

Students across the U.S. will join together to protest against apartheid in South Africa

On Oct. 11th, students across the Twin Cities area and throughout the United States will join together in the National Student Anti-Apartheid Protest Day. The University of Minnesota will be the central focus of the Minneapolis events on that day. Macalester College will be coordinating many of the

St. Paul activities. Macalester's student government, the Community Council, is sponsoring a series of lectures, films, and meetings examining South Africa's system of racial separation and Macalester's investments in companies that conduct business in South Africa.

This year's awareness week seeks to educate, enlighten and raise the consciousnesses of the student, staff, faculty and administration members of the Macalester College community as well as members of the local community. For further information call 696-6485.

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NAACP recommends boycott of South African goods

NAACP Executive Director Benjamin L. Hooks announced in Philadelphia on Sunday, September 29, his plans to recommend a boycott of goods and/or services provided by certain companies doing business in South Africa.

This recommendation will be submitted at the NAACP's Annual Board of Directors meeting to be held in New York on October 19th. Board approval is necessary before implementation of this boycott.

Hooks explained that the NAACP has elected to take up the reins of this effort because of its vast network and long history of giving life and power to major civil rights undertakings of this kind. "The NAACP can wait no longer for this administration to make up its mind to use its considerable influence in affecting the immediate change that must take place in South Africa. Therefore, we

feel it incumbent upon our members, and all those who believe in human dignity for all mankind regardless of race, color or creed, to do all that is within their power to end racism and human degradation in South Africa. Only a boycott of this nature will be effective in helping to defend all that America stands for." Hooks further commented that "U.S. companies doing business in South Africa must do more to protect and defend the lives of innocent victims of apartheid—a system that is both inhumane and indefensible. Apartheid cannot be sanctioned by any American."

An advisory committee made up of major national groups and student support groups will be formed to address selection criteria and effective implementation of this boycott after the Board approves Hooks' recommendation.

Buthelezi attacks ANC calls for violence

BY ANTONY ROBINSON IN JOHANNESBURG

F.T. 10/30/85

LONG-STANDING rivalry between the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Movement, led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the exiled African National Congress (ANC) came to a head over the weekend when Chief Buthelezi lashed out at the ANC and called on blacks to support Inkatha's policy of a negotiated settlement for South Africa's future.

Addressing a crowd of around 10,000 Zulus at the traditional Shaka Day rally, at Umlazi near Durban, Chief Buthelezi taunted the ANC with having failed to launch a

successful armed struggle against white power and of opting instead for a policy which would "turn black brother against black brother."

"Our youths are being exhorted to attack their elders. Blacks are stoning blacks, burning them alive, hacking them to pieces and the ANC in exile regards this as a great surge forward in the struggle," he said, quoting liberally from ANC broadcasts beamed into South Africa from abroad. He attacked Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader personally and accused him of "sowing the

seeds of civil war" and "dictating to us from the safety of foreign flags."

Chief Buthelezi repeated his long-held conviction that the ANC in exile has no mandate from ordinary black South Africans to escalate black on black violence or conduct an armed struggle against the Government. He accused the ANC of plotting his assassination.

But as the chief called for the people to renew his own mandate for continuing peaceful negotiations with whites and other groups, a detachment

of alleged Inkatha supporters left the stadium and burst into the nearby township of Lamontville, which is a stronghold of the rival United Democratic Front. A total of six people are reported to have been killed in the ensuing violence, with one man burnt to death.

Meanwhile, further indications of the Government's own reform intentions are expected to emerge tonight when President P. W. Botha makes the opening speech at the Cape Province Congress on the ruling National Party in Port Elizabeth.

Turnout Low as South Africans Hold Peace Vigils

By SHEILA RULE

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 9 — Thousands of South Africans of all races attended church services today in response to a call by a wide cross section of clergymen, including Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, for a national day of prayer for peace.

But the turnout was far lower than expected, with many churches having good attendance at noon services but remaining virtually empty at other times of the day. While thousands of blacks stayed away from work, some of them in response to threats by some radical blacks who wanted to turn the

day into a strike, employers' organizations said that most workers went to their jobs.

'Mourning and Prayer'

Bishop Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, and other worshipers were forced to leave a prayer service this morning at St. Mary's Anglican Cathedral in Johannesburg after two anonymous telephone callers warned that a bomb had been planted in the church. As the worshipers continued their service in a nearby building, the police, using dogs, searched the cathedral but found no explosives.

Bishop Tutu, who had initially suggested a weeklong work stoppage if the

Government failed to take steps to dismantle apartheid, later returned to the cathedral.

