

UFidel uklomelise uMandela

ILANGA 16-7-84

EHAVANA.—UMongameli waseCuba, uFidel Castro uklomelise nge-ndondo, uNelson Mandela umholi wenhlangano eseyavalwa kuleli, i-African National Congress, ANC odonsa isigwebo sokudilikelwa yijele osedonse iminya-

ka engu 22 ngamacala okuvukela umbuso. Lendondo okuthiwa yi-Order of Playa Giron (Bay of Pigs) imukelwe, nguMnuz. Alfred Nzo, ongunobhala jikelele we-ANC, obemele uMandela, emcimbini obuwenzelwe eCuba.

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Peace pact hasn't stopped guerrillas in S. Africa or Mozambique

By Paul Van Slambrouck
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Johannesburg

The peoples of South Africa and Mozambique might be forgiven for wondering if the handshake between their governments is all it was cracked up to be.

The nonaggression agreement signed in March between the two countries has not yet silenced guerrilla forces in either Mozambique or South Africa.

Indeed, reports from Mozambique suggest attacks from the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have intensified in the last few months. And in South Africa, sabotage

attacks by the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) remain at about the level they have been for several years.

Both Mozambique and South Africa were reminded of the difficulty of rooting out guerrilla activity last week. Two South African businessmen on a trip to Mozambique narrowly escaped death in a rebel ambush only a few miles outside the nation's capital, Maputo. They said five other people were gunned down in the incident.

South Africa got another taste of guerrilla violence when a large bomb, concealed in a parked car, exploded

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American Business in South Africa Can Be a Force for Change

By William J. Choyke

WASHINGTON — Before pop singer Michael Jackson completes his schedule for his tour of the United States, he should do America a favor and add one more stop — Soweto, the largest black township in South Africa.

In doing so, he would send a message to both the white and black populations of the only nation still racially segregated by law. The message to the blacks would be that the United States has not forsaken them, despite the widespread perception to that effect. The message to the whites would be that the United States rejects the highly emotional appeal by some Americans and South Africans for American disinvestment and a reduction in ties. Rather, we would be looking forward to improving relations between our two countries — as long as that included communicating with leaders of South Africa's black community.

A Jackson trip to Soweto would also signal a significant shift in how the American Government approaches South African apartheid. While their rhetoric has differed — Ronald Reagan sounds much more conciliatory — the Carter and Reagan Administrations have done little to encourage real change within South Africa.

Both have relied on American business to press for reform. And indeed, American companies in South Africa have been trailblazers in desegregating work facilities, providing equal pay for equal work, promoting blacks to supervisory capacities and contributing to schools and other community facilities. Many of the companies that have introduced these reforms have done so in compliance with the widely

The U.S. should strengthen ties, particularly with blacks, sending a message that we care about reform

respected Sullivan code, a set of six voluntary principles for employment practices, named after its originator, the Rev. Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia.

But even the Sullivan principles have had a limited effect: Less than one half of the estimated 300 American companies in South Africa have signed the code, prompting the House of Representatives to include similar principles in the Export Administration Act, which is now in a House-Senate conference.

Another American businessman's project was the establishment of the Pace Commercial College, for high-school aged students in Soweto. A sparkling three-year-old institution financed through the American Chamber of Commerce of South Africa, it probably offers the best business education that American money can buy.

But the college, too, is a limited effort. For one thing, it provides little mixing of the races. All 500 students are black. For another, it does little to raise the political consciousness of its students and offers no courses in political science. This may not be surprising for a business college financed by foreign corporations, but it

leaves a big gap in the education of many young South Africans. Asked what she thinks about the apartheid system, 16-year old Pace student Sarah Dibetso, who aspires to become a bank manager, replied: "I never thought that much about it."

The problem is that, for all their good will, American companies are hardly in a position to prod the South African Government to repeal the laws that implement apartheid. This has prompted many liberal and labor leaders in South Africa to question whether American companies do not in fact contribute to apartheid.

Talking about the Pace Commercial College, Phiroshaw Camay, general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa, noted: "These projects are only ameliorating the fact of apartheid, and in a sense perpetuating apartheid by keeping things separate. If there is a black school in a black community, what does that mean? That is apartheid. If they want to do something for change, bring the managing directors' kids in contact with black school kids."

A number of black leaders would like to see American businessmen playing a more active role. Percy Oubouza, one of the country's most

prominent black journalists, argues that: "American companies ought to

movement of political, sociological reform in this country." He also disputes the view, held by many concerned Americans, that the best way for American companies to fight apartheid is to withdraw from South Africa altogether: "Now this to me is a very strange way of bringing about peaceful change." He argues that disinvestment would cause "a massive economic destabilization" and would hasten "the day when a black-white confrontation becomes a reality."

Instead of requiring American multinationals to withdraw, Washington should strengthen ties in South Africa, particularly in black areas like Soweto. It should, for example, encourage investment in labor-intensive industries — and insist that it go to businesses whose black workers enjoy the protection of the Sullivan principles. In a country where only 2,000 of the estimated 70,000 black teachers have a high school education, the United States should also assist the development of a multinational teaching corps.

In short, the United States should try a policy of enlightened engagement with South Africa. Sending Michael Jackson to Soweto would be a provocative first step — and that would only be the beginning. We need to show the blacks of South Africa that we care about their plight, and to remind the whites that we are watch-

William J. Choyke, a reporter for The Dallas Morning News, recently spent 10 days in South Africa.