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THE WASHINGTON Post

South African Dies After Detention Black Labor Union Links Member's Death to Police Treatment

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG, May 7—A black South African labor union charged today that a senior member died of head injuries after being beaten by police who arrested him Saturday. The unionist died yesterday.

The Chemical Workers' Industrial Union stopped short of openly accusing the police of killing shop steward Andries Raditsela, 29, but

its account of events leading up to his death implied it. Union lawyers said they were considering placement of charges against the police.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said it could make no comment because Raditsela's death was the subject of an official investigation.

The union's charge is made against a backdrop of continuing racial unrest in which the police and black activists daily accuse each other of wanton violence.

The accusation that Raditsela

was fatally injured while under arrest is likely to revive periodic accusations of brutal treatment made against South African police.

The general secretary of the chemical union, Rod Crompton, said today that Raditsela was walking with friends towards a rental car in Tsakane black township, east of Johannesburg, when police patrolling in an armored vehicle stopped to question him.

The police thought the car had been stolen, Crompton said. He

added that while Raditsela was showing them documentation from the car-rental company, another

police vehicle pulled up and a white officer in riot gear walked up to the unionist and struck him in the face. Raditsela was dragged to one of . the police vehicles and driven away, the union secretary went on. After some hours his parents found him, still in police custody, lying unconscious on the veranda of a government building in the township. Later he regained consciousness, Crompton said, but was disoriented, his movements were impaired and he could not speak properly. Raditsela was taken to a hospital, where colleagues found him unconscious yesterday morning. He died in the afternoon. .

Deak-Perera Stays Closed As Protest Continues

By Edward D. Sargent
Washington Post Staff Writers

A D.C. foreign currency trading office remained closed yesterday as five prominent antiapartheid demonstrators continued a sit-in at the firm's K Street offices to protest the sale of South African gold coins.

The peaceful demonstration at Deak-Perera Inc. began Monday when the protesters, led by Randail Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, and D.C. Del. Walie

E. Fauntroy, entered the establish.- -

ment and vowed to stay indefinitely as a protest of the sale of kurgerrands.

The firm closed its offices at 1800 K St. NW early and the protesters camped out in the lobby overnight, sleeping on the bare stone floors.

A Deak-Perera spokesman who asked not to be identified expressed concern that the demonstration could possibly continue for several more days. "I don't know when we're going to reopen," said the spokesman.

Barney Zeng, office manager, said, "We won't have them arrested, but we won't stay closed forever, either."

The protesters, who brought portable toilets as well as food, would not say how long they planned to stay. A security guard was stationed in the lobby overnight, and in the morning, Deak-Perera employees gave the protesters donuts and coffee as a friendly gesture, Zeng said.

It was a way of making it a more human situation between them and us since we are confined in this small space, about the size of a coffee shop, Zeng said. We have nine employees here. We represent one point of view, and they're representing another. But as long as they're here, we have to coexist.

Zeng said that while several prospective customers were turned away when they arrived at the office, we make arrangements on the telephone. We refer our customers to other institutions [such as banks] where they can make purchases. At this point, [the protest] is not a big problem.

Robinson said the aim of the protest is to enlighten the public to what he called the abhorrent ramifications of krugerrands.

We feel refreshed, and we're fit for staying as long as it takes to

Y LUCIAN PERKINS=THL WASMINGTON POST |

Antipartheid demonstrators display posters from inside Deak-Perera office.

educate the American people about the connection between their purchases of krugerrands here and the racial oppression of 22 million blacks in South Africa, he said.

Robinson and Fauntroy, who serve as cochairmen of the Free South Africa Movement, were joined by three members of the movement's steering committee: Mary Frances Berry, a U.S. Civil Rights commissioner; Sylvia Hill, associate professor of criminal justice at the University of the District of Columbia, and Roger Wilkins, a

member of the Institute for Policy Studies. - :

On Thanksgiving eve, Robinson, Fauntroy and Berry launched what has become almost daily demonstrations at the South African Embassy at 3051 Massachusetts Ave. !

NW. The demonstrations, which |
have resulted in more than 2,000 |
arrests, including two more yester- |
day, are seen as helping to raise |
public concern about apartheid.

A D.C. Police officer monitoring
the sit-in said, â\200\234We can't arrest any-
body until the owners make a com-
plaint. I don't think they want the |
hassle of fighting these people in '
court.â\200\235

David Scott, a spokesman for
Transafrica, said, â\200\234We have re-
ceived no response yet from Deak-
Perera, but ['ve heard that they
intend to try and wait us out . . .
It's a waiting game.â\200\235

. ' | Krugers; 98's 'Elx\200\230 ip Los Angeles Proposed

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Staff Writer
LOS ANGELES, May 7\200\224Mayor
Tom Bradley today .

