



NEWS BULLETIN

Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa
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Apartheid under attack



The torrent of news reports describing the widespread protest against apartheid in recent months reveals the problems white South Africa finds itself confronting. The numerous indicators suggest the struggle has reached an unprecedented height and the level of consciousness amongst the Black majority has never been higher.

The situation reached the point where the Botha government decided that imposing a state of emergency in late July was its only way of dealing with the opposing forces. The regime's desperation has also been shown in its crackdowns on internal dissent. For example, in early August, civil rights lawyer Victoria Mxenge was shot by a "death squad", an incident that created even more international condemnation. The government has also arrested untold numbers of protesters and since September, killed over 450 people. All these factors point to a crumbling apartheid.

The imposition of a state of emergency gives the regime a free hand to arrest its opponents for no legitimate reason. Within the first week after it was passed, over 1,000 people were arrested and more than 16 died as government troops raided black townships in their armored personnel carriers.

The emergency declaration brought an immediate response from the African National Congress (ANC). They reiterated the statement made after their Zambia meeting in June, calling on the people to make themselves ungovernable. But Oliver Tambo, the ANC's acting leader, went one step further by urging the demonstrations to spread beyond the black townships to the white-controlled areas. "All our people must be mobilized," he said.

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PROTEST ESCALATES IN SOUTH AFRICA

(continued from page 1)

Apartheid is being shaken anew and the centre of international condemnation once again for a number of reasons. Firstly, the buildup of tensions between the Black majority and white minority have reached new highs. But the most recent outbreaks come at a time both when the consciousness amongst the people is high and the economy is in tatters.

South Africa is currently languishing in one of its worst depressions. There is an annual inflation rate of 16 per cent and the estimated unemployment level amidst the Black working class stands at 25 per cent. These economic pressures further push the people to take actions against the regime.

What remains to be seen, however, is whether or not international capital will come to Pretoria's aid as it has in the past. Will much needed funds from the Chase Manhattan Bank and its Canadian banking friends find their way into the coffers of Botha's government? Indications from the States reveal that despite President Reagan's opposition, the Senate and Congress are in no mood to see apartheid get through this latest threat unscathed.

The struggle has also been heightened by the grass roots organizing of the groups such as the ANC, the United Democratic Front (UDF), the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) and the South African Communist Party. For example, the UDF -- a coalition of over 600 anti-apartheid groups, churches and unions -- was in-

strumental in discrediting the elections held last fall when the new nonblack parliament was erected. The coalition's work has been so effective that 36 of its leaders have been arrested in recent weeks. But unlike the detentions of the ANC leadership 25 years ago which created a vacuum in the movements's top ranks, the UDF has numerous leaders still at large.

The net effect of both the international disdain towards apartheid and the internal struggle has been to further isolate South Africa's 4.3 million whites. However, recent statements from the ruling National Party show the government is unwilling to negotiate. But the government has made some cosmetic changes to apartheid in an attempt to divert criticism. The new parliament was the first salvo shot in this gloss-over campaign. They have since allowed inter-racial marriages, reopened the investigation into Steve Biko's death and allowed Black and whites to mingle on trains. None of these moves have had any effect as events show.

The end of apartheid, while not likely to occur in the next few weeks, is impending. The ANC and its supporters will increase their pressure both politically and through armed means using the military wing Umkhonto we Swizwe. They'll also continue to ask the people to make themselves ungovernable.

--Bruce Livesey, Toronto

U.N. SEMINAR ON NAMIBIA

The Seminar on the South African Regime's Intransigence with regard to Namibia: Strategies for Hastening the Independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown, Guyana, from July 29 to August 2, 1985, assembled representatives of non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, lawyers, scholars, experts and prominent media personalities.

Canada's role in both the "Contact Group" on Namibia and the Commonwealth were highlighted. Several activities are now being coordinated amongst the solidarity groups of the Contact Group and the Commonwealth nations to apply pressure on the Canadian government to support mandatory sanctions against South Africa at the Commonwealth meeting in the Bahamas in October.

The Seminar applauded the Council for Namibia's decision to institute legal proceedings against URENCO, the uranium enrichment company, in the domestic courts of the Netherlands for illegally extracting uranium from Namibia. Decree No. 1 of the Council for Namibia prohibits the export of any of Namibia's natural resources. Canada has been processing Namibian uranium illegally at its Elderado nuclear facility for years. The government has recently announced that it will cease this practice when the contracts expire in 1988, a totally unsatisfactory measure. The Council will likely undertake a feasibility study on instituting legal proceedings in Canadian courts.

