded before sanctions were im-

posed and this was one sector which was

likely to feel the effects of restraint orders if significant inroads were made.

â\200\230Fruit and shellfish were important sectors and could be the ones that benefited most from lifting sanctions, Osborn said.

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ave little effect

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| ANDREW GILL N\

; However, fruit exports would have difficulty in competing with the Californian

* â\200\230market, which had shown tremendous growth.

Shellfish could make a significant re-entry but the SA industry had its own problems with a drastically reduced catch. Sugar exports, which had a 40 000-ton

~ quota until it was given to the Philippines, would have to wait for the US to grant another quota.

Uranium exports would depend on' global markets, which were extremely depressed at the moment. '

Coal was unlikely to make any inroads into the â\200\234overwhelmingly self-sufficientâ\200\235

- US market.

Local producers might, however, get the occasional opportunity to take up short-falls and â\200\234dumpâ\200\235 coal in the US.

Imports which suffered most from sanctions were supplies to parastatals, military equipment and computer hardware.

Military imports were likely to show little change.

Most important was -computer hardware, much of which was now obtained from US franchises in third countries.

In order to circumvent sanctions, many of these franchise-holders signed five-year contracts with the SA computer industry.

Contracts with franchises were now expiring and there was a strong possibility

-Â« that the franchise-holders would not renew them for fear of angering US state and city legislatures and jeopardising their parent companiesâ\200\231 dealings with them.

nctions

Concern over â\200\230imbalances
BusInESS eo MWEIAâ\200\230Jâ\200\230ULV %

A SENIOR adviser to the Bush administration Who is visiting SA yesterday expressed concern that lifting sanctions would perpetuate historical imbalances in SA.

Senior adviser on small business trade policy and promotion Thomas S Watson said there was concern in the US about the effects of lifting sanctions now.

Watson is in SA as part of a world tour promoting employment and business opportunities for middle market companies. - ;

â\200\234One of the elements of our federal sanctions law was the encouragement of black economic empowerment in SA. That has been virtually ignored by business and by the Press,â\200\235 Watson said in an interview.

â\200\234We are concerned that any resumption of commerce (should) be restructured so that black economic

empowerment be encouraged and that co-operation between white and non-white business in SA be a major component of commerce between the two nations.â\200\235

'I-ANC ibuswa umshoshaphansi

weSACP kusho uphenyo Iwe-IFF

ETHEKWINI. - Naphezu kokuba i-African National Congress (I:\NC) ithathe isinqumo sokuzinikela ezingxoxweni zekusasa lalelizwe,

kepha ukubeka kwayo pham

bili izinhlelo zokunyakazisa uquqaba

nokughubeka nomkhankaso wokwakha amaqembu okuzivikela, kuseyindlela yokulandela izinhlelo zegembu leSouth African Communist Party (SACP) zokuzifunela amandla okuphatha.

. Lokhu kuvezwe embi-

| kweni owethulwe yinhla-

ngano yomhlaba yophe-
nyo, i-International Free-
dom Foundation (IFF).

Ngokombiko wale-
nhlangano isinqumo esi-
thathwe yingqungquthela
ye-ANC ebiseThekwini
sokuba ibambelele eghi-
ngeni lokuvukela umbu-
so ngokunyakaziswa ko-
mphakathi, ukusungulwa
kwezinhlelo zomshosha-
phansi, uMkhonto weSi-
zwe nokukhankasela
ukucindezelwa kweSouth
Africa ngamazwe anga-
phandle, kubeka lenhla-

. nabamele.

ngano esimweni sokuba
ngevukela umbuso kuno-
kuba isebenzise izindle-
la zokuthula ekuzuzeni
amandla okuphatha.

Iveze ukuthi lokhu
kuvela ngokusobala em-
qulwini wamasu nama-
ghinga walenhlangano
owethulwe engqungqu-
theleni yayo eThekwini,
okungumgqulu onezelule-
ko ngalokho okufanele
ikwenze kulesisikhathi
soguquko.

Lomqulu kuvezwe

ukuthi ubhalwe ngaba-
holi abaphezulu beSACP
phakathi kwabo okukho-
na uMnuz Raymond Sut-
tner, uMnuz Ronnie
Kasrils noCheryl Caro-
lus. Kanti lomqulu ku-
thiwa ugcizelela ukuthi
i-ANC ngeke yaguquka
yabayigembu lombusa-
Zwe.

I-IFF ighuba ithi lesi-
sinqumo sokuba i-ANC
ingaguqulwa senziwe
ngenxa yokuthi uhlelo
lweSACP lumbaxambili
isebenzisa izindlela zom-
shoshaphansi kanye nezi-
ngxoxo ekuzuzeni ama-
ndla okuphatha. Yathi
lezizinhlangano zizozese-
kela izingxoxo kepha ku-
phela uma zizoholela esi-
mweni lapho ziyozuza
khona amandla okupha-
tha.

Ighube yathi uma ku-"

bonakala ukuthi izingxo-
xo kaziholeli esimweni
sokuba igembu leSACP li-
zuze ngazo kuyobeseku-

setshenziswa amanye =

amaghingana njengemikha-

nkaso okusetshenziswa -

kuyo uquqaba futhi ku-
gqugquzelwe ukuba Ku-
sungulwe amagembu
okuvikela. Yathi ukuqo-
ka phakathi kokusetshe-
nziwa kwendluzula no-

ma amaghingana okuthula -

ekuzuzeni inkululeko ku-
yoya ngokuthi kwenzeka-

ni phakathi kwalabo aba-

mele lenhlangano kanye
u{ 10 3

rda e

wakulelizwe.

Ithe ukuzihlanganisa
kwe-ANC nemikhankaso
okusetshenziswa kuyo
uquqaba, kungenxa yo-
kugxekwa okubhekiswe
kuyo kwenziwa ngabaholi
beSACP phakathi kwabo
okukhona uMnuz Kasrils
kanye noMnuz Mac Ma-
haraj. Yathi lababaholi
beSACP bayigxeka kakhu-
lu i-ANC ngokuthi ilibele
ukuzilungiselela ukuba
ibenguhulumeni wakusa-
sa kunokuba isebenzise
uquqaba emikhankaswe-
ni yomzabalazo phakathi
kwabantu.

