

U.C.L.A. Evicts Protesters, Ending Sit-In on South Africa

New York Times

By The Associated Press

April 27, 1985

The police evicted 60 students yesterday from the administration building at the University of California at Los Angeles, ending a three-day sit-in in protest of the university's investments in companies doing business in South Africa.

Demonstrations against the strict racial separation in South Africa continued at other universities around the country, and some of the schools said they would review their investments.

The campus police at U.C.L.A. arrested two students and issued 19 trespassing citations. Hundreds of people had taken over the building Tuesday.

The Acting Chancellor of the University of California system, Dr. William Schaefer, said he had decided to evict the protesters after the groups that originally organized the demonstration, the Undergraduate Student Association Council and the Black Student Alliance, pulled out Thursday.

At the University of California at Berkeley, 150 people were conducting a sit-in at Sproul Plaza.

More than 90 people were protesting at the University of Southern California's administration building. Students also staged anti-apartheid protests at other campuses in the state.

Protests Started in April

Students from California to Massachusetts have been demonstrating since the beginning of April to protest South Africa's policy of racial segregation and to get their schools to withdraw investments from companies that do business there.

In Bloomington, Ind., 20 Indiana University students gathered yesterday outside Bryan Hall for the fourth day.

For the third day, students occupied the Tufts University administration building in Medford, Mass., while

about 100 more camped outside.

About 30 people camped out overnight in front of the administration building at the University of Florida in Gainesville. By early afternoon, about 50 protesters had gathered, chanting "U.F., Divest."

At Pennsylvania State University, Obie Snyder, president of the trustees, said divestment from companies doing business in South Africa would be discussed at a meeting next month.

Columbia Students Arrested

By United Press International

About 60 Columbia University students were arrested yesterday after a demonstration at the Manhattan offices of Rolls-Royce Inc., a concern dealing with South Africa. The protest came a day after a three-week demonstration ended at Columbia.

"This is our first action of escalating our struggle to urge university trustees to divest university money from companies doing business in South Africa," said John Klavens of the Columbia Coalition for a Free South Africa.

The protesters were arrested outside the Rolls-Royce offices at 430 Park Avenue, at 56th Street, and taken to the 17th Precinct's station house, where they were processed on misdemeanor charges of disorderly conduct, the police said.

Rolls-Royce is headed by Samuel Higgenbottom, chairman of the Columbia board of trustees.

Navaho woman triggers Indian, White House flap



AP PHOTO

Mae Chee Castillo:
Cited for heroism

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A White House aide reprimanded an elderly Navaho woman after the woman pleaded publicly with President Reagan to keep economic benefits at their current level, a Navaho spokesman said.

White House aide Ann Kelly yesterday privately rebuked the woman, Mae Chee Castillo, then refused to accept on Mr. Reagan's behalf a woven rug and woven basket, Navaho spokesman Dan Lewis said.

The White House denied that Mrs. Kelly reprimanded Mrs. Castillo or refused the gifts.

Mrs. Castillo, 72, from the Navaho reservation in Pueblo Pintado, N.M., was among 150 senior volunteers that Mr. Reagan honored yesterday in the White House Rose Garden. She was

April 27, 1985
Detroit news Please see **Navaho/4A**

News Summary

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1985

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Dynasty. Ottoman: 18th and 19th Centuries. Turkey: Early 20th Century.
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early 1970's — buying up total collections and at the time important rare
examples from the foremost collectors & collections all over the world.The collection of the Mayorkas Bros., New York, dissolved 1971, advisers and
suppliers to Metropolitan Museum of Art, Boston Fine Arts Museum, Los Angeles
County Museum, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, Musée d'Arts et d'Histoire, Brussels.The Perez de London Collection, The Soustiel Collection,
The Indoudjian Collection, The Tossounian Collection,
as well asRare and important examples selected by Mr. Vahan Kechichian from the private
collection of the major specialist importers at Her Majesty's Custom Bonded
Warehouses, East India docks, Cutler Street, London EC2 in the 1960's.A dissolution of part only of the collection has been advised
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Around the World

