

"dissatisfaction" with the actions of the white minority government. President Reagan was in a hurry to declare that the United States would not assist the forces fighting against apartheid.

In general a new, in my view, and a highly dangerous tendency has manifested itself in the statements by the U.S. President on the situation in the South African region. Speaking on the eve of the adoption by Pretoria of the decision banning opposition, Reagan unexpectedly to all tried to explain what is happening in South Africa is not a racial, but a tribal conflict. In other words, if one is to believe him, the bloody events in the RSA have been triggered not by the policy of the white racists depriving the black majority of the basic human rights, but a clash between African tribes.

Yet in the RSA itself and outside it, the reaction of the Africans to the arbitrary rule of the racist authorities has been quite clear. Our people have received the government's new measures as a war declared on the people, said Nobel prize laureate Archbishop Desmond Tutu. The ANC leadership said that Pretoria's terrorist measures against black African opposition have left for the African majority no choice but to step up the armed struggle. The voice of the organization of African unity has again sounded loud and clear. The policy of intimidation, repressions and open violence pursued vis-a-vis the black African population of the RSA is evidence of the total failure of the racist regimes policy on the issue of observance of the basic human rights, the OAU said. The Organization of African Unity will further support the armed liberation struggle by the peoples of South Africa.

Western, Soviet Views on South Africa Examined
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[Text] Moscow March 7 TASS—Follows commentary by Sergey Kulik, a TASS political news analyst:

The statement by the USSR Foreign Ministry on the decision of the racist Pretoria authorities to ban the political activities of a number of mass democratic organizations has again riveted world public attention to the flagrant violations of human rights in the RSA, which is quite often described as a "component part" of the Western world. Simultaneously with that ban, the South African parliament announced its decision to take measures so as to put an end to the aid coming from abroad to the anti-racist organizations. Foreign public is known to collect regularly quite big sums of money designed for support for the victims of racist terror and turn them over to the patriots.

Have these actions by Pretoria prompted some of the Western "human rights zealots" to end their financial assistance to the apartheid regime or introduce economic sanctions against Pretoria? This has not happened. They in Washington confined themselves to an expression of

The Soviet Union's stand is fully consonant with independent Africa's will. The fresh undemocratic move by the racist regime shall not be allowed to remain unpunished again, says the statement by the USSR Foreign Ministry. The escalation of the apartheid policy is a source of indignation for the Soviet people. The continuing repressions are conducive to a further build up of tensions and violence in the RSA, further instability and a sharpening of the situation all over the region, which is through Pretoria's fault one of the world's hot spots. All that cannot but be a source of serious concern for Moscow.

The USSR is prepared to cooperate with all who prize the lofty principles of the U.N., the ideals of freedom and equality. The time is ripe for actions, and resolute ones too in order to eradicate apartheid, eliminate the conflict situation in southern Africa.

It is high time for the Pretoria authorities to realise that South Africa's future will be ensured not through a suppression of the struggle waged by its people against the apartheid system, but through an end to repressions, and transition to the positions of new thinking which would make it possible to end the disgrace of racism, to pool the efforts of all the South Africans in the interests of building a united, democratic state.