

# Dispute blocks US cash for black students

Foreign Service

WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration wants to provide three-million dollars to pay for 70 black South African students to study at universities — but the money has been blocked by a dispute here over how the programme would be organised and who would administer it.

An administration source said that unless the dispute was settled by the end of this month, the money would revert to the US Treasury for possible allocation to other countries.

But sources in a congressional committee which has blocked the programme denied emphatically that the money would be lost to the South African students.

"This is simply a line which is being pushed and it is not true," one source said.

A behind-the-scenes argument over how to spend the money has been going on for months between the Administration on the one side and the Foreign Affairs and Appropriations committees of Congress on the other.

The Administration, through its Agency for International Development, wants the money to go to the South African Institute of Race Relations to administer the scholarships.

But the congressional committees have argued that it should rather go to a consortium that would include Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SA Council of Churches, and Dr Ntatho Motlana, but which would not exclude the institute which could nominate some of

the students.

A congressional committee source said yesterday that a bi-partisan congressional staff group that visited South Africa earlier this year had concluded that the institute was no longer acceptable to most black leaders.

"This is because of a perception among them about the institute's direction. This point was made to us by Bishop Tutu and Dr Motlana," the source said.

He added that the congressional committees also objected to the way in which the programme had been run. It was not satisfied with support services for the students or the way it would handle students dropped out of their studies — as many as 50 percent of

have suggested to the administration that the best way to resolve the issue is to form a consortium in South Africa, but the administration is too late for that now because a consortium would have to be investigated.

A man for AID today discussed the details of the money and did say that the money would be turned to the US Treasury and that the dispute was resolved by the administration.



**TWO PEOPLE DIED** on Monday as violence gripping Soweto continued into the night.

And yesterday afternoon there was a fresh outburst of violence in which:

- People were dragged out of taxis and assaulted;
- Cars were stoned indiscriminately by youths;
- The burning and looting of company vehicles continued;
- Shops were attacked;
- Tearsmoke and rubber bullets were fired; and
- Confrontations between police and youths continued.

There were also reports that a service station belonging to a member of the Diepmeadow Town Council had been set alight. The extent of the damage could not be confirmed but during the day some youths did try and attack the filling station.

While the morning seemed to promise a quieter day than Monday, the afternoon burst into violence with more property destroyed.

Putco withdrew its buses and buses entered some areas escorted by police vehicles. In some areas buses were escorted out by police with none entering. People again had to slog along the road. Some even had to walk from New Canada Station.

Later in the afternoon streets in Soweto were lined by people throwing rocks at cars.

Many cars and people turned back into

town as it was quite apparent that the whole situation had now turned into anger.

Meanwhile residents from various parts of Soweto phoned to tell us that their houses were engulfed in tearsmoke. Mrs Lydia Marite said despite closed doors and windows fumes were choking entire households.

This was in Meadowlands where people were dragged out of taxis, made to make the "power" sign and then assaulted.

On the Potchefstroom Road there were "roadblocks" at several points, and cars were stoned.

Parents in Orlando claimed that their houses were raided by policemen looking for

youths apparently involved in the rampage. As a result many youngsters became the victim of furious police wielding sjamboks.

While the unrest continued people were

aware when it could stop as pamphlets issued did not indicate any dates.

Most businesses were closed and commerce came to a virtual standstill in the vast complex.

Brigadier J C Coetzee, Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto Police, yesterday said police were still trying to establish the identity of a man who was shot dead on Monday night. Another person also died on

Monday night.

At the time of going to press, the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria had only confirmed incidents in which tearsmoke was used to disperse "small groups" of youths.

In one incident the youths are said to have stoned a police vehicle while in another, they tried to barricade a street.

An injured man was sent to hospital and no further details of circumstances surrounding his injury were supplied.

Vans which deliver supplies to Soweto shops could not enter the townships as many of those which dared to enter were stoned.

A Putco spokesman said by 1 pm in Soweto yesterday, at least 15 of their buses were stoned and 50 windows were broken. In Dobsonville, two of their bakkies also had their windscreens stoned.

The SOWETAN reporters yesterday witnessed some of the incidents in Soweto. Among these were a taxi which was involved in an accident with a Hippo in Jabulani. The driver of the taxi, Mr Meshack Msibi and a passenger only known as Jane were rushed to hospital after sustaining leg-injuries.

In Zone 1 Meadowlands, a mob of more than 100 youths stoned company and private cars next to

Sputnik Garage. Earlier they had barricaded the road leading to Mzimhlophe Hostel and smashed windows of the garage. Police later arrived on the scene and dispersed the youths by firing rubber bullets.

