

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 Writer

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 Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, and D.C. Del. Walter E. Fauntroy, entered the establishment and vowed to stay "indefinitely" as a protest of the sale of krugerrands.

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



Antiapartheid 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 yesterday, are seen as helping to raise public concern about apartheid.

A D.C. Police officer monitoring the sit-in said, "We can't arrest anybody until the owners make a complaint. I don't think they want the hassle of fighting these people in court."

David Scott, a spokesman for TransAfrica, said, "We have received no response yet from Deak-Perera, but I've heard that they intend to try and wait us out . . . It's a waiting game."

Krugerrand Sales Tax in Los Angeles Proposed

5/8/85
By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, May 7—Mayor Tom Bradley today proposed a series of financial sanctions against the white-minority government of South Africa, including an unprecedented tax on the sale of South African gold coins.

Bradley asked the City Council to cut all financial ties to U.S. companies and banks that do business in South Africa, and to levy a tax on the sale of Krugerrands in Los Angeles. 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 add the nation's second most populous city to a list of more than 20 cities and five states that have decided to cut financial ties to companies that do business with South Africa. Similar divestiture proposals are pending 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 denied full political rights.

Bradley called apartheid "the most vicious and morally reprehensible form of institutionalized racism in the world today."

Victoria Pipkin, a spokesman for the mayor, said that about 20 percent 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 no sudden loss of revenue.

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 free enterprise.

Swanepoel said this was the first time he had heard of a local government attempting to tax the sale of Krugerrands. Bradley said that

"while we do not have the legal authority to ban the sale of Krugerrands outright," a fee or tax would "discourage the sale of Krugerrands and turn a share of the money . . . against that government's apartheid policies."

The money would pay for an "anti-apartheid corporation" that could monitor South African activities of U.S. corporations and promote anti-apartheid education in the schools, according to a background paper.

Mayoral counsel Mark Fabiani 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 blacks, Bradley quoted murdered South African leader Steve Biko: "It would undoubtedly hurt blacks in the short run" but "we blacks are perfectly willing to suffer the consequences" to defeat "the present economic system of injustice."



A MESSAGE FROM OLIVER TAMBO: 'HELP US DESTROY APARTHEID'

by Phil Makotsi

The "inevitable destruction" of racist South Africa's tyrannical rule primarily is the responsibility of Black South Africans, but the international community—and especially American citizens—can 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 "to encourage the Pretoria regime to lash out at the struggling masses with the viciousness of a desperate, cornered beast," Tambo told *The City*

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

"Apartheid 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," Tambo said.

"We 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.

"The Pretoria government's intransigence will in-

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evitably lead to a confrontation with the masses," 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."

"Umkhonto We Sizwe (The Spear of the People, the ANC's military wing), is transforming itself into the people's army. However, the armed struggle itself cannot succeed unless it is generalized."

"Our 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."

"Without that," Tambo told *The City Sun* before leaving for Lusaka, Zambia, "the 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."

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

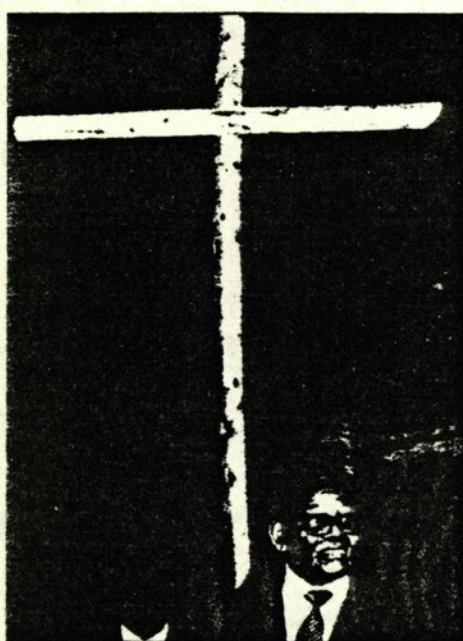
When it was founded in 1912 "to defend Africans against repression," it was a reformist organization rather than a nationalist entity. But in 1960, when a protest against laws requiring Blacks to carry passes at all times within South Africa resulted in the Sharpeville Massacre (69 Blacks were killed 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 sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 at Robben Island—a maximum security prison near Cape Town—where 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 "cease its campaign of violence against my people... its murder of innocent children, and its terrorist character."

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, José 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 Kruggerands.

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 banks—except the First Boston Corporation—have prohibited loans to private sectors as well. Other U.S. leading financial concerns have, in fact, increased their loans to South Africa's private sector.

In June 1981 the South African private banks received \$1.08 billion in loans, compared to \$3.5 billion last September.

Recently in South Africa, the Anglo American Corporation—a huge mining concern—dismissed 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 Cape Province were buried over the weekend. More than 300 Blacks have died at the hands of police since last September.