

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1985 A25

7 Killed In S. African Townships

*Blasts Cause Fires
In 'Homeland'*

By James F. Smith
Associated Press Writer

JOHANNESBURG, June 26—Hand grenade attacks in black townships killed seven persons, and explosions in the Transkei tribal homeland caused a fuel depot blaze, knocked out a power station and cut off the Transkei capital's water supply, police said today.

Police said seven other persons were injured in the black townships northeast of Johannesburg. Most of the casualties were persons whose hands were blown off as they started to throw grenades into the homes of black policemen.

[Police said another explosion in the area killed an eighth man, apparently while he was planting the explosives that damaged an electricity substation, Reuter reported.]

The explosions in Umtata, capital of the Transkei homeland, appeared to be the style of periodic sabotage attacks staged by guerrillas of the African National Congress.

Mine explosions set off a massive fire at a government fuel depot, consuming hundreds of thousands of gallons of fuel, Transkei police said. The fire raged for more than six hours before it was controlled. A second explosion minutes later heavily damaged a power station, knocking out electricity in Umtata and its suburbs.

Several hours later, a third blast damaged a water pipeline outside Umtata, cutting of the city's water supply. Transkei is considered independent by South Africa, but not recognized by other nations.

The 10 homelands, where South African blacks have citizenship rights, are regarded by apartheid opponents as a means of denying citizenship to blacks in "white" South Africa.

Black unrest in the last 10 months has been widespread. Private groups say more than 400 people have died in the violence.

The African National Congress
See SOUTH AFRICA, A26, Col. 6

7 Killed In S. African Townships

SOUTH AFRICA, From A25

office in Lusaka. Zambia declined comment on the Transkei blasts and on South African police allegations the organization has trained and armed "suicide squads" to carry out grenade attacks.

Grenade attacks in South Africa have increased in recent weeks, mainly aimed at black community councilors and policemen regarded as "collaborators" of the white-minority government.

Some of the dead and injured were initially identified as activists opposed to white-minority rule.

Black Anglican Bishop Simeon Nkoane, whose home in Kwathema was firebombed in a separate attack during the night, said many black residents doubted the police version of the grenade attacks. Kwathema was one of three townships east of Johannesburg where the blasts occurred. Nkoane said the victims were mainly local student activists not known to have been involved in such violence in the past.

"People think it's not as straightforward as it looks," Nkoane said.

In addition to Kwathema, the grenade explosions occurred in Tsakane and Dudusa townships, about 30 miles east of Johannesburg. All three have been beset by rioting in the past 10 months of anti-apartheid unrest.

Several of the victims were members of the Congress of South African Students, a black anti-apartheid group.

"I've actually seen the bodies, I've seen the hands blown off and parts of mutilated bodies. But I've never heard of [the congress] going in for that kind of thing," Nkoane said.

ECHO - 27 JUNE 1985

Clergy condemn acts of violence

by Zodwa Maseko

THE Interdenominational African Minister Association of Southern Africa (IDAMASA) held a Regional Conference at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre, from June 10 to 13.

The theme of the conference was: "The Church in a crisis situation with particular emphasis on the role of young people in the situation."

During the conference, the clergy released a Press statement.

"We, as black clergy, have come to this place to weep over South Africa; about the current unrest in black townships which has claimed many lives," the statement reads.

"We have come here to weep for our dead people who were shot by the police at Uitenhage and for thousands of people that have been forcibly uprooted in their areas and relocated in bundus..."

It says further: "As this is the International Year of the Youth, we have looked at the role that young people are supposed to play in the situation."

"However, we have noted with sadness that most young people have become very impatient and have therefore resorted to acts of violence. The killing and burning of people is too shocking for words and elicits our strongest condemnation."

They said such acts of violence could not be condoned by the clergy and condemned those people who use school children for their own purposes.

They called on all people to pray for peace, social change and justice in this land.

MPOPHOMENI

ECHO - 27 JUNE 1985

STILL TENSE

VIOLENCE flared up this week in Mpophomeni as the strike by 950 Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) members dismissed by BTR Sarmcol continued. The effects of the eight-week old dispute are also being felt at Emafakadini, near Elandskop.

