

Sanctions needed to force abolition of apartheid: Hanlan

By LIZ REYES

Tougher economic sanctions are necessary to bring about change in South Africa, former British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) correspondent Dr. Joseph Hanlan told a Bethune audience last Wednesday.

Dr. Hanlan, stationed in Mozambique from 1979 to 1985, added that economic sanctions can be effective, as demonstrated by past results.

According to Hanlan, "anyone with experience of Rhodesia will realize that indeed sanctions do work. Sanctions were imposed against Rhodesia in 1967 and were very effective until 1974. After 1975 a variety of factors including much stricter sanctions hit Rhodesia very hard. From 1975-1979 the per capita Gross National Product (GNP) fell by five percent per year." He added that by the year 1979 the living standards of white people had dropped tremendously.

Hanlan stated that economic sanctions hastened the abdication of then Rhodesian leader Ian Smith in 1979. Rhodesia, a country which borders South Africa, was under white minority rule until the revolution in 1978-79.

Hanlan explained that there are a number of factors which determine the effectiveness of sanctions. These include the sanctions imposed against the country, the ability of the country in question to be self-sufficient, the presence of a large industrial country which continues to support the country despite sanctions and the state of the world economy.

According to Hanlan, there are cases in which sanctions do not work. He referred to Cuba which has

survived despite United States sanctions. "In Cuba, Fidel Castro has quite general support, therefore the people are prepared to stand together against the sanctions, whereas in Rhodesia the majority of the people, as is the case of South Africa, opposed Ian Smith and that is an important factor."

In South Africa there are two factors which aid in their perpetuation of the apartheid system. For example, South Africa is a relatively developed economy that has proven its ability to withstand sanctions. However, he added that there are a number of conditions that will make it difficult for her to maintain the present system.

"South Africa has a heavy dependence on foreign trade and they do not have a 'big brother' (a large industrialized economy to protect her), the exceptions are Israel, Sierra-Leone and Taiwan who continue to have good relations with South Africa. If you look at the Soviet Union with respect to Rhodesia, the big brother is always a larger economy, and there is no larger economy that will serve as a big brother for South Africa," Hanlan said.

He commented that the world economy determines whether it is in the interest of other nations to try to break sanctions. The world is presently in a recession, therefore there is not very much demand for South African exports.

Hanlan said that in theory sanctions can work, dismissing people who say that South Africa can survive despite sanctions. The argument that sanctions hurt the blacks more than the white population is feeble, he said. In quoting Bishop Desmond

Tutu, Hanlan stated that "the blacks are already bleeding." He added that sanctions will affect blacks but will not intensify their suffering which stems from the oppressive apartheid system.

According to Hanlan, the countries imposing the sanctions should set political and practical goals to establish what they want the sanctions to accomplish. Politically, the countries should state the following objectives: for openers, they should demand the implementation of a one person one vote system; legalization of all parties; and the release of all political prisoners.

Hanlan added that all essential goods should be withheld from going to South Africa (arms, oil,

technology and servicing support for these). South Africa has a shortage of skilled people as only whites are trained for skilled jobs. This gap is filled through the encouragement of immigration and the use of multinational corporations that supply service people. He emphasized that countries should cease filling these gaps and cut off South Africa's access to foreign trade which will make it difficult for the country to pay for goods on the world market.

Hanlan emphasized the importance of undermining the morale of the South African population. South African sports and cultural events should be boycotted because the objective is to speed the capitulation of the white minority. These

actions accomplish the objective of demoralizing the population.

The most important sanction that has been imposed to date was the ban against Dallas (an American night-time soap). South Africa was absolutely traumatized when they no longer had their most popular television program. The ban on Dallas clearly brought home the pariah status of their country to South Africans, said Hanlan.

Hanlan concluded by emphasizing that dismantling apartheid will not occur until all foreign companies totally withdraw from South Africa. In addition, he said that sanctions must effectively reduce the living standard of the average white South African.

York's Volunteer Centre provides a vast array of resources for students

By JEFF SHINDER

Are you interested in providing some form of volunteer work but don't know how to get connected with the appropriate institutions? Are you a Visa student who has difficulty getting jobs because you lack training and experience?

Perhaps you're just looking to augment the quality of your resumé to improve future job prospects. If you fall within one of the above classifications, a visit to the York University Volunteer Centre may be in order.

The Volunteer Centre, located in room 112 Central Square, specializes in assigning interested people to institutions appropriate to their interests. The Centre's six placement advisors have been trained to establish the strengths of prospective volunteers and assign them accordingly. At present, the Centre is connected with over 200 listings in North York.

According to Charlene Berman, coordinator of the Volunteer Centre, their "mandate is to service the community on behalf of York University for student volunteer bureaus and where they are able to pattern themselves on North York

bureaus." In fact, the Centre was established in conjunction with the North York Centre.

To date, the Centre has assigned over 225 students with outstanding results. York students have performed functions varying from being teachers' aides to day care assistants to public relations assistants. In Berman's view, "students have been enthusiastic about volunteer groups; it's a process of getting out and giving as well."

York student Franco Turco was assigned to Victoria Park Collegiate Institute by the Volunteer Centre. Turco eventually plans to pursue a masters in educational counselling. At Victoria Park he has been used as a teacher's assistant, tutoring adolescents with scholastic difficulties.

Turco was impressed by the effectiveness of the Centre's placement advisors. "I noticed they had a variety of positions available," turco related. "I basically told them what my field of interest was and they were able to pick a position that was complementary to it." Turco added that his placement has provided him with invaluable

experience for his future career. "I found it rewarding in that I've gained insight into what a future career as an educational counsellor would be like," Turco said.

The Volunteer Centre has provided students for the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry. Judith Walters, in charge of volunteers at the Institute, had nothing but praise for the York students. In her estimation, "they were all screened quite satisfactorily. All were of high quality, bright, enthusiastic and highly motivated."

At the Institute, volunteers have worked with both in and out patients in addition to performing research functions. Walters emphasized that volunteer people allow the Institute the flexibility to provide a broad range of functions. In addition, patients respond to volunteers as friends, a distinction that is often difficult for the hired hands to achieve.

Those interested in volunteering their services, will be able to receive on-the-job training and fulfill a useful and necessary need in the community. The York University Volunteer Centre can help you to help others while helping yourself.

Lack of funds preventing asbestos removal

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space." According to the Administration, building has priority over asbestos removal because if the removal process were to take place, people in Osgoode would have to be relocated in the interim.

"The (removal) project would be feasible now only if it was undertaken in conjunction with new space being built," Farr concluded.

Struk said that if funds were available the remaining asbestos in Osgoode could be removed during a May to August period, at a cost of about \$2.5-million.

"We've always understood that the University accepted the removal plan, but whether or not they still do is in question," Tucker said. "Given their recent behaviour, we're no longer sure."


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