IFoundation ibuye ya-
caphuna umbhalo ose-
phephabhukwini leSACP

elibizwa ngokuthi yi-

"Umsebenzi" elikhishwe
ngaphambi kwengqu-
ngquthela ye-ANC ebise-

Thekwini, laphe kwexwa--

yiswe khona i-ANC â\200\230ngo-

kuthi iqaphele ukuthi ka- -

yigeini istyigembu elitho-

bile ezingxoxweni zeku-
sasa lezwe. Lokhu kucha-
. zwe ngokuthi iSACP beyi-

xwayisa i-ANC ukuba
ingasithathi isinyathelo
sokubayigembu lezom-
busazwe. 3
Ibuye yacaphuna em-
bikweni okhishwe yilowo
obenguNobhala-jikelele
we-ANC, uMnuz Alfred
Nzo, awethulwe engqu-
ngqutheleni laphe ehlabeni

â\200\234khona inhlangothi yakhe
ngezinhlelâ\202-lo Zokunyakazi-
sa umphakathi abekhala |

ngokuthi kazibi nayo

impumelelo elindelekile. -
Yathi lokhukugxekwa.
kwe-ANC ngabeSACP |
kwenziwe ngenhloso yo-

kuba ingaguquki ibeyige- -
mbu lombusazwe ngoba

lokho kungalimaza izi-
nhlelo zeSACP bese kuli-
maza nobambiswano olu-
khona phakathi kwalezi-
zinhlango.

* I-IFF ithe esikhundle-
ni sokuba ighakambise

isidingo sezingxoxo

| ko ohlelweni Iwayo loku-

ba ithathe amandla oku-

- phatha okubonakale
ngokuba uMongameli |
wayo, uDr Nelson Ma-
- ndela, azichaze-nje njen-
_ gengxenye yomzabalazo. .
.Kanti kolunye uhlangathi
noMnuz Kasrils kubikwe |
| ukuthi uzichaze ngokuthi |
- kaziyona ingxenye yalo-
kho okuyizinsika zomza- |

balazo.]

Yathi ukuqokwa kwe-
ngxenye enkulu yamalu-
ngu eSACP esigungwini
se-ANC kuseyizinkomba
zokuthi lenhlango isa-
zokwenza lokho okuyizi-
nhloso zeSACP. - (Sapa)

ingqungquthela ye-ANC
â\200\230ukuthi kazingene kan,

U-Archl%â\200\230ishopDesmondTutu

chelwa uR25 000

Sopeh

ECAPE TOWN:-

Amaphephandaba
amabili okuyi "Die
Transvaler" kanye
' neCitizen agcine
evumile ukukhokhe-
la umBhishobhi
omkhulu weBandla
laseSheshi kuleli u-
Archbishop Desmo-
nd Tutu isamba esi-
ngu-R25 000 okwe-
â\200\230nzeke ngaphandle
kwenkantolo kula-
ndela umbiko awu-
shicilelayo owa-
wumhlambalaza.

N'gokwesitatimende
esikhishwe yinhlangano
yezindaba iSapa lelisi-
â\200\230nyathelo esithathwe nga-
baphathi balamaphepha-
ndaba iPerskor, silandela
incwadi ebhalwe ngaba-
meli baka-Archbishop
Tutu laphe bebefuna

~ khona isinxephezelo ku-
landela umbiko awukhi-
phayo wokuthi uyathinte-
ka ekunyamalaleni kwe-
zimali zeBandla futhi
ugqugquzela indluzula
kuleli.

Embikweni owakhi-
shwa yi "Die Transvaler"
ngo-October ngonyaka
odlule kwavezwa ukuthi
kunezimali zeBandla ezi-
ghamuka emazweni
angaphandle okungaziwa
ukuthi zasetshenziswa
kanjani. Kanti lombiko

zokhok

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wawubhalwe ngemuva
kombiko owawukhishwe
yiphephabhuku laseMeli-
ka iFamily Protection
Scoreboard elasakazwa
kulo lonke lelizwe ngaba-
ntu abangaziwa.

Ngo August ngonyaka

odlule iphephandaba iCi-
tizen laphuma nomunye

umbiko .owawuthi u-

Archbishop Tutu watshe-
la ababesemngcwabeni
othile ukuthi, "bona

_basempini nokuthi umza-

balazo kufanele manje
uthathwe uyofakwa nase-

zindaweni zabaMhlophe.
Ngokunjalo ne-Die Tra-
nsvaler yakhipha umbiko
ofanayo owawunesihloko
esithi, "UTutu ugqugqu-
zele isimo esibucayi."
Kubikwe ukuthi lama-
phephandaba ngephutha
athatha inkulumo eyaye-
nziwe ngomunye owaye-
kulomngcwabo ayiguqula
athi ishiwo ngu-Archbi-
shop Tutu okwalandelwa
ngukuba abhale exolisa

* ngaleliphutha nokho u-

Archbishop Tutu watha-

tha isinyathelo sokufaka

udaba enkantolo.

Kuvezwe ukuthi na-
nxa u-Archbishop Tutu
wakwemukela ukuxolisa
okwenziwa yizintatheli
zalamaphephandaba ezi-
thintekayo ekubhaleni
loludaba kepha wanqu-

â\200\234ma ukuba alwedlulisele

enkantolo. - Sapa.

T Rl Wirne ssS U Foly
ANC treasurer in g
Mpophomeni

suspended â\200\224 Hand

by CRAIG URQUHART

THE ANC branch treasurer in Mpophomeni, Boy Ndlela, has been suspended â\200\234pending an inquiry into certain allegations of misconductâ\200\235.

This was revealed yesterday by Chris Hani, Mkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff, who held talks with local ANC and Mpophomeni officials for the second successive day in an attempt to resolve the intra-ANC fighting that has recently disrupted the township:

Describing the talks as â\200\234successful but not conclusiveâ\200\235, Hani said steps had been taken to defuse the situation. He said there was a sad lack of â\200\234mature leadershipâ\200\235 in many townships and he intends looking into increasing leadership workshops.

Hundreds of toyi-toyiing Mpophomeni residents attended an impromptu rally following the meeting and Hani appealed for calm in the township. ANC midlands branch chairman Harry Gwala also addressed the crowd and said Inkatha supporters could exploit the situation â\200\234like they are doing in Bruntvilleâ\200\235.

Haniâ\200\235s visit followed fighting between ANC-aligned youths known as the â\200\234umgoqaâ\200\235 and the â\200\234umgovuâ\200\235.

However, there have been no incidents of unrest reported since Sunday night when two youths were injured and 12 houses were burned down.

