



President Botha, second from left, meets with delegation led by Anglican Archbishop Philip Russell, third from left. On left is Chris Heunis, a Cabinet minister. (AP Wirephoto)

Churchmen Offer Botha an Agenda for Change

SOUTH AFRICA, From A1

Tutu asked for a meeting with Botha a week after announcement of the state of emergency. Botha said then that the bishop might accompany the delegation of prelates scheduled for today. The president underlined that Tutu should first disavow his stance favoring tactics of civil disobedience.

Botha's session with the delegation reflected the hardening lines and wide gap between the position of the white government and that of even its most nonviolent liberal critics.

Led by Philip Russell, the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, the delegation presented Botha with a memorandum calling for four immediate steps: a declaration of intention to dismantle apartheid, a call for a national constitutional convention, the opening of talks with all recognized black leaders and the lifting of the emergency decree.

"We are utterly convinced that unless people see a significant substantial move from apartheid to sharing, there will be no end to the unrest," said the statement of the delegation, which also included Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian leaders. Four of the nine are white, four black and one of mixed race.

The memorandum accused South African security forces of widely abusing the broad emergency powers they were granted four weeks ago to stamp out unrest.

In a brief statement later today, Botha said he had ordered his minister of justice to investigate "a few allegations" of police misconduct.

He described today's talks as "frank" and pledged "further talks will follow."

Last Thursday, Botha rejected calls that he issue a statement of intent, and also refused to release imprisoned black nationalist Nelson Mandela—one of those leaders who many black spokesmen say would have to be present for any future negotiation to be considered legitimate. Botha also said he would only lift the emergency when political violence had significantly declined.

While Archbishop Russell said he was "not without hope" that the meeting would have some impact on changing Botha's views, other members of the delegation were more pessimistic.

"There are two South Africas and there are two clocks running in South Africa, the one at past midnight and the other at long before," said the Rev. Peter Storey, leader of the country's Methodist Church. "We were trying to represent those for whom midnight has already struck . . . the South Africa where hopelessness and despair have given way to rage."

Falwell, the Baptist minister winding up what he called a "fact-finding" trip here, described a far different South Africa after his session with Botha. "Apartheid is not the policy of the government, but it is a social reality," Falwell told a press conference. "Reform is the policy of the government."

Falwell said the government was "making progress" but that Botha had to be move cautiously to avoid white backlash. "If people to the right of the president sit where he sits, they will abolish the reforms

and do things that are much worse," he said. "When these people are driven to the wall, they will fight back."

The Moral Majority leader, who operates the conservative coalition from his Lynchburg, Va., headquarters, said he would encourage his members to buy gold Krugerrands, invest in companies that do business in South Africa and lobby their senators to defeat the sanctions bill when the Senate returns next month. The House of Representatives has already approved the measure as resolved from House and Senate versions by a conference committee. It enjoys widespread bipartisan support.

Blaming the news media for not telling "the true story of South Africa," Falwell said his group would spend \$1 million to produce two one-hour television specials to be shown on Christian broadcasting networks in the United States on the next two Sundays.

"There are millions of Americans who do not agree with what Bishop Tutu is saying and with what others have been saying in the American media," said Falwell, who said he

would encourage President Reagan to veto any sanctions bill that can before him.

Methodist leader Storey retorted later, "I don't think Mr. Falwell has done a service to the people of South Africa. His perception is totally inaccurate and he does not know what is happening in the lives and experiences of the people."

Police confirmed tonight they had used shotgun rounds and rubber bullets to disperse a mob of black youths in the township of Dun Village outside East London yesterday.

Witnesses cited in an East London newspaper today said at least 10 persons were injured when soldiers were fired on a group holding church service at the home of an earlier shooting victim in the township, where at least six people had been killed in the past week. Police said the shots were fired at youth during an illegal demonstration.

A 24-year-old man and 13-year-old boy were flown to a Cape Town hospital from East London today with serious gunshot wounds in their backs, the South African Press Association reported tonight.

Vatican Bank Subsidiary Tied To Loans to South Africa

8/20/85

By John Parry
Special to The Washington Post

GENEVA—The World Council of Churches, in a report issued prior to the pope's just-concluded trip to Africa, has accused the Swiss subsidiary of the Vatican bank of participating in loans to South Africa.