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the white-minority government of
South Africa, including an unprec-
eden

Bradley asked the City Council to

cut all financial ties to U.S. compa-
nies and banks that do business in
South Africa, and to levy a tax on
the sale of Krugers in Los An-
geles. Money from the tax would
finance a campaign against South
Africa's apartheid policy of racial
separation and discrimination.
If approved, Bradley's plan would
the nation's second most pop-
re than 20

unique city to ali
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cided to cut financial ties to com-
panies that do business with South
Africa. Similar divestiture sales
are being made in 29 states and many
other cities, Bradley said, and

should encourage U.S. companies

to curtail operations in the nation
whose black majority has been de-
nied full political rights,

Bradley called apartheid the
most vicious and morally repreh-
ensible form of institutionalized rac-
ism in the world today.

Victoria Pipkin, a spokesman for
the mayor, said that about 20 per-
cent of the \$4 billion in city pension
funds is invested in U.S. companies
with South African ties. Bradley
suggested that these stocks and
bonds be sold over several years to
ensure.

Pieter Swanepoel, spokesman for
the South African Embassy in
Washington, said that although he
has not seen Bradley's proposal, his
government has criticized economic
sanctions against South Africa as a
violation of American and South

African principles of Jreq_gnter-
prise.

â\200\234â\200\224"Swanepoel said this was the first
time hethad heard of a local govern-
ment attempting to tax the sale of
Krugerrands. Bradley said _that

.S. corporations and promote an-
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ccording to a background paper.

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â\200\234while we do not have the legal au-
thority to ban the sale of Kruger-
rands outright,â\200\235 a fee or tax would
â\200\234discourage the sale of Krugerrands
and turn a share of the mopey ...
against that governmentâ\200\231s apart-
heid policies.â\200\235
The money would pay for an â\200\234an-
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ivities of

abiani
said he thought the tax, even if it
affected only Krugerrands, would
be constitutional under decisions
allowing discriminatory taxes if
they promote valid public policy. In
answer to critics who say sanctions
would hurt poor South African f
blacks, Bradley quoted murdered
South African leader Steve Biko: â\200\234It
would undoubtedly hurt blacks in
the short run" but â\200\234we blacks are
perfectly willing to suffer the con-
sequencesâ\200\235 to defeat â\200\234the present
economic system of injustice.â\200\235

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HELP S DESTROY APARTHEID'

by Phil Makotsi

The â\200\234inevitable destructionâ\200\235 of racist South Africa's tyrannical rule primarily is the responsibility of Black South Africans, but the international communityâ\200\224and especially American citizensâ\200\224can do their part by supporting comprehensive economic sanctions against the apartheid state, said Oliver Tambo, president of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

Not to do so is â\200\234to encourage the Pretoria regime to lash out at the struggling masses with the viciousness of a desperate, cornered beast,â\200\235 Tambo told The City

Sun in an exclusive interview following a one-week tour of major East Coast cities.

â\200\234Apartheid exists today because it has allies who keep it running. We fervently appeal to you, the international community, to help put a stop to it,â\200\235 Tambo said.

â\200\234We know we're fighting a regime which needs outside support and we also know that they (the South African government) are getting this support from some quarters of the international community which dwell on exploitation and suppression.

â\200\234The Pretoria governmentâ\200\231s intransigence will in-

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inevitably lead to a confrontation with the masses.â\200\235
Tambo said. "And the victory of the armed struggle in
South Africa depends on the active, conscious and
organized involvement of the masses of the people.

â\200\234Umkhonto We Sizwe (The Spear of The People.
the ANC's military wing). is transforming itself into
the peopleâ\200\231s army. However, the armed struggle itself
cannot succeed unless it is generalized.

*â\200\234Our perspective is one of a popular war that will
spread to all corners of the country carried out by the
masses of our people. a war with no front and no rear.

â\200\234Without that,â\200\235 Tambo told The City Sun before
leaving for Lusaka, Zambia, â\200\234the mass democratic
movement of our country would be transformed into a
mere voice of protest and. in the end, get co-opted into
a meaningless reform process.â\200\235

The ANC has its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia.
It receives most of its funding through donationsâ\200\224
governmental and nongovernmental, and from private
citizens from virtually all corners of the world.

When it was founded in 1912 â\200\234to defend Africans
against repression,â\200\235 it was a reformist organization
rather than a nationalist entity. But in 1960, when a
protest against laws requiring Blacks to carry passes at
all times within South Africa resulted in the Sharpe-
ville Massacre (69 Blacks were killed by police), the
ANC was banned, but it went underground.

One year later, Nelson Mandela. now 67 years old,
led the ANC-formed Umkhonto We Sizwe and began
a campaign of sabotage against police stations.

The South African police subsequently raided the
underground offices of the ANC and arrested most
members present. including Mandela. He was sen-
tenced to life imprisonment in 1964 at Robben Islandâ\200\224
a maximum security prison near Cape Townâ\200\224where

-he has been held for the past two years.

Early this year, South African President P. W.
Botha offered Mandela a cosmetic amnesty if he would
-denounce violence. Mandela responded that the South

African government first had to â\200\234cease its campaign of
â\200\230violence against my people. . . . its murder of innocent
children, and its terrorist character.â\200\235

Tambo. who was Mandela's law partner, left the
country along with several ANC leaders to rebuild the
organization abroad.

