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PEOPLEâ\200\231S power triumphed in the Philip-
pines this week in a most spectacular way.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr
George Shultz, said Mrs Cory Aquinoâ\200\231s
new government had been produced by
â\200\234one of the most stirring and courageous
examples of the democratic process in
modern historyâ\200\235.

The transition from the corrupt and ty-
rannical regime of President Ferdinand
Marcos to the popular government of the
unassuming Mrs Aquino certainly made
the most riveting television viewing in
recent times.

One really had a sense of history in the
making as the forces of justice, non-vio-
lence and decency enveloped and smoth-
ered the powerful Marcos regime.

It was a poignant reminder that he who
has the guns does not necessarily have the
Power â\200\224 not when people are prepared to
lie down in the street to stop a column of
troops and tanks. .

But, of course, we must not be naive.

It was the US, with its massive military
and economic leverage, that was able to
prop up the Marcos regime for all those
years.

And it was the US that was able to force
its collapse when the corruption and re-
pression became too visible and the popu-
lar clamour for it to go became too loud.

Massive leverage

â\200\234Reagan tells Marcos to go,â\200\235 screamed
the world headlines. '

And 24 hours later the pathetic figure of
Marcos and his Machiavellian, but beauti-
ful, wife Imelda were bound for exile in
the US, where they have amassed a stag-

gering personal fortune at the expense of -
their people.

It is easy to dismiss this extraordinary
triumph of democracy over tyranny with
cynical theories about the role of the CIA
and US self-interest in protecting its vital
naval bases in the Philippines.

All that may be quite true.

But what has happened is the might of a
| superpower has been used â\200\224 and been
seen to be used by hundreds of millions of
TV viewers â\200\224 to the advantage of the will
of the people of a client country.

This is a rare occurrence in these times

and â\200\224 however pragmatic the motives â\200\224
â\200\230must be perceived as a foreign-policy tri-
umph for President Reagan. -
It remains to be seen whether the plucky
Mrs Aquino will be able to rescue the
bankrupt and fragmented Filipino state
'and resist becoming another American
awn to service its vital military bases
ere.

o~

Mr Marcos Mrs Aquino
the extraordinary happenings in the Phil-
ippines?

In a BBC television interview this week
Dr Van Zyl Slabbert drew a comparison
between Mrs Aquinoâ\200\231s formidable tagk of
uniting the coalition of forces opposed to
the Marcos dictatorship and the task of
uniting anti-apartheid groupingsin South
Africa. ;

But could elements of the South African
military ever side with a non-violent, non-
communist and popular coalition of
reformist forces if the politicians failed to
deliver the 80 percent political solution?

Could the scenes of rebel forces sur-
rounding, and taking over, a sycophantic

television centre ever take place in South ;

Africa?

Could Britain and the United States
ever bring the kind of pressure to bear on
South Africa that could force the abdica-
tion of a minority leader in favour of a
popular leader with a firm support base
among all races?

The Reagan administrationâ\200\231s collabora-
tion in Mr Marcosâ\200\231s swift demise â\200\224 once
they realized the game was up â\200\224 has high-
lighted a fundamental difference in the
foreign policies of Britain and the US.

Whereas Britain recognizes states and
deals with governments of the day, the US
recognizes governments.

This means Britain could choose to deal
with an alternative administration â\200\224 even
if it was not deemed the official one â\200\224
without compromising its policy.

On the other hand, the more direct poli-
cy of the US gives it much greater leverage

in client states and enables it to eliminate unnecessary bloodshed and ease difficult political transitions.

Mr Marcos had long since lost the sup-

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port of the churches and the middle class,
but it was the defection of two top military

men â\200\224 apparently with the connivance of |

the US â\200\224 which sealed his fate.

What gave Mrs Aquinoâ\200\231s campaign its strength was firstly that it was non-violent and secondly that it was avowedly anti-communist.

One of Mrs Aquinoâ\200\231s first challenges will be to successfully incorporate senior members of the Marcos regime to ensure a

ccessful transition to a new government.

But her next challenge will be to accommodate politically the left wing of her party and the Communist Party in a bid to isolate the armed struggle of the communist guerillas of the New Peopleâ\200\231s Army.

Both these principles will be highly relevant if there is to be a peaceful transition in South Africa.

Neither the US nor Britain â\200\224 nor the two combined for that matter â\200\224 have anything like the leverage the US has in the Philippines.