The bank, in a statement, admitted it has made loans to "clients" in that country but said the loans were not destined for the South African government.

However, the world council report, prepared by researcher Eva Militz, said the loans went to semi-state enterprises such as the postal and telecommunications organization and the South African transport services, along with the city of Johannesburg.

The council's report on "Bank Loans to South Africa—Mid-1982 to 1984" was prepared by Militz with funds granted by the council's program to combat racism.

The Vatican is not a member of the Geneva-based council, a multid denominational ecumenical organization that seeks to promote religious harmony.

Pope John Paul II, in his seven-day tour through Africa, which ended last night, spoke out strongly against South Africa's racial segregation policies and the violence they have engendered in recent weeks.

The world council report, how-

ever, said the Istituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR), the Vatican Bank, has been actively lending to South Africa through its subsidiary, Banco di Roma per la Svizzera. IOR owns 51 percent of the bank, based in the southern Swiss city of Lugano, and the Banco di Roma the other 49 percent.

In a brief comment on the council report, the Lugano bank said its participation in loans to South Africa had been "modest" and confined to private clients. Militz's report identified recipients of these loans, mostly managed by West German banks, as quasipublic entities rather than private clients. She said in a foreword to her report that her information came from regularly published banking sources.

Militz's short-term contract with the council has ended and she could not be reached for comment.

Banco di Roma per la Svizzera participated in five syndicated loans totaling 450 million West German marks (\$161.2 million) in 1982-84, Militz said. Another three loans totaling 350 million marks (\$125.4 million) were made to the same semipublic companies in the first few months of this year, she said.

The World Council of Churches has figured prominently in the anti-apartheid struggle over the past decade. Its program to combat racism produces regular studies on discrimination around the world.

Australia Acts Against S. Africa.

Reuter

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 19—Australia announced a series of economic measures against South Africa today, including the closing of its trade office in Johannesburg, because of South Africa's apartheid policies.

The Labor Party Cabinet expressed "grave concern and extreme disappointment" over what it called a negative and unhelpful statement last week by President P.W. Botha, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said.

Australia had delayed the measures, which were agreed upon ear-

ly last week pending Botha's address in Durban last Thursday.

On Friday it said it would delay the return of its ambassador to Pretoria, who had been summoned home for urgent consultations on the violence in South Africa.

The government also announced a ban on direct investment in Australia by the South African government and its agencies, a ban on the imports of Krugerrand gold coins and an end to all export assistance for Australian firms trading with South Africa. Two-way trade totaled about \$240 million in the year ending June 30.

U.S. Indirectly Criticizes Bishop Tutu

Negotiations Among All South African Factions Are Regarded as 'Urgent'

By John M. Goshko
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Reagan administration, saying it is "urgent" that negotiations begin among all South African factions, indirectly criticized Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday for refusing to meet with President Pieter W. Botha.

"A refusal by any party to meet and negotiate only worsens the prospects for understanding in South Africa," White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters in Santa Barbara, Calif.

That announcement came after Tutu, the black Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, boycotted a meeting yesterday between Botha and other

South African religious leaders to discuss the nation's deepening racial unrest. Botha recently refused Tutu's request for a private meeting.

The White House statement, also issued at the State Department, did not mention Tutu by name.

But a senior official said it "obviously" was directed at him and at the white minority government in Pretoria.

State Department officials said there is no intention of getting into a controversy with Tutu, who won the Nobel peace prize last year for his opposition to the policy of apartheid.

Instead, they emphasized, the administration wants to underscore

that the deepening threat of violence means that all parties must not lose any opportunity for discussions.

U.S. officials have been sounding that theme since Botha, in a speech Thursday, dashed expectations that he would announce reforms and rejected equal voting rights for the black majority.

The administration, while making clear its disappointment at the development, also has seized on the fact that Botha did offer to negotiate.

Despite the sharply negative reaction from South African blacks, the United States has fallen back on the contention that black leaders should grasp the opportunity and

test Botha's sincerity through negotiations.

That position was laid out yesterday by State Department spokesman Charles Redman. He was asked whether the administration feels that South Africa has undermined President Reagan's policy of friendship and, in a high-level meeting in Vienna two weeks ago, misled senior U.S. officials about the contents of Botha's speech.