When we talk about change, we don't mean mixed marriages. Change is giving the people the right to decide their own destiny, liberating the people from colonial suppression, both politically and economically.

He was in the United States at the invitation of the Black Congressional Caucus and several local and national religious leaders. His visit came at the height of anti-apartheid demonstrations throughout this country.

Since the Reagan administration, which maintains a policy of constructive engagement (with Pretoria), is unlikely to support economic sanctions, it is up to you, the private citizens to use your voting power to make it do so, Tambo said to an audience of 2,000 who had assembled last week at Harlem's Canaan Baptist Church to hear him speak.

He also addressed audiences at the United Nations, Boston and Washington during his trip.

As the struggle intensifies, people have to choose sides, he added, amid wild applause. You cannot stand in the middle. You are either with the people or against them.

Mere membership in the ANC is a treasonable offense in the eyes of the South African government, Tambo said. It is also a crime to say anything against that government and if any outspoken South African Citizen were to return home he or she would be charged with treason, he added.

(The parents of South African student, JosÃ© de Souza, who took part in the anti-apartheid peaceful demonstrations at Columbia University, recently were served with an arrest warrant in Johannesburg.)

There has never been peace in that white minority-ruled country despite the illusions of change the government there has tried to conjure up, and it is the Black South Africans' own efforts that will rescue (them) from the apartheid monster, Tambo said.

When we talk about change, we don't mean mixed marriages. Change is giving the people the right to decide their own destiny, liberating the people from colonial suppression, both politically and economically, he added.

Many times I have heard the argument that divestment would hurt, rather than help, the oppressed Blacks in South Africa. Of course, it might hurt some Blacks but then that's the price one has to pay for freedom. In the end, it will be the majority of all citizens of South Africa 73 percent of whom are Black who will benefit from the dismantling of that inhumane system, Tambo said.

The majority in South Africa want, and will get by

whatever means is necessary, total freedom to map out their destiny. We appreciate the support you (the American people) are giving us," he said.

In Washington, proponents of anti-apartheid laws calling for divestment won their first significant victory in Congress last week after a bill that would bar investment and trade with South Africa was approved on a voice vote by two subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

This is the sharpest expression of congressional concern that we must move away from the policies of accommodation the Reagan administration has pursued with South Africa," Rep. Howard Wolpe (D-Michigan) said. Wolpe is also chairman of one of the two subcommittees.

The Republican members of the subcommittee walked out after an unsuccessful attempt to block a final vote by removing the number of members required for a quorum.

The bill introduced by Rep. William H. Gray 3d (D-Pennsylvania) could bar U.S. investments or bank loans to South Africa and prohibit computer sales to the Pretoria government. The measure also prohibits the importation of South African gold coins, known as Krugerrands.

There are nearly 20 bills before Congress calling for, in one way or another, economic sanctions against South Africa.

In the Senate, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) introduced a similar bill before the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

The Reagan administration prefers a less-stringent bill that would set up a commission to study South Africa and require companies doing business in that country to comply with the Sullivan Principles, a voluntary employers' code for fair treatment of black workers.

A State Department official, referring to the congressional subcommittee victory last week, said: "This is not the way to go. It reduces our influence rather than enhance it."

Rep. Stephen J. Solarz (D-Brooklyn), who also is on the panel, retorted: "I think this substitute is perhaps an unwitting metaphor of what is wrong with the (Reagan) policies on South Africa. It is a classic example of too little, too late."

The bill favored by the House subcommittees would require the president to waive sanctions only after South Africa has ended all forms of racial separation, freed all political prisoners and demonstrated a desire to establish a political system that would allow blacks full participation.

A few of America's leading banks have stopped lending money to the South African government or its

agencies.

The total value of loans by American banks to the South African public sector declined from \$623 million in 1982 to \$343 million last September, according to figures compiled by the Federal Financial Institution Examination Council and the Bank for International Settlements.

But few banksâ\200\224except the First Boston Corporationâ\200\224have prohibited loans to private sectors as well. Other U.S. leading financial concerns have, in fact, increased their loans to South Africaâ\200\231s private sector.

In June 1981 the South African private banks received \$1.08 billion in loans, compared to \$3.3 billion last September.

Recently in South Africa. the Anglo American Corporationâ\200\224a huge mining concernâ\200\224dismissed 17,000 Black workers after what company officials said was a series of disruptions and unlawful work stoppages.

In Central Johannesburg, 30 labor activists from the Metal Allied Union were arrested after a peaceful demonstration to protest the layoffs.

Shortly afterward. bombs exploded in separate incidents outside the offices of two gold mining companies, including the Anglo American Corporation. No one immediately claimed responsibility for the bombs, which detonated within minutes of each other. Other than extensive damage to the buildings, no one was hurt in those explosions.

General unrest continued throughout last week and 23 Blacks recently killed by the police in the Province were buried over the weekend. More than 300 Blacks have died at the hands of police since last September.

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