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.!aents 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

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St. Paul activities.  
Macalesterâ\200\231s student gover-  
nment, the Community  
Council, is sponsoring a  
series of lectures, films, and  
meetings examining South  
Africaâ\200\231s system of racial  
separation and Macaleste;â\200\231s  
investments in companies  
that conduct business in  
South Africa.

This yearâ\200\231s awareness  
week seeks to educate,  
enlighten and raise the con-  
sciousnesses of the student,  
staff, faculty and ad-  
ministration members of the  
Macalester College com-  
munity as well as members  
of the local community. For  
further information call 696-

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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 submit-  
ted at the NAACPâ\200\231s 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 reigns of this effort  
because of its vast network and long  
history of giving life and power to major  
civil rights undertakings .of this kind.  
â\200\234The NAACP can wait no longer for this  
administration to make up its mind to  
use its considerable influence in affec-

ting the immediate change that must  
take place in South Africa. Therefore, we

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ST st  
NAACP recommends boy  
of South African goods

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

cott â\200\230

for.â\200\235 Hooks further commented that  
â\200\234U.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.â\200\235

An advisory committee made up of  
major national groups and student sup-  
port groups will be formed to address  
selection criteria and effective im-  
plementation of this boycott after the  
Board approves Hooksâ\200\231 recommen-  
dation.

Buthelezi attacks ANC calls for violence

BY ANTONY ROBINSON IN JOHANNESBURG i ? \ ( ) / J 0/6,\_5/

LONG-STANDING rivalry between successful armed struggle seeds of civil war" and of alleged Inkatha supporters

tween the Zulu-dominated against white power and of \* dictating to us from the left the stadium and burst into

Inkatha Movement, led by instead for a policy safety of foreign flags. the nearby township of Lamont-

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and turn black Chief Buthelezi repeated his ville, which is a stronghold of

the exiled . African National brother against black brother. long-held . conviction that the the rival United Democratic

Congress (ANC) came to a "Our youths are being ANC in exile has no mandate Front. A total of six people are

head over the weekend when exhorted to attack their elders. from ordinary black South reported to have been killed in

Chief Buthelezi lashed out at Blacks are stoning blacks, burn- Africans to escalate black on the ensuing violence, with one

the ANC and called on blacks ing them alive, hacking them to black violence or conduct an man burnt to death

to support Inkatha's policy of pieces and the ANC in exile armed struggle against the Meanwhile, further indica-

a negotiated settlement for regards this as a great surge Government. He accused the tions of the Government's own

South Africa's future. forward in the struggle he ANC of plotting his reform intentions are expected

Addressing a crowd said, quoting liberally from assassination. to emerge tonight when President

around 10,000 Zulus at the ANC broadcasts beamed into But as (he chief called for President P. W. Botha makes the

traditional Shaka Day rally, at South Africa from abroad. He the people to renew his own opening speech at the Cape

Umlazi near Durban, Chief attacked Mr Oliver Tambo, the mandate for -continuing peace- Province Congress on the ruling

Buthelezi taunted the ANC ANC leader personally and full negotiations with whites National Party in Port

with having failed to launch a accused him of "sowing the and other groups, a detachment Elizabeth. ]

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1985

## Turnout Low as South Africans Hold Peace Vigils

By SHEILA RULE

Special o The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 9 â\200\224 Thou-  
sands of South Africans of all races at-  
tended church services today in re-  
sponse to a call by a wide cross section  
of clergymen, including Bishop Des-  
mond 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, employersâ\200\231 organiza-  
tions said that most workers went to  
their jobs. s  
â\200\230Mourning and Prayerâ\200\231

Bishop Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel  
Peace Prize, and other worshipers  
were forced to leave a prayer service  
this morning at St. Maryâ\200\231s Anglican  
Cathedral in Johannesburg after two  
anonymous telephone callers wamed  
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 cathe-  
dral but found no explosives.

Bishop Tutu, who had initially sug-  
gested a weeklong work stoppage if the

Government failed to take steps to dis-  
mantle apartheid, later returned to the  
cathedral.