On Tuesday evening South African Riot Police were escorting buses into the troubled Mpophomeni township where two men were fatally stabbed on Monday night.

An uneasy calm prevailed as riot police with dogs patrolled the streets at sunset and Impendle Services bus drivers told the Press they were afraid to

drive into the township after dark.

The men were stabbed to death when a crowd of Mpophomeni residents attacked a bus on Monday night.

The incident follows confrontations between police and resi-

dents at Mpophomeni at the weekend and attacks on houses at Emafakadini belonging to "scab" workers at the Howick factory.

At about 5.40 pm on

Echo Reporter

Monday night a crowd of about 250 people barricaded the road into the township and stopped an Impendle Service bus.

Some 60 passengers were ordered out, the bus was looted and an attempt was made to set fire to it.

Mr Vusi Mbense (38), who was employed at BTR Sarmcol in Howick, and Mr Mabusa (40), a Post Office worker, were stabbed to death.

Two other men who were injured have been admitted to hospital.

Riot police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd with tearsmoke, a police spokesman said. The dead men's next of kin have been informed and an appeal has been



Mawu members outside the Mpophomeni Community Hall on Tuesday.

made by the CID for witnesses to come forward to aid them in their investigation, the spokesman said.

Violence first flared up in Mpophomeni on Sunday morning when the South African Riot Squad Police confronted hundreds of marching residents with teargas and sjamboks. Four policemen were injured.

The residents were returning home from a

mass rally at the Mpophomeni Community Hall.

Angry union officials and clergymen alleged the police provoked the crowd, many of whom were children.

Father Larry Kaufmann, of the Roman Catholic Church in Mpophomeni, said he had joined other ministers of religion in prayer at the Sunday rally.

"It was in the spirit of prayer and was very peaceful. Then I went to conduct a service at my own church and when I came out I saw teargas and people running.

Natal liaison officer of the SAP, Captain P. C. Kitching said that the police had received a call at 9.15 am saying that the house of Mr Sipho Zondi was being stoned. He said warnings were given to the crowd to disperse as they constituted an illegal gathering. "At exactly 10.05 am stones

were thrown at the police," he said.

Brother Gilbert Hlatshwayo, a priest at Mpophomeni, said that as he left his church at about 10.30 am on Sunday he saw riot police follow a crowd of about 500 people who had attended the meeting and heard them order the people to disperse although they were walking peacefully.

"The minute the police intervened the people started singing and dancing. The police then fired teargas. The crowd was definitely provoked," Mr Hlatshwayo said.

Mawu organiser Mr Bobby Marie said Sunday's rally, attended by about 2 000 people, had been orderly and well disciplined.

"After the meeting, people left the hall to go to their homes while the Sarmcol shop stewards attended a meeting. People had done nothing to justify police action," he said.



THE FREEDOM CHARTER

As adopted at the Congress of the People on June 26, 1955

26/06/86

Preamble: We the people of South Africa declare for all our country and the world to know That South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people;
That our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace, by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality;
That our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities;
That only a democratic state, based on the will of the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;
And therefore, we the people of South Africa, black and white, together equal, countrymen and brothers, adopt this Freedom Charter.
And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing nothing of our strength and courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won.

THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN!

Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and stand as a candidate for all bodies which make laws;
All the people shall be entitled to take part in the administration of the country;
The rights of the people shall be the same, regardless of race, colour or sex;
All bodies of minority rule, advisory boards, councils and authorities, shall be replaced by democratic organs of self-government.

ALL GROUPS SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS!

There shall be equal status in the bodies of state, in the courts and in the schools for all national groups and races;
All national groups shall be protected by law against insults to their race and national pride;
All people shall have equal rights to use their own language and to develop their own folk culture and customs;
The preaching and practice of national, race or colour discrimination and contempt shall be a punishable crime;
All apartheid laws and practices shall be set aside.

THE PEOPLE SHALL SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH!

The national wealth of our country, the heritage of all South Africans, shall be restored to the people;
The mineral wealth beneath the soil, the banks and monopoly industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole;
All other industries and trade shall be controlled to assist the wellbeing of the people;
All the people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions.