11 Nigerians Killed
In Police-Moslem ClashLAGOS, Nigeria, April 26 (AP) —
Eleven Nigerians, including three po-
licemen, were killed today in shootouts
between the police and members of an
outlawed Moslem sect in the eastern
Nigerian town of Gombe, the police
said. Six other policemen were wound-
ed.The semiofficial Nigerian news
agency reported that hundreds of peo-
ple, including civilians, were feared
dead in the shooting, which began early
today when the police tried to arrest a
leader of the Maitatsine sect, Yusufu
Adamu.The Nigerian police headquarters in
Lagos said that the shooting had ended
and that 11 people had been arrested.
"Police have dislodged the fanatics," it
added.Gombe, in Bauchi state, 600 miles
northeast of Lagos, has a population of
one million.Sihanouk To Remain
With Cambodian GroupPEKING, April 26 (AP) — Prince
Norodom Sihanouk has withdrawn his
request to step down as president of the
coalition of Cambodian rebel groups
fighting the Vietnamese occupation,
the coalition's office in Peking an-
nounced today.Prince Sihanouk's decision came
after the vice president of the coalition,Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge,
asked him to stay on, a spokesman
said.It was the fourth time Prince Siha-
nouk has threatened to resign since the
uneasy alliance of the Khmer Rouge
and two non-Communist factions was
formed in 1982 to combat some 160,000
Vietnamese occupation troops.5 South Africans Die
In Continuing UnrestJOHANNESBURG, April 26 (Reu-
ters) — The South African police re-
ported five more deaths today as vi-
olence and arson continued in black
townships in various parts of the coun-
try.A spokesman said two badly burned
bodies had been found in the eastern
Cape area, center of recent violence in
which over 300 people have died in the
last 14 months. Two others died in sepa-
rate incidents when the police opened
fire with birdshot and shotguns near
Port Elizabeth, and another was found
dead after a clash with policemen near
the Hartbeesfontein gold mine, 95
miles southwest of Johannesburg.JOHANNESBURG, April 26 (Reu-
ters) — Three white men who beat two
blacks to death in revenge for an attack
on a white friend were jailed today for
10 years each by a judge who called the
assaults "cowardly atrocities." The
two blacks had not been involved in the
attack on the friend.WE SUIT AMERICAN
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International

The Senate overwhelmingly urged
President Reagan to cancel his
planned visit to a German military
cemetery. In a voice vote, the Senate
adopted a resolution co-sponsored by
80 legislators that said Mr. Reagan
"should visit a symbol of German
democracy" instead of the cemetery.
[Page 1, Column 6.]The Warsaw Pact was extended for 20
years at a meeting in Warsaw of the
Soviet-led military bloc presided over
by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet
leader. The 30-year-old pact was to
expire on May 15. [1:4.]The U.S. failed to get an agreement
that could bring about direct talks be-
tween Israel and Jordan. The attempt
was made by Richard W. Murphy, an
Assistant Secretary of State, in ad-
vance of a visit to Israel by Secretary
of State George P. Shultz. Mr. Mur-
phy reportedly said that the Arab
world was still too divided to support
a move by King Hussein of Jordan to
enter talks with Israel and a delega-
tion of Palestinians not affiliated with
the Palestine Liberation Organiza-
tion. [1:5.]A U.S. team rescued survivors of a
Nicaraguan plane crash on the
Greenland icecap last weekend. The
rescue was carried out by a United
States Air National Guard crew
flying a transport plane. Three of the
five flyers aboard the Nicaraguan-
owned plane were taken aboard the
American plane. [1:6.]Security and foreign policy advisers
were directed by President Reagan to
review possible measures by the
United States against the Nicaraguan
Government. The White House
spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr.
Reagan had asked for a review of a
"full family" of economic, political
and other measures, which he de-
clined to specify. The possibilities do
not include the use of military force,
he said. [1:2.]

