

LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712
Johannesburg 2000

Higher police visibility doesn't deter crime

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 professionalism.

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 victimology is indeed complex.

We all agree that crime 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 through their beats when their time was not committed to answering specific calls — 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 the world over in the past 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 two years. The national crime statistics showed no decline — the crime rate soared sky-high. Why? Because people like Mr 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 regard.

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-operate and report these people instead of buying a "bargain" or stolen goods, the crime rate can drop by more than 50 percent.

Dr W VAN HEERDEN
Bedfordview

NP will seek deals with Inkatha and others: SAIRR

THE National Party will attempt to form an alliance with the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Labour Party, Solidarity, the Zion Christian Church and various homeland leaders, according to the SA Institute of Race Relations.

In its latest publication, the SAIRR said yesterday its information came from sources close to the NP hierarchy, and added that the Zion Christian

Church was already thinking of converting to a political party.

It said the NP believed this alliance could attract a majority of voters, the publication "Countdown to Negotiations", said.

Author Shaun Mackay, a research officer at the institute, says that in anticipation of the proposed multiparty conference, most major political organisations were expanding their powerbases through alliances or increased membership, or both.

"Recent surveys have

indicated that the NP has substantial support from Coloured people and Indians, and for this reason, it has opened its membership to Blacks in the hope of attracting that support," says Mackay.

"The IFP has (also) opened its doors to all races and claims to have gained a substantial number of White members," he says.

The ANC, the PAC, and the Azapo, on the other hand, are looking at a united front of liberation organisations, while the Conservative Party rejects the multiparty conference outright, claiming it is aimed at negotiating away the right of the Afrikaner to self-determination.

According to "Countdown", the PAC and Azapo see the proposed multiparty conference as an opportunity for the government to diminish the legitimate claims of the "oppressed" through compromise in a body the NP will fill with Black parties it has been working with all along.

In Mackay's opinion, therefore, there is the danger that organisations like the PAC and Azapo, which refuse to participate in the multiparty conference, could lose their chance of helping to shape the foundation upon which the new constitution is to be built.

"The ANC is also in favour of an interim government and an elected constituent assembly. To allow for an interim government, the present government would need to change the constitution.

"This is, however, unlikely to happen as most other parties, notably the NP and the IFP, have rejected both an interim government and a constituent assembly."

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. — Sapa

omic output, 25 percent of its GDP, and generates 60 percent of its electricity. With sanctions and trade embargoes lifted, Africa could face a new dawn.

"These considerations require the immediate lifting of sanctions and access to the IMF for the funding of investment projects in the country."

The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) said yesterday it condemned the announcement that "racist" South Africa would be readmitted to the Olympic movement.

"We reiterate our position that as long as the voteless oppressed are not in a position to determine their own future, South Africa remains a racist state," said PAC spokesman, Mr Barney Desai. "Its isolation must continue until the oppressed give the appropriate signals. This will only occur when the democratic process is firmly set in motion."

Sanctions-lifting is premature: SACC

THE South African Council of Churches yesterday said the lifting of sanctions by the US was premature, and did not adequately consider the views of the victims of apartheid.

In a statement issued to Sapa, SACC general secretary Rev Frank Chikane regretted the decision by the US, adding the SACC found it irresponsible that the US Government could lift sanctions when the South African Government had clearly not yet met one of the requirements set out by the US for the lifting of sanctions — the release of all political prisoners.

He added the SACC could not understand how the US State Department could say all political prisoners had been released

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

"Unfortunately 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," 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 scrapping of the apartheid laws was not enough, and that sanctions should be relaxed only when a

mechanism had been set up to allow maximum participation of all South Africans in the negotiations towards drawing up a constitution, and formulating legislation to replace the apartheid legislation. — Sapa.

'Little help to investment'

Citizen Reporter

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 Bush's announce-

ment yesterday that the United States was ready to lift sanctions against South Africa as a result of the country's 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 Government's belief that the reform 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-factors would make it dif-

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

Prof Poolman said that despite restrictions and unfavourable factors currently present in South Africa, the lifting of sanctions could have some positive consequences.

It could influence other countries' decisions to lift sanctions against South Africa.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

More hurrahs

THE great news pours in.
First South Africa's return to the Olympics.
Then our readmission to international cricket.
And now the announcement by President Bush of the lifting of some sanctions.

Forty-eight hours of absolute delight for everyone.

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 continue.

How silly of it.

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 justification — if ever there was justification — for sanctions has disappeared.

Moreover, South Africa has met all five conditions 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: "I've never been enthusiastic about sanctions in the first place. I think that (State President) De Klerk has done things that none of us would have dreamed possible in effecting and moving towards change and freedom."

High praise, indeed!

However, while we don't care about President Bush's decision to maintain the arms embargo, 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.

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 readmission to the Olympic Movement.

Today we say hurrah for our return to international cricket — and another hurrah for the lifting of some US sanctions.

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

Gareth Evans says: ^{CITIZEN} ¹¹⁻⁷⁻⁹¹ 'wait for year's end'

CANBERRA. — Australia is unlikely to lift trade sanctions against South Africa before the end of the year despite moves by the United States.

"For all the progress that has been made the constitutional structure of apartheid very much remains and we think that more progress needs to take place down the track," Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans said yesterday.

"So to that extent we would regard any decisions by the United States to lift sanctions really across the board as being premature," said Mr Evans, who visited South Africa last month.

It follows the decision on Tuesday by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to readmit South Africa to the Olympic movement after being expelled in 1970 because of its apartheid policies.

Mr Evans said although he welcomed the IOC decision to readmit SA to the Olympic movement, he did not think Pretoria would have made enough progress on reforms for the lifting of sanctions to be considered at the October Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Zimbabwe.