Remarkably, it is the banks and multinationals in the US â\200\224 rather than the administration â\200\224 which are beginning to force change in South Africa.

Civil disobedience

The decision by the giant General

. Motors last week to give â\200\234legal and finan-

cialâ\200\235 help to any of its 30 000 black employees who chose to defy Port Elizabethâ\200\231s beach apartheid laws could have enormous implications if it is followed through

by other companies and made to apply to other apartheid laws such as influx control, the Group Areas Act and schools.

If multi-nationals like GM can show they really mean business in forcing the dismantling of apartheid â\200\224 by selectively supporting civil disobedience â\200\224 then free enterprise and continued foreign engagement could assume a new meaning among blacks. AT

But I understand they will have to go much further in disengaging themselves from the whole gamut of repressive economic machinery â\200\224 such as the Key Points Act and the financial support of national servicemen â\200\224 before the ANC would regard them as having â\200\234 sided with the peopleâ\200\235.

On the other hand, disinvestment by a

. Are there any lessons for South Africa in,

multi-national like GM could deal a catastrophic blow to flagging confidence in the economy in the present climate.

So Pretoria would appear to have little option but to swallow this tentative support for civil disobedience.

In another move the

â\200\224 W â\200\230major and committed

British government is- |
sued its boldest and

smost specific statement of condemnation of human-rights violations this week.

Police repression,
forced removals, grand
| apartheid, detention

without trial and judicial irregularities were all cited.

There are growing pressures on Pretoria from all sides to sit down with representa-

tive black leaders including the ANC and hammer out the foun-

dation of a new non-ra-

cial and democratic

South Africa.

All the indications are that Mr Mandela would command even more popular support among South Africans ' than Mrs Aquino achieved in the Philippines.

But there are two essential conditions. First the South African government must abandon the remaining apartheid laws, release all political prisoners and lift the ban on the ANC.

Secondly, the ANC must abandon its armed struggle and colx)x;e to the negotiating

e.

Then a new South Africa will no longer be a dream.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1986

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

now,

Black youth on cause of S. Africa unrest

By Ned Temko

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Alexandra, South Africa

In Alexandra, mourners take cigarettes instead of flowers to funerals.

When the police attack with sneezing powder, the only way to protect yourself is by smoking a cigarette, so you don't breathe in, explains a teen-age veteran of last week's street fighting in this teeming black township just outside Johannesburg.

Splashing water spray at your eyes only helps when the police use tear-smoke.

The violence, as in so many instances during the political bloodshed in South Africa over the past 18 months, erupted when police clashed with youths at a funeral.

Although the recent fighting has ended, few amid the pot-holed dirt streets, crowded shanties, and the communal water taps and sewage buckets that are Alexandra seem to feel the peace will last.

Concern now focuses on a communal burial for local victims of the recent unrest set for March 5.

Four high-school students caught up in the Alexandra bloodshed spoke bitterly and defiantly in an interview with the Monitor yesterday. They talked for hours after requesting their names not be used, fearing it might mean joining those arrested during and since last week's unrest.

Typical of the youth who increasingly dominate black politics in the townships, they argued that white South Africa's government was im-

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1986

mutably intent on economic and political dominance of the country's

black majority. :

â\200\234Trouble always happens with funerals,â\200\235 began the oldest boy. â\200\234The police insist on drawing close to the groups of people who come. Then we start singing our political songs. They follow us. There is a confrontation.â\200\235

Another youngster says he does not Live in Alexandra. Along with a group of friends from the township of Tembisa slightly to the north, he came to attend the funeral two Saturdayâ\200\231s ago. He has been here since.

Increasingly, he says, youth from different townships make similar voyages of solidarity.

â\200\234People from Alexandra and

Please see UNREST page 27

THE CHRISTIAN St

INTERNATIONAL

UNREST fom page s

makers.

Their parents, they

add, are uneasyi

Soweto come to our places when there is trouble.â\200\235 There is a saying in Zulu, he explains: â\200\234lzandla ziya gezana. ...One hand washes the other.â\200\235â\200\235

More than hand-washing is at stake.

â\200\234Sixty-six people died here last week! At least 60. Of that much we are sure,â\200\235 interrupts a friend angrily. â\200\234The government keeps saying only 23 or so died. How can they do this! Why donâ\200\231t they tell the truth?â\200\235

What started as a tear-smoke clash between police and a crowd of black youths, escalated. From tear-smoke, police and troops moved to rubber bullets. Then, Alexandrans charge, real bullets were used.