National

Segregation still exists in rural South-
ern towns despite the civil rights laws
of the 1960's that banned overt dis-
crimination. There are bars where
blacks know they cannot buy a drink
and restaurants in which they cannot
eat. These are the towns and ruralareas that the civil rights move-
ment largely bypassed as black-white
relations in the region as a whole were
deliberately changed. [1:3.]Chapter 11 protection from creditor
for financially troubled United Pre-
International was authorized by the
board of directors, a move, a com-
pany spokesman said, that would not
interrupt service. [6:1.]

The New York Region

327 top police officers were warned by
New York City Police Commissioner
Benjamin Ward that each of them
would be held personally accountable
for any brutality or corruption com-
mitted in their commands. Reacting to
recent charges that police officers in
the 106th Precinct in Queens had
tortured prisoners with a stun gun,
Commissioner Ward said he felt
"personal shame and disgrace." Several
more new charges that men in
custody had been assaulted with a
stun gun in the 106th Precinct were
being investigated. [1:1.]A helicopter plunged into the East
River when its engine failed after a
take off from the 34th Street heliport.
It was carrying six passengers and
the pilot and co-pilot. All survived ex-
cept one passenger, who was trapped by
his safety belt and died later at
Bellevue Hospital Center. [9:1.]A murder suspect was shot to death in
a state police car on the Taconic State
Parkway as he was being returned to
the Westchester county jail in Val-
halla after being arraigned in Greene
County for murder in the death of a
Westchester woman. The prisoner,
Alex J. Mengel, was also charged
with the killing of a Westchester
County police officer, Gary Stymilo-
ski, on Feb. 24. [1:1.]A drought emergency was declared
by Mayor Koch, who placed manda-
tory restrictions on water use by all
New York City residents and busi-
nesses. Violators of the restrictions
will be fined \$100. [9:6.]New York was named Tree City
U.S.A. by the National Arbor Day
Foundation. And in an Arbor Day
ceremonies presided over by Com-
missioner Henry J. Stern, the Parks
Department named 113 winners in its
Great Tree Search conducted in the
five boroughs. [9:1.]

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Quotation of the Day

"Chancellor Kohl! Free President
Reagan! Let our President go!" —
Senator Alan Cranston, Democrat of
California. [4:6.]

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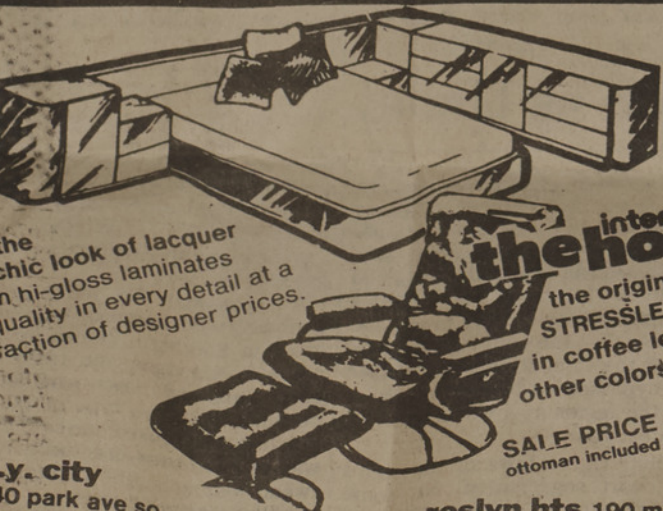
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nian dead 17