"It may be conceivable that progress would be sufficiently far advanced on those fronts by the end of this year to make it appropriate to lift some of the economic sanctions, maybe all of them," he said.

"But I think it's just too early to make any judgment about that at this stage and certainly I would not envisage that much progress having been achieved by October with CHOGM."

— Sapa-Reuter.

FW praises Bush move

STATE President De Klerk yesterday welcomed the United States lifting of sanctions against South Africa and said South Africa looked forward to a "new era of co-operation with the United States".

"President Bush and I have arranged, at his suggestion, to speak to each other tomorrow to discuss the consequences of this decision as well as other matters of mutual concern," Mr De Klerk said.

The removal of sanctions would contribute to the revival of the economy to the benefit of all South Africans — especially the disadvantaged, who had borne the brunt of sanctions.

Although certain measures which restricted investment and trade still remained at federal, state, county and city level, it was trusted that the momentum created by

the termination of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act would soon lead to the removal of those remaining measures, he added.

"I 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 posts," Mr De Klerk said.

"By his sustained resistance to this pressure, President Bush has shown himself to be a man of his word and a man of courage."

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said he hoped the

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FW praises Bush

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"momentous" decision by President Bush would lead to an end to sanctions worldwide.

At a Pretoria Press conference, Mr Botha said: "This is a great day for us. We can now look forward to South Africa achieving greater economic growth."

The main effect of the US decision to lift sanctions lay in the psychological impact worldwide and in Africa, he said.

The decision would also open doors to important countries in the Far East.

"The message that goes out from President Bush is not really important as it stands, but it is the psychological impact. It is his expression of his belief in the irreversibility of the process of change in this country and his belief that the time has come for South Africans to be encouraged to go to the negotiating table and draw up a new constitution."

However, Mr Botha said unless the violence stopped in South Africa, investment would not flow in.

A number of important

events that had occurred, including the trust Mr Bush had placed in the irreversibility of the process, made him more hopeful than before that peace and stability were attainable.

Mr Bush realised that economic growth was necessary to solve the political problems of the country.

Mr Botha said the application of the Rangle Amendment — which denies US tax credits to American countries oper-

ating in South Africa — would probably also be lifted immediately, or at least not later than today.

He said 270 US companies had disinvested and withdrawn from South Africa since the 1985 Chase Manhattan refusal to roll over South Africa short term debt. However, in the past year only ten companies had severed their non-equity ties with South African companies.

"Thus, after this momentous decision of President Bush, comes the end to an era which started in 1986 with a tremendously harmful effect on the growth rate of the South Africa economy."

Mr Botha said all the

European countries had already abandoned sanctions.

"We now hope that this momentous decision will lead all over the world to the termination of sanctions particularly by those governments who indicated that they were waiting for the lead of the United States." — Sapa-AP.

MORE GREAT NEWS

Citizen 11 July 1991

Bush lifts some SA is back in sanctions world cricket

WASHINGTON. — President George Bush yesterday lifted the five-year old economic sanctions against South Africa, saying there had been a "profound transformation" 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 "the right thing to do".

Even before Mr Bush acted, there was criticism

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from leading Democrats in Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, one of the nation's leading civil rights groups.

"I'm not satisfied" that the South African Government has released all its political prisoners, said House Speaker Thomas Foley.

In Houston, NAACP President Benjamin Hooks said it would be "criminally irresponsible" for Mr Bush to lift the sanctions.

Mr Bush said he would double US assistance to Black South Africans from 40 million dollars (R111 million) to 80 million dollars (R224 million) for housing, economic development and education programmes.

Mr Bush said he would personally discuss the situation by telephone with State President De Klerk today. He would "indicate to him we expect progress to continue".

"This is a moment in history that many believed would never be attained," Mr Bush said of the progress toward racial equality in South Africa.

Mr Bush acted under a law that specified the

sanctions were to be removed when South Africa met five conditions, including release of all political prisoners. He said he didn't have the flexibility to consider whether lifting the sanctions might slow the pace of progress.

The State Department has said previously that the four other conditions had been met, including repealing apartheid laws lifting a state of emergency, legalising Black political parties and starting good-faith negotiations toward a non-racial government.

The sanctions were

passed by Congress in 1986 over a veto by President Reagan.

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

"I happen to think this will result in more progress toward racial equality rather than less, and certainly more economic opportunity rather than less," Mr Bush said in lifting these sanctions. — Sapa-AP.



President BUSH addresses reporters yesterday in the White House briefing room. He announced that he was lifting the five-year-old economic sanctions against South Africa.

THE CITIZEN 11 JULY 1991
Bush lifts curbs

Confederation tells how it nurtured SA unions

BUSINESS DAY 11-7-91

THE International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' (ICFTU's) 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 ICFTU's 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 SA's 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 worldwide sanctions enforcement network to frustrate SA's trading efforts and force multinational companies to recognise SA trade unions and meet their demands.

Hitherto the extent of ICFTU material support has been kept largely confidential — due in part to the repressive nature of successive SA

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

SA's two largest union federations Cosatu and Nactu are not affiliated to ICFTU, and this is a source of some friction between the federations and many international union officials. They prefer — charge some ICFTU sources — to use ICFTU's vast financial resources while privately denigrating the world body as imperialist and beholden to its American and European sponsors.

ICFTU's Africa desk head Andrew Kailembo said the southern African committee had never tried to hide its activities — it has simply never been asked much about them. In an interview this week at an ICFTU conference 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

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.

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 Workers' 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 affiliates' assistance.

The committee — in conjunction with SA trade union personalities — 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 — 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 — in public at least — to back any shift on sanctions.