STOP PRESS * * * STOP PRESS * * * STOP PRESS * * * STOP PRESS * *

In the last week both the Manitoba and Ontario governments have agreed to stop selling South African wines and spirits in Liquor Board Stores. Manitoba had taken them off the shelves some time ago, but had continued to sell them behind the counter.

While this may seem small in relation to the total amount of trade between Canada and South Africa, it is certainly a great victory for the anti-apartheid forces in Canada. It indicates that governments can be moved on the question of sanctions, and it is certainly another step towards the total international isolation of the abhorrent racist South African regime.

Special congratulations go out to CCSA(Toronto) who have worked hard over the last few years around this very issue. Those pickets in front of liquor stores on freezing cold winter mornings have finally paid off!

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY ON APARTHEID

On July 6 the Canadian government announced changes in Canadian government policy with regard to South Africa, the first major changes since 1977. Changes to be introduced include the following:

1) Changes in the Code of Conduct: The government is attempting to "tighten up" this previously ineffectual tool by appointing an "impartial administrator" for the Code, expecting companies to submit annual reports, and creation of a standard reporting format.

2) The government will tighten its application of the U.N. arms embargo by restricting exports of sensitive equipment such as computers to the police, the armed forces, and other South African departments and agencies involved in the enforcement of apartheid.

3) The government has accepted the voluntary United Nations embargo on the importation of arms manufactured in South Africa.

4) The Canada-South Africa Double Taxation Agreements will be abrogated.

5) The Programme for Export Market Development (PEMD) will no longer be available to Canadian exporters for market development in South Africa.

6) The government has terminated the applicability to South Africa of global insurance policies issued by the Export Development Corporation under Section 24 of its Act.

7) The termination of all toll-processing of Namibian uranium imported from South Africa. Such processing is carried out under contracts between Eldorado Nuclear, a crown corporation, and parties in third countries. Existing contracts, which run until 1988 will continue to be honoured.

8) The government will discourage (not prohibit) the sale of Kruggerands.

While CCSA welcomes these measures as a step in the right direction, they are far too little, far too late. The halfheartedness of these measures calls into question the sincerity of Canadian government opposition to apartheid. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark when asked about the implementation of an economic boycott said, "No point in going to that kind of extreme measures". (Globe & Mail, July 8) And yet, on his recent tour of the far east, Clark reaffirmed that there would be no economic ties with Viet Nam until that country's troops left Kampuchea. What about South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia? What about Black children dying every day in the ghettos of South Africa? What about the massive arrests and other forms of repression throughout that country? No extremes?? The position of our government is odious indeed.

Meanwhile, instead of being a world leader in opposing apartheid, Canada is lagging behind all the other Western nations. Both the European Economic Community which comprises 10 European countries, and Australia have recalled their ambassadors from South Africa for consultations. The United States House of Representatives has passed a strong bill imposing many sanctions on South Africa (see article elsewhere in this News Bulletin). While these efforts certainly do not go far enough, they make the measures proposed by the Canadian government look weaker than ever.

It is essential that Canadians increase pressure immediately on our government to act in a manner more befitting its expressed opposition to apartheid. CCSA is therefore urging all the readers of this News Bulletin to send letters and telegrams to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, with copies to Jean Chretien, Pauline Jewett, and Ambassador Steven Lewis, to rapidly impose mandatory, comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. CCSA also has petitions available calling for the imposition of such sanctions. The government is arguing that Canadians "are not ready for sanctions". It is urgent that we show the government that this is not the case.

PROTEST IN TORONTO

A demonstration was held in front of the South African consulate in Toronto on July 25 to protest the state of emergency recently declared in South Africa. In spite of the short notice, over 100 people participated. Close to one hundred also attended a public meeting two days earlier, in which Yusef Saloojee gave a report of the recent ANC meeting in Africa. Both events were sponsored by CCSA (Toronto).

NEW COALITIONS FORMING

In response to recent events in South Africa and the Canadian government's failure to take strong action, anti-apartheid coalitions have formed in a number of cities. A meeting was recently held in Winnipeg, attended by 48 people representing 26 organizations. The first joint action will take place on August 9, South African Woman's Day.