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IFP to
launch new
branch

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In a statement released yesterday, Alex secretary of the Mfulongavinjwa branch, said the Kwa-

Zulu Minister of Justice,
CJ. Mthethwa, will be
y speaker and he
ed the ANC to respect
ht of the IFP to

its meetings

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heir reign

supporters are

ANC spokes-

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Harry Gwa
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Inkatha

- IR
4 The Star Thursday July 11 1991

Aids a threat to
political stability a

Aids could seriously "sliww
the economy and threaten

political stability in South
Africa, the Institute
Relations says. SR

In the latest-issue of the
SAIRR's Social and Economic
Update, researcher Robin Ham-
ilton says it seems apparent
that Aids will affect every sec-
tor of the economy a a and if it

roves to be a constraint on ec-
onomic growth, it may in turn
retard or reverse efforts to re-
dress: the socio-economic in-
equalities a.

Mr; Hamilton cites a senior
research Fellow at the Univer-
sity of Natal, Alan Whiteside, as
estimating that between 1,3 mil-
lion and 7 million people will
' die of;Aids by the year 2000.

Whiteside says the first to
would be the urban elite,
; loss of manpower.
a exacerbated by
- of professionals
cape the Aids epi-
ll as by the drying
gration to South

As early as 1995, insurance
. giant Old Mutual ex}ect.s a de-
@e in business confidence and

of Race -

~ cost to the

a massive diversion of re-
sources to medical and welfare

- spending because of Aids.
. Mr

Whiteside notes that the
World Bank has indicated that
as the direct cost of Aids is only
20p nt of the true cost, the

economy could be

between R32 pillion and

~R78 billion in the year 2000.

Two local studies show that by April 1990, 87 701 donations to blood transfusion services in South Africa had tested positive for the Aids virus HIV, and in November 1990 some 10 000 residents of Johannesburg were believed to be HIV positive.

Europe

In addition, Dr Coen Slabber, director-general of National Health and Population Development, was quoted in January as saying that 315 000 South Africans would be HIV positive by the end of the year.

He said many more were at risk in Africa than in Europe, as Aids mainly infected sexually active adults between 15 and 49.

Whereas in Europe the predominant number of cases involved homosexual and bisexual men, as well as intravenous drug users, in Africa the highest

incidence of the disease was in heterosexual people.

The SAIRR publication notes that many blacks view Aids as a white man's disease aimed at reducing black population growth, while in the white community it is considered to be a disease restricted to blacks and homosexuals.

Mr Hamilton comments that the Government's educational programme has been inadequate in facilitating a change in sexual behaviour to prevent the spread of Aids and dispel myths about the disease.

Minister of National Health and Population Development Dr Rina Venter said Aids was not primarily a medical problem. It relates to social behaviour. :

Mr Hamilton reports that Dr Venter has warned that if only 0,55 percent of the population is admitted to hospital with Aids, every available hospital bed in South Africa would be filled,

and the costs of treatment would equal the country's total present health budget.

He said political unrest and poor socio-economic conditions made it more difficult to persuade people to alter their sexual behaviour. Sapa.

In swift reaction to the lifting of United States sanctions on South Africa, three other countries have signalled they are likely to follow suit.

Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy will suggest to his Cabinet on Sunday that the Jewish state accept Washington's lead, it was announced in Jerusalem.

In Wellington, Deputy Prime Minister Don McKinnon said a general communication between New Zealand and South Africa at trade level could begin within three months. He also said his government had lifted restrictions on most South

.. African visitors. : In Tokyo, US Secretary of State James Baker said that US sanctions would be lifted by the end of the month. A US State Department spokesman said: "We will surely take into account Mr Bush's announcement. As we have recently said, we value recent political developments

South Africa.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said the

US decision reflected great

credit on Mr de Klerk's re-

form programme. :

Mr Hurd said he hoped it

' would encourage everyone

to recognise that 'sanctions

were now over.

More countries

poised to follow

Bush sets

the end of the

five-year-old sanctions in

Announcing the end of the five-year-old sanctions in

Washington last night, President Bush gave as the reason
a profound transformation
towards dismantling apartheid.

Mr Bush said he had spoken by telephone earlier in the day to ANC president Nelson Mandela while Lau said that lifting sanctions was
the right thing to do.

" He said he would double US assistance to black South Africans from \$40 million (R100 million) to \$80 million (R200 million) for housing,

It prohibited the import of South African coal, textiles, iron, steel and agricultural products. It also banned the
export of American crude oil
to South Africa and prevented
from flying into the US.

In Pretoria, President de Klerk said the US move would contribute to the revival of South Africa's economy. It would also help nor-

-malise relations between the two countries.

But the step was criticised

by the ANC and PAC.
ANC secretary-general

___| Cyril Ramaphosa said the

economic development and education programmes.
Mr Bush said he would

- personally discuss the situa-

tion by telephone with Mr de Klerk today
: He said: "This is a moment in history that many believed would never be attained."

Mr Bush acted under a

law that specified that sanctions were to be removed when South Africa had met five conditions, including the release of all political prisoners.

The Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act was passed by |

Congress in 1986 over a veto by then-president Ronald Reagan.

â\200\224 move was premature on two

issues: violence which had resulted in many deaths continued unabated and many political prisoners remained in jail.

PAC information secretary Barney Desai criticised the US decision because the democratic process has not yet been set in placeâ\200\235. -

Mr do Kuerk said: â\200\234I would like to express my Sincere appreciation to President Bush for the steps he has taken, especially in the face of pressure to shift the goal

â\200\234By his sustained resistance to this pressure, Presi-

â\200\230ed South African Airways the United States.

ed to follow lead on sanctions

tope a man of his word and

â\200\234aiman of courage. South

Africa looks forward to a new era of co-operation with

At a press briefing in Pre-

toria, Foreign Minister Pikâ\200\231 Botha said he was expecting

the US decision to be followed by countries throughout the world. 3
Sanctions, he said, had had a tremendously harmful effect on the country's growth rate with more than 270 American companies disinvesting after the implementation of sanctions in 1986. Mr Botha warned, however, that unless violence stopped, investment would not flow dramatically into South Africa. Af South African Airways expects to fly to New York immediately after a bilateral agreement has been signed between the South African

- and US governments.

SAF Trade Organisation chief executive Wim Holtes said the lifting of sanctions would give a tremendous boost to business confidence in the country.

Reserve Bank Governor

Dr Chris Stals said ending

sanctions would not have an immediate effect on monetary

policy. i

e

investments and trade

Dr Stals said it would not

result in large sums of money being poured into South Africa because loans

from the International Monetary

Fund and certain industries that were covered by other legislation were still

But, Dr Stals said, the lifting of sanctions would significantly impact the economy.

an important psychological role because changes in capital outflow of the past seven years would decrease, and access to international loans would

be easiÃ©r. = Star Foreignâ\200\231

Service, Own Corresp
Staff Reporters, Sapa-
Reuter-AP.

pondent, -

â\200\224

The Star Wednesday September 11 1991

13

.Let ANC take over

and fire civil serv

s My father applied for a State pension over a year ago.