LETTERS

ANC condemns move as 'premature'

Bush scraps US sanctions

BUSINESS DAY 11 JULY 1991



● BUSH

WASHINGTON — The majority of US sanctions against SA formally ended yesterday with a stroke of President George Bush's pen.

Announcing his decision afterwards, Bush said he believed that SA's "profound transformation" had resulted far less from sanctions than from the emergence of "a forward looking man of (President F W) de Klerk's stature".

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

He also laid the groundwork for possible legal action to roll back state and local sanctions laws, saying he hoped that "state and local governments will take note of our action".

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 "fairly long talk" 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 "stable and dynamic economy" in SA.

SIMON BARBER

He plans to call De Klerk today.

In Johannesburg, the ANC said Bush's move was "premature", but would not undermine the organisation's 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
- Iscor 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".

Bush, 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.

Congress can reimpose the Act's sanctions 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.

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

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action was premature, reports JONATHON REES.

Violence meant there was no climate for free political activity and large numbers of political prisoners remained in jail — two key conditions of the CAAA.

ANC international affairs head Thabo Mbeki said Bush had "moved the goalposts" by categorising political prisoners in homelands, particularly Bophuthatswan 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 — would remain intact, adding that the ANC would continue to work in the international

community for the amendment to remain in place.

GERALD REILLY reports a clearly delighted Foreign Minister Pik Botha told a media conference at the Union Buildings last night: "Internationally, we have done it. This wonderful moment must now be used by SA to pressure its leaders to stop delaying tactics".

SA leaders must now come together to remove suspicion and distrust and get down to the inevitable structuring of a new constitution.

The PAC, Cosatu and the SA Council of Churches (SACC) all described the announcement as premature.

Demise of sanctions to have little effect

BUSINESS DAY 11 JULY 1991

ANDREW GILL

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 export drive into the US, particularly in the depressed iron and steel markets, could therefore be capped.

Textile exports to the US worth R100m were recorded before sanctions were imposed and this was one sector which was likely to feel the effects of restraint orders if significant inroads were made.

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

However, fruit exports would have difficulty in competing with the Californian market, 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 "overwhelmingly self-sufficient" US market.

Local producers might, however, get the occasional opportunity to take up shortfalls and "dump" 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 that the franchise-holders would not renew them for fear of angering US state and city legislatures and jeopardising their parent companies' dealings with them.

Concern over 'imbalances'

BUSINESS DAY 11 JULY 1991 THEO RAWANA

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.

"One 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," Watson said in an interview.

"We 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."

I-ANC ibuswa umshoshaphansi weSACP kusho uphenyo lwe-IFF

I-ANGA 11/07/11

ETHEKWINI. - Naphezu kokuba i-African National Congress (ANC) ithathe isinqumo sokuzinikela ezingxoxweni zekusasa lalelizwe, kepha ukubeka kwayo phambili izinhlelo zokunyakazisa uquqaba nokuqhubeka nomkhankaso wokwakha amaqembu okuzivikela, kuseyindlela yokulandela izinhlelo zeqembu leSouth African Communist Party (SACP) zokuzifunela amandla okuphatha.

Lokhu kuvezwe embikweni owethulwe yinhlangano yomhlaba yophenyo, i-International Freedom Foundation (IFF).

Ngokombiko walenhlangano isinqumo esithathwe yingqungquthela ye-ANC ebiseThekwini sokuba ibambelele eqhingeni lokuvukela umbuso ngokunyakaziswa komphakathi, ukusungulwa kwezinhlelo zomshoshaphansi, uMkhonto weSizwe nokukhankasela ukucindezelwa kweSouth Africa ngamazwe angaphandle, kubeka lenhla-

ngano esimweni sokuba ngevukela umbuso kunokuba isebenzise izindlela zokuthula ekuzuzeni amandla okuphatha.

Iveze ukuthi lokhu kuvela ngokusobala emqulwini wamasu namaqhinga walenhlangano owethulwe engqungqutheleni yayo eThekwini, okungumqulu onezeluleko ngalokho okufanele ikwenze kulesisikhathi soguquko.

Lomqulu kuvezwe ukuthi ubhalwe ngabaholi abaphezulu beSACP phakathi kwabo okukhona uMnuz Raymond Suttner, uMnuz Ronnie Kasrils noCheryl Carolus. Kanti lomqulu kuthiwa ugqizelela ukuthi i-ANC ngeke yaguquka yabayiqembu lombusazwe.

I-IFF iqhuba ithi lesi-sinqumo sokuba i-ANC ingaguqulwa senziwe ngenxa yokuthi uhlelo lweSACP lumbaxambili isebenzisa izindlela zomshoshaphansi kanye nezingxoxo ekuzuzeni amandla okuphatha. Yathi lezizinhlangano zizozesekela izingxoxo kepha kuphela uma zizohlela esimweni lapho ziyozuza khona amandla okuphatha.

Iqhube yathi uma kubonakala ukuthi izingxoxo kaziholeli esimweni sokuba iqembu leSACP lizuze ngazo kuyobesekusetshenziswa amanye amaqhinga njengemikhankaso okusetshenziswa kuyo uquqaba futhi kugqugqulwe ukuba kusungulwe amaqembu okuvikela. Yathi ukuqoka phakathi kokusetshenziswa kwendluzula nomamaqhinga okuthula ekuzuzeni inkululeko kuyoya ngokuthi kwenzekani phakathi kwalabo abamele lenhlangano kanye nabamele uHulumeni wakulelizwe.