In Ottawa, a number of church groups and NGOs have joined forces to undertake anti-apartheid activities in that city. Regular demonstrations will be taking place in front of the South African Embassy. Similar activities are also taking place in Montreal.

A wide range of Toronto groups and individuals have also come together to form the Anti-Apartheid Coalition of Toronto. Although it has just formed, a number of actions have already taken place, including active participation in recent Caribana celebrations. A plane saying "Down With Apartheid" flew over the Saturday parade, and 10,000 boycott pamphlets were distributed. Coalition members also held a banner saying "Boycott South African Wines and Products" for a full day in front of the Ontario Legislature. Thousands of passing cars saw the banner, and many drivers honked their horns to show their support.

NEW AFFILIATE IN ST. JOHN

CCSA wishes to welcome a new affiliate to our organization. CCSA (Saint John) has already had some success in promoting the boycott of South African products amongst businesses and co-ops in the area. Using information from the CCSA boycott pamphlet, they have made a sign and are approaching stores to post them. They are also broadening their contacts in the community, particularly with a multicultural association in Saint John. Best of luck to CCSA (Saint John), and keep up the good work!

AFRICA LIBERATION DAY

Saturday, May 25 saw a large march and rally in Toronto to commemorate Africa Liberation Day which was declared by Mayor Arthur Eggleton.

The march began at the South African Consulate with a brief welcoming speech from Lynda Lemberg-Pelly, Chairperson of CCSA (Toronto) and Co-Chair of the Africa Liberation Day Coalition which organized the event. The marchers, who numbered close to 1000, then paraded past Progressive Conservative Party Headquarters to protest Canadian complicity with apartheid, and past the United States consulate to demonstrate their opposition to Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement".

The march was followed by an upbeat rally at City Hall Square with entertainment and brief speeches. The day was one of the largest and most successful events of its kind ever held in Toronto.

BATA PROTEST CONTINUES

Several pickets were held in front of a Bata store in central Toronto during May and June. One picket was organized by the CCSA (Toronto) Youth Wing. After discussions with the Ontario Shoemakers' Council and with interested groups in Toronto, CCSA has decided to suspend the boycott. However, the "Bata Out of South Africa" demonstrations and pickets will continue, and groups and individuals are being asked to write Bata to complain about their policies in the bantustans. The boycott has been suspended because it was felt that a Bata boycott at this time could unduly hurt Bata workers in Canada, rather than the company itself.

CCSA feels, however, that it is important to keep up the pressure against Bata in a variety of other ways. During the recent meeting of the ANC held in Lusaka, Bata was singled out as being the worst employer in the southern Africa region, and the ANC urged Canadians to step up the pressure against this corporate giant.

The Alliance for Non-Violent Action is planning a civil disobedience action at Bata International Headquarters in Toronto on September 12, the anniversary of the murder of Steve Biko. The aim is to bring dramatic public attention to Bata's criminal involvement in the bantustans and to the Canadian government's support for such practices, and to act in solidarity with jailed activists in South Africa. For more information, phone Deb at (416) 533-9507

WILL U OF T DIVEST?

The divestment issue is heating up at the University of Toronto.

Last November, the U of T Divestment Committee initiated a formal request for U of T to divest itself of all stocks in South Africa-related corporations and banks. These investments amount to one quarter of U of T's holdings. Included are shares in Noranda Mines, Falconbridge Nickel, Alcan Aluminum, Xerox, Exxon, Moore Corporation, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Montreal, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank.

Following University policy, the Divestment Committee submitted a brief signed by about 1400 members of the campus community to an advisory board on investments and social responsibility. After 7 months, the advisory board issued a flimsy 5 page report against divestment, in concurring with this advice, President George Connell told Governing Council at its June meeting that it "should not embark on a campaign to correct injustices outside the university, in Canada and abroad".

The Divestment Committee and a number of members of Council expressed outrage at the President's and the advisory board's arrogant dismissal of their concerns. Student representative Claire Johnson introduced a notice of motion for the September Governing Council meeting that U of T divest of its holdings in corporations investing in South Africa and banks making loans to the South African government and its agencies.