He was asked to supply information on any assets he held, with supporting documentation

This he did, and he was then

asked for more information: Every time he went back to the

- department with 1:vl:lat; they required, he was asked for some-
- said they had lost his file, and thing more, which he found very they were putting it on urgent search. It has now been on urgent search for more than six
- weeks.

ik Adisheartenlng. :

. Finally he was sent a note in

"Afrikaans, which nobody - could make head or tail of. ,
" When we phoned through to

the department, they said that they wanted a copy of the will of my mother, who died over ~ 10.years ago. Legally, it is not necessary to keep any document for more than six years. Besides which, my father's memory is not as good as it used to be, and he had even forgotten that she had made a will.

However, he tried to satisfy

them and on April 5 he sent

C

them an affidavit by registered

- mail. They did not even have

the common courtesy to reply

i to his letter.

After that we sent two more registered letters, which were

- also swallowed up by the si-

lence of Pretoria.

- When I phoned" them they

It seems to me that this Government is incapable of running

the country. I wish the ANC would take over soon, and that

when they do they will fire the whole civil service. Unfortunately, it seems that they are not

going to do so just yet, and

by the time they do, the poor old man will probably have starved to death.

H J Chamberlain
Windsor East

not rare

It's well
This is a warning to all
South Africans, leftwing

katha, et:

practicality. Only governments claim to be
democratic and those

process is the means of enslavement through debt.
The so-called national
debt is the

stands at

or rightwing, ANC In the

Democracy is a theoretical term with no

Rhodesia AR
The current monetary

system is totally unacceptable and is the

end,
means of oppression today throughout the world. It must be replaced with genuine trading, real

same coin and the

abolished.

Fani Grootboom
Vosloorus

Phursday 11 July 1991

Sanctions no longer
necessary, says

By Martin McGhee

lâ\200\231l'wastimtopln'::'

aside the worn-out ar-
gument about sanc-
tiomasitwasnolong-

er necessary to con-
demn Blacks to greater
poverty in the cause of
ending apartheid, Mr
DouglasHurd Brmsh

AHurd X

of the Black community.
He warned them. was

was not a luxury but es-
sential if Blacks were to
have a chance of a house,
a job, or a school for their
children

The South African

age announced on Mon-
day.

The assistance followed
a request from the gov-
ernment and the ANC
and the orphans would be
home as soon as political
arrangements could be
made. :

Mr Hurd also wel-
comed the decision by the
International ~ Olympic
Committee on Tuesday
and the International
Cricket Council yesterday
to re-admit South Africa
to world sport, and would
warmly welcome the re-
moval of any sanctions by
America President, Mr

Bush.

He added that British
Prime Minister, Mr John
Major, would be keen to
visit South Africa, but the
visit was a matter of tim-
ing, and would have to be

worked out in conjunction with South African authorities.

Grant
EalheerHurdmade

the centre's wards and treatment facilities, Mr Hurd said Britain had been supporting the clinic for a number of years, and the government had contributed to each of the four phases of the centre's redevelopment. As well as providing security fencing, the previous grants had gone into

| upgrading the maternity

wing, the casualty wing, the outpatients department and the new administration and nurses block.

The British government had also provided about R34 million through the charity, Save the Children Fund, to cover 25 percent of the centre's running costs, bringing Britain's contribution to about R4 million.

?\Iejlî¬\202k

By Rafora Rangongo
KHOTSO! Pula! Nala! are the
words a Motswana would have
uttered on the morning of the
African National Congress (ANC)
rally at Kingâ\200\231s Park Rugby Sta-
dium in Durban on Sunday. *

Peace! Rain! Prosperity! must
have crossed the minds of many
people as we stood in pouring
rain on the field inside the sta-
dium. The Setswana saying equates
rain with peace and prosperity.
Peace because of the internecine
violence that has gripped the
country, and claimed many lives
over the past six years, and pros-
perity after a conference regarded
as the most important since the
formation of the ANC.

As we stood watching the
vacant seats in the stadium, a
delegate confided in me that he
doubted whether the vacant stands
would be filled in the pouring
rain. â\200\230This will be a test of loyal-
ties and commitment,â\200\231 he said.

As soon as the rain stopped
around 11 am, an hour after the

scheduled time large columns of
. cause of the threat of more rain-

toyi-toying delegates and support-
ers surged though the entry points
into the stadium like mince meat
through a grinding machine.

â\200\230UNelson Mandela
inkokheli ... awuzwe ... uSisulu
.. iwire-wire ... nyamazane ...,â\200\231

they chanted on their way to the
stands. Judging from their per-
formance some of the delegates
would do well as acrobats. The
usual 90 degree toyi-toyi was
executed with such force that the
earth shook with tremors as though
an earthquake had struck.
And, in no time open spaces
_ in the stands gave way to a sea of
black, green and gold (the colours
of the ANC) mingled with the red
flags of the ANCâ\200\231s oldest ally, the

N g\o(ï¬\202â\200\231b\

o

Rejuvenated
ANC celebrates

South African Communist Party
(SACP). An estimated 40 000
people attended the rally, and the
said delegate must have been
smiling with relish.

The security was tight with
metal detectors at all the entry
points and marshals were equally
vigilant, friendly and very co-
operative - a radical departure
from their usually tough, uncom-
promising and unfriendly attitude
to anyone who dares disagree with
them.

Booming
The usual booming business
of struggle t-shirts, hot dog stands,

ated with mass rallies was re-
duced to a bare minimum be-

fall.
Foreign journalists were at
their awful best. When the newly-

elected ANC leadership arrived
at the stadium they descended on ;

them like flying ants heading for
the streetlights on a humid sum-
mer night. Cameras poised, they

pushed for better positions to :

capture the moment on film.

As the leadership was mov-
ing around the field to greet the
cheering crowd, a white toddler
of about two nearly stole the show.
Brandishing an AK47 replica to
the amusement of journalists and
photographers, he did it in style
like a trained cadre. And of course,
the cameras clicked away.

The sounds of the cheering
crowd were drowned by the
powerful bellowing of a saxo-
phone and a rich female voice
from the Robben Island Band
(made up of ex-Islanders) inter-
spersed with moving praise po-
etry by Madliks Nhlanzi and three
other poets.

A few minutes later a youth
grabbed the attention of the crowds.