Leaders of nearly 50 churches, including black, English-speaking white and Afrikaner clergymen, announced last month that they would urge Christians to stay home today in order to "give the day to repentance, mourning and prayer for those sinful aspects of our national life which have led us to the present crisis." The churchmen said they were seeking the release of political detainees, an end to apartheid and the state of emergency proclaimed by the Government, and negotiations between the Government and black

leaders they regard as authentic. They later stressed that they were not calling for a one-day strike but were asking Christians to request the day off. The churchmen suggested that those who could not take the day off ask for time to attend prayer services.

The action by the religious leaders quickly drew controversy and some black organizations and labor unions criticized the churchmen for not consulting them before making the call. The United Democratic Front, the main nonparliamentary opposition group in the nation, said it supported the move in principle but would not urge people to stay away from work.

As South Africans prayed for peace, the police reported the deaths of two black men in violence that has continued in this nation for more than a year, taking more than 700 lives. The police

said that the body of a man who had been burned to death with flaming tires was found this morning in Kwazakele, near Port Elizabeth. The body of a second man, surrounded by tires, was found by police in another area near Port Elizabeth. In other unrest, five blacks were burned, two of them seriously, when students attempted to set fire to two houses with gasoline bombs in the black township of Umlazi, outside Durban, according to the police.

Violence Near Cape Town

The authorities closed most roads into and out of mixed-race townships near Cape Town after youths erected barricades of burning tires and stoned buses and vehicles taking people to work. Most high schools in those townships were reported closed as students boycotted classes to attend church

services. A man of mixed race was reportedly doused with gasoline and critically burned by blacks in Nancefield, near Johannesburg, as they tried to force him to stay away from work. Some black workers reported that youths stoned commuter trains.

Michael Cassidy, chairman of the National Initiative for Reconciliation, the group that called for the day of prayer, said tonight that he was pleased at the outcome. He said that the organization had received reports of South Africans praying in churches, schools, homes and places of work. "Multiplied thousands of people across South Africa have lifted our situation and needs to God and I believe this will bring its own special benefits in the days and months ahead," Mr. Cassidy said, "as the reconciliation process continues across the land."

Apartheid Helped Override Barry's Banking Bill Veto

10/10/85

By Marcia Slacum Greene
and Sandra Evans
Washington Post Staff Writers

Mayor Marion Barry worked tirelessly Tuesday to prevent the D.C. City Council from overriding his veto of interstate banking legislation, but in the end his efforts were thwarted by apartheid in South Africa—a seemingly remote issue that edged its way into the banking debate at a crucial moment.

Barry vetoed the legislation in hopes of obtaining an alternative banking measure that would have sped the arrival in the District of the nation's largest banks, particularly Citicorp of New York. But council members, including some of the mayor's staunchest allies, were

influenced by Citicorp's major investments in South Africa, and ended up voting to override Barry's veto.

At a press conference yesterday, Barry characterized the override vote as a "win-win for everybody," adding that his veto had been a "strategic" move "to raise the level of consciousness of the community about banking" and to force local banks that backed the legislation to pledge to make more loan money available in the city's most depressed areas.

But Barry hardly played the part of a cool-headed strategist Tuesday night, as he prowled the halls in search of a fifth vote to sustain his veto. He circulated a letter to coun-

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■ D.C. bankers say override won't affect services now.

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JAMES E. GHEE
..."nothing has changed..."

Apartheid Helped Defeat Barry's Banking Bill Veto

BANKING, From A1

cil members urging them not to let Citicorp's South African ties influence their votes and reminding them that "our relatives have been and continue to be rejected by the local banks when we applied for a home mortgage or personal loan."

Barry contends that six council members had urged him to veto the bill as a means of pressuring local banks to make more concessions to the city, but that support for the veto began to dissipate after American Security Bank began pledging to make investments in Southeast Washington.

The mayor's hopes hinged on City Council member Hilda Mason (Statehood-At Large), his longtime ally, delivering the fifth vote to sustain the veto. Yet Mason already had decided to oppose the veto, after conferring with an aide to Randall Robinson, the executive director of Transafrica and a key organizer of the protests outside the South African Embassy.

Mason sent a memorandum to her council colleagues before the vote saying that Robinson "would not want Citicorp doing business as a bank in the District with its present record in South Africa."

Mason became concerned about the issue after a lobbyist for the D.C. Bankers Association circulated a newspaper article indicating that Citicorp had no plans for divesting itself of investments in South Africa.

She said in an interview yesterday that she also was not impressed with Citicorp's efforts to spur redevelopment of distressed areas in other major cities. Citicorp has promised to invest \$100 million in the District in return for a banking license.

At his press conference, Barry said that too much has been made of Citicorp's investment's in South Africa.