The Divestment Committee is currently embarking on a campaign to bring broad-based campus and community support on Governing Council to support this motion.

APARTHEID CABBAGE PATCH!

Tri-Ang Pedigree toy company of Cape Town recently received a R 1.7 million order to manufacture cabbage patch dolls for the Canadian market. Over 3,300 cartons were air freighted to Canada prior to last Christmas, with the rest to be delivered in the first quarter of 1985. An article regarding the sale in the December 1984 issue of Export News includes a large photo of a smiling managing director surrounded by his dolls. The caption: "Playing Father Christmas to hundreds of Canadian children this year is Mr. Colin Weir, managing director of Tri-Ang Pedigree in Cape Town."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S HUSBAND INVOLVED IN S.A. LOBBY ORGANIZATION

Groups and individuals across the country were outraged to learn that Maurice Sauve, wife of Governor-General Jeanne Sauve, has been a director and vice-chairman of the Canadian-South African Society. He resigned after his position in the organization was made public, although he said it was in opposition to statements made by the organization's president James McAvity.

McAvity, a former chairman of the House of Seagram and former president of the Canadian Export Association, was quoted as calling Prime Minister Mulroney a "pip-squeak", and told the Montreal Gazette that his group could "deal more competently with South Africa than the goddamned government...." He also said that there may be some way to share power in South Africa, but it won't happen "until they can get that black mob under control".

Governor-General Sauve claims that she knew nothing about her husband's membership in the society, which has a \$47,000 budget, largely paid for by the Johannesburg-based South Africa foundation CCSA. CCSA finds it totally inappropriate for the spouse of a highly-placed government official to be involved with a group which lobbies for the apartheid regime. We urge CCSA affiliates and friends to write the government, pressuring them to pass legislation prohibiting M.P.'s, government representatives, civil servants or their spouses from belonging to this or any other racist organization.

WORTH READING

Interracial Books for Children Bulletin, Volume 15, Numbers 7 & 8, is totally devoted to the question of the depiction of South Africa in U.S. materials for children. For a copy, send \$3 (U.S.) to 1841 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023

No Woody Allen for South Africa

Woody Allen has banned his own movies from South Africa. Orion Pictures agreed, in a contract signed a week ago for a new Allen movie each year through 1988, that future and past Allen films would not be shown in the troubled nation.

SEMINAR ON LEGAL ASPECTS OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

Yola Grant of CCSA recently attended the seminar in the United States. She filed this report:

On July 6 & 7, 1985 an historic meeting of American, South African and Namibian lawyers and judges took place in Washington, D.C. The seminar was sponsored by the Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities of the American Bar Association, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, and the Standing Committee on World Order Under Law.

Twenty-five South African and Namibian jurists (including 2 professors & 1 judge) served as panelists. Of the 25, 10 had been banned, detained or imprisoned for their stance against apartheid. One panelist had been imprisoned for 7 1/2 years "for activities in connection with the ANC."

Panelists spoke at length of the unjust laws and restrictions imposed on the majority of South Africans. They told of the criminalization of protest, the equation of the UDF with the ANC, and the overuse of selective common-law charges to politicize crime. Often the accused appear in court with confessions after months of solitary confinement, torture, and without access to legal counsel. For those who do not "confess", their trials may be held in small Afrikaaner farming towns, many miles from their homes or the place where the supposed act was committed. The public is often excluded and the witnesses are escorted to and from the court by the police. These are the same police responsible for torturing the witness/detainee and they are further allowed to remain inside the court room to intimidate the witness while giving evidence.

Black lawyers spoke of the special treatment meted out to them by enforcement officials. Often their credentials are not recognized, hence their questions about missing persons go unanswered. They are commonly harassed and intimidated. Of the seven black lawyers practicing in Namibia, five have been forced into exile since 1983.

Despite the gloom, some optimism was expressed. For example, some judges (primarily in the Natal region) have recently run afoul of the police when they refused to conduct in camera trials because the police evidence did not warrant it. (In public trials the chance of acquittals is increased almost tenfold).

One interesting facet of the seminar was the fact that of the 75 people in attendance 50 were from South Africa, 25 non-panelists being guests of the U.S. State Department. During the discussion periods, these South Africans consumed much of the time with innocuous questions, thus shutting the American audience out of any meaningful discussions. Fortunately, there was ample time for informal discussions and private meetings.