Ithe ukuzihlanganisa kwe-ANC nemikhankaso okusetshenziswa kuyo uquqaba, kungenxa yokugxekwa okubhekiswe kuyo kwenziwa ngabaholi beSACP phakathi kwabo okukhona uMnuz Kasrils kanye noMnuz Mac Maharaj. Yathi lababaholi beSACP bayigxeka kakhulu i-ANC ngokuthi ilibele ukuzilungiselela ukuba ibenguhulumeni wakusasa kunokuba isebenzise uquqaba emikhankasweni yomzabalazo phakathi kwabantu.

IFoundation ibuye yacaphuna umbhalo osephephabhukwini leSACP elibizwa ngokuthi yi-"Umsebenzi" elikhishwe ngaphambi kwengqungquthela ye-ANC ebiseThekwini, lapho kwexwayiswe khona i-ANC ngokuthi iqaphele ukuthi kayingcini isiqembu elithobile ezingxoxweni zekusasa lezwe. Lokhu kuchazwe ngokuthi iSACP beyixwayisa i-ANC ukuba ingasithathi isinyathelo sokubayiqembu lezombusazwe.

Ibuye yacaphuna embikweni okhishwe yilowo obenguNobhala-jikelele we-ANC, uMnuz Alfred Nzo, awethulwe engqungqutheleni lapho ehlabekhona inhlangano yakhe ngezinhlelo zokunyakazisa umphakathi abekhala ngokuthi kazibi nayo impumelelo elindelekile. Yathi lokhukugxekwa kwe-ANC ngabeSACP kwenziwe ngenhloso yokuba ingaguquki ibeyiqembu lombusazwe ngoba lokho kungalimaza izinhlelo zeSACP bese kulimaza nobambiswano olukhona phakathi kwalezizinhlangano.

I-IFF ithe esikhundleni sokuba iqhakambise isidingo sezingxoxo ingqungquthela ye-ANC ikubeka ngokusobala ukuthi kazingene kangako ohlelweni lwayo lokuba ithathe amandla okuphatha okubonakale ngokuba uMongameli wayo, uDr Nelson Mandela, azichaze-nje njengengxenywe yomzabalazo. Kanti kolunye uhlangothi noMnuz Kasrils kubikwe ukuthi uzichaze ngokuthi kaziyona ingxenywe yalokho okuyizinsika zomzabalazo.

Yathi ukuqokwa kwengxenywe enkulu yamalu-ngu eSACP esigungwini se-ANC kuseyizinkomba zokuthi lenhlangano isazokwenza lokho okuyizinhloso zeSACP. - (Sapa)

16/1/11

U-Archbishop Desmond Tutu uzokhokhelwa uR25 000

ESCAPE 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-
nzeke ngaphandle
kwenkantolo kula-
ndela umbiko awu-
shicilelayo owa-
wumhlambalaza.

Ngokwesitatimende
esikhishwe yinhlangano
yezindaba iSapa lesisi-
nyathelo esithathwe nga-
baphathi balamaphepha-
ndaba iPerskor, silandela
incwadi ebhalwe ngaba-
meli baka-Archbishop
Tutu lapho 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-
qhamuka emazweni
angaphandle okungaziwa
ukuthi zasetshenziswa
kanjani. Kanti lombiko

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-
ma ukuba alwedlulisele
enkantolo. - Sapa.

16/1/20

THE NATAL WITNESS

11 JULY
1991

ANC treasurer in Mpophomeni suspended — Hani

by CRAIG URQUHART

THE ANC branch treasurer in Mpophomeni, Boy Ndlela, has been suspended "pending an inquiry into certain allegations of misconduct".

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 "successful but not conclusive", Hani said steps had been taken to defuse the situation. He said there was a sad lack of "mature leadership" 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 "like they are doing in Bruntville".

Hani's visit followed fighting between ANC-aligned youths known as the "umgoqo" and the "umgovu".

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

IFP to launch new branch

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is launching a branch in strife-torn Bruntville township on Sunday — a move ANC officials have already dubbed as "highly provocative".

In a statement released yesterday, Alex Sokhela, secretary of the IFP Mfulongaviniwa branch, said the Kwa-Zulu Minister of Justice, C.J. Mthethwa, will be the key speaker and he urged the ANC to respect the right of the IFP to hold its meetings in peace.

Sokhela said he'd had information that the 'enemies of the peace' plan to attack IFP members.

He claimed the IFP has already signed up over 2000 members in the area, which indicated the IFP's extensive support.

However, ANC spokesman Harry Gwala said Inkatha supporters are simply interested in "intensifying their reign of terror". — WR.

Aids 'a threat to political stability' 2

Aids could seriously skew the economy and threaten political stability in South Africa, the Institute of Race Relations says.

In the latest issue of the SAIRR's Social and Economic Update, researcher Robin Hamilton says it seems apparent that Aids will affect every sector of the economy — "and if it proves to be a constraint on economic growth, it may in turn retard or reverse efforts to redress the socio-economic inequalities".

Mr Hamilton cites a senior research Fellow at the University of Natal, Alan Whiteside, as estimating that between 1,3 million and 7 million people will die of Aids by the year 2000.

Mr Whiteside says the first to die would be the urban elite, leading to a loss of manpower.

This could be exacerbated by the emigration of professionals seeking to escape the Aids epidemic, as well as by the drying up of immigration to South Africa from Europe.

Shortages of skills would then lead to dramatic wage rises.

As early as 1995, insurance giant Old Mutual expects a decline in business confidence and

a massive diversion of resources 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 20 percent of the true cost, the cost to the economy could be between R32 billion 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.

More countries poised to follow lead on sanctions

Bush sets the pace

THE STAR 11 JULY 1991

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 "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, leading newspapers predicted that Japanese sanctions would be lifted by the end of the month. A foreign Ministry spokesman said: "We will surely take into account Mr Bush's announcement. As we have repeatedly said, we value recent political developments in South Africa."