"Our position is very simply that it's not a question of whose expectations were met or whose weren't," Redman said. "What's really important now is what happens on the ground, whether the process of negotiation gets started"

A senior State Department official said this effort to demonstrate that meaningful negotiations are possible is the main thrust of the administration's determination to salvage its policy of "constructive engagement." That is designed to head off pressure building in Congress for sanctions against South Africa.

"What we have been saying publicly and privately to the South African government since Botha's speech is that there have to be negotiations," the official said.

"We've left no doubt in the minds of the South African government about our view on this, and we also have to make the same point with influential black leaders like Tutu."

Speakes recalled yesterday that Reagan met with Tutu at the White House last December and "gave a strong indication of the high regard the United States has for the bishop and his views."

"We realize [Tutu] was disappointed by President Botha's

speech, and his statements are a manifestation of that disappointment," Speakes added.

Redman, speaking in similar vein, acknowledged "that there's frustration and disappointment from those South Africans who are seeking concrete assurances from the government . . . and, for that reason, we look to the South African government for early implementation of the reforms outlined in President Botha's speech."

Addressing the sanctions issue in Santa Barbara yesterday, national security affairs adviser Robert C. McFarlane told a women's group that "we can do better" than sanctions legislation now being considered by Congress.

He repeated criticism of provisions in the legislation that would cut off loans to businesses that have helped blacks in South Africa but said Reagan would support other provisions, such as cutting off computer sales to South African agencies that administer apartheid.

Rhetoric Of Reform

S. Africa Policy Couched in Code

8/20/85 (1)

By Allister Sparks
Special to The Washington Post

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 19—A careful reading of what South Africa's leaders have done and propose to do with the country's policy of apartheid indicates that the bedrock fundamentals of the segregationist system are to remain firmly in place, despite shifts in their rhetoric.

With carefully shaded language, they have developed a code that can be read in different ways by different audiences. It wraps old

NEWS ANALYSIS

practices in new euphemisms, putting a gloss on marginal reforms for the benefit of foreign critics while reassuring the folks at home that the essentials of the old system will remain.

This ambiguity was clearly demonstrated last week when a key member of President Pieter W. Botha's Cabinet told Afrikaner members of the Railway Women's Association at a gathering in the industrial city of Kempton Park, east of Johannesburg: "Our youth must prepare themselves for drastic political changes in which the white position of dominance will be exchanged for one of partnership with the blacks."

Within hours, that speech by black affairs Minister Gerrit Viljoen was the lead item on BBC World Service newscasts, adding to the surge of international anticipation that Botha was about to make a momentous pronouncement ending South

See APARTHEID, A11, Col. 1

Australia clamps down on S. Africa

Deutsche Presse-Agentur

CANBERRA—Australia yesterday announced economic sanctions against South Africa, including a freeze on investments and a ban on weapons imports, but said it would not sever diplomatic relations.

Details released by Prime Minister Bob Hawke's Cabinet made it clear the sanctions would stop short of a total trade embargo, although the government intends to close the Australian Trade Commission in South Africa.

Australia also will ban exports of oil and petroleum products, computer hardware equipment or any other products known to be of use to the South African security forces.

The import of krugerrand gold coins and South African military equipment also will be prohibited, and new investment in South Africa by the Australian government will be suspended.

The government also will ban direct investment in Australia by the South African government and ask Australian financial institutions to stop lending in South Africa.

The Cabinet agreed on the sanctions a week ago but delayed announcing them or putting them into action in the hope that South African President Pieter W. Botha might announce some major reforms in the apartheid policy in his speech last Thursday.

Tutu gets rebuke from U.S.

Los Angeles Times

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The White House yesterday chastised Bishop Desmond Tutu for his bitter criticism of U.S. policy toward South Africa, and said any leader who refuses to take part in negotiations worsens the chances of easing that country's crisis.

The carefully worded statement came just hours after Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and a leading opponent of apartheid, had passed up a meeting between a group of churchmen and South African President Pieter W. Botha.

"The South African government has a special responsibility in taking steps to bridge the gap of confidence that has torn the nation," White House spokesman Larry Speakes said.

"But a serious resolution of South African problems will not

take place until leaders of all communities sit down and negotiate their country's future.

"We call on South African leaders to do so without delay. A refusal by any party to meet and negotiate only worsens the prospect for understanding in South Africa."