His demonstration of how to use
an AK47 sent the crowd into a

| frenzy. He tossed and turned of -
! ten taking aim as if he was a
- soldier engaged in battle, and again

the television crews and still

| photographers jostled for posi-
and such paraphernalia associ-

tions. Good action pictures is the
name of the game.

The Christian community took
advantage of the rally to spread
the gospel. When ANC deputy-
president Walter Sisulu took the
podium to open the gathering a
helicopter flew around the sta-
dium with a banner on its tail
'~ inscribed in bold letters: JESUS
! SAYS ... COME UNTO ME.

Applause

Cuba, China, Iraq, the USSR
and Sweden became â\200\230the mothers
of all applauseâ\200\231 when Sisulu
announced the list of countries
that were represented at the ANCâ\200\231s
national conference - because of
the support (material and other-
wise) they offered to the libera-
tion movement during the long
and hard years of exile (with the

exception of Iraq).

ANC fire brands received the
loudest applause when the newly-
elected leadership was announced,
notably Mac Maharaj, Harry
â\200\230Gwala, Winnie Mandela, Sphiwe
Nyanda (alias Gebuza) and Mar-
ion Sparg. Chants of Vula! Vula!

MK! MK! ... ANC! ANC! ...
filled the air. Other newly elected
ANC members who got the loud-
est applause were the Bophuthat-
swana coup leader, Rocky Male-
bana-Metsing, and Prince
Mecwayizeni Zulu of the Zulu royal
family - for obvious reasons.

Also introduced at the rally
were 11 recently released politi-

from Polsmoor and Johannesburg

prisons including Neo Potsane, Tingting Masango, Jabu Masina and Bafana Castro Hlapane. Two bands which were scheduled to perform at the rally, the Afro-fusion combo Sakhile and Jennifer Ferguson did not make it. No explanation was given. As the day grew older, delegates filled out of the stadium. The sounds of the toyi-toying comrades and the buses transporting delegates home were swallowed by the hum-drum of the afternoon traffic.

cal prisoners and MK cadres |

By Phinda Kuzwayo.

The ANC's first conference in 30 years on South African soil in Durban, described by many commentators as a magnificent achievement, received positive reaction from the international

community and other organisations.

However, one of the organisation's stalwarts, former Rivonia trialist, Dennis Goldberg, expressed some reservations just before the elections of the top five executive positions were announced on Friday.

I am worried that we have not discussed specifics yet, but I am impressed with the proceedings which demonstrated democracy in action. Our membership needed this after so many years of underground work, said Goldberg who now lives in London and runs a shop which sells ANC paraphernalia.

Ms Ann Schlyter from the Swedish Left Party was impressed by the guided

tours and special arrangements made for

the foreign guests by the ANC.

I was very impressed with the maturity with which members of the ANC discussed very tough issues, Schlyter told The New African.

Sweden has always viewed the ANC in a positive light. This will now be strengthened and reinforced following this remarkable conference, Schlyter said.

The PAC's Publicity Secretary, Barney Desai said: The PAC had its own conference in December. We were proud

to hold such a conference after so many years in exile. We share the same pride for the ANC. We think it is a magnificent achievement.

The policy decisions arrived at regarding the constituent assembly endorsing that our people should participate in the writing of a new constitution is laudable.

Finally, those who have doubts about the constituent assembly must take heed that both PAC and ANC have arrived at this position in a democratic fashion and that augurs well for constituent assembly, Desai said.

The PAC, however, was not happy
 with the position the ANC's position on
 the issue that they should be phased out
 in time in return for concrete changes
 that are still demanded of the de Klerk
 government.
 We would have preferred a bold
 move
 said Desai. But
 The deputy president of A
 Aubrey Mokoape was also confident that the ANC conference
 of 1990 of the ANC conference.
 The ANC must elect leadership
 ; properly elect leadership
 'vuvu':nch has been given some mandates
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 Azapo however; the call is
 g , believes the call is
 the ANC for mass action is rhetoric
 the fact is
 the ANC's military wing (MK-
 S ng) state of in-operation
 ' There can be no question of mass
 action occurring in the absence of armed
 struggle because the armed wing exists
 both to lead and guide masses in their
 action against the regime. It is only in

- sense, He said. - nm

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uth Africa,Â» : saidâ\200\234Mr- - Many us corporauqns -worldwide co mmnments :
â\200\230Ronald Theis; head of in-: vacated South Africa asâ\204ç Sapa-AP. s |

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WHAT is the significance of the fact
that the senior prince of the Zulu
royal family, Prince Israel Mcwayi-
zeni ka Solomon has now been
elected to the National Executive
Committee of the ANC? Could it be
that the ANC will now be reconciled
with the Zulu royal family and the
Zulu king? These are questions I
have been asked by numerous local
and foreign journalists since the an-
nouncement of the results of the
ANC National Executive Committee
elections early on Sunday morning.
There is no doubt it was a political
scoop for the ANC to elect such a
senior member of the Zulu royal fam-
ily into its National Executive Com-
mittee. Those who know Prince Is-
rael's family background will
remember that not only is he the son
of King Solomon (the grandfather of
the reigning monarch) but he actu-
ally acted as Regent on the death of
King Cyprian (the father of the reign-
ing monarch) until such time that the
present king, who was still a minor
and was at school, was ready to suc-
ceed his father. i

. Incidentally, some newspapers

have commented that the senior

prince was a member of Inkatha
until 1989 when he resigned. This is
not correct. As far as I can recall, the
. senior prince never joined Inkatha

and was certainly never active in In-
katha affairs although he did occa-

sionally attend Inkatha's general -
conferences. There is a peculiar

relationship between Inkatha and
most members of the Zulu royal fam-
ily. Most of them tend to shy away

from actively supporting Inkatha al--

though there are a few notable ex-
ceptions like Prince Gideon, who is
KwaZulu's Deputy Minister of Wel-
fare and Pensions, and a few others.

- Prince Israel was a member of the
KwaZulu Legislative Assembly
representing the king and therefore
appointed by him. He resigned from
this position and claimed there was
a misunderstanding between him-

self and the king. Once again, some

newspapers have tended to assume that the senior prince had a misunderstanding with Chief Buthelezi which is incorrect. In fact, it was Chief Buthelezi who unsuccessfully attempted to mediate between the senior prince and the king. It was only after he had left the KwaZulu Assembly that the senior prince began to make statements that implied that the misunderstanding was actually between him and Chief Buthelezi, when in actual fact it was not

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This background is important if I have to answer the second question,

- Opinion

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The senior

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Prince Israel Mcwayizeni ka Solomon

whether the senior prince will facilitate reconciliation between the ANC and the Zulu royal family, and the king. The answer is an unequivocal â\200\234noâ\200\235. If anything, the princeâ\200\231s membership of the ANC will widen the rift between the ANC and the Zulu royal family. At worst, it could even engender a serious split within the royal family.