South Africa accused of killing

From Associated Press and Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — Thirty-one people were arrested during a Durban protest march yesterday after a black civil rights lawyer was shot dead by four men described by apartheid opponents as a Government death squad.

A leading churchman, Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, said blacks are ready to lay down their lives to end white-minority government in South Africa.

The country's main legal anti-apartheid movement, the United Democratic Front, expressed suspicion that "the state or its allies" arranged the killing of Victoria Mxenge, a defence lawyer in a major treason trial.

The African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting the white Government, said in a

statement issued in Lusaka, Zambia, that a "death squad of the Botha regime" killed Mrs. Mxenge

on Thursday night as she stepped from a car outside her home in Umlazi, a black township in Durban.

Police said four black gunmen escaped in a car. They appealed for help in tracing the killers and said it is useless to make "irresponsible, unfounded or unsubstantiated allegations" implicating the authorities.

Archbishop Hurley said blacks are so frustrated by apartheid they are ready to lay down their lives.

"We have reached the point that people are prepared to sacrifice their own lives in order to bring about change because their experience of human life is so humiliating

and so impoverished."

There were fears that the murder of Mrs. Mxenge will cause a new surge of unrest in Natal, her home province. Her husband, a leading anti-apartheid lawyer, was fatally stabbed four years ago.

A colleague said she was a vital member of the team defending 16 UDF leaders on charges of supporting violent revolution. Their trial resumes Monday in Pietermaritzburg.

The UDF, which has two million members, appears to have borne the brunt of police detentions under the emergency measures that empower the Government to impose curfews, muzzle the media and detain people indefinitely without charge.

Globe & Mail,

August 3, 1985

African terrorists get Congressional blessing

By KENNETH S. ZINN
Guardian Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a devastating defeat for the anti-apartheid movement, the House of Representatives moved July 10 to repeal the Clark Amendment, the 9-year-old legislative ban on military aid to South African-backed guerrillas fighting the government of Angola.

The Clark Amendment repeal in the House was attached to the 1986 foreign aid bill as part of a rightward drive in Congress. The House supported repeal by a vote of 236-185.

The House vote followed identical Senate action June 11 in favor of repeal by a margin of 63-34.

In an angry response to the congressional action, the Angolan government broke off all talks with the U.S. on the issues of Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. The Angolan foreign ministry said the Clark Amendment's repeal was part of a joint effort by the U.S. and South Africa to "destabilize the legitimate governments of Southern Africa." It added that the interests in the region of the U.S. government and the white minority regime in South Africa were "perfectly identical." "The American administration and the Pretoria government must be held responsible for the escalation of violence in this part of the continent," it said.

The Clark Amendment, named for former Sen. Dick Clark (D-Iowa), was passed in 1976 following revelations of massive CIA military support for two South African-backed guerrilla groups. The National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the Front for the National Liberation of Angola (FNLA) were at war with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the principal group in the fight against Portuguese colonialism. Afraid of entering into a Vietnam-type conflict in Southern Africa, Congress prohibited any military or paramilitary assistance to these groups.

The Reagan administration attempted to have the Clark Amendment repealed in 1981, but was unsuccessful when House liberals, led by the Congressional Black Caucus, refused to cave in.

Repeal of the Clark Amendment in this recent round was first proposed by Sen. Steve Symms (R-Idaho) June 11. Symms argued that the U.S. would be taking "the moral high ground" by providing UNITA with "a strong, unequivocal statement of political, moral and diplomatic support." He was joined by 62 others, including 17 Democrats.

Opposing repeal, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) argued that four years after the Reagan administration first requested the law's repeal, "we are even farther away from a resolution of the [Namibia] conflict—the constructive engagement policy of the Reagan administration has failed and the administration knows it—so they want to abandon the

peaceful route of negotiations and resort to a military one."

Repeal sponsor Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.) said, "By repealing Clark, we will be saying that the President should have the flexibility and the leverage available to respond both to Soviet and to Cuban adventurism in the third world, especially in an area so rich in economic potential."

Talk of confronting "Cuban and Soviet adventurism," unshackling the CIA and proving to the world that "we are not terminally ill with the dreaded 'Vietnam syndrome'" pervaded the debate.