Speakes refused to accept characterization of his remarks as criticism of Tutu, last year's winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Nevertheless, his comments seemed to be a rebuke to the religious leader—not only for his refusal to attend the meeting with Botha, but for his sharp denunciation Sunday of U.S. policy toward South Africa.

The South African political crisis has been the chief preoccupation of foreign policy and national security officials since Reagan came here Aug. 11 for a three-week vacation.

Senior Australian officials later described Botha's speech as "negative and unhelpful" and decided to go ahead with the sanctions.

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden described the sanctions ordered so far as "part of a step-by-step process," explaining that further steps could follow "if it is appropriate."

"The United Kingdom, West Germany, the U.S., Japan and Switzerland between them account for two thirds of the trade with South Africa, so if any economic pressure is to be effective those countries must be encouraged to join us," he said.

France is the only other nation to unilaterally impose economic sanctions against South Africa in the last few weeks to protest the rising level of racial violence in the country.

In New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi yesterday appealed to world governments to sever all links with South Africa in a bid to secure the unconditional release of black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela.

The Pretoria regime would release Mandela only if it were totally isolated, Gandhi said.

From Page 1

On the law

Continued from page 1

infamous "pass" laws, which force all blacks to carry a passbook that essentially defines them as second-class citizens with very limited rights.

No more than 3 percent of the nation's black miners are allowed to live full-time near the mines where they work. Most live in single-sex hostels while their families are forced to remain many miles away. The government would argue, of course, that the miners are not slaves or indentured and that they haven't been sentenced to work in the mines. But it is also clear that they are without basic civil liberties.

Geoghegan says that "with apartheid, you can't bring your family with you and are essentially in permanent subjugation. It's a totalitarian form of coolie labor. They still use the criminal laws to get people from one area to another, from supposedly backward areas to advanced areas to work. The way they do this is through the pass laws. I'd argue that it creates a network of criminal laws that require these people to work."

The union filing concludes that, "Although the totalitarian apartheid labor system of today did not exist in 1930, when Congress enacted the statute, it is clearly within the scope of the evils that [the statute] was designed to address." Quoting partly from the provisions of the law, the union maintains that apartheid "presents a more sinister version, in modern form, of both 'forced labor' and 'indentured labor under penal sanction.'"

An official of the Customs Service said Monday that it is studying the filing and will respond.

UMW seeks ban on importation of South

Apartheid, the shame of South Africa, is again the source of internal agony and worldwide debate. But the system of racial separation is also prompting an unusual demand on the U.S. government by the United Mine Workers of America, which is relying on the legal advice of two Chicagoans.

The UMW is asking the government to halt the importation of South African coal into this country because the coal allegedly is mined under conditions akin to slavery.

A little-noticed legal battle is being led by Michael Holland, a North Sider long active in independent Democratic politics who headed to Washington two years ago to become the union's general counsel, and Thomas Geoghegan, a onetime union staff attorney in private practice here with Leon Despres.

While a staff attorney in the early 1970s, Geoghegan had reason to study the Tariff Act of 1930. It states that anything mined or manufactured in a foreign country by convict labor, forced labor or indentured labor under penal sanctions may not enter this country unless there is an inadequate supply of such goods in the U.S.

Total coal imports in 1983 were 1.3 million tons, with



On the law

Warren, Possley & Tybor

804,342 tons coming from South Africa. For the first nine months of 1984, there were 490,314 tons imported from South Africa out of total foreign coal imports of 1.2 million tons. More recent figures are not available.

According to federal records, nearly all the South African coal goes to a Bay County, Fla., plant of Gulf Power, a subsidiary of the Southern Co., which is a holding company for Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Mississippi Power and Southern Electric Generating. Since there are hefty stockpiles of domestic coal around the nation, it would not appear that it is necessary to import foreign coal.

The Tariff Act of 1930 was mostly aimed at "coolie" labor from China and India. Such labor was used to a

n coal

an and South America, among other countries. The matter became a

d use of the tariff act, has come up before, although the laws have rarely been invoked. In 1983, the U.S. Customs Service, to which the UMW is formally making its request, urged that the Treasury Department invoke the forced-labor statutes to stop importation of 30 items from the Soviet Union. Then-Treasury Secretary Donald Regan ultimately took no action.

It's a thorny subject that can involve politics, foreign policy and an inevitable debate over whether conditions of workers elsewhere meet the standards of the act.