CORRECTIONS

An article in Weekend yesterday
about opera performances around
New York City gave an incorrect date
for a production of Handel's "Ales-
sandro" at Carnegie Hall. It is being
presented tomorrow at 7:30 P.M.A photograph on page 15 in Week-
end yesterday, showing opera per-
formers, appeared without a caption
in some copies. The performers, in
"Xerxes" at the Juilliard American
Opera Theater, were Mark Watson
left, and Yan-Yu Guo.An article on Wednesday about 1
autopsies reviewed by a mayora
commission investigating New York
City's Chief Medical Examiner mis-
stated the number of autopsies in the
case of Ralph Tarantino. There was
report on the cause of Mr. Tar-
antino's death, not a second autopsy.A brief report yesterday about
memorial service for the television
producer Robert L. Bach incorrectly
reported the date of the service.
It will be held at noon on May 6 (not
Monday), in St. Peter's Church, Lin-
gton Avenue at 54th Street.

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Navaho

Elderly woman stirs White House dispute

1985

From page 1A

cited, along with her grandson, Willie, for rescuing 10 children from a burning school bus she was driving.

Speaking Navaho through an interpreter, she made her plea before presenting the president with a colorful blanket emblazoned, "Chief Volunteer."

Mrs. Castillo told the president, "We need to continue the current level of economic benefits such as Social Security since many, many Native American elderly depend on this support for their only source of income."

"We need funds for these services that I have mentioned because in Indian country, there is little or no private sector. I ask for your support, Mr. President."

"We have no roads. The roads where I live are not paved. In your position please help us."

The president replied, "Most of those things that you were talking about here, those problems come under what we have called the safety net and which we intend to continue and even in regard to our battles to lower the deficit, these things will not be done away with or reduced."

It was the second week in a row that the president was questioned in public by a guest at the White House. Last week, Holocaust historian Elie Wiesel urged Mr. Reagan to cancel his visit next month to a West German cemetery containing the graves of Nazi soldiers.

Navaho spokesman Lewis said that after the ceremony that Mrs. Kelly told Mrs. Castillo, "She was supposed to say something very appreciative, not what she did. She also wanted to give the president a woven basket and a woven rug but the aide refused. She said 'I don't want it.'"

Mrs. Kelly was not immediately available for comment.

"She was very, very rude," Lewis said. "She ushered us right out very quickly, hustled us out."

Lewis said, "People like Mae Chee Castillo, they come many miles for this ceremony and do this to express their feelings in an honest, open way. We were ushered into (Mrs. Kelly's) office and told to get our things and she had to leave. She said, 'My head's on the block now. ... You weren't supposed to do that.'"

by
David Braun,
Political Correspondent

STAR
SATURDAY, 27/4/85

Govt's guideline for talks with the blacks

CAPE TOWN — The Government this week spelled out clearly-defined points of departure to be used as guidelines in the negotiating process with blacks.

At the same time it has recognised that a wider group of people than those leaders in elected positions will have to be involved in the intended discussions.

The broad policy position with regard to blacks is contained in a remarkably frank new National Party booklet "... And what about the Black People?" compiled by political scientist and MP for Helderkruijn Dr Stoffel van der Merwe.

The booklet catalogues fundamental flaws in previous National Party black policy.

Dr van der Merwe refers to the National Convention of 1969 where one of the thorniest problems was the question of franchise for people of colour. "Ultimately it was decided to maintain the status quo," he says.

"The limited franchise people of colour enjoyed in the Cape Province and Natal, would be retained but would not be extended to the other provinces.

"Clearly this arrangement was a compromise by means of which the founders of the Union of South Africa actually postponed the problem.

"Now, in 1985, we have reached the stage where it can be postponed no longer."

Dr van der Merwe says in implementing the policy of complete separate development which was to have led to all-encompassing independent states for the black nations, three problems had arisen:

- The problem of development.
- International resistance.
- Domestic opposition.

On the development problem, Dr van der Merwe says: "In the late Fifties and early Sixties we in South Africa and the statesmen of Europe (and of Africa) made the same mistake.

PUMP IN MONEY

"We believed that the development of under-developed areas and states was a relatively simple matter. 'One merely pumped some money and technical aid into such a state, and lo and behold development took hold, generating its own momentum.

