South African political leader speaks

(Continued from page 1) wards within South Africa over the past year or two..." The South African government has had no intention of destabilizing neighboring countries is "its clandestine policy of destabilization," Moritana explained. This policy was founded to "conspicu (those countries) to get up arms against ANC within their borders..."

"Informalization was initiated to "dry up" ANC activities in South Africa... Moritana continued. "Instead, the ANC seemed to have found a way of coping with this new development..."

Moritana said the ANC's new strategy, was described by Dr. Tom Lodge, a senior lecturer in Political Science at the University of the Witwatersrand, in an article he wrote for the October 1985 issue of the magazine South African International. "The concept of a peoples' war essentially comprises the broadening out of the guerrilla operations with the recruitment of as many of the parts that Moritana quoted "who would operate within their neighborhoods, thus bringing about a perpetual state of low-intensity civil war..."

Increased violence is not the only sign of current unrest in South Africa, Motlana said. "The Black People's Convention (BPC) was established... as an all-embracing organisation of black consciousness, Moritana said. But the organization was banned, along with 17 other black people's associations, in 1977..."

"Following the banning of the ANC in 1960... it became almost impossible to mount opposition to white racist rule... in South Africa, Moritana said..." Clark countered these claims, saying that the current supply of strategic minerals is being completely consumed. They argue that an embargo would hurt the army as well as the defense industry... Clark countered these claims by asserting, as a defense against Moritana, "that the formation of any other organization with aims similar or identical, even remotely similar to those of the ANC would be illegal, he said..."

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Minerals are discussed

(Continued from page 1) fener, Clark said. Chromium and manganese are two such minerals, used in making high temperature metal alloys and stainless steels. Opponents to Clark's assessment of the importance of South Africa's minerals point to market studies which show that the current supply of strategic minerals is being completely consumed. They argue that an embargo would hurt the army as well as the defense industry... Clark countered these claims by asserting, as a defense against Moritana, "that the formation of any other organization with aims similar or identical, even remotely similar to those of the ANC would be illegal."

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The United States has enough minerals stockpiled to satisfy demand for up to three years, Clark claimed. "This will get us over any short-term problems..."

"Mining of "nodules," deposits of minerals found on the ocean floor, would not greatly affect the price, he said. "The cost of recovering the metals contained in the nodules would be too high, compared to the price of the minerals. The price would have to rise more than double in order to make it feasible..."

Some South African officials threatened the United States with an embargo if the Reagan Admini- stration imposed economic sanctions against their government. The United States should not take these threats seriously, Clark said. "Embargoes don't work if something is sold on the world market..."

During the 1978 cobalt crisis in Zaire, for example, rebel depot operators on the bush bought large quantities of cobalt for resale to companies in the United States, he explained. When the price rose from about five dollars to fifty dollars, companies made substitutions which have remained permanent until now.