Most South African experts would agree that both gold and coal miners work under terrible conditions, prompting many accidents and deaths. The relative good news is that their wages make them among the highest paid black workers on the continent.

But Holland and Geoghegan point to South Africa's

Continued on page 8

On the Law

Continued from page 1

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20 Aug 83 Chicago Tribune

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The Tariff Act of 1930 was mostly aimed at "coolie" labor from China and India. Such labor was used to a

substantial extent in the Caribbean and South America, among other spots, and the American labor movement was distraught at its expansion. The matter became a human rights issue at the time.

The subject of slave labor, and use of the tariff act, has come up before, although the laws have rarely been invoked. In 1983, the U.S. Customs Service, to which the UMW is formally making its request, urged that the Treasury Department invoke the forced-labor statutes to stop importation of 30 items from the Soviet Union. Then-Treasury Secretary Donald Regan ultimately took no action.

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But Holland and Geoghegan point to South Africa's

Continued on page 8

Nation/world



American fundamentalist minister Jerry Falwell [right] meets with South African president P.W. Botha

Monday in Pretoria. Falwell later said he'd go on U.S. television to urge reinvestment in the country.

Reuter photo

S. Africa

Continued from page 1

only to black leaders who had renounced civil disobedience, which Bishop Tutu has refused to do.

The U.S. criticized Bishop Tutu for boycotting the talks.

"The refusal by any party to meet and negotiate only worsens the prospects for understanding in South Africa," State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters in Washington when asked about Bishop Tutu's boycott.

As the church delegation met with Botha, security police announced that 52 more people had been detained under the state of emergency imposed July 21.

By police count, 212 people have been picked up since Friday in the biggest wave of mass arrests since the first days of the emergency.

A total of 2,024 people have been

Sikhs to take part in Punjab elections

NEW DELHI, India [UPI]—Sikh political leaders announced Monday they will take part in the first general elections to be held in the violence-plagued state of Punjab in nearly two years.

arrested under the emergency laws, and 998 of them still are being held, police said.

Before meeting the church leaders, Botha met with Rev. Jerry Falwell, leader of the U.S. group Moral Majority, who emerged with praise for the white-minority government. Rev. Falwell blasted Bishop Tutu and vowed to wage a \$1 million media blitz in support of Pretoria.

Rev. Falwell said Americans were falsely informed about South Africa and said he would spend \$1 million on television advertisements to correct the impression. He said he also would mount a campaign to promote U.S. investment in South Africa.

The American fundamentalist accused black leaders such as Bishop Tutu of presenting a distorted picture of South Africa.

"There are millions of Americans who do not agree with ... what Bishop Tutu has been saying," Rev. Falwell said. "The South African government is making progress."

Rev. Falwell's statements provoked an angry response from Rev. Peter Storey, the white president of the Methodist Conference in South Africa, who was part of the delegation that met Botha later.

"Mr. Falwell's perception of the situation here is totally inaccurate," Rev. Storey said. "He hasn't the slightest notion of what is happening in the hearts and lives and experience of the majority of people in this nation. I don't believe he has done a service to the cause of justice or to the cause of change by taking such a superficial view."

Earlier Monday, Australia announced it would close its trade mission in Johannesburg at the end of next month, stop the import of gold Krugerrands and end export assistance for Australian companies trading with South Africa.

Two-way trade was worth about \$240 million in the 12 months that ended June 30.

Botha condemned Australia's action. President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who heads the 50-nation Organization of African Unity, was quoted Monday by the Paris daily Le Matin as asking the international community to enact "obligatory economic sanctions and total diplomatic isolation" against South Africa.

In New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi urged the international community to "totally isolate the racists" and break all ties with South Africa.

Black vs. black in S. Africa

Town officials often targeted as collaborators

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.
Chicago Tribune

EAST LONDON, South Africa—Mabel Mdaka, Florence Nangala and Emily Sili sat around a table off the lobby of a downtown hotel, poring over papers and conferring on issues facing their black township of 10,000 people in adjacent Duncan Village.

The three community council members normally discuss such matters at the township administration hall, but a mob of angry youths burned the building to the ground a week ago, along with a school and a beer hall.

The youths decided community councilors, police and several families not even involved in politics were puppets of the government and no longer welcome in the township.