Black protestors burned nearby shops. They attacked black policemen and other perceived symbols of white-government authority. They torched cars.

â\200\234Yes,â\200\235 says one of the youths, â\200\234we used petrol bombs.â\200\235 Also from Tembisa, thisyoungmansayshedoanotregmt this. â\200\234They shot us, our people. How can weï¬\202ghtbackwiththemagaixrsttthepoâ\200\224 lioeifwedonotusetingslikepetrol bombs?â\200\235

All four of the youths say they haven't been to school since the trouble erupted. mysayt.heyarewaiï¬\201ngunï¬\201ltemion subsidies, for fear police will show up in classrooms and arrest suspected trouble-

with their militancy. â\200\234But,â\200\235 says one.] â\200\234they understand the reasons.. .. Espe-| cially when children are killed, they know | we must do something.â\200\235

Do they respect older blacks, as par- ents or leaders?

How, for instance, do they feel aboutâ\200\230 Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, who me-| diated an end to last weekâ\200\231s violence.

One boy answers; the others nod ap- proval: â\200\234Bishop Tutu is a good man. But he came here and told us to go back to school, and that he would go and try to get the release of people who had been detained.â\200\235

â\200\234He didnâ\200\231t get this.â\200\235

The South African government told Bishop Tutu they would look into the issue, but as yet no action has been taken.

â\200\234We don't believe the South African government,â\200\235 snaps one youth. â\200\234They must release Nelson Mandela.â\200\235 Imprisoned since the early '60s on charges of plotting a revolution, Mr. Mandela is the leader of the outlawed African National Congress â\200\224 South Africaâ\200\231's most prominent black nationalist organization, fighting to overthrow the government.

Arching an arm across the dirt road to a crowded Alexandra shack, he adds: 5 must get houses for those without houses. Jobs for those without jobs.â\200\235

â\200\234Ifmeydot.hat,t.henmeviolencemn end.â\200\235

ApronmemSouthAfmn) omhsr
cnucxMAMemlnfomanpohcyou' N

Percy Qoboza; editor of tf
in Johannesburg, said Am
opposing apartheid were inef!
banhn!dnmpmnmvem SR
government., Qoboza cited a variety of
injustices blacks have endured under the.
apartheid system, including the pass law,
imprisonment without trials; and prison
beatings and murders. In recent years, he
said, many blacks have also been com-
menced to be held in illegitimate psy-
chiatric wards in South African
hospitals. -

To mlin' that in this time and age'
such repression of the human spirit can't
be supported by a policy of
engagement must cry out of the soul of
every American, Qoboza exclaimed. If -
I were an American, I could only repeat
with trembling anxiety the observation
of your founding father who said, I fear
for my country when I remember the
justice of God." "

Addressing a crowd of nearly 300
people at the Science Center, Qoboza, a
former Nieman Fellow, was one of six
guest speakers who participated in a
three-day lecture series on South Africa.
The series, co-sponsored by the Center
for International Affairs, Government
Department, and the Committee on Afri-

- - Speaking on 'The Contemporary Politics
of Black South Africa,' Qoboza cau-

can Studies, covered issues concerning
the history, society, economy, politics,
and international context of South
Africa: -

Joe Wrinn

tioned against trusting the government:
reforms of apartheid. Government offi-
cials, he said, falsely claim that reforms
have already occurred. The journalist,
cited one instance six years ago, when a
South African cabinet minister, speaking
to the National Press Club in Washing-
ton, D.C., said that apartheid was
dead. -

My reaction was that apartheid
were dead, then it hadn't died yet

because it was making an smell,â\200\235â\204ç
Qoboza recalled: More recamg the -
government has pledged te sbelish the- -
pass laws, which require all blscsls sax -
carry a document of identification Qob-
oza, doubts, however; that the law wil:
be discarded by the proposed July tee
mination date. â\200\234The cynicism of black
people comes from the fact that we are :
the victims of many broken promises,â\204ç -
he explained.