And British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said the US decision reflected great credit on Mr de Klerk's reform programme.

Mr Hurd said he hoped it would encourage everyone to recognise that sanctions were now over.

Announcing the end of the five-year-old sanctions in Washington last night, President Bush gave as the reason "profound transformation" towards dismantling apartheid.

Mr Bush said he had spoken by telephone earlier in the day to ANC president Nelson Mandela to tell him 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,

economic development and education programmes.

Mr Bush said he would personally discuss the situation 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.

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 South African Airways 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 normalise relations between the two countries.

But the step was criticised by the ANC and PAC.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said the 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 place".

Mr de Klerk said: "I 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 posts."

"By his sustained resistance to this pressure, Presi-

dent Bush has shown himself to be a man of his word and a man of courage. South Africa looks forward to a new era of co-operation with the United States."

At a press briefing in Pretoria, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said he was expecting the US decision to be followed by countries throughout the world.

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.

South African Airways expects to fly to New York immediately after a bilateral agreement has been signed between the South African and US governments.

SA Foreign 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.

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 investments and trade that were covered by other legislation were still banned.

But, 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. — Star Foreign Service, Own Correspondent, Staff Reporters, Sapa-Reuters-AP.

Let ANC take over and fire civil service

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 what they required, he was asked for something more, which he found very disheartening.

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 6 he sent

them an affidavit by registered mail. They did not even have the common courtesy to reply to his letter.

After that we sent two more registered letters, which were also swallowed up by the silence of Pretoria.

When I phoned them they said they had lost his file, and they were putting it on "urgent search". It has now been on "urgent search" for more than six weeks.

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

It's wealth, not race

This is a warning to all South Africans, leftwing or rightwing, ANC, Inkatha, etc.

Democracy is a theoretical term with no practicality. Only governments claim to be democratic. To those who preach democracy, here are a few things you need not forget.

- The South African issue is not race but who owns wealth. This is where power lies and is responsible for the ills of the land;

- The democratic process is the means of enslavement through debt. The so-called "national debt" stands at

R68 billion at present;

- The current monetary system is totally unacceptable and is the means of oppression today throughout the world. It must be replaced with genuine trading based upon real currency;

- By abolition of usury and taxation, monetarists' control will be destroyed, thereby freeing people; and

- Do not forget that socialism and capitalism are the two sides of the same coin and should be abolished.

Fani Grootboom

Vosloorus

Sanctions no longer necessary, says

By Martin McGhee

IT was time to put aside the worn-out argument about sanctions, as it was no longer necessary to condemn Blacks to greater poverty in the cause of ending apartheid, Mr Douglas Hurd, British Foreign Secretary, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He was addressing a Press briefing prior to his departure for London after a short 3-day visit to South Africa.

Mr Hurd said South Africa could not afford to wait for a political settlement before addressing the legacy of apartheid.

"Now, not later, is the time to start encouraging investment for South Africa's future," he said.

He added that nation-building through investment was essential because of the fearful legacy of apartheid.

For example, 80 percent of rural people had no drinking water, only 10 percent of Black schoolchildren reached the end of their school courses, and only 4 percent passed their final exams, he said.

Mr Hurd said growth

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

The South African Government needed to shift its priorities in public spending, and a welcome start had been made although it would depend to a large extent on, and be limited by, economic growth.

"I was encouraged after my talks with the government and the main parties that, despite obstacles, the will to discuss and negotiate is still here. Indeed there is no other way.

"Apartheid and the armed struggle have proved both destructive and hopeless," Mr Hurd said.

Violence, however, was standing in the way of progress — something which was emphasised by all the people he had met.

"The police cannot be everywhere at all times, but a heavy responsibility falls on the government to ensure that police act impartially and effectively, and earn the confidence

of the Black community.

He warned there was also a heavy responsibility on political leaders to work together, nationally and at local level, to set an example and prevent criminal acts under political labels.

Mr Hurd emphasised that Britain was a friend of South Africa, and in close touch with all the main players, but South Africa's future was for its own people to work out, not Britain or Europe, no matter how well-intentioned.

"We would be proud to assist as we have over sport, the investment ban and in nation-building in the townships, which is the focus of our bilateral aid programme.

"At 9.5 million pounds sterling (R44 million) this is the largest bilateral programme for South Africa," he said.

He also announced his government had agreed to help to pay for the return of several hundred refugees from Tanzania, a project which would be financed partly by the one million pound aid pack-

age announced on Monday.

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

Mr Hurd also welcomed 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 removal of any sanctions by America President, Mr George Bush.

He added that British Prime Minister, Mr John Major, would be keen to visit South Africa, but the visit was a matter of timing, and would have to be worked out in conjunction with South African authorities.

Grant

Earlier Mr Hurd made a whistle-stop tour of Alexandra township near Johannesburg, where he announced a R460 000 grant to the Alexandra Health Centre by the British Government, and a private company, Glaxo Pharmaceuticals.

Speaking after a tour of 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 R3.4 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.

X 11/07/91 New Nation 16/1/11

By Rafora Rangongo

KHOTOSO! Pula! Nala! are the words a Motswana would have uttered on the morning of the African National Congress (ANC) rally at King's Park Rugby Stadium 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 stadium. 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 prosperity 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. 'This will be a test of loyalties and commitment,' he said.

As soon as the rain stopped around 11 am, an hour after the scheduled time large columns of toyi-toying delegates and supporters surged though the entry points into the stadium like mince meat through a grinding machine.