In Molapo, camouflaged police arrested at least three youths after a food company truck had been set alight.

In Mapetla, next to Merafe Station, a bakery truck was set alight after it had come to do deliveries.

**Stoning, burning, tearsmoke and death in Soweto**

# UNREST RAGES

SOWETAN - 19 SEPT. 1984

**REPORTS by Sam Mabe, Elliot Tshingwala and Nkopane Makobane. Pictures by Mbuzeni Zulu and Robert Magwaza.**

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# UNREST RACES

SOWETAN - 19 SEPT. 1984

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**YOUTHS at Zone 1, Meadowlands stopping a hospital bus yesterday at the scene where company and private vehicles were stoned. The bus was, however, allowed to go through a roadblock which the youths had set up.**



# Opening of the first joint session of the Houses

THE DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1984



THE new Cabinet and members of the Ministers' Councils of the three Houses of Parliament pose with the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, after they are sworn in at the Castle yesterday.

Front row, from the left: Dr G. van N. Viljoen, (Co-operation, Development and Education); Mr L. le Grange (Law and Order); Mr R.F. Botha (Foreign Affairs); Mr H. Schoeman (Transport Services); Mr Botha, Mr J.C. Heunis (Constitutional Development and Planning); Mr F.W. de Klerk (Home Affairs and National Education); Dr L.A.P.A. Munnik (Communications and Public Works) and Gen M. Malan (Defence).

Second row: Mr P.T.C. du Plessis (Manpower); Dr D. de Villiers (Industries and Commerce); Mr H.J. Coetsee (Justice); Mr S.A.S. Hayward (Minister of Agriculture and Water Supplies in the Ministers' Council of the House of As-

sembly); Mr J.J.G. Wentzel (Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs); Mr D.W. Steyn (Mineral and Energy Affairs); Mr B.J. du Plessis (Finance); Mr J.W.E. Wiley (Environment and Tourism); Mr J.C.G. Botha (Minister of Education and Culture in the White Ministers' Council) and Mr A.A. Venter (Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works in that Council).

Third row: Mr E. van der M. Louw (Minister of the Budget in the White

Ministers' Council); the Rev A. Hendrickse (Chairman of the Minister's Council of the House of Representatives); Mr A. Rajbansi (Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Deputies); Mr A.A. Julies (Minister of the Budget in the Coloured Ministers' Council); Mr D. Curry (Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in that Council); Mr C.J. April (Minister of

Health, Services and Welfare in the Coloured Council); Mr E. Abramjee (Minister of the Budget in the Indian Council); Mr B. Dookie (Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Indian Council) and Mr K. Ramduth (Minister of Education and Culture in that Council).

Back row: Dr M. S. Padayachy (Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the Indian Council); Dr G. de V. Morrison (Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare); Mr P. Cronje (Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning); Mr J.G. Kotze (Deputy Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs); Mr D.J.L. Nel (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs); Mr B.H. Wilkens (Deputy Minister of Communications and Public Works and Development); Mr A.J. Volk (Deputy Minister of Defence); Mr S.J. de Beer (Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Education) and Mr K. Durr (Deputy Minister of Industries and Commerce).



PROCESSION of the House of Representatives on its way to the opening of the new Parliament. In front are the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Chairman of the Ministers' Council and Mr A.A. Julies, Minister of the Budget.



INDIAN MPs on their way to the opening of Parliament. In the front is Mr A. Rajbansi, Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates and Mr E. Abramjee, Minister of the Budget.

DAILY NEWS SEP. 19 1984.



# Court bid to stop Buthelezi rally fails

THE STAR  
1 SEPT. 1984

DURBAN — A late attempt to stop Chief Gatsha Buthelezi holding an outdoor rally in Lamontville failed yesterday when the Maritzburg Supreme Court ruled it would be dangerous to limit the rights of free speech.

Mr Justice D L L Shearer refused the urgent application by Lamontville community leader the Rev Mcebisi Xundu, on behalf of the Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac), to stop the Chief Minister of kwaZulu from staging the rally today to test the feelings of residents on the proposed incorporation of the township into the kwaZulu homeland.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Shearer said the court was the ultimate guardian of certain basic human rights — and among

these was the right of free speech that included the right of a person in the political context to advance reasons why his views should be acceptable.

It would, he said, be very dangerous to make any further incursion into the rights of free speech, limited as they were already.

Many people are reported to have left the township for fear of violence which could erupt over the weekend, and Jorac has organised buses to help transport people to various temporary residences.