Tracing the history of the anti-
apartheid movement in South Africa,
Qobeoza said that the African National
Congress (ANC) has always been at the
heart of the struggle. It was established
in 1912, and its early work, including
writing petitions to Englandâ\200\231s Queen

Percy Qobosz
Victoria and seriding delegations to .
repeal the discrimination of nonwhitÃ©s,
was relatively-ineffective: After an inacs-
tive period:in the 1930s, the ANC re~.
emerged, Qoboza said, in the 1940s,.
calling for black representation in goy-
ernment and promoting a new bteed of
young black leadership:

In 1952, the ANC organized a noavio-

(Continued on page 7)

HARVAED Univeksity a/z</eb

South Africa

(Continued from page 1)

lent defiance campaign, led by Nelson
Mandela, which staged demonstrations
and sit-ins to protest race discrimination.
Although the campaign did not achieve
its goals, it was successful in attracting
more ANC members, expanding the
ranks of the organization from 7,000 to
nearly 100,000 people. Another miles-
tone occurred in 1961 after the South
African government declared the organi-
zation unlawful. Forced underground,
the ANC adopted a policy of armed
struggle and formed a military wing in
the organization.

The ANC's commitment to violent
struggle is a main point of controversy
between the South African government
and the ANC, which has bombed var- {
ious military targets over the last two Â¥
decades.

â\200\234Why should we not learn from his-
tory that the quest of the human spirit to
be free can never be satisfied by political

jargon solutions which are imposed on
people 2nd not negotiated with them?â\200\235 5
Qoboza said. â\200\234While we talk about -
grand schemes, we have to realize that
time is against us. People are dying on a
week-to-week basis.

â\200\234I believe it is importantâ\200\224more
important than any other timeâ\200\224that
South Africans be helped to find them-
selves,â\200\235 he explained. â\200\234You have a moral
responsibility as a nation to say to your-
self, â\200\234What role will history have dele-
gated to us if South Africa really, finally,
goes up in flames?

3.â\200\230/'

â\200\224

SOWETAN, Friday, February 28, 1986

â\200\224â\200\224 -

~ Outcry from Madlsha

SIR â\200\224 I want to hear
from Dr Cedric Phatudi
about his apartheid gov-
ernment and what is
happening in our village
of Madisha Ditoro in the
district of Zebediela.

The first thing we areâ\200\231

worried about is our
government. Our gov-
ernment says we must
pay Lebowa. taxes. We
do all what it wants, but
there is no difference in
the way we live. Few
people like those at Mo-
letlane have water taps
in front of their gates.

But some villagers of

Govt must recognise"ANg

SIR â\200\224 I'd like to respond to â\200\234African

~Câ\202~itizenâ\200\231sâ\200\235 letter 09/01/86. You sound
like a white person. I agree our future
lies in our hands and the ANCâ\200\231s.

The ANC are South Africans too.
But how do you think the ANC must
contribute peacefully when they are
banned and the leaders arrested. Re-
member the ANC pleaded with your
leaders concerning our plight.

Concerning Bishop Tutuâ\200\231s speech
about Russians let your English broth-
ers help as you sound like somebody
who does not understand the lan-
guage. The ANC consists of Africans
and not Russians. We donâ\200\231t call them
â\200\234Russian National Congressâ\200\235.

<.Â« AND THERE'S
No POINT IN
SAVING YOUR
TEARS FoR
NEXT MONTH..
(TLL BE A
LONG, LONG
TIME BEFORE

1 CAN AFFORD

To Buy

you Meu
cLoTHES!

Ditoro

Madisha Diroto, Rakg-
watha, Makoeng, Mma-
totsi and Makuswneng
are unhappy because
they pay taxes but have
no water taps in front of
their gates.

Mr Phatudi, you must
do things correctly. All
of us are under your
control. We are your
children, respect us then
we will respect you.
COOL MAN

Gompies :

be there.
FED UP

Your Government does not allow

CHIEF MINISTER: Dr

blacks, Indians and coloureds to vote.- ;
Kids are shot with rubber bullets and L: We must always
no-one is to blame. Bishop Tutu and
Dr Boesak were arrested for peaceful
protest. They are not entitled to vote
in order to remove your Government.

How peaceful is Chief Buthelezi if
he promises the ANC that there is no
way to a settlement without Inkatha?
How can you claim he is peaceful?
How is he going to make sure that the
ANC doesn't rule if he and Inkatha
are not prepared for peace.

I agree reform 'must be brought by
the Government but not by talking to

the homeland leaders, the ANC must.

Cedric Phatudi

b S

Mofolo Central

Madrid
IVEY
behave

SIR â\200\224 Allow me to air
my views about Real
Madrid Football Club
of Vosloorus about the

bad behaviour they -

displayed on February

9, 1986 at Ground No .