"We thought that it would be relatively easy to get these black areas to develop economically so that they would eventually provide a living for the vast majority of their people.

"According to our estimates at the time, this development would result in a reversal of the tide of black people streaming to the white urban areas by 1978 and to an exodus of the black people back to their own areas."

In the event, South Africa experienced a widening of the gap between the developed and the under-developed areas.

It became obvious that the independent black states would not be able to accommodate all the country's black people and that the tide of blacks to white urban areas had actually increased.

On inevitable international resistance, Dr van der Merwe says: "Although we decided to continue granting independence to states in spite of the lack of international recognition, the failure to achieve recognition has had important consequences."

These new states are not able to take part in international politics. They cannot join international organisations.

LESS ATTRACTIVE

Their citizens are not able to travel abroad on their own passports. Above all, they do not qualify for international aid.

"All this not only makes independence less attractive to these states, but it also materially inhibits their development, further complicating the whole policy of separate states."

On domestic opposition, he says: "It was not unexpected either that there would be considerable internal opposition to the idea of independent states.

"Even people who were not against independent states in principle began to withdraw their support from the policy because of the problems encountered in development and international recognition."

Dr van der Merwe goes on to say that when it was realised that the vast majority of black people would not be returned to

the black states, the response was that it should be possible to link black people with their homelands even though they no longer lived in their own states.

"The inherent difficulty with this solution," he says, "was that the franchise a black person obtained in his state of origin was unable to influence in any way the problems he experienced where he lived."

"This form of franchise was, therefore, ineffective and consequently rather meaningless."

The central theme of the booklet is that a system has to be found in which all who live permanently in the country are able to enjoy the vote in such a way that no group dominates others.

That would enable the country to deal with the questions of citizenship, property rights and political rights.

Dr van der Merwe makes the point that it might be possible to produce a formulated plan within a month or two, but that any system will succeed only if it enjoys the support of the people for whom it is meant.

Any plan should be worked out in close co-operation with the leaders of as many black interest groups as possible.

Consequently, it would be futile and wrong to come forward with a pre-conceived plan.

But, he says, whatever form the plan eventually takes, there is no doubt that it will have to meet certain conditions.

CONDITIONS

● Provision for the continued existence in security of the whites, coloureds and Indians.

● Approval of the whites, coloureds and Indians as well as the blacks.

● It must be formulated in close co-operation with all groups.

● It must ensure peace and good order of society.

● It must safeguard the Western norms and standards that have already been achieved.

● Contribution to greater security and prosperity for all groups and individuals.

Dr van der Merwe says that in view of the urgent need to discuss with blacks the form in which their political rights may be realised, the question is with which black people should there be negotiations.

These, he says, must include the elected leaders of the homelands and local authorities — as well as those leaders who have chosen not made themselves available for election within the present system.

He accepts many of the people who will have to be involved in negotiations have developed a mistrust of the good intentions of the Government over the years.

"Before meaningful discussions can begin," he says, "it will be necessary to create a climate of confidence among the parties to the discussions."

For this reason, there should be a series of informal talks to find out with whom the negotiations should ultimately be held and on which points it will be possible for the Government to reach agreement with black leaders.

"In the final analysis, the National Party remains the representative of the white electorate. That is why it will not take part in any government action which might be to the detriment of its voters."

He adds: "The best way in which the interests of the whites are to be served, however, is to ensure the interests of every other group and of all individuals are similarly protected."

While his booklet is not a blue print or a statement of intent, it does represent an exposition of how the Government would like to start the process of negotiating SA's political solutions.

To the casual observer, the South African extra-parliamentary political spectrum is a bewildering array of UDFs, Azapos, NICs, TICs, Inkathas and National Forums. GARY van STADEN, Political Reporter, tries to unravel the political tapestry.