Leaders of nearly 50 churches, in-  
cluding black, English-speaking white  
and Afrikaner clÃ©ergymen, announced  
last month that they would urge Chris-  
tians to stay home today in order to  
â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230give the day to repentance, mourning  
and prayer for those sinful aspects of  
our national life which have led us to  
the present crisis.â\200\235â\200\235 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

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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

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services. A man of mixed race was reportedly doused with gasoline and critically burned by blacks in Nancefjeld,

near Johannesburg, as they tried to  
force him to stay away from park  
Some black workers reported that

youths stoned commuter trains. ' #  
Michael Cassidy, chairman of the  
National Initiative for Reconciliation,  
the group that called for the pope  
prayer, said tonight that he "was  
pleased at the outcome. He said it

the organization had received reports  
of South Africans praying in churches,  
schools, homes and places of work.  
"Multiplied thousands of

across South Africa have lifted: our  
situation and needs to God and I believe  
his will bring its own special blessing  
in the days and months ahead,"  
Cassidy said, "as the reconciliation  
process continues across the land,"

Apartheid Helped Override  
Barry's Blocking Bill Veto

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

a D.C. ban likely says override won't affect services now.

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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-

See BANKING, A18, Col. 1  
Page A 8

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JAMES E. GHEE

- o+ "nothing has changed . . . "



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Apartheid Helped Defeat

Barry S Banklng Bill Veto

BANKING, From Al

cil members urging them not to let  
Citicorpâ\200\231sâ\200\231 South African ties influ-

ence their votes and rÃ©minding .

them that â\200\234our relatives have been  
and continue to be rejected by the

\* local banks when we applied for a

home mortgage or personal loan.â\200\235

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 Amer-  
ican 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 sus-  
tain the veto. Yet Mason already

had decided to oppose the veto, af- -

ter conferring with an aide to Ran-

dall Robinson, the executive direc-.

tor 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 â\200\234would

not want Citicorp doing business as a bank in the District with its present record in South Africa.â\200\235 -

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 Citicorpâ\200\231s 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 investmentâ\200\231s in South Africa.

â\200\234All the money-center banks had

.the same problem with South Africa,

â\200\235 Barry said. â\200\234They 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 â\200\230use Citicorp as their investment bankers, so it cuts both ways.â\200\235

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 because

it protects them from immediate competition from the nationâ\200\231s

â\200\234largest 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 Charlenie 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's 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 snooked the City Council," said Ray. "They got away clean. Dirt clean."

If 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.

A42 Tuurspay, Octoper 10, 1985

Tug Wasti

S. Africans Hold Prayer Day

Church Groups Sponsor Apartheid Protest

Assaciated Press

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 9â\200\224  
Tens of thousands of South Africans  
of all races attended prayer ser-  
vices today to â\200\234repent for the na-  
tional sin of apartheid,â\200\235 while large  
numbers of blacks stayed home  
from work.

The â\200\234prayawayâ\200\235 was arranged  
last month by about 400 church  
leaders from 48 Christian denom-  
inations. Employers generally gave  
workers time off during the day to  
pray, or allowed employes to leave  
early to attend the church services.

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

creasing black mob violence against  
people who may be seen as collab-  
orators with the white government.  
Tires were placed around their  
necks, â\200\230they were doused with gas-  
oline and burned to death.

After telephoned bomb threats,  
Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu and  
about 100 other worshipers aban-  
doned 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 re-  
turned home to black townships,  
but most areas appeared relatively  
calm during the nationwide display  
of support for peaceful change in  
the national system of institution-  
alized racial separation.

AGENCE TRANCT P(â\200\231 SSE  
A woman prays at-St. Mary's  
Cathedral in Johannesburg yesterday.

Journal de Genève 10.10.85

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

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

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 révolution constitutionnelle, déjà contestée par les autres groupes ethniques. N'ont-elles pas su tirer un meilleur parti de cette crise que Inkatha? L'ANC (African national Congress, 'organisation de libération interdite) ou l'UDF

B 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 Pretoria 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'apar-

theid, 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. A

" 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 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'il a eu l'impression d'être en proie à l'apartheid, la contestation non violente et «raisonnable» de Buthelezi, qui convient. (foutes proportions gardées) au Gouvernement de Pretoria, semble aujourd'hui en retrait par rapport

a dâ\200\231autres organisations. :

Fait-il partie de ces notables qu'un impitoyable durcissement de la lutte de libération fera apparaître plus tard comme de grands perdants meÂme si, en toute objectivité, ils n'ont pas dâ\200\231mÂritÂ de leur peuple? Â«Je ne veux pas dilapider les ressources et casser mon pays: Pour queÂ Mol OU\_un autre sÂ¢ retrouve, demain. -com-