Firstly, because of a misunderstanding between the king and the senior prince, the latter is persona

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orince and the NEC =

non grata in the kingâ\200\231s household at

the moment. It is therefore not possible for him to bring about any

reconciliation between the ANC and'

the king when he himself desperately needs to be assisted to reconcile with the king in the first place. Secondly, the senior prince's relations with Chief Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Government have also been soured by the prince's constant political sniping at Chief Buthelezi and the Government. On the other hand, the king is presently very close to Chief Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Government. In terms of the KwaZulu constitution, the king is a constitutional monarch and any political contact with him must be through the KwaZulu Cabinet headed by

~ Chief Buthelezi. Besides, KwaZulu

Government protocol decrees that Chief Buthelezi, and not the senior prince, is the senior traditional adviser to the king. Therefore, as things stand, the senior prince has no access to the king, Chief Buthelezi or the government. It would therefore be difficult, to say the least, for him to bring about reconciliation between the ANC and Zulu royal family while the present king and the present KwaZulu Government are still around. The two gatekeepers the ANC must talk to in this regard are

. Party Democracy.

by Oscar Dhiomo

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the king himself and Chief Buthelezi'. And, to get to the king on such a political matter, the ANC needs to go through Chief Buthelezi. :

The other option open to the senior prince would be to actively recruit for the ANC within the Zulu royal family. If he did this, he could perhaps be successful with those princes and princesses who are unfavourably disposed towards Inkatha or Chief Buthelezi. But as I have said earlier, this option could generate a serious split within the royal family, possibly with adverse repercussions in the entire country where Zulus are to be found. In any case, Chief Buthelezi is, in his own right, also a senior member of the Zulu royal family as the son of the late senior princess in that far even in the Zulu royal family; Chief Buthelezi is still a gatekeeper.

Given all these royal complications, the senior princeâ\200\231s meï¬\201?bership of the NEC of the ANC might turn out to be no more than a political scoop which will, however, not necessarily improve relations between the ANC and the king, Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government. Â¥

Â® Dr Oscar Dhlomo is the Exec Chairman of the Institute for Multi-

ko 8

The ANC

ONLY one thing is certain about the politics of the African National Congress following its historic 48th national conference in Durban last week: no one really knows what the position of the organisation is.

Consider the views of respected political writers. Some say the em-

moderates, or the doves, had won the day. Others suggested that 80-year-old Walter Sisulu had to be placed in the deputy slot to stop a political brawl within the party, showing hardliners had taken the initiative. This was supported, they contended, by the self-confessed admirer of Stalin, Harry Gwala, coming so close to taking the second-in-command job.

There is no doubt that in the popular imagination, and even more in that of whites, the first indication of being a hardliner, or a hawk, is to be a member of the South African Communist Party. If you add to that an association with Mkhonto we Sizwe

(MK) then a definition of hardline is

guaranteed. Close scrutiny is now needed to decide whether this is true.

On national television on Sunday night newly elected secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa showed, by the way he avoided giving a straight answer, that he was aware how damaging being labelled a communist is.

" The country still would like to know whether he is a member of the SACP :J:cause Agenda failed to establish

at.

The importance of the communist issue was also highlighted by Alfred

nu ey

Going to bed with the Reds?

phasis on negotiations showed the

1 127/

Nzo's observation that the alliance with the SACP was one of the problems getting in the way of the successful ANC recruitment of whites, Indians and coloureds. Senior ANC members, among them Chris Hani

and Mac Maharaj, both communists, tried to tell the press during the conference the alliance with the SACP was no big deal. But the ANC's image as a black revolutionary organisation

was something that needed to

change, Nelson Mandela told the conference a number of times.

I think identifying communists,

and the relationship between the -

two organisations, is of some importance. There is no doubt it is considered a problem internationally. No matter how much the denials and protestations continue, it will retard foreign investment which could help South Africa's economic reconstruction.

It is interesting to note that outside of the leadership core six of the 10 most popular men in the ANC are communists - Hani, Joe Slovo, Ahmed Kathrada, Ronnie Kasrils, Gwala and Steve Tshwete. Ironically, of the remaining four the one who gains most sympathy, Thabo Mbeki, has allowed membership of the communist party to lapse. Terror Lekota, Pallo Jordan and Arnold Stofile are the remaining three who are clearly non-communists.

White South Africa certainly finds the face of Mbeki reasonable but he was a communist. Tshwete, a definite communist, has emerged as highly reasonable and skilled as a

HE WATRC WITNESS Thikshy

Harry Gwala . . . self-confessed admirer of Stalin

negotiator in the arena of sporting unity. He is certainly no hawk, but he was always considered one. j

On the new NEC there are a number of imponderables along the same lines as Ramaphosa's ideological base; they are young activists who came through the years of the UDF and the mass democratic movement and for whom joining the

Communist Party was not an option -

given the 40-year banning of the

organisation. The other point is that -
traditionally the structures of the
SACP are secret and it is impossible -
to tell whether these people are com: ..
munists or not.

One thing then is clear; you do not
have to be a communist to be hard-
line, but if you are hardline being a
communist does no harm at all. The
opposite, that a communist can be
moderate, is also true. Where does
this take us? It says that communism

is an indicator but only that and
knee-jerk categorisations are inex-
cusable.

SACP supremo Joe Slovo is seen
by analysts as being a moderate, or a
dove, and yet his name still gener-
ates fear and unreasonable re-
sponses from white South Africans
because his face is associated with
communism. :

â\200\230With all that as background it re-
mains significant that slightly more
than half of the NEC are commun-
ists. What their positioning is re-
garding the transition process and

" how it should be continued remains
a secret, sealed off from the South

African public by the locked doors
and security guards which ensured
that the closed debates of the confer-
ence remained closed.

In this the ANC delivered its most
serious disservice to the country.
Assessments of its political tempera-
ture must be arrived at through
guesswork, the unreliable political
leak, and an idea that someone might
be a communist. This can only polar-
ise more as people get it wrong and

" formulate their own opinions on dis-
* information. The closed doors were

undemocratic.

Criticism of the ANC, particularly
by whites, that it does not have the
answers is unreasonable. It took 40

â\200\234years of apartheid to create the

mess. How on earth can the ANC be
expected to have quick-fix solu-
tions? Some of the work that has
been done is impressive and encour-
aging but this is not enough and open

by Wyndham Hartley

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debates would have shown the world
the face of the ANC.