The most remarkable statement in the debate came from Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.). Faced with the facts that UNITA is backed by South Africa and repealing the Clark Amendment would mean furthering the U.S. military relationship with South Africa, Pepper responded, "If for once South Africa happens to have done something right and decent, that is not going to prevent me from doing something right and decent."

The congressional decision to repeal the Clark Amendment comes amid heightened anticommunism in Washington, particularly following the hostage crisis in Lebanon and the shootings of U.S. marines in El Salvador. In addition to allowing military aid to UNITA in Angola, the House voted for military aid to rebel forces in Afghanistan and Kampuchea (see story page 4), and passed an amendment prohibiting aid to Mozambique as part of the foreign aid bill.

Rep. Howard Wolpe (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Africa Subcommittee and opponent of the repeal of the Clark Amendment, said: "There's a very edgy mood in the Congress, a very interventionist mood."

DEMOCRATS' ANTICOMMUNISM

Help from Congress for Reagan's interventionist policies is coming not just from Republicans, but from influential Democrats as well. In addition to Rules Committee chairman Pepper, Intelligence Committee chairman Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.) and House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) voted in favor of repeal, and voted early to signal others how to vote. "They sold us out," said one Capitol Hill aide opposing repeal.

"We are providing help to those who are fighting Communist forces in every area of the world," declared Stratton on the House floor. "In Afghanistan, . . . Cambodia. Why is it only in the country of Angola that the military forces of the U.S. or the provision of aid from the U.S. should be unable to be carried out?"

Many liberal Democrats who opposed the Clark Amendment's repeal are supporting the foreign aid bill anyway because it also contains \$4.5 billion in aid to Israel.

The congressional action falls on the heels of two recent South African incursions into Angola. The first involved a team of South African commandos sent to sabotage Angola's oil facilities in the far northern province of

Cabinda. Angolan troops ambushed the South African commandos May 21, killing two and capturing one.

The second incursion occurred June 30 when South African troops crossed into southern Angola from their illegal occupation of Namibia. The South African military authorities announced that the invasion was for the purpose of pursuing guerrillas of the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO), the Namibian liberation movement, and that South African troops killed 61 people in the attack.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW PUPPET

These military incursions, together with the June 17 installation by Pretoria of a new puppet government in Namibia and the June 14 military attack on Botswana's capital of Gaborone, indicate that the South African regime has no intention of withdrawing militarily from Namibia, granting independence to that territory or halting its regional campaign of military destabilization.

The Reagan administration's mild rebukes (but continued coziness) and Congress's repeal of the Clark Amendment have sent a strong message of U.S. support for South Africa's aggressive regional policy.

Ironically, the Clark Amendment's repeal comes in the midst of unprecedented congressional support for sanctions against South Africa (see story this page). The simultaneous actions show that Congress's opposition to South Africa is fairly shallow and that, in the end, the fight against "communism" takes precedence over the fight against apartheid.

The congressional debate on South Africa thus far has focused on events mostly inside the country and virtually ignored South Africa's intransigence on Namibia and its regional military aggression. It is also clear that the repeal of the Clark Amendment weakens the rebuke Congress intended to send to South Africa in imposing sanctions.

As Rep. Bill Gray (D-Pa.), leader of the fight for sanctions, said to his colleagues: "If you vote tonight to repeal the Clark Amendment, in one sense you will be repudiating what we did just a few weeks ago. You will be saying you do not mind being identified with the military expansionism and the incursions of the apartheid regime."

Will Reagan send arms to UNITA? There is circumstantial evidence he has already done so indirectly, in violation of the Clark Amendment. Some congressional supporters of repeal said they were not asking for actual aid, just an end to the restriction on aid. But the right's desire for military aid to UNITA—covertly, if possible—was obvious.

The Guardian (N.Y.),

July 24, 1985

U.S. House bill would ban bank loans to South Africa

From Reuter and Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives has overwhelmingly passed a bill that would impose economic sanctions against South Africa to protest against South Africa's policy of apartheid.

As well, the 10 countries of the European Community, along with Spain and Portugal, who are to enter the EC in September, agreed on Wednesday to summon their envoys in South Africa back to Western Europe for consultations. However, the EC members were

divided over calls for economic sanctions.

The decision was made in Helsinki after a meeting of foreign ministers marking the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki East-West detente accords.