The next day they firebombed the homes of Mdaka and Nangala and those of two other council members, 10 policemen and three other families.

Residents of the depressed township in the eastern Cape claim 30 people were killed in subsequent police actions in the township. Authorities reported Wednesday that one person had been killed. On Thursday the figure was changed to 19.

A man identifying himself as Dr. Mitchell, a supervisor at Frere Hospital, the medical facility for blacks here, said he had been instructed by superiors not to make disclosures on the number of people killed in the township. Police headquarters in Pretoria would provide no additional details Sunday.

When Sili got word that the homes of council members were being set afire, she left her job, gathered her family and entrusted their belongings to neighbors.

She joined Mdaka and Nangala and their relatives at the downtown hotel, where the government

is paying the bill.

The three councilors were among the latest victims of the anti-apartheid rage that has boiled over into bloody attacks on local officials in black townships throughout the country.

During the last year, scores of community councilors, policemen, teachers and others have been killed or chased out of townships and had their homes and businesses destroyed by self-appointed ministers of justice who declared them government collaborators.

"We have committed no crime, yet they burned our homes," said Mdaka, who strongly defends the legitimacy and importance of community councils.

"They say we are puppets. I hate that word because we are not," she said.

"We want and have fought for the same things our people want: equality, equality of education, citizenship, equality in professions and equal pay," Sili said.

"We are trying to upgrade our community peacefully but are faced with a government that is slow to act and a community that is growing impatient because they see no signs of improvement," Mdaka said.

The three have been on the Duncan Village Council since it was formed in 1979. They said that until Aug. 11, the day murdered civil rights lawyer Victoria Mxenge was buried near here, the township had been engaged in a vigorous but peaceful struggle with the government over forced removals.

The government wanted residents to move to Ndantsane in Ciskei, one of the homelands created for blacks. Residents had been relocated twice before to make room for other racial groups but had decided to resist this time.

"We opposed the government because we knew people who had already moved to the homelands

who were not allowed to come back to East London or even stay overnight in Duncan Village. We knew it meant the end of South African citizenship," Nangala said. "If only the people knew how hard we were fighting."

"We retained Duncan Village in 1983, when other parts of an area that was all black were given over to Indians, and we had just worked out an agreement with the government under which nobody would be forced to move," Mdaka said. "But there were things to be worked out between the government and the other groups and the industrialists, so we couldn't tell people about it."

Mdaka said that in May a group of youths confronted the council and demanded to know if the community would be forcibly moved.

"I gave them all the points on which we based our belief that no one would be forced to move," Nangala said. "But they demanded documents we did not have."

The councilors said they published in the local paper a letter they had sent to the government seeking a meeting on the issue and the government's response that such a meeting would be held Aug. 12.

The councilors said they believed the township's youths were influenced by troublemakers from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

Thousands of township residents from the region attended Mxenge's funeral. Many came home angry and in a riotous mood, the councilors said.

"Our boys were told that they had not done enough, that they had been sleeping," Mdaka said. "We believe some of the boys from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage came back on the bus with them to stir up trouble. Our youths knew nothing of using petrol bombs before then."

Legalize mercy killings, Dutch panel urges

London Daily Telegraph

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands—A state commission urged Monday the legalization of euthanasia, or mercy killing, in certain circumstances.

The commission, set up by the government three years ago to

study this controversial issue, has

If the government accepts this advice, it will end years of controversy in the Netherlands, where the latest opinion polls show 70 percent of the population in favor of euthanasia in certain circumstances.

surprised many politicians on the Right and the Left with a report that advises a more sympathetic and humane approach.

The report urges that euthanasia be allowed in cases where a patient is dying in great pain and specifically asks doctors to end his life.

Chicago Tribune

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14 Section 1 Tuesday, Aug

The suspense was bearable

The only surprise in Gov. Jim Thompson's announcement that he will seek a fourth term is that after all this time he still kept the pretense of suspense.

With one notable exception, the governor's little drama was a lot like the regular re-election charades of the late Richard Daley. The mayor always left enough doubt about his running again that the city's business establishment would parade to City Hall en masse to beg for "just one more term."

There were no reports of hordes of anxious supporters advancing on Springfield to pressure Mr. Thompson into seeking a record fourth term, nor is there likely to be a demonstration for any office holder these days.