The criticism is, however, not surprising. The decision to continue recruitment for MK, the refusal to finally abandon the armed struggle (in place of suspension) and the refusal to go for respectability as a political party also suggest that the turmoil on the other side of the closed doors held too many secrets.

The decision not to become a political party and to maintain its position as a "liberation movement" indicates a lack of confidence in the

organisation's ability to mobilise -

support around policies and vision rather than the rhetoric of armed struggle. It also indicates there is substance to the claims of great tensions between factions within the organisation. .

~ In a way the ANC is trapped by its initial decision to talk to the Government. The constituency which is its support base is dependent on the myth, romance and mystery of the armed struggle and Mkhonto we Sizwe. They were in the vanguard of the struggle on township streets and education took a backseat. Now without the basics they are a volatile element of South African politics that cannot be predicted. Every time attempts are made to satisfy that constituency, frightened whites, Indians and coloureds hasten into the waiting National Party to the delight of NP hardliners who want to give away as little as possible and defeat the ANC at the polls with their hopeless "Christian Democratic Alliance".

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Pres Bush >

WASHINGTON.
Leading American
foes of South Africaâ\200\231s
repealed racial scpara-
tion laws denounced
President George Bush
yesterday for lifting the
economic embargo
against the country,

'but doubted if they had

enough support n
Congress to re:mposc
the sanctions.

Serator Edward Ken-
nedy. a Massachuserts
Democrar and leader of
the congressional effort to
impose the sanctions five
vears ago. said Mr Bush
had a(rcd irresponsibly by
lifdng them before apart-
heid was fully dismantied.

~The administrationâ\200\231s
premature lifting of sanc-
dons is a sethack to rhe

cause of progress in South
Africa and an unforrunate
blow to the opponents of

apartheid. President Bush "
* has acted irresponsibly

in ... disobeying the
law," he said.

Political prisoners
have not been released.
Political freedom has not
been achieved. Basic
apartheid statutes have
not been fully repealed
And good faith negotia-
tions have not begun." he
added. o

Mr Randal] Robinson.
whose private TransAfrica
organisation was a
driving force behind the
US sanctions. said South
Africa had not met all the
sanction laws require-

ments for [lifting the em-
bargo.

President who
never wanted sanctions
now has taken an oppor-
tunity to distort and viol-
ate American law to lift
those sanctions," he told

. a news conference,

It is not just a sad day
for South Africa." he

said. "It is indeed a sad
day for America."

. He said the conse-
quences of Mr Bush's ac-
tion would be "enor-

- mous" and there was no
incentive for South Afri-

ca's Government to go
forward with negotiations
with the African National
Congress to end apar-
theid completely.
Mr Robinson, who led
mass protests outside the

- South African embassy
. here. hinted at similar

demonstrations again. al-
though he would not say
specifically what action he
would take except to "go
back to the American
people".

He acknowledged there

might not be enough support in Congress to reim-

pose sanctions.

Mr Robinson's objections include the fact the Black . majority in South Africa cannot vote. and the imprisonment of up to 10 000 prisoners who he says. are political prisoners.

In Congress, the 26-member Congressional Black Caucus, which last month .- appealed to Mr Bush not to lift the sanctions, plans a meeting today to discuss its move-

Besides Mr Kennedy, Sen. Democratic assistant leader, Mr Alan Cranston, of California. and Democratic Senator Patsy Miron, chairman of the Foreign Relations Sub-committee on Africa. -Gillespie - lifting sanctions premarre.

Senator Richard Lugar, of Indiana. a senior Republican on the Foreign Relations committee who supported sanctions five years ago, said they had worked and he agreed

_ with Mr Bush. Delaware Republican Senator. Mr William

Roth, also supported lifting sanctions and said Mr . Bush should now consider lifting US sanctions against Angola. â\200\224 Sapa-Reuter,

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Special offer

À¥F government doesnâ\200\231t do some-
thing irnaginative soon to get iis
township hoosing stock off its
hands, it will find it canâ\200\231t give the
hormes away. It might then have to
offer cash prizes, and maybe even a
car, with every free home.

There is no point in offering free
water and electricity, becanse
thatâ\200\231sâ\200\231 already. available In areas
boycotting service fÃ@es; it's part of
the -reason -governmentâ\200\231s great
housing sale has been 3 great disas-
ter. Of the 500000 houses goverp-
ment put up for sdle with a fanfare,
335 000 were in black townships.
Fewer than half of these have been
solde . R

Blacks, -offered first leasehold
and then freehold in orban areas
where they had been denled all

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propÃ@rty rights, weren's too imter-
ested, despite the houses being
offered at increasing special dis-
counts. Then rert and service boy-
cotts made home ownership even
less atractive; why pay transfer

.costs and bond payments when you

can â\200\234rentâ\200\235 and live free? Govern-
ment ignored calls for the homes

-simply to be given to their ocen-

pants, and insists they must be sold.
Now that blacks can own proper-
ty anywhere, and even buy up CP
farms if they want to, those with the -
means 10 buy a modest home ean
look outside the townships. As gov-
ernment gets no income from these
properties, they're worth nothing;
that should be the advertised selling
price. Quickly, before it has to pay
people to accept 2 free home.

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WASHINGTON. â\200\224 Prmc[ent George Bush
Âçnded 2 US trade embargo agairst South Africa
vesterday, savingâ\200\231 Pretoriaâ\200\231s â\200\234irreversibleâ\200\235 move
towards dismantling apmhd Justified lifding
ECONOMIC Sanctions lmposed in 1986.

The president said e , (R111 million) to-80 mil-

had spoken by telephone !

earlier in the day with
African Nationai Con-
gress lender Nelson Man-
dela to t2il him thar lifdne
sanctions was â\200\234the rght
thing to doâ\204ç.

Mr Bush said he would

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Hon) for howsing, ecom-
omic development and
educaton programmes
He would personally
discuss the simation by
telephone with Stare
President De Klerk to-

double US assistance
Black South Africans
fram 40 million dollars

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day. He would â\200\234indicire
to bim we expect progress
0 continue -

" Mr Bush said at a news
conference Sourh Africa
had met all five condit-

ions, including the release
of political prisoners, that
Congress imposed to pun-
ish Pretoria for its policies

-, Of_...icti...di...2021.sen-'-â\200\230â\200\234 Hon .

