

[3

ONE of. the questions my  
wife and I are constantly  
being asked in South

Africa is what changes we'

have noticed since we

. were, first here in 1951.

\_ all been in thÃ© same direc-

This is never a very easy

question to' answer: â\200\234The

changes have in fact not

tion. : i

For example, you have

" to remember that when we

' the Dblacks. The

' titutional position of the

- coloured and Indian com-

â\200\230fact that in the

were here before, the col  
\_oured community was: still  
on the common ~votersâ\200\231  
role. There is no doubt at  
all that their removal from  
it changed â\200\230the political  
scene fundamentally. Hav-  
ing always, -up to the  
early ~ 1950s,  
fhemselves -~ -with = - the

whites, the coloureds were  
â\200\230compelled to re-examine = -  
. â\200\234their own identity; today

many of them, particularly,  
among the younger mem-  
bers of the community,  
have â\200\234increasingly come to  
jdentify themselves with  
con-

munity is once again un-

der review, and we all look  
forward to seeing what

finally emerges. ]  
â\200\230Economics  
Another change is\_the

South

. African general election in

1953 there were two alter-

. native - parties,â\200\231

â\200\230 either

capable of forming a

~ Government. This is no

longer the position today.

But of course there have

been many other changes,

' too. One is that, in purely.

- economic

terms, the

. prosperity of the non-

white communities in

â\200\230 South Africa has greatly

increased. The spread of

v secondary - and technical.

education, both in schools

. and on the job, has led to

an enormous increase in -

spending power in the

~ hands of the non:whites.

To - itake iÂ« @

materialistic example, -the-

simple

proportion of blacks who

own cars today is obvious-

ly enormously higher than

it was 25 years ago.

. Invesiment

â\200\234t'or the investor, one of

South . Africaâ\200\231s greatest -

~ assets is the fact that

' there is an enormous

- reservoir .of relatively un-

| tapped demand for 'con-

. sumer goods from the non-

- white population.

. faster be

. developed, the faster the

economy ~ will expand.

The

â\200\234 this can

identified .

An ambassador's future

ey 20 1979

looks at Africa

el

"Bâ\200\224Li-\201unrf, :

THIS article extracts some of the main points made by Sir David Scott in-an address to the South African institute of International Affairs.

Spnctay  
s g

Even a single element â\200\224  
the . electrification of

â\200\230Soweto â\200\224 will of itself .

produce a very substantial demand for consumer durables: for electric cookers, mains . record players, television sets and the rest, - o Â\$

... If- the.poor â\200\224 or non-whites â\200\224 do not receive a fair deal under capitalism,

or a chance to accumulate

a ' little " capital â\200\230of their own, it:is not surprising if they turn to radical alternatives. A steady increasing wages bill may present problems for management, but. it.is an essential step in this process of establishing a capitalist-conseious community, If only for this reason the in-

Code of Conduct for the subsidiaries of British and other European firms

makes good sense.

## Reports

And it now seems likely that there are even more important changes in the offing. The last few days have seen the publication of the reports of Wiehahn

~ and Riekert Commissions.

These are of particular interest to the United Kingdom, both politically, because of our concern with the EEC Code of

Conduct, and economically

because of our large finan-

cial and trading interests in South Africa. Both reports deserve careful study and you will not expect me to comment on them in detail at this stage. ;

But let me say imme-

diately that my Govern-

~

ment warmly welcomes,

any measures taken to remove discrimination in

the labour and employ-

ment fields. It is clear that

- the Riekert Report has-

pointed the way to a major

tidying up and modernisa-

tion of the complex

legislation relating to the use of manpower in this

country.

Although most major

changes in the structure of

the system seem to be envisaged, we welcome the evidence of an intention to make its administration more flexible and humane. All sections of the com-

munity  
from this dismantling of  
outmoded and restrictive

- legislation.  
roduction of the EEC i

- Government â\200\230has made- it -  
clear that progress will

have to be gradual and  
that detailed arrangements  
will largely have to be  
dealt with by negotiation  
at plant level, but indivi-  
dual firms will at least no  
longer be able to shelter  
behind the law. !

should - benefit -

Dbetter  
" training and advancement

reservation and

BY SIR DAVID SCOTT, OUTGOING BRITISH

I recognise that prac  
tical qualifications also  
surround: the Wiehahn  
Commissionâ\200\231s recom-  
mendations for the rights  
of the individual in in-  
dustrial relations, but we

- have always attached great  
importance = to: progress

â\200\230towards full freedom of

association. This is only  
the beginning of a new  
road, but a new road I  
believe it is.

While the Riekert Com-  
mission was - â\200\230concerned

primarily with the broad -

economic and social en-  
vironment, the Wiehahn  
Report deals with the

needs. and ~aspirations of  
the individual worker.