THE LAND SHALL BE SHARED AMONG THOSE WHO WORK IT!

Restriction of land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land re-divided amongst those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger;
The state shall help the peasants with implements, seed, tractors and dams to save the soil and assist the tillers;
Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to all who work the land;
All shall have the right to occupy land wherever they choose;
People shall not be robbed of their cattle, and forced labour and prison farms shall be abolished.

ALL SHALL BE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW!

No-one shall be imprisoned, deported or restricted without a fair trial;
No-one shall be condemned by the order of any government official;
The courts shall be representative of all the people;
Imprisonment shall be only for serious crimes against the people and shall aim at re-education, not vengeance;
The police force and army shall be open to all on an equal basis and shall be the helpers and protectors of the people;
All laws which discriminate on the grounds of race, colour or belief shall be repealed.

ALL SHALL ENJOY HUMAN RIGHTS!

The law shall guarantee to all their right to speak, to organise, to meet together, to publish, to preach, to worship and to educate their children;
The privacy of the house from police raids shall be protected by law;
All shall be free to travel without restriction from countryside

to town, from province to province, and from South Africa abroad;
Pass laws, permits and all other laws restricting these freedoms shall be abolished.

THERE SHALL BE WORK AND SECURITY!

All who work shall be free to form trade unions, to elect their officials and to make wage agreements with their employers;
The state shall recognise the right and duty of all to work and to draw full unemployment benefits;
Men and women of all races shall receive equal pay for equal work;
There shall be a 40-hour working week, a national minimum wage, paid annual leave and sick leave for all workers, and maternity leave on full pay for all working mothers;
Miners, domestic workers, farm workers and civil servants shall have the same rights as all others who work;
Child labour, compound labour, the tot system and contract labour shall be abolished.

THE DOORS OF LEARNING AND CULTURE SHALL BE OPENED!

The government shall discover, develop and encourage national talent for the enhancement of our cultural life;
All the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all, by free exchange of books, ideas and contacts with other lands;
The aim of education shall be to teach the youth to love their people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood, liberty and peace;
Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for all children;
Higher education and technical training shall be opened to all by means of state allowances and scholarships awarded on the basis of merit;
Adult illiteracy shall be ended by a mass state education plan;
Teachers shall have all the rights of other citizens;
The colour bar in cultural life, in sport and in education shall be abolished.

THERE SHALL BE HOUSES, SECURITY AND COMFORT!

All people shall have the right to live where they choose, to be decently housed, and to bring up their families in comfort and security;
Unused housing to be made available to the people;
Rent and prices shall be lowered, food plentiful and no-one shall go hungry;
A preventive health scheme shall be run by the state;
Free medical care and hospitalisation shall be provided for all, with special care for mothers and young children;
Slums shall be demolished and new suburbs built where all shall have transport, roads, lighting, playing fields, creches and social centres;
Rest, leisure and recreation shall be the right of all;
Fenced locations and ghettos shall be abolished and laws which break up families shall be repealed.

THERE SHALL BE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP!

South Africa shall be a fully independent state which respects the rights and sovereignty of all nations;
South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation, not war;
Peace and friendship among all our people shall be secured by upholding the equal rights, opportunities and status of all;
The people of the the protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland) shall be free to decide for themselves their own future;
The rights of all the peoples of Africa to independence and self-government shall be recognised and shall be the basis of close co-operation.

Let all who love their people and their country now say, as we say here:

**These freedoms we shall fight for, side by side,
throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty**

Buthlezi's hand of conciliation

SIR — Chief Buthlezi, a moderate, Christian and powerful leader of 6 000 000 Zulus, has put forward a plan embodied in the Buthlezi Commission, for the joint administration of Natal with representation of all groups.

For his past moderation and conciliation Chief Buthlezi has been reviled as a sell-out and stooge and threatened with death, but as I see it he has pressed unrelentingly for the political emancipation of blacks.

I put forward the view that he is a leader from darkness to light, for white and black alike.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, initially turned down the proposals, but we are informed that he has since modified his rejection, so I submit the Buthlezi blueprint does not conflict with the aims of any of the political parties and organisations such as the Black Sash, nor even the Natal secessionists.