"All the money-center banks had the same problem with South Africa," Barry said. "They were there long before this movement came and divestiture [was proposed] . . . They have their portfolio they are trying to sell off. Also it's interesting the number of local banks that use Citicorp as their investment bankers, so it cuts both ways."

The legislation approved by the council will allow banks in the District and 11 southeastern states to merge or acquire each other. It is a limited interstate arrangement that local bankers strongly favor be-

cause it protects them from immediate competition from the nation's largest banks, which are known as money centers.

Although Barry initially proposed the legislation, he later sought amendments to allow the nation's largest banks to enter the District within two years, or earlier if they made large investments in distressed areas. When the council refused to go along with the amendments, the mayor vetoed the bill.

Before the council voted 9 to 3 to override the veto, council member Charlene Drew Jarvis (D-Ward 4) promised that her Housing and Community Development Committee would devise new legislation within 30 days that would address the national banking issues raised by Barry.

When Barry realized that he couldn't win, he asked one of his supporters to vote for the override but to make a public statement to put pressure on Jarvis to address the national banking issue at some later date, according to a source.

Council member Wilhelmina J. Rolark (D-Ward 8) announced at the meeting that while she had come to support the veto, she changed her mind in light of Jarvis' promise to send the full council a new banking bill within 30 days.

Yesterday, Rolark denied any knowledge of an attempt by Barry to shift a vote.

While Barry claimed victory yesterday, two council members who voted to sustain his veto had mixed views about the override.

"We lost the battle but we will win the war," said Frank Smith (D-Ward 1). "I told people they would be irresponsible to override the veto if they had not locked votes in place to put some kind of trigger in and allow some consideration of an early entry provision" for banks outside the region.

But council member John Ray (D-At Large) said the mayor's efforts to use the veto as leverage to get commitments from local bankers for District economic development projects had failed.

"Today the bankers are all sitting back in their chairs, smoking their cigars and laughing because they snowed the City Council," said Ray. "They got away clean. Dirt clean."

Had the mayor's veto been sustained, Ray said, the council could have pushed for a new bill that would require any bank seeking to acquire a District bank to make investment commitments to the economically disadvantaged District neighborhoods.

Lucius P. Gregg, a Citicorp vice president and lobbyist on the banking issue, said yesterday that he would resume discussion with city officials this week. He said that while Citicorp "must do the right thing on South Africa" he called the issue a "smoke screen used by local banks to divert the attention away from the needs of the community."

Gregg said Citicorp will be looking for "some kind of limited banking function" in the District as it seeks to invest money in the underserved areas of the city.

S. Africans Hold Prayer Day

Church Groups Sponsor Apartheid Protest

Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 9—Tens of thousands of South Africans of all races attended prayer services today to "repent for the national sin of apartheid," while large numbers of blacks stayed home from work.

The "prayaway" was arranged last month by about 400 church leaders from 48 Christian denominations. Employers generally gave workers time off during the day to pray, or allowed employees to leave early to attend the church services.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said mobs killed two blacks early Wednesday in black townships outside Port Elizabeth in eastern Cape Province. Both were victims of in-

creasing black mob violence against people who may be seen as collaborators with the white government. Tires were placed around their necks, they were doused with gasoline and burned to death.

After telephoned bomb threats, Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu and about 100 other worshipers abandoned their prayers briefly in a downtown Johannesburg cathedral, one of hundreds of church services conducted across the country.

Witnesses reported black youths attacked some workers as they returned home to black townships, but most areas appeared relatively calm during the nationwide display of support for peaceful change in the national system of institutionalized racial separation.



AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

A woman prays at St. Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg yesterday.

M. Buthelezi: je ne veux pas d'un pays cassé

Le chef des Zoulous est le tenant de la voie «modérée» contre l'apartheid

■ Chief **Gastha Buthelezi** est le premier ministre du Kwazulu, l'un des Etats ethniques créés par l'Afrique du Sud mais qui refuse d'être conduit par Prétoria à une indépendance rejetée par la communauté internationale. Depuis 1976 ce chef coutumier, descendant du roi des Zoulous, est également à la tête d'un mouvement politique, Inkatha, qui lutte contre l'apartheid, tout en se disant opposé à la violence. M. Buthelezi était hier de passage à Genève, où il animait notamment une réunion au Centre d'Etudes pratiques de la Négociation internationale. Il a répondu à nos questions.

Le «Chief Minister» s'entoure d'un certain décorum, il porte à la main un bâton de commandement africain. Il est entouré de collaborateurs et de gardes du corps. Il rappelle qu'il est le descendant d'une lignée dynastique et le responsable d'une nation. Son grand-père, le roi des Zoulous, fut le dernier à combattre les Blancs en Afrique du Sud et mourut en exil.