. Here again.1 welcome the  
recommendations to give  
opportunities for.

and the end of the legal  
determination of job  
. discri-  
mination at . the work-

1 1L o S P :

- Namibia is not in 2011  
for us a bilateral matter.  
South West Africa was

the passage of

, further. exchanges,

AMBASSADOR

never a British colony.  
True, we have some commercial interests there, and a small resident community. But our concern on the independence issue stems from our position as a leading member of the international community and especially from our position - as a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council.

Only a few days before I arrived in South Africa in

. 1976 a new chapter opened

on South West Africa with Security Council Resolution 385. This laid down the principle, which was broadly accepted by your Government - and has been the basis of all the subsequent negotiations, that the people of the territory as a whole should be given the opportunity to determine their own future through free elections under UN supervision. !

- Diplomacy

But a year later, and in spite of a number of there was little sign of progress

towards this objective.

.Then followed an elaborate, and perhaps unique, exercise in diplomacy. The Western Five set up a contact group consisting of senior members of their diplomatic missions to the United Nations. This contact group has since acted as a clearing house, as

well as a negotiating body,"  
responsible for the direc-  
tion of the Five's activities  
on Namibia.

W

. Failure  
Although much useful

progress was made, the  
contact group failed to

. find a formula on -which  
all parties could agree.

The Five therefore  
changed their strategy and  
decided to work out what  
they considered would be  
an equitable solution and  
then to try to persuade all .  
concerned to accept it.  
This resulted, in April  
1978, in the publication of  
the Western Proposal.  
Later that month the  
South African Government  
announced their un-

boss~ Yo

conditional  
This was a major step

acceptance.

forward. Unfortunately,  
the Cassinga raid, which

followed ~ almost im-

mediately. - afterwards, - set .

back the negotiations with  
SWAPO, but they too  
eventually signified their  
acceptance in July. The

Front Line States and the  
internal parties in South  
West/ Africa also agreed..

All seemed set for the im-  
plementation . of. the pro-  
posal. i

Unfortunately, this hope  
was not realised. What

happened next is recent

history. There = was  
disagreement over the size  
and composition of the  
military components of

UNTAG, over Walvis Bay .

and over the South  
African Governments  
decision, unwelcome to the  
West, - to hold internal  
elections --in-- South -West  
Africa. The Security Coun-  
cil in Resolution 435 for-  
mally declared those elec-

tions null and void, and

the Five Western Foreign  
Ministers themselves  
visited Pretoria: in Novem-  
ber last year in an attempt

to get the negotiations i

back on the rails.

bia are still not resolved.  
Suffice it to say that the

Five have never accepted

the accusations of bad  
faith which have . been

levelled at us. The job of - ;  
. alternative is too ghastly~  
to contemplate,

an honest broker is always  
an invidious one but we

have been honestly

.now. a new card .in the  
pack.. That is, the rivalry



On SouihÃ©rh' :.  
Africa:

. the problem

anxiously trying to find  
way, fair to all, throu  
these difficulties, At :  
moment I cannot regar  
the prospects as pa  
ticularly rosy.. 5 !

Nevertheless there

on the scene of a ne  
British Foreign Secretary4 /

â\200\230Every now and- ag  
â\200\230the -appearance â\200\234of'a  
personality may enable a  
particular deadlock to be

- broken, not becuae the  
â\200\230fundamental aims are very

different but â\200\230because new  
ideas and a new style may -

Â»

provide - the necessary,  
lubrication to get things :  
moving again. i

Talk of the homelands  
â\200\230brings me o0 my final  
point. I have, of course,

â\200\230been .intensely interested

in the recently declared  
aim..of . your Government  
to establish a constellatioa  
of like-minded states in  
Southern Africa, having,  
as I understand it, some  
kind of defensive - asso-  
ciation. â\200\230

â\200\230I am sure that the ul-  
timate objective is to

-establish a group gâ\200\231 stable  
\_ states â\200\224 preferably  
. pendent and

- inde-  
ndent - ar interna-  
tionally rÃ©cognised â\200\224 hav-  
ing normalâ\200\231 and â\200\230friendly  
relations with their  
neighbours. . "

But there is a much less

attractive alternative: an  
associationâ\200\231 in which some

of the key members are  
not internationally  
recognised, and in which  
war has become a way of  
life. Such an association  
would be a drain on South  
African resources - and  
would be a continuing em-

\_barrassment, and indeed a

danger, to your friends in

, 9 â\200\234â\200\234'the outside world who  
Rccusations

: â\200\230 .products. That' is why .2  
The problems of Nami- -

want to continue to trade  
with you and to buy yot

British Ambassador I hage -

\_.devoted so much time and

effort to trying to h

find peace,f,ug- solutions\_to  
of Sou

Africa. :

As Mr Vorster said, e

' South

By GARNER  
THOMSON

'LON DON Afmca isin-

a state of political ferment. More ' than a dozen states erupted into armed violence during 1978.

Russia and Cuba con-

tinue their push for com--

munist control of the continent. Alarmed Western diplomatic â\200\230intervention is stepped up ... and yet, for the foreseeable future at least, the white manâ\200\231s

domination of the south |

remains secure.