Except for rare individuals such as the late Mr. Daley, incumbents are a normally unpopular lot who usually don't wear well with the public for even half as long as Mr. Thompson has been around. Should Mr. Thompson fail in this re-election bid, it probably will be because people are just tired of looking at him, not because he has been a bad governor.

In fact, he has been a pretty good and an even better politician. Mr. Thompson has a way of ducking the blame for stuff and claiming the credit for remotely resembling good stuff. But he denied that Illinois has emerged last 10 years of economic recession in good shape, which attests that he is a good manager, if not statesman and worker.

Despite some annoying shortcomings, Thompson is a couple of cuts above the average career politician, and he chooses to remain in public service to make more money in the private sector than plus for Illinois.

Having made that fundamental decision, the governor's decision to take on Atty. Gen. Hartigan rather than challenge Democrat Alan Dixon for the U.S. Senate is a leap into the Chicago political mud that 10 years in Springfield have not washed out of his political wits.

The smiles from Athens

Greece, never an easy ally, has been particularly irksome under Andreas Papandreu, its prime minister since 1981. Mr. Papandreu is a former U.S. citizen, a onetime dean at the University of California and married to a Chicagoan. Despite or because of this, the brilliant but erratic leader usually comes across more like a Balkan Khadafy than a member of NATO and the European Common Market.

Recently, however, the breezes blowing from Athens have been milder than the usual *meltemia*, the blustery Aegean wind that is the usual metaphor for Hellenic diplomacy. The reason seems to be the stern U.S. reaction to the lax security at Athens airport that permitted the Shiite hijacking of the TWA airliner in June. President Reagan not only criticized the Greeks, he advised American tourists against visiting Greece. U.S. tourism to Greece collapsed—particularly painful now that every other country is reaping a dollar bonanza.

The Papandreu

President Reagan during the UN summit in October. Congress has renewed its support for both Greece and Turkey. All, in all, a sweet harmony.

There is a lesson in this. Greece blames others, especially the U.S., for its problems. Too often it ranks the needs of its NATO allies far below its own vendetta with Turkey, another NATO ally. Too often it has demanded that the U.S. choose between Greece and Turkey. Papandreu has only exaggerated this by calling Libya a democracy, the metropolis of imperialism and a threat to humanity. Some ally.

Even Mr. Papandreu's enemies admit that he is more bluster than go, that he has to leave NATO and the Common Market so far, been so much *meltemia*. Now there is no reason to put up with his bluster, and President Reagan has shown how to handle it. Given his history, Mr. Papandreu's current docility is unlikely to last. He should be met with rem-

Botha not moved by clergymen

20 AUG 85

From Chicago Tribune wires

PRETORIA, South Africa—Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu boycotted talks on racial unrest Monday between President P.W. Botha and church leaders, who reported little progress in persuading the government to speed up reform.

The nine influential clergymen—four white, four black and one of mixed race—urged Botha to speed up reform, announce an intent to dismantle apartheid and free political prisoners, among other measures.

Afterward, the church leaders said Botha does not seem to

● Black town officials are targets of black violence. Page 13.

realize time is running out for white-minority rule.

"The two perceptions of South Africa were so different that we hardly began to communicate at all," said Archbishop Denis Hurley, leader of the nation's 2.36 million Roman Catholics. The meeting "did not really address any of the questions we raised," Archbishop Hurley said.

The clergymen, in a formal statement, told Botha that "with deep sadness . . . we believe that a moment to save South Africa has passed."

Botha later described the talks as frank.

Bishop Tutu, rejected last month when he asked for a private meeting with Botha, refused to attend.

"I had hoped I could talk to him as a South African to a South African, as a Christian to a fellow Christian, even as a grandfather to another grandfather," said Bishop Tutu, the best known foe of apartheid.

Botha had said he would speak

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INTERNATIONAL

S. Africa university to admit more blacks

New admissions policy at Stellenbosch University at odds with government

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

One of South Africa's leading white universities — and the alma mater of President Pieter W. Botha — has apparently decided to open its doors to qualified black students.

The new policy at Stellenbosch University reflects an important shift at one of the country's most influential and traditionally conservative Afrikaner institutions. South Africa's ruling Afrikaners have turned to Stellenbosch alumni for most of their prime ministers since attaining power in 1948.