**OUR STRUGGLE
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Southern Africa's bewildering array of political parties

Untangling the mix of left, right, centre

To the casual observer the South African extra-parliamentary political spectrum is a bewildering array of UDFs, Azapos, NICs, TICs, Inkathas and National Forums.

The average newspaper reader may sometimes find it difficult to work out who stands for what, why and who is attacking who this week.

In addition to all this there are also the "in-system" black political groupings, some of whom have taken various homelands to "independence" and others who serve on the South African Government created community councils, or black local authorities to give them their technically correct name.

There is also little doubt that religious groupings such as the ultra-conservative Zion Christian Church could make their presence felt politically.

All of these organisations can be split into two main groups. Those who have selected to work within the system set up by the Government and those who oppose it.

There are some organisations which, while classified as being "in-system", are also totally opposed to it but believe that they can achieve more working from within. An example is Inkatha.

The spectrum ranges from communism and Marxism through to socialism on the left, passes through the centre where organisations like Inkatha are to be found and proceeds to the right from homeland governments to community councils and church bodies such as the Zion Christian Church.

Most of the news coming from the black (or rather non-racial) political spectrum during the past few months has been generated by "anti-system" organisations.

These organisations and political pressure groups fall into two main categories: the so-called Charterists and the Black Consciousness groups.

THE CHARTERISTS: All the organisations in this group subscribe to the philosophy of Charterism which is derived from a document called the Freedom Charter. The Charter was signed by a group of SA political organisations in 1955. The main thrust of the Charter is that all South Africans, regardless of race, creed or colour, must be accommodated in the political system and get a greater share of the country's economic wealth.

The major organisations in this group are the African National Congress (banned) and the United Democratic Front. The ANC is the only South African liberation group with an operational military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, or Spear of the Nation.

The South African Communist Party (banned) exercises its only influence on the black political sphere here, with the ANC. The SACP is not strictly a Charterist organisation but is involved only with them.

The UDF is itself the umbrella body for hundreds of smaller affiliates, the major ones being the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Congress, the Release Mandela Campaign and some of the major trade unions.

There are many other smaller affiliates including organisations such as the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee. The student organisation which keeps the Charterist flag flying is the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Some organisations believe they can achieve more working from within.

Charterism recognises the existence of "national groups" in South Africa and believes democrats of all colours must work together to liberate oppressed South Africans. It is inclined to socialism but is not clear what economic course the country would follow under a Charterist government.

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS: Fierce rivalry exists between Charterism and the advocates of Black Consciousness (BC) which has on occasion, resulted in violence. Though the divisions between the two are serious, they can, and have worked together.

The umbrella organisation for the BC groupings is the National Forum while its major affiliates

are the powerful pressure group, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and its student wing, the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm).

TRADE UNIONS

It too has influential trade unions under its wing and is extremely active in the Cape where the Cape Action League played a major part in the poor percentage polls there during last year's tricameral elections.

BC does not see the destruction of apartheid as a major objective. It believes that apartheid will vanish as soon as the capitalist system in SA is destroyed and replaced by socialism. This is BC's major objective. Only then will the oppressed peoples of SA (Azania) be really free.

Azapo and the other major BC organisations have planned their strategy with this in mind. They foresee the total nationalisation of all the multi-national corporations operating in SA and the return of all the land to the people of South Africa.

BC has an inaccurate anti-white image.

The advocates of BC maintain that white South Africans cannot possibly aid in the liberation of the black majority because they are so much a part of the system.

BC maintains that democratic whites have a role to play in the national liberation process but that it must be strictly confined to their own community.

They should not seek to become involved in the struggle itself and must leave that to black South Africans. They have often accused the Charterists of allowing the liberation struggle to be hijacked by whites for their own ends.

DON'T BELONG

The Pan Africanist Congress (banned) also fits in about here.

The PAC is not a BC organisation and stands for Africa for the Africans only. They maintain that people of European

and Asian descent do not belong here. The PAC came about in reaction to a feeling among many blacks that the ANC had been taken over by the white-dominated SA Communist Party for its own ideological ends.