This is one of the findings of the new strategic survey of the International Institute for Strategic Studies â\200\224 and its view of events in Southern Africa promises little comfort for the Western democratic world.

Peaceful solutions 'to Southern Africaâ\200\231s several crises eluded Western and African leaders again in 1978. And, while there were â\200\230â\200\234significant achievementsâ\200\235 in keeping these crises free of great-power

confrontation, the South

African Governmentâ\200\231s response - to pressure and to a growing security threat has been to move rapidly towards the militarisation of Â° South African society, â\200\234at the cost of political, economic and social strains.â\200\235

Bleak

. In terms of Western liberal ideals, the picture

in Southern Africa is  
bleak. b

Zimbabwe-Rhodesia  
has turned its back on the  
Anglo-American proposals:  
Africa  
frustrated outside efforts  
to have UN-supervised  
elections in SWA/Namibia  
and, inside the  
Republic, administrative

. and legislative measures

4

external .

has

- 1978: Africa S

5â\200\235% btÃ@ane %47-20) /@79

of growing Crisis

year 4

Chief Buthelezi is hurried away from 'an angry black mob' after the Biko funeral

Strategic studies report says SA

is becoming a military society

have together gone a long

way towards putting the  
country on a war footing.

The survey, which con-  
fines itself to events in  
1978, records these 12  
months as a period which

saw a series of deepening

crises steadily applying  
pressure on the South  
African Government.

It also records the  
Government's response:  
Tougher, less compromis-  
ing, increasing its pressure

on peaceful opponents at

home, /particularly the  
English-language Press,  
and stepping up its use of

. banning, indefinite detention without trial  
other harsh measures.

The survey adds:  
rising . number of  
suspicious deaths involving prison detainees demonstrating the broad,  
coercive powers  
police created growing  
public protest within and  
outside the country and  
led to a shakeup in the  
command of one major

and .

The-

of the

prison and the conviction

of three police officers for

the manslaughter

of a  
black prisoner.

Domestic race relations  
were quieter than in the  
previous two years, blacks.

74

. Gatsha  
- assaulted by young radical

gained a few significant  
concessions - from the

Government and private

industry (such as the steel  
industry's decision to drop  
the colour bar), But  
there was no move to give  
them a political voice in  
South African affairs

But despite the surface  
calm,  
within and within the racial  
communities continued,  
the survey continues

KwaZulu - leader Chibulezi  
= being

blacks, the tear-gas attack  
by, - a white .  
group on a racially-mixed

â\200\234polarisation = bet-

right-wing

theatre, scenes of unrest  
following the funeral of  
Black Consciousness  
leader Steve Biko... all  
these were mdlcattms of

vthe growmg sclusms

But â\200\234Even more

ominous for the chances of -

peaceful political evolution  
in South Africa was the

growing number of at-  
- tempted and  
political assassinations by,

successful

both pro- and anti-  
Government - groups, â\200\235 the

- survey observes

Also, the outflow

implications - for the

and

- supremacy.

' of  
~ white South' Africans from-  
the country has profound -

Government  
â\200\234In terms of security, it  
means loss of needed

white skills and potential  
white recruits. In addition  
the Governmentâ\200\231s -annual  
economic growth target of  
5-6 percent is based on a  
projected net inflow of  
30 000 whites a year.â\200\235 -

Apart from the Depart-  
ment of Information  
Scandal â\200\224 â\200\234by far the |  
most serious in the Na-  
tional Partyâ\200\231s history,â\200\235 and.  
the cause of great damage  
to the Government and to  
Afrikanerdom black.  
disaffection flourished, the.  
homelands were a new  
source of friction and non-  
white unemployment grew,  
â\200\234perhaps as high as 30  
percent or more.â\200\235

â\200\230ad-

The-, Botha  
ministration came into  
power to face mtensifymg  
political, economic and

military pressures from  
abroad â\200\224 and yet the

- white man in South Africa

is still in a position which  
is relatively assured, =

Strong  
Says the survey â\200\234Des  
pite the growing internal  
external pressures,  
South Africa remains very.  
strong .in relation to im-

mediately-foresecable  
thireats to her securxty

â\200\234The overwhelmxng ma-  
jority of her white com-  
munity support the Gaver-  
nmentâ\200\231s efforts to pursue  
racial separation and whxte  
She has a  
strong, diverslflcd  
economy, - . considerable  
arms: producing capability.  
and -3 well-trained,  
modern, well-equipped ar-  
my . . . factors which have  
allowed the Government to  
continue its policies in de- |

â\200\234fiance of world: opinion.

and a non-white majority  
of some 2Z-million . . . |

to move â\200\224 they now face death an

b

P 2 3 SR i i i 5 :

FROM a.:profitable farm near Himeville to a tent up in the barren mountains. Thg move

i has not been a happy one. : i

AN oil soaked rag is

a blanket to this youth

up in the icy, wind-  
mountains of  
Impendle