What, then, are the impediments? This Zulu politician has stretched out the hand of conciliation to all Natal and South Africa. Should we neglect to reciprocate? God forbid!

I invite people of all parties, creeds and races, who are in any way interested or sympathetic to the proposals to contact me. My telephone number is 214885.

T R L ALCOCK

149 Essenwood Road
Durban
4001

day, June 27, 1985

Unity, with freedom for all could emerge

IN my last letter I supported the claims for leadership of Chief Gatsha Buthlezi. I now bring the spotlight to bear on another South African political colossus, P. W. Botha, a Christian, elected Parliamentary leader of 5 000 000 white South Africans.

Mr Botha is powerful; in military terms the most powerful figure in Africa. He rules backed by the power that comes from the barrel of a gun. But it is in the hearts and minds of men that the battle will be resolved.

Mr Botha is losing that battle.

As did the Boers of old, blacks in South Africa yearn to be free. Some, despairing, have allied themselves with the enemy. Mr Botha courageously led this land from the brink of the abyss, but with breathtaking victory in sight, he faltered and drew back. On BBC television he denied blacks their aspirations.

We are in laager. About us the frenzied and hysterical hordes snarl and yap disinvestment; and bombing, murder, fire and subversion stalk within.

Blacks are with us in the laager, by decree bystanders, while a white army and an undermanned police force stand to the barricades.

It is good to remove and modify hurtful legislation, but blacks must participate in the reframing.

As the threat from without brought unity to the old Transvaal Republic, so today's onslaught may yield good fruit. Unity, with freedom for all, may emerge.

Chief Buthlezi and Mr Botha are potential allies in the fight against a common foe, but while the chief has stated his position in clear unequivocal terms, Mr Botha continues to confuse his supporters and arm his enemy, with his ambiguity, while time runs out.

As always I invite comment. I enjoy hearing from readers. Support spurs me on, while criticism may modify my views. My telephone number is 031-214885.

T R L ALCOCK

Essenwood Road, Durban, 4001.

WASH POST 6/27/85

THE 1



Coretta Scott King being handcuffed, along with children Bernice, left, and Martin Luther King III, at apartheid protest.

Coretta King Arrested at Embassy

By Laurel E. Miller
Washington Post Staff Writer

Coretta Scott King and two of her four children, Bernice, 22, and Martin Luther King III, 27, were arrested at the South African Embassy yesterday as they protested that country's policies of racial segregation.

The King family expected to spend the night in jail, according to Randall Robinson, cochairman of the Free South Africa Movement, which has organized demonstrations in front of the embassy for more than seven months.

More than 2,500 persons have been arrested since the protests began on Thanksgiving eve, but no prosecutions have resulted from these arrests. King's daughter Yolanda was among those previously arrested.

"We decided to submit to arrest today to call attention to the urgent need to pass federal legislation which would establish economic sanctions against the apartheid government of South Africa," said King, widow of slain civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., reading from a prepared statement.

The Kings were among about 40 protesters who chanted antiapartheid slogans as they walked in a circle

about a block from the embassy. The demonstrators carried signs calling for an end to South Africa's policy of racial segregation, known as apartheid.

"We came at this time because we feel that it is critically important to bring our attention to the bill that will be before the Senate in July," said King, referring to the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985.

Shortly before 4:30 p.m., the King family linked arms with Robinson, D.C. Del. Walter Fauntroy and two others. They walked slowly toward a police barricade placed about 500 feet away from the embassy. Only the Kings passed beyond the point of the barricade. A police officer, one of about 15 at the scene, accompanied them as they walked deliberately up to the embassy.

The Kings sang "We Shall Overcome" and swayed as they stood in front of the embassy facing a crowd of reporters and cameramen across the street.

After twice warning the Kings, police made the arrests. Police charged the three with demonstrating within 500 feet of an embassy and failure to disperse.

Coretta King had participated in protests near the embassy on other occasions, but had not previously been arrested, Robinson said. "We thought it more important that she be arrested now than then," he said.