. â\200\234Progress; -hasâ\200\231 been
slow and often- -painful,

. but progress has definire- :

21y been made.â\200\235 e said

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.Mr Bush said he had is-
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officially termma.ung the

. .sanctions.

.. â\200\234This -is -2 mement in

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lieved would never be at-
tained. But we've done so

~ though The cHors oFay

people in South Africa
and around the world.â\200\235
Mr Bush said .

- The sanctions barnd
- trade between.the United?
States and-South Africa

_on a wide variety of

goods. including gold
coins. computer [echnol-
â\200\230ogy, steel, coal, oil and
farm products. They also
barred US investment
and direct air links.

Mr Bush said separate
legislation. not affected
directly by his action,
would continue to bar US
arms deals and Export-
Import Bank loans to
South Africa. The legis-
lation also bars US sup-
port for International
Monetary Fund loans.

â\200\234All 15 nor totally well
there. And we will con-

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that lifting the snetions
would uadermme the pro-
gress being made.

Mr Busk said be hopcc[
states and private insiitu-
tions would ke note of
his litting of the sanctions
and would act accordmgly
to reopen rade links with
South Africa.

Of his decdsion o hift

tnue.to be as-dctively in< â\200\234sancnonsâ\200\230 ha Sa"d=

volved a5 wWe can. beâ\200\230
said. -

- Ftpmnlwhhdecxsoni¬\201Â» . STess

wopid Heipâ\200\224 both. Blacks *
and Whites in Soath Afri-*

i cz.-He rejected the argu-
! ment of some opponents

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'â\200\234I happcn o r_bmk tms
â\200\230will resuit m more pro-
towards = Lracad
equalrtv rather dmn"Sâ\200\230
and corrainly mors-econ-
omic appornuity, rather
than Jess.â\204¢ â\200\224 Sapa-Reunt-
er. . .

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Act scrapped
100 soon â\200\224
PAC, unions

TEE PAC, Cosatz and
Naota said scrapping the
CAAA was prematnre, .

PAC information secretary
Barney Desai said it was
too soon to lift the sanc-
tions because â\200\234the demo-
cratic process has not
- been set in placeâ\200\235.

â\200\234sfter all, this is what
apartheid Is 211 about â\200\224
the minority mlmg a2 ma-
jority,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\234Wedon't have the vote and
as long &s we donâ\200\231t have
the right tfo - determine
our own future. we are
tuled by a racist admim-
straidonâ\200\235

Cosatn spokesman Nefl Co-
lemzy said the move was
high-handed and counld
ocly complicate the SA
sitation.

He szid: â\200\234We dor't believe
the terms of the CAAA
have been met We wers
neves Âçopsulted o what
OUr Views were,â\200\235

Coleman said, however,
that Cosatm would dis-
Âçuss sanctions atf its
fortheoming COngress
@nd thar the union feder-
ation had been disc:uSSmg
the forrmulation of an in-
vestinent code,

A Nacto spokesman sajd
Bushâ\200\231s action came as no
surprise. He predicted it
would put a half to nego-

tiations. 200224 Sapa-AP.

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THE NP would attempt to form an
allignee with Inkatha, the Laboar
Party, Solidarity, the Zionist Chris-
tian Church and various homeland
leaders, the SA Institue of Race Re-
lations said in a research report re- |
lazed yesterday. Â¢
The SATRR said its information
came from sources close to the NP
bierarchy, and added that i
-Choistian Churel was already =
ing of coriVerting to a political party,

ance could attract 3 majority of vot-
ers.

Research officer Shamn Mackay
5ays In the publication Countdown To
Negotiations that ig antieipation of
the proposed multiparty conference,

are expanding thelr â\200\230power bases
through alliances or increased mem-
bership, or bath.

Mackay says the PAC and Azipo
see the proposed multiparty confer-

If said the NF believed this alli- epce as an opportunity for govern-

NP plans a moderate alliance, sa

most. tuajor political organisations -

ys studyX

ment to diminish the legifimate
Â¢laims of the â\200\234oppressedâ\200\235 through
compromise in a body the NP will fill
with black parties it has been work-
ing with ail along.

Iu Mackayâ\200\231s opimion, therefore,
there is the danger that organisations
like the PAC and Azape, wiich refose

to participate In the mulfiparty conference, could lose their chance of

-helping to shape the formdation upon

which the new econstitution is to be-
boflf, â\200\224 Sapz.

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[Aids threat to SA -,
stability: SAIRR ~

AIDS could seriously
barm the economy =znd,
thercfore, also thmeaten
palitical stability in South
Afrirea, according to the
SA Institute of Race Re-
lations (SAIRR).

In the larest issue of the
mstamteâ\200\231s - â\200\234Social and
Economic Update â\200\224 a
special issue on Aidsâ\204ç, re-
searcher Robin Hamilton
says it seems apparent
that Aids will affect every
sector of the ecopnomy,
*and if it proves to be a
consiraigt on economic
growth, It may In turmn -
taxd or reverse efforts to
redress the socio-economa-
ic inequaliies in South
Afrireaâ\204ç.

Hamilton ctes a semaor
research fellow at the
University of Natal, Mr
Alan Whiteside, as esti-

" matmg that between 1.3

and 7 million people will
die of Aids by the vear
2000

According to Mr
â\200\230Whiteside, the fisst to die
will be the urban elite,
leading to a loss of man-
power.

Two local stodies re-
veal that by Aprl 1990,
87 701 donations to blood
transfnsion services in
South Afiies had tested
positive for HIV,

In addition, Dr Coen Slabber, director-general of National Health and Population Development, k. quoted as saying in January 1991 that 315 000 South Africans would be HIV positive by the end of 1991

He said many more were at risk in Africa than in Europe, as predominantly infants and sexual-

ly active adults between 15 and 49 years of age would be affected by the disease.

Whereas in Europe the predominant number of cases involved homosexual and bisexual men and intravenous drug users, in Africa, the high incidence of the disease occurred in heterosexual men and women, with 2 missing number of cases in children and babies.

The publication notes that many Africans viewed Aids as a disease aimed at reducing African population growth, while in the White community, Aids was considered to be a disease restricted to Blacks and homosexuals,

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| certain investments and trade that were covered by

No flood of _
money: Stals <

THE Governrnor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Chris
Stals, says the lifting of American sanctions will not
have an immediate effect on monetary policy.

Dr Stals said it would not result in large sums of Â\$
money being poured into South Africa, because
loans from the International Monetary Fund and

other legislation were still banned.

Dr Stals said the lifting of sanctions would play an

important psychological role because the capital
outflow of the past seven years would decrease and
access to international loans would be easier. â\200\224

Sapa.

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