Final action on the U.S. legislation, which the House approved by a 380-to-48 vote yesterday, may be delayed in the Senate until September. Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole said that as many as eight senators are prepared to speak against the measure until Congress begins a one-month recess on Friday.

President Ronald Reagan is opposed to sanctions and has not said whether he will sign or veto the bill when it gets to him.

The bill would immediately ban imports of South African Kruger-

rand gold coins and U.S. bank loans to the South African Government.

It would also ban U.S. exports to South Africa of nuclear equipment and sales to the South African Government of computers that could be used to enforce apartheid race discrimination policies.

Other economic sanctions, such as a ban on new U.S. business investment in South Africa, could be imposed in a year if the President found no significant progress was being made toward ending apartheid.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said earlier that the Administration believes economic sanctions would be counter-productive.

"We are especially concerned that punitive sanctions will harm the black community in South Africa more than anyone else," he told reporters at the White House.

Mr. Reagan has not changed his controversial policy of constructive engagement despite his criticisms of the South African Government.

Constructive engagement is based on the belief that the United States can achieve more by quiet diplomatic persuasion than by sanctions and other extreme forms of pressure.

The United States has recalled its ambassador from South Africa, and earlier this week, Pretoria recalled its ambassador-designate to Washington.

Canada has not pulled out its

envoy, but the Mulrooney Government recently announced a series of measures against the Pretoria regime, including a ban on sales of high-technology computer equipment to South African police and intelligence agencies, and an end to official exchange visits by Conservative MPs.

French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas, who recalled France's ambassador last week and announced a ban on new French investment in South Africa, said that the other EC countries will order their envoys to report to Brussels for consultations in the very near future.

Individual governments will have to decide whether their ambassadors should return to South Africa, Mr. Dumas said. He told a news conference that this falls far short of what France, Belgium and some other countries demanded.

One foreign minister, who asked not to be named, said the issue has divided Western Europe into "liberals" versus the rest.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that Britain has no intention of pulling its diplomatic envoy out of South Africa permanently. She said she wants an envoy in the country "to know exactly what is going on."

Globe & Mail,

August 2, 1985

11 NATIONS RECALL PRETORIA ENVOYS

By FRANK J. PRIAL

Special to The New York Times

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 1 — In a signal of displeasure over the situation on South Africa, 11 more Western European nations recalled their ambassadors from Pretoria today for what were termed consultations.

The foreign ministers of the 10 members of the European Economic Community, and of Spain and Portugal, all of whom are here for the meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Declaration on European Se-

curity, decided on the measure at a four-hour meeting on South Africa on Wednesday night.

One Common Market member, France, recalled its Ambassador to South Africa last week and barred new investment in South Africa.

Sources close to the Common Market ministers said that the discussion never reached the point of deciding on specific sanctions to impose against South Africa. Opposition to any kind of sanctions was apparently overwhelming from the outset of the talks.

For and Against Sanctions

West Germany and Britain were said to be leaders among the anti-sanctions group. France apparently was almost alone in supporting sanctions, with Belgium leaning toward the French position.

In a statement, the foreign ministers "took note of the debate and resolution in the United Nations Security Council" and reaffirmed their adherence to their anti-apartheid declaration of July 22, particularly its condemnation of the state of emergency proclaimed in various parts of South Africa by the Pretoria Government.

They also condemned, the statement said, "the refusal of the South African Government to meet with Bishop Desmond Tutu." The statement added, "They repeat their appeal to that Government to open a dialogue with all the representatives of the black majority."

New York Times,

August 2, 1985

Action by Queen's Park against apartheid sought

By THERESA TEDESCO

The pressure on the Ontario Government to condemn South Africa's apartheid system intensified yesterday as about 40 lawyers, law students and legal workers staged a demonstration demanding that the Government ban the sale of South African wines and alcohol products in Liquor Control Board of Ontario stores.

The Law Union of Ontario, a group of about 250 lawyers, law students and legal workers, wants Monte Kwinter, the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations, to act independently of the federal Government and take a stronger stand against South Africa.

"The provincial Liberals can't hide behind the kills of the (federal) Tories on this issue," said Jeffrey House, one of the lawyers protesting at a downtown Toronto LCBO store.

"They've got to give more than lip service to blacks and other racial and ethnic groups."

The Ontario Government has not approved a ban — or any other sanctions — at this time because the federal Progressive Conservatives are still monitoring the situation in South Africa.