'UNelson Mandela ... inkokheli ... awuzwe ... uSisulu ... iwire-wire ... nyamazane ...,' they chanted on their way to the stands. Judging from their performance 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 ANC's oldest ally, the

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, uncompromising and unfriendly attitude to anyone who dares disagree with them.

Booming

The usual booming business of struggle t-shirts, hot dog stands, and such paraphernalia associated with mass rallies was reduced to a bare minimum because of the threat of more rain-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 summer night. Cameras poised, they pushed for better positions to capture the moment on film.

As the leadership was moving 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 saxophone and a rich female voice from the Robben Island Band (made up of ex-Islanders) interspersed with moving praise poetry 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 often taking aim as if he was a soldier engaged in battle, and again the television crews and still photographers jostled for positions. 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 stadium with a banner on its tail inscribed in bold letters: JESUS SAYS ... COME UNTO ME.

Applause

Cuba, China, Iraq, the USSR and Sweden became 'the mothers of all applause' when Sisulu announced the list of countries that were represented at the ANC's national conference - because of the support (material and otherwise) they offered to the liberation 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 Gwala, Winnie Mandela, Sphiwe Nyanda (alias Gebuza) and Marion Sparg. Chants of Vula! Vula! ... MK! MK! ... ANC! ANC! ... filled the air. Other newly elected NEC members who got the loudest applause were the Bophuthatswana coup leader, Rocky Malebana-Metsing, and Prince Mcwayizeni Zulu of the Zulu royal family - for obvious reasons.

Also introduced at the rally were 11 recently released political prisoners and MK cadres 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.

N. AFRICAN 11/7/91

ANC national meeting hailed in many quarters

16/1/11

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 sanctions - 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 statement that sanctions should stay until the democratic process is well in place,' said Desai.

The deputy president of Azapo, Dr Aubrey Mokoape was also complimentary of the ANC conference.

'We are glad that the ANC has had opportunity to properly elect leadership which has been given some mandates. The conference seems to have addressed issues at hand comprehensively,' he said.

Azapo, however, believes the call by the ANC for mass action is 'rhetoric in the face of Umkhonto We Sizwe's (MK-ANC's military wing) 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 protect and guide masses in their action against the regime. It is only in that context that mass action can make sense,' he said.

Business Day 11 July 1991

SA 'still violates human rights'

DARIUS SANAI

TORTURE and political killings were still regular occurrences in SA, despite improvements in the political situation, Amnesty International said in London yesterday.

In its annual report, it said last year's release of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was "symbolic of a greater world-wide respect for human rights".

A spokesman said yesterday the organisation still had "major concerns about serious human rights violations in SA".

"Our primary concerns involve the accusations of torture and complicity in political killings by the security forces," the spokesman said.

Government had been consistently slow in following up allegations against the security forces during the past 18 months, she said.

Government's reluctance to pursue allegations arising from the Harms Commission of Inquiry into politically motivated killings last year was "implicit message that the security forces would not be punishable for human rights violations".

She said this year's revision of the Internal Security Act was a step in the right direction, but the police still had "far too much discretion" in legal matters.

Black farmers 'need direct aid'

THEO RAWANA

THE Land Bank should provide direct financial support to prospective black farmers to enable them to buy land directly from owners, Development Bank of Southern Africa senior divisional manager Johan van Rooyen said this week.

Addressing Nafcoc's agricultural conference in Thaba Nchu, he said extending the financing facilities of the Land Bank and the Agricultural Credit Board to black farmers was the best form of affirmative action to benefit black farmers.

Land transfer programmes through the Land Bank were lengthy, difficult and costly processes which chased up land prices, he said.

"If any subsidy is considered, it should be directed at reducing the transaction cost of access, rather than at subsidising the interest rate." Examples of these costs were deposit requirements, conveyance and loan administration costs.

Van Rooyen said alternative programmes to facilitate access to farming opportunities also needed to be considered.

"A substantial proportion of farms in the current commercial farming areas are not permanently owner-occupied, and farms are often under the effective management control of black farm managers."

"Alternative programmes could include the extension of share ownership schemes to farmworkers by farmers looking for alternative ways of accommodating farm labour."

Van Rooyen said sources of credit such as co-operatives and the commercial banking sector were not always geared to providing credit to emerging farmers, smallholders and part-time farmers.

This would also require innovative strategies like rural savings mobilisation (stokvels), group credit schemes and new interest rate policies. It might also be necessary to consider certain specialised institutions to provide such finance.

Van Rooyen said affirmative action could also take the form of training black farm managers and "new" farmers.

NP plans a moderate alliance says study

THE CITIZEN 11 JULY 1991

THE CITIZEN

US firms not likely to return

NEW YORK. — Several US corporations that were pressured to sell their South African investments in the past five years said President George Bush's decision yesterday to drop sanc-

tions was unlikely to lure them back.

Spokesmen for these corporations said it would require enormous investments for them to re-establish operations in South Africa and they would be unlikely to see a financial return that could justify the move.

"We have no current plans for investments in South Africa," said Mr Ronald Theis, head of in-

ternational communica-
tions for General Motors Corp, the world's biggest industrial company. "Any proposal to invest in South Africa today would really have to stand on its own."

Mr Theis' comments were echoed by counterparts at other major corporations, although some said they could not comment directly on their companies' future plans.

Mr John Lord, spokesman for Mobil Corp, one of the last major US oil companies to withdraw from South Africa, said "I'm aware of no plans" for reinvestment.

Many US corporations vacated South Africa as

public and stockholder sentiment turned against maintaining ties to the country because of apartheid.

State and local governments also approved tough anti-apartheid laws making it difficult for companies to remain in South Africa.

GM sold its South African manufacturing plant in 1986 to plant managers.