There is also a fair bit of irony in the weekend announcement. The university's more open racial policy directly contradicts the segregationist education policy of the ruling National Party, despite the fact that President Botha is the university's chancellor.

The University of Stellenbosch regards itself as the Harvard of South Africa. The Rector of the university, Prof. Mike De Vries, astonished many people when he told student leaders that the time had come to admit students — regardless of color — to any courses for which they are qualified.

He also stipulated that black students should have exactly the same rights as whites and that the law should be changed to enable universities to decide for themselves if they wished to open university residences to all races.

All South African university residences are strictly segregated by race (as well as by sex) and the idea that blacks and whites should share residential facilities has been unthinkable to most Afrikaners for generations.

But the rector added that Afrikaners must forget the past and "start again." It is not clear how past students and conservative Afrikaans parents will take to this "liberalization" suggested by Mr. De Vries. But students on the campus are not far behind the university's administration in their thinking.

Student leaders have been debating privately the future of South Africa with a delegation of black students from Inkatha, the organization set up by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the leader of the populous Zulus. Inkatha stresses peaceful resolution of South Africa's racial problems.

The discussion groups concluded that "there are more points

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of agreement between black and white on a peaceful future in this country than differences of opinion." And they agreed that there should be a "national forum" representing all the races to map the country's future.

Stellenbosch University, which likes to consider itself Afrikanerdom's educational crucible, takes its name from the town of Stellenbosch, a lovely community with oak-lined streets about 30 miles from Cape Town.

The university is very attentive to the opinions and needs of conservative Afrikaners, many of whom send their children there.

Very straight-laced, it requires first-year women students to be in their residences when night falls. One of its prime products is a steady stream of "dominees" — ministers for the conservative Afrikaans churches.

The university was silent in the early days of National Party rule when the government turned on the so-called "open," English-language universities that admitted black students, as well as whites. The government suppressed their rights, set up racial "bush colleges" to accommodate blacks and enforced strict control over any exceptions to its race rules. The law they introduced to enable them to stifle black admittance to the "open" universities was ironically called the Extension of University Education Act of 1959.

In spite of the law, the major English-speaking universities continued to admit as many black students as they could and they never stopped campaigning for academic freedom and an end to racial education.

Gradually Stellenbosch University began to loosen its admission policy. Just a few years ago it caused a huge fuss when it agreed for the first time to admit a handful of black students to postgraduate courses and to certain courses that were not available to blacks at the black universities.

Baltimore May Divest

*Council Urges Pension Fund
Withdrawal of \$174 Million*

8/21/85

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20—Spurred by the escalating violence in South Africa, the Baltimore City Council has approved a resolution urging withdrawal of all investments held by the city's \$833 million employee pension programs from firms doing business in South Africa.

The city thus joins scores of other municipalities in the United States, including the District of Columbia, that for the last year or more have been attempting to pressure the minority white-ruled South African regime to relax its apartheid policy of racial segregation.

The unanimous biracial vote here before a standing-room-only audience in City Hall Monday night came months after the resolution was introduced and after trustees of the city's three pension funds had expressed initial concern that wholesale dumping of its South African-related investments could jeopardize the city employees' retirement programs.

After talks with key City Council members, councilman Francis X. Gallagher said today, the trustees indicated a gradual, phased divestiture and reinvestment in firms not doing business in South Africa would be feasible "without destroying the system."

City finance officials estimate that \$174 million, or about 21 percent, of the \$833 million in pension funds are invested with firms doing business in South Africa. The firms include IBM, General Motors, R.J. Reynolds and Goodyear Tire & Rubber, officials said.

"You name it, just about all the major corporations are involved," said Harold Tall, deputy director of finance.

Trustees for the three pension programs—one for police and firefighters, another for other city employees and a smaller one for elected officials—"are now sympathetic with City Council objectives," Tall said.

"The only caveat," he said, "is they have to do it [divest] in such a way as not to minimize the earnings of the programs You can't turn loose that much money all at once."

The resolution passed by the City Council is nonbinding and simply urges the trustees to take whatever reasonable steps they can to divest. "We really can't tell them what to do," said Gallagher.

The vote on the resolution was 17-0. Two members of the council were absent, Michael B. Mitchell, who is hospitalized, and Iris G. Reeves, who is on vacation. Both are black and were reported to favor the resolution. The council has 7 black members and 12 white members.