PROPOS RECUEILLIS PAR ANTOINE MAURICE

Buthelezi nous a aussi fait l'impression d'un homme blessé dans sa fierté et défensif: «Les médias en Occident ne cessent de dire du mal de moi. Mais moi, qui suis à la tête du plus grand peuple d'Afrique du Sud (six millions de Zoulous) et du plus puissant parti du pays, je sais ce que j'ai à faire et je ne viendrai jamais en Occident pour mendier son aide».

Il est vrai qu'après avoir été en proue contre l'apartheid, la contestation non violente et «raisonnable» de Buthelezi, qui convient (toutes proportions gardées) au Gouvernement de Prétoria, semble aujourd'hui en retrait par rapport à d'autres organisations.

Fait-il partie de ces notables qu'un impitoyable durcissement de la lutte de libération fera apparaître plus tard comme de grands perdants même si, en toute objectivité, ils n'ont pas démerité de leur peuple? «Je ne veux pas dilapider les ressources et casser mon pays. Pour que moi ou un autre se retrouve, demain, comme mon ami Samora Machel du Mozambique,

à la tête d'un pays libre, mais en ruines. C'est pourquoi je suis aussi contre les sanctions à l'endroit de l'Afrique du Sud.»

— Que s'est-il passé ces derniers mois qui a modifié les données de la lutte interne en Afrique du Sud?

— Il y a plusieurs éléments. Le premier est la crise économique. Il faut savoir qu'il y a actuellement plus de deux millions de chômeurs parmi les Noirs en Afrique du Sud et que les jeunes qui arrivent sur le marché du travail n'ont plus aucune garantie d'avenir. Le degré global de la colère noire s'en est trouvé augmenté. Puis, il y

a eu la proclamation de l'état d'urgence dans nombre de districts ainsi que l'engagement particulièrement brutal des forces de police. Tout cela sur fond de blocage institutionnel: les Noirs sont tout simplement laissés en dehors d'une évolution constitutionnelle, déjà contestée par les autres groupes ethniques.

— Les autres organisations noires n'ont-elles pas su tirer un meilleur parti de cette crise que Inkatha?

— L'ANC (African national Congress, l'organisation de libération interdite) ou l'UDF (Front démocratique uni, regroupement des

nombreuses organisations autorisées) ont lancé le mot d'ordre de rendre le pays ingouvernable. Pour ce faire ils sont amenés à tolérer la violence. Ils essaient de me placer en porte-à-faux en me discréditant, en me traitant de «collaborateur» ou pire, en essayant de m'interdire certaines régions du pays où je me rends néanmoins, car je n'ai pas peur d'eux.

— Ces organisations ne prennent-elles pas mieux en compte la revendication noire actuelle, parce qu'elles refusent la collaboration et parce qu'elles adoptent une perspective non ethnique?

— Qui vous a dit qu'Inkatha était une organisation réservée aux seuls Zoulous? Elle est tout aussi unitaire que les autres. Une enquête menée il y a quelques années par un institut allemand, sur l'appartenance ethnique des militants d'Inkatha, montrait 40% de non-Zoulous. Quant aux objectifs, ce sont les mêmes dans les différentes organisations, seuls les moyens changent. Le but c'est la suppression de l'apartheid, la participation politique des Noirs sur pied d'égalité avec les autres groupes. Moi-même j'ai fait partie de l'ANC jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit interdite pour cause de recours à la violence. Ensuite mes relations avec Oliver Tambo (le président de l'ANC en exil) sont restées bonnes, aussi longtemps qu'il n'a pas demandé que je me transforme en une sorte de substitut intérieur de l'organisation dissoute.

— Faites-vous confiance au gouvernement pour réformer à temps?

— En 1978, lorsque le président Botha est venu au pouvoir, il a dit à ses concitoyens blancs que le moment était venu de s'adapter ou de mourir. Mais le cours pris depuis lors par le gouvernement a tourné le dos à cette prise de conscience. On a non seulement continué à tenir les Noirs en dehors, mais on a institutionnalisé davantage cette exclusion. Il faut donc redoubler d'énergie dans la lutte. J'ai refusé de participer aux nombreuses formules de consultation que le gouvernement me proposait récemment. Tant que dure l'état d'urgence, que les prisonniers politiques ne sont pas libérés et que les Noirs ne sont pas au parlement, toute collaboration de notre part n'aurait aucun sens. Il faut poursuivre les pressions, au-dedans comme au-dehors. La libération finira par venir, même si nous admettons qu'elle prendra du temps. Peut-être un jour devrons-nous laisser tomber notre engagement non violent, lorsque notre peuple nous le demandera. Nous ferons alors face avec la même détermination qu'aujourd'hui. ■