Re-acquiring that plant or buying an investment stake in it would not make sense now, Mr Theis said, because South Africa's economy is so weak and GM has other worldwide commitments.

— Sapa-AP.

Opinion

South Africa

THE NATAL WITNESS, THURSDAY, July 11, 1991

by Oscar Dhlomo

The senior prince and the NEC

WHAT is the significance of the fact that the senior prince of the Zulu royal family, Prince Israel Mwayizeni 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 announcement 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 family into its National Executive Committee. Those who know Prince Israel's family background will remember that not only is he the son of King Solomon (the grandfather of the reigning monarch) but he actually acted as Regent on the death of King Cyprian (the father of the reigning monarch) until such time that the present king, who was still a minor and was at school, was ready to succeed his father.

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 Inkatha affairs although he did occasionally attend Inkatha's general conferences. There is a peculiar relationship between Inkatha and most members of the Zulu royal family. Most of them tend to shy away from actively supporting Inkatha although there are a few notable exceptions like Prince Gideon, who is KwaZulu's Deputy Minister of Welfare 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 himself 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 so.

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



Prince Israel Mwayizeni 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 "no". If anything, the prince's 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

non grata in the king's 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

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 most senior princess in that family. So even in the Zulu royal family Buthelezi is still a gatekeeper.

Given all these royal complications, the senior prince's membership 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.

• Dr Oscar Dhlomo is the Executive Chairman of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy.

Going to bed with the Reds?

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 emphasis on negotiations showed the 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 because *Agenda* failed to establish that.

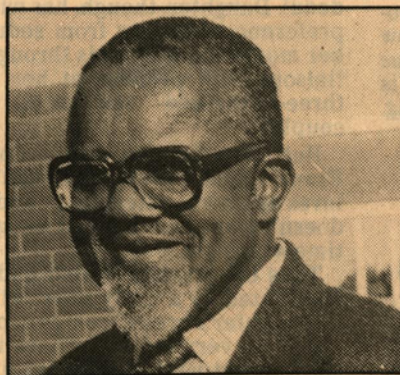
The importance of the communist issue was also highlighted by Alfred

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



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.

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 communists or not.

One thing then is clear; you do not have to be a communist to be hardline, 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 inexcusable.

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

With all that as background it remains significant that slightly more than half of the NEC are communists. What their positioning is regarding 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 conference remained closed.

In this the ANC delivered its most serious disservice to the country. Assessments of its political temperature must be arrived at through guesswork, the unreliable political leak, and an idea that someone might be a communist. This can only polarise more as people get it wrong and formulate their own opinions on disinformation. The closed doors were undemocratic.

Criticism of the ANC, particularly by whites, that it does not have the answers is unreasonable. It took 40 years of apartheid to create the mess. How on earth can the ANC be expected to have quick-fix solutions? Some of the work that has been done is impressive and encouraging but this is not enough and open

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".

THE NATAL WITNESS THURSDAY, July 11;
1991

eRichmond

O kwakamuva ukugxekwa kwabombutho wezokuphepha kuvela kuMnuz Senzo Mfayela weNkatha. ngemva kokuboshwa kwelunga lwe-South African Defence Force kulan-
dela ukuhlaselwa komuzi welungu leNkatha ePhatheni, eRichmond.

Isosha leli lidedelwe labekwa icala lokuphatha isikhali esingenalayi-
sense ngokungekho emthethweni.

Khona ngeSonto itende elihlala amalungu eSADF eRichmond la-
shiswa ngebhomu lesandla.

Lokhu kubalulekile, noma ngabe inhloso noma baphazamile, abeSADF sebengene shiqe kuloludlame, okung-
eselula ukulubeka ezandleni ze-ANC neNkatha kuphela.

Njengokusolwa kwamaphoyisa kwamaduze nje, kubalulekile ukuthi izinsolo ziphenywe ngokugcwele, futhi ngabantu abazimele.

Kanyekanye yini indawo edlalwa iSADF kudweshu lwasenkabeni ye-Natali?

The original English version of this Zulu leading article is in Echo.

Today's reflection

THERE is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so — William Shakespeare, English playwright (1564-1616).

11 July 1991

11 July 1991

Anti-SA activists in the US denounce Pres Bush

WASHINGTON. — Leading American foes of South Africa's repealed racial separation laws denounced President George Bush yesterday for lifting the economic embargo against the country, but doubted if they had enough support in Congress to reimpose the sanctions.

Senator Edward Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat and leader of the congressional effort to impose the sanctions five years ago, said Mr Bush had acted irresponsibly by lifting them before apartheid was fully dismantled.

"The administration's premature lifting of sanctions is a setback to the

cause of progress in South Africa and an unfortunate 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 negotiations have not begun," he added.

Mr Randall Robinson, whose private TransAfrica organisation was a driving force behind the US sanctions, said South Africa had not met all the sanction law's requirements for lifting the embargo.

"A President who never wanted sanctions now has taken an opportunity to distort and violate 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 consequences of Mr Bush's action would be "enormous" and there was no incentive for South Africa's Government to go forward with negotiations with the African National Congress to end apartheid completely.

Mr Robinson, who led mass protests outside the South Africa embassy here, hinted at similar demonstrations again, although 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 reimpose sanctions.

Mr Robinson's objections include the fact the Black majority in South Africa cannot vote, and the imprisonment of up to 1 000 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 strategy.

Besides Mr Kennedy, Senate Democratic assistant leader, Mr Alan Cranston, of California, and Democratic Senator Paul Simon, chairman of the Foreign Relations Sub-committee on Africa, called lifting sanctions premature.

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. — Sapa-Reuters.