~me mon ami Samora Machel du\_Mozambique,

"4 la"tÂte dâ\200\231un pays libre. mais en ruines. Cest â\200\230 â\200\230pourquoi je suis aussi contre les sanctions a | T'endroit de Iâ\200\231Afrique du Sud-Â» S - â\200\234 = Que sâ\200\231est-il passÂ ces derniers mois qui a modifiÂ les donnÂes de la lutte interne en Afrique â\200\230du Sud? : â\200\224 Il y a plusieurs ÂlÂments. Le premier est la crise Âconomique. Il faut savoir qu'il y a actuel-

lement plus de deux millions de chomeurs parmi

les Noirs en Atr ud et que les jeunes qui arrivent sur le marchÂ du travail nâ\200\231ont plus aucune garantie dâ\200\231avenir. Le degrÂ global de la colÂre noire sâ\200\231en est trouvÂ augmentÂ. Puis, il y

(Front dÂmocratique uni, regroupement des

nombreuses organisations autorisÂes) ont lancÂ le mot dâ\200\231ordre de rendre le pays ingouvernable. Pour ce faire ils sont amenes a tolerer la violence. Ils essaient de'me placer en porte-a-faux en me discrÂditant, en me traitant de Â«collaborateurÂ ou pire, en essayant de mâ\200\231interdire certaines rÂgions du pays ou je me rends nÂanmoins, car je n'ai pas peur dâ\200\231eux. ) â\200\224 Ces organisations ne prennent-elles pas mieux en compte la revendication noire actuelle, parce quâ\200\231elles refusent la collaboration et parce quâ\200\231elles adoptent une perspective non ethnique? â\200\224 Qui vous a dit quâ\200\231Inkatha Âtait une organisation rÂservÂe aux seuls Zoulous? Elle est tout aussi unitaire que les autres. Une enquÂte menÂe il y a quelques annÂes par un institut allemand, sur 'appartenance ethnique des militants dâ\200\231Inkatha, montrait 40% de non-Zoulous. Quant aux objectifs, ce sont les mÂmes dans les diffÂrentes organisations, seuls les moyens changent. Le but câ\200\231est la suppression de l'apartheid, la participation politique des Noirs sur pied dâ\200\231ÂgalitÂ avec les autres groupes. Moi-mÂme jâ\200\231ai fait partie de â\200\231ANC jusquâ\200\231a ce quâ\200\231elle soit interdite pour cause de recours a la violence. Ensuite mes relations avec Oliver Tambo (le prÂsident de 'ANC en exil) sont restÂes bonnes, aussi

longtemps " quâ\200\231il 2"a; pas, demandÃ© queâ\204çje.me  
 transforme en une sorte de substitut intÃ©rieur, de  
 l'organisationâ\200\231digsoute.â\200\235 = ap - oonrEsess  
 â\200\224 Faites-vous confiance au gouvernement pour  
 rÃ©former a temps? 3  
 " -~ En 1978, lorsque le prÃ©sident Botha est  
 venu au pouvoir, il a dit & ses concitoyens  
 blancs que le moment Ã©tait venu de sâ\200\231adapter ou  
 -de mourir. Mais le cours pris depuis lors par le  
 gouvernement a tournÃ© le dos a cette prise de  
 conscience. On a non seulement continue a tenir  
 les Noirs en dehors, mais on a institutionnalisÃ©  
 davantage cette exclusion. ; c\_redou-  
 bler dâ\200\231Ã©nergie dans la lutte. J'ai refusÃ© de parti-  
 ciper aux nombreuses formules de consultation  
 que le gouvernement me proposait rÃ©cemment.  
 Tant que dure l'Ã©tat dâ\200\231urgence. que les prison-  
 niers politiques ne sont pas liberes et que les  
 Noirs ne sont pas au parlement, toute collabo-  
 rafjon de potre part n aurait aucun sens. Il faut  
 poursuivre les pressions. au-dedans comme au-  
 dehors, La Tiberation finira par venir, meme si  
 nous admettons quâ\200\231elle prendra du temps. Peut- |  
 Ã©tre\_un jour devons-nous laisser tomber notre '  
 Smgagement non\_violent, lorsque notre peuple  
 nous le demandera. Nous ferons alors face avec

[a mÃ©me determination quâ\200\231aujourdâ\200\231hui. [