3 :

I was very shocked
about the way officials
acted. They entered
the field disturbing two
teams that had to play.
They harassed the
team using vilÃ© words.
It is very, dissapointing

as fan to watch football
[~and only to find that it
is worse than at a she-

een.

show respect for one
another.

Officials must guide
their players to do the
right things. I want to
appeal to Real Madrid
officials and players
that they must play
football and stop box-
ing. They must get to
know that if they donâ\200\231t
want trouble they must
leave teams who want
to play football alone.

WHO IS WHO

Where is Botha

leading SA to?

SIR â\200\224 Mr P W Botha in his speech during the opening of Parliament last month, said his government was committed to bringing about change in South Africa and to add spice to his speech, he said his government was committed to the creation of one undivided South Africa.

The question to be asked is whether this statement was made with sincerity. My answer is a bold NO. My answer is supported by the fact that it was recently and officially announced by the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele that his homeland will be indeperident by December.

This does not only support me, but makes me also believe in Dr Van Zyl Slabbertâ\200\231s statement that Mr Botha

_ told him in his private

meeting with Mr Botha that the homeland system is here to stay.

If Mr Botha was sincere in his statement about the creation of one individual South Africa, he would not grant independence to KwaNdebele. Independence

—
e e

leaves much to be desired.

I would like to tell the world particularly, the US and Britain, that the Pretoria regime is playing a hide and seek game with the world.

I would like the world, particularly the two super powers mentioned above to try and reconcile Mr Bothaâ\200\231s statement and the question of KwaNdebele. As

to the political structure of this country, I see no prospects of any change through peaceful negotiations as long as the present attitude of the Pretoria regime continues to prevail.

Lastly, I would like to urge all those who are committed to bring about change in this country to unite and try to bring about the

changes needed without relying on these two super powers.

The discretion now lies with us, whether we want to bring about these changes or we want to rely on these super powers to bring about the changes.
SHANGA MABANDA

Ga-Rankuwa

a ruthless lot

SIR 200\224 Will the honourable Minister of Justice and his President answer this question for me!

It is the general complaint and feeling that Bophuthatswana cops have turned to be destroyers instead of keeping the peace. I'm sure the Bophuthatswana cops are doing this without the interests of the society at large, but for their own personal interests.

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Policemen irrespec-
tive of colour-or place of
abode are to restore
peace, security and to
keep law and order.

They are very good at
sjambokking people.
Right now several peo-
ple are lying in hospi-
tals, suffering from inju-
ries. I am very worried
about the recent death
of a small boy Ronnie
Sekhaulelo of Cyferkuil
(Radium) who was
beaten. Reasons for his
death are lousy.

They suspected he
was a member of the
â\200\234comradesâ\200\235 or Cosas. I
donâ\200\231t know what is
wrong with being a
member of one of these
groups. I donâ\200\231t really
know. We canâ\200\231t go on in
this fashion. We have
lost so many brothers
and sisters in most cases
because of your careless
action. You must think
before you leap.
WORRIED

Mabopane

Bop cops are

AN
PRESIDENT:
P W Botha.

BUCS IN
THE RUT

SIR â\200\224 As an ardent
supporter of the Mighty
Bucs (NSL) I would like
to express my feelings
about the poor perfor-
mance of our club, Or-
lando Pirates.

There can be as many
directors as possible, but
if talented or inex-
perienced players are
not bought it is as good
as having no director at
all. :

Their first choice of
keeper John Banda is
bad. John Banda is sup-
posed to be keeping
goals in the NSL fifth di-
vision if that division ex-
ists.

Mark Anderson, for-
merly of Pretoria Callies
was recnetly on sale.
What did-our directors
do about that? Our
strikers are relying on
Mandla â\200\234Metroblitzâ\200\235 Si-
thole. Chiefs, Sundowns
Swallows, Bush Bucks
and other clubs are re-
cruiting while â\200\234The
Companyâ\200\231sâ\200\235 club is
playing a wait-and-see
game.

My advise to the
board of directors is to
forget recruiting â\200\234free or
cheap playersâ\200\235 like Tu-
kula Mogagabe, John
Nkosi and other useless
players. Leave these
guys to enjoy their ama-
teurish play at their
amateur teams.

HEART BROKEN SUP-
PORTER
Mabopane

A\ % ORD of GOD

Thank the Lord!

Now therefore,
our God, we thank
thee, and praise thy
glonous name.

I Chronicles 29:13

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PROG ESSIVE

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