B/Day 11 July 1991

Special offer

If government doesn't do something imaginative soon to get its township housing stock off its hands, it will find it can't give the homes 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, because that's already available in areas boycotting service fees; it's part of the reason government's great housing sale has been a great disaster. Of the 500,000 houses government put up for sale with a fanfare, 335,000 were in black townships. Fewer than half of these have been sold.

Blacks, offered first leasehold and then freehold in urban areas where they had been denied all

property rights, weren't too interested, despite the houses being offered at increasing special discounts. Then rent and service boycotts made home ownership even less attractive; why pay transfer costs and bond payments when you can "rent" and live free? Government ignored calls for the homes simply to be given to their occupants, and insists they must be sold.

Now that blacks can own property anywhere, and even buy up CP farms if they want to, those with the means to buy a modest home can look outside the townships. As government 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 a free home.

The Citizen 11 July 1991

Bush lifts some sanctions

WASHINGTON. — President George Bush ended a US trade embargo against South Africa yesterday, saying Pretoria's "irreversible" move towards dismantling apartheid justified lifting economic sanctions imposed in 1986.

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 "the right thing to do".

Mr Bush said he would double US assistance to Black South Africans from 40 million dollars

(R111 million) to 80 million dollars (R224 million) for housing, economic development and education programmes.

He would personally discuss the situation by telephone with State President De Klerk to-

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Bush lifts curbs

FROM PAGE 1

day. He would "indicate to him we expect progress to continue".

Mr Bush said at a news conference South Africa had met all five conditions, including the release of political prisoners, that Congress imposed to punish Pretoria for its policies of strict racial separation.

"Progress has been slow and often painful, but progress has definitely been made," he said.

"During the past two years we've seen a profound transformation in the situation in South Africa... I really firmly believe that this progress is irreversible."

Mr Bush said he had issued an executive order officially terminating the sanctions.

"This is a moment in history which many believed would never be attained. But we've done so through the efforts of many people in South Africa and around the world," Mr Bush said.

The sanctions barred trade between the United States and South Africa on a wide variety of goods, including gold coins, computer technology, steel, coal, oil and farm products. They also banned 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 legislation also bars US support for International Monetary Fund loans.

"All is not totally well there. And we will continue to be as actively involved as we can be," he said.

Explaining his decision, he said economic growth would help both Blacks and Whites in South Africa. He rejected the argument of some opponents

that lifting the sanctions would undermine the progress being made.

Mr Bush said he hoped states and private institutions would take note of his lifting of the sanctions and would act accordingly to reopen trade links with South Africa.

Of his decision to lift sanctions, he said:

"I happen to think this will result in more progress towards racial equality rather than less, and certainly more economic opportunity rather than less." — Sapa-Reuter.

B/Day

" July 1991

**Act scrapped
too soon —
PAC, unions**

THE PAC, Cosatu and Nactu said scrapping the CAAA was premature.

PAC information secretary Barney Desai said it was too soon to lift the sanctions because "the democratic process has not been set in place".

"After all, this is what apartheid is all about — the minority ruling a majority," he said.

"We don't have the vote and as long as we don't have the right to determine our own future, we are ruled by a racist administration."

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said the move was high-handed and could only complicate the SA situation.

He said: "We don't believe the terms of the CAAA have been met. We were never consulted on what our views were."

Coleman said, however, that Cosatu would discuss sanctions at its forthcoming congress and that the union federation had been discussing the formulation of an investment code.

A Nactu spokesman said Bush's action came as no surprise. He predicted it would put a halt to negotiations. — Sapa-AP.

B/Day 11 July 1991

NP plans a moderate alliance, says study

THE NP would attempt to form an alliance with Inkatha, the Labour Party, Solidarity, the Zionist Christian Church and various homeland leaders, the SA Institute of Race Relations said in a research report released yesterday.

The SAIRR said its information came from sources close to the NP hierarchy, and added that the Zionist Christian Church was already thinking of converting to a political party.

It said the NP believed this alli-

ance could attract a majority of voters.

Research officer Shaun Mackay says in the publication Countdown To Negotiations that in anticipation of the proposed multiparty conference, most major political organisations are expanding their power bases through alliances or increased membership, or both.

Mackay says the PAC and Azapo see the proposed multiparty conference as an opportunity for govern-

ment to diminish the legitimate claims of the "oppressed" through compromise in a body the NP will fill with black parties it has been working with all along.

In Mackay's opinion, therefore, there is the danger that organisations like the PAC and Azapo, which refuse to participate in the multiparty conference, could lose their chance of helping to shape the foundation upon which the new constitution is to be built. — Sapa.

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Aids threat to SA stability: SAIRR

AIDS could seriously harm the economy and, therefore, also threaten political stability in South Africa, according to the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).

In the latest issue of the institute's "Social and Economic Update — a special issue on Aids", researcher Robin Hamilton says it seems apparent that Aids will affect every sector of the economy, "and if it proves to be a constraint on economic growth, it may in turn retard or reverse efforts to redress the socio-economic inequalities in South Africa".

Hamilton cites a senior research fellow at the University of Natal, Mr Alan Whiteside, as estimating that between 1.3

and 7 million people will die of Aids by the year 2000.

According to Mr Whiteside, the first to die will be the urban elite, leading to a loss of manpower.

Two local studies reveal that by April 1990, 87 701 donations to blood transfusion services in South Africa had tested positive for HIV.

In addition, Dr Coen Slabber, director-general of National Health and Population Development, is 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 highest incidence of the disease occurred in heterosexual men and women, with a rising number of cases in children and babies.

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

—Sapa

The Citizen 11 July 1991

No flood of money: Stals

THE Governor 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 money being poured into South Africa, because loans from the International Monetary Fund and certain investments and trade that were covered by 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. — Sapa.