THE CENTRE: The main black political organisation at

The UDF is itself the umbrella body for hundreds of smaller affiliates.

the centre of the spectrum is the mainly Zulu supported Inkatha. Led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Inkatha boasts a membership of 2 million people.

Chief Buthelezi has refused to accept independence from the SA Government for the homeland of kwaZulu but none-the-less has taken a measure of self rule.

This had led to charges from the liberation organisations that Chief Buthelezi has "sold out" to the government of which he remains a strong critic.

Inkatha has some ties with the ANC — Chief Buthelezi was once a member — but is also highly critical of the ANC's insurgency policies.

Chief Buthelezi also believes that the ANC has lost touch with the people of SA, the result, he says, of being in exile for so long.

Inkatha has a youth wing, the Youth Brigade, which has been criticised in the past for the violence which often occurs between them and members of the UDF.

IN SYSTEM POLITICS: Here we find the leaders of homeland authorities who have accepted "independence" from South Africa and the various political parties who participate in local township elections.

The Transkei, Ciskei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Lebowa have opted for "independence" while various other self governing states have indicated they

wish to follow suit.

The more well known leaders of the homelands are Chief Matanzima of the Transkei, Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei and Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana.

On a local authority level there are various parties which work within the system and put up candidates for community council posts.

TARGETS

These men and women are often the targets of revolutionary elements because they are seen to have sold out to the government and accepted inferiority.

One of the most well known parties on a local government level which operates within the system is the Sofasonke Party of Soweto.

Though strictly non-political the Zion Christian Church (ZCC) has millions of adherents and this fact has not gone unnoticed by the Government. The powerful church is ultraconservative and there is little doubt that the Government would like to be able to count them on its side.

The recent address given by State President P W Botha at a mass meeting of the church may be the first of many.

NAMIBIA: The Namibian political scene is in many respects simpler to understand than that in South Africa. In other ways it is more complex.

The political picture in Namibia is far more racially integrated than in South Africa.

The Multi-Party Conference (MPC) which recently got the go-ahead from South Africa to set up a transitional government is a complex mixture of white conservatives and black socialists which is going to make governing a problem.

The main components of the MPC are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which is itself an alliance of 11 different ethnic groups, including the white Republican Party under the leadership of Mr Dirk

Mudge, the SWA National Union and the Swapo Democrats.

The other parties in the MPC are the National Party of SWA the Labour Party (no connection with the SA Labour Party) and the Rehoboth Baster group.

The DTA is a conservative alliance with a free enterprise base while both the SWA National Union (Swanu), under Moses Katjuongua, and the Swapo-D's, under Andreas Shipanga, are inclined towards socialism.

There is also a dissident Swanu faction which broke away after the decision to join the MPC and various other parties who are mainly Swapo supporters. They include the Damara Raad led by Justus Garoeb and the Namibian Christian Democratic Party under Hans Rohr.

The major political party which operates both in and outside Namibia is the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) led by Sam Nujoma and there is little doubt they would win a general election hands down.

They probably wouldn't even have to fight an election campaign.

Swapo's main base support comes from the Owambos who make up more than half of the total population but it also has widespread support among other population groups — including white members and supporters.

Swapo, in itself, is not a guerrilla organisation, it is a national liberation movement and its insurgency campaign is carried out under the command of its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

Plan is responsible for the day-to-day running of the insurgency war in northern Namibia while Swapo itself concentrates on political issues and winning international support for its cause.

There are also many small splinter groups operating in South African and Namibian politics.

All the groups fit together, somehow, to form the highly complex political picture in South Africa and Namibia.

But two major objectives run throughout.

In South Africa the common aim is change, real change, and the implementation of a one-man-one-vote universal franchise system.

In Namibia there is an even stronger bond which transcends all political differences: to get South Africa out of the territory.