An official in the ministry said that "while he (Mr. Kwinter) abhors the situation in South Africa, the fact is that he must follow the lead of the federal Government."

In a policy statement last month, the federal Government assumed a wait-and-see position on the recent rioting and subsequent crackdown by

the South African Government. The imposition of a state of emergency in the country has resulted in universal condemnation throughout the democratic world.

Unlike the 10 European Community countries, Spain, Portugal and Australia Canada has not pulled out its ambassador in Pretoria.

The federal Government recently announced a series of measures against the South African regime, including a ban on sales of high-technology computer equipment and an end to official exchange visits by Conservative MPs.

Trade between Canada and South Africa accounted for \$201.8-million in exports last year and \$186.6-million in imports. Last year, Canada imported \$1.4-million worth of wine and alcohol beverages from South Africa and \$484,000 worth was sold in Ontario.

Yesterday's protest was the first in a series of demonstrations the law union has planned. The group has strongly opposed South Africa's apartheid system.

"We, in Ontario, have a duty to do something to express our complete opposition to the developments in South Africa," Alec Farquhar, a member of the Law Union steering committee, said in a letter to Mr. Kwinter.

"One very effective measure available to us is the banning of the sale of South African products, and in particular of their very profitable alcohol products."

Globe & Mail, August 3, 1985

Namibians protest government

From Associated Press and Reuter

WINDHOEK, Namibia — Police used tear gas yesterday against black demonstrators shortly after South Africa defied world opinion and installed a controversial administration in the disputed territory of Namibia.

The hundreds of protesters were supporters of the SWAPO independence movement which has branded the new Government Pretoria's puppet.

There were no reports of casualties after baton-wielding security policemen charged the crowd which was marching through Katutura black township on the outskirts of this capital city.

The incident took place hours after South African President Pieter Botha signed a proclamation

transferring powers, except for defence and foreign affairs, to the Multi-Party Conference, a coalition of internal parties.

The demonstrators earlier heard speeches condemning the administration and held up placards saying: "To hell with the MPC puppet government."

Mr. Botha told an audience of about 300 that the measure is temporary.

"There should be no doubt that this is simply a stage on the road of South-West Africa's constitutional development and not its culmination," he said, speaking in the cavernous offices that once housed the German colonial government.

South-West Africa was declared a German protectorate in 1884, but surrendered to South African forces

in 1915 during the First World War.

The League of Nations put the territory under South African administration in 1920 until a UN vote in 1966 scrapped the mandate of the league, which was itself dissolved in 1946.

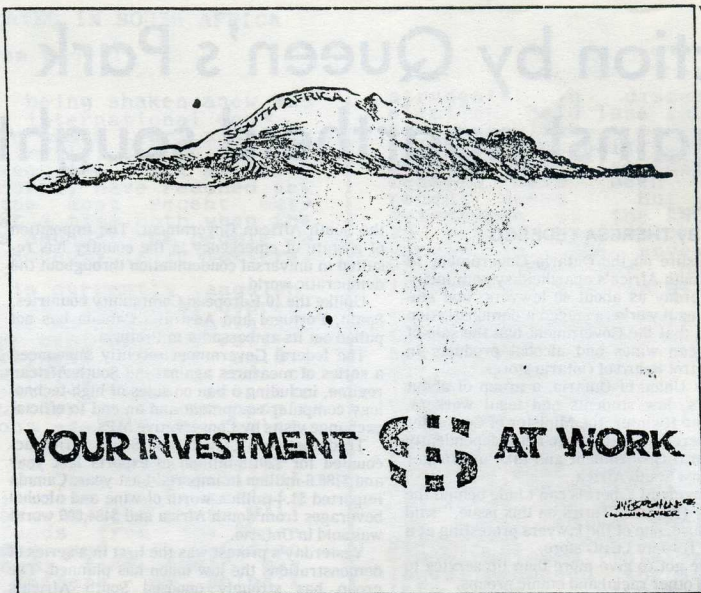
The arid, mostly desert region is home to about one million residents from various tribes. Whites account for about 5 per cent of the population.

The territory is rich in minerals and diamonds that are harvested by South African mining companies.

Most countries want Namibia to be granted self-government under a 1978 UN resolution for elections supervised by the United Nations.

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