Tension in the township has been heightened by reports that 30 buses carrying Inkatha supporters from all over the country are scheduled to arrive in Lamontville for the gathering. Chief Buthelezi is president of Inkatha.

Earlier this week, the home of a Ningizuma community councillor in Lamontville, Mrs Ella Nxasana, was petrol-bombed and attacked by youths.

Clashes between Inkatha supporters and opponents in Lamontville, Hambanathi and Zululand have left 12 people dead in the past 10 months. — Sapa.



# Former UN leader changes tune on SA

## Waldheim slams country's exclusion from world body

WASHINGTON: South Africa's right to participate in the General Assembly and other United Nations organs has been strongly defended by a former Secretary-General of the world body, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Dr Waldheim has criticised South Africa's exclusion from the assembly, which was initiated when he headed the UN.

In an article in the latest issue of the prestige American publication, *Foreign Affairs*, the journal of the Council on Foreign Relations, he advocates dialogue rather than ostracism as a means of bringing about change in South Africa.

"The UN has nothing to gain by the creation of a class of pariah states," he says.

It is "not helpful to silence the voice of any UN member in the organisation's councils," says Dr Waldheim.

"However indefensible its conduct, it should be present at the discussion of the charges against it, and given the opportunity to make a considered reply.

"Not only is this intrinsically fair; in

### Daily News Foreign Service

the long run it probably offers more hope for the initiation of a useful dialogue towards eliminating the practice of apartheid than does a policy of ostracism."

When South Africa was excluded from the General Assembly in 1974 in spite of an opinion by UN legal counsel that the action was illegal, Dr Waldheim expressed no personal opinion.

His article in *Foreign Affairs* is believed to be the first confirmation that he was opposed to the action as well as to the exclusion of South Africa from specialised agencies of the UN such as the World Health Organisation.

He says that to deny the validity of the credentials of UN delegates because the government concerned follows a particular policy, however reprehensible, "seems to me an improper practice".

As well as defending South Africa's right of representation, Dr Waldheim criticised actions against Israel, such as the resolution equating Zionism with racism.

Package resolutions supporting the in-

terests of specific interest groups in the Middle East, Southern Africa or elsewhere "do more harm than good to the prestige and credibility of the UN".

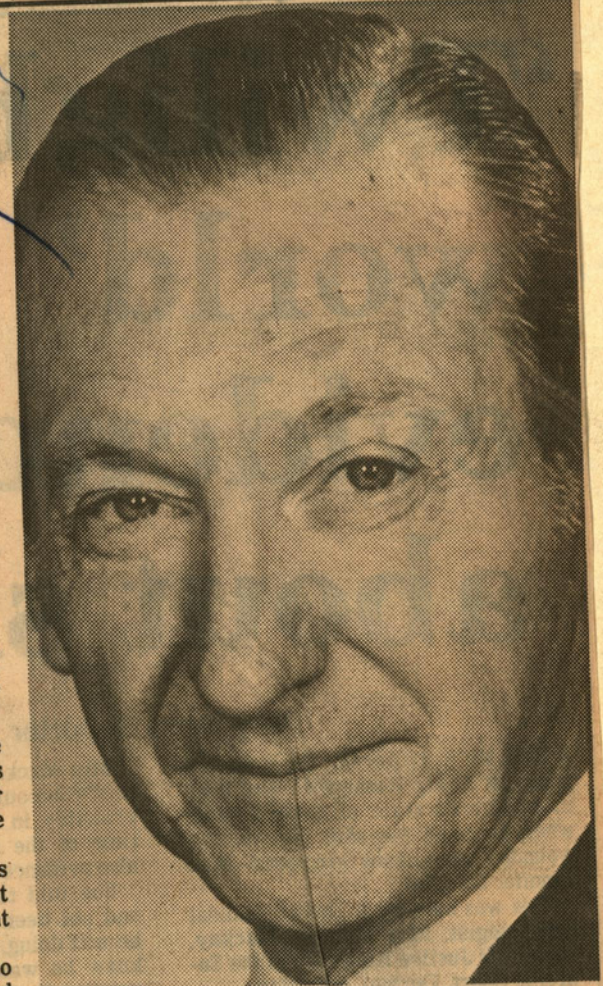
But Dr Waldheim believes Third World countries were right to keep alive the issue of whether economic sanctions should be imposed on South Africa.

He also says the UN will continue to be seriously split and criticised until ways are found to give due weight to both the Western and Third World concepts of human rights concerns.

Headlined "The United Nations: The Tarnished Image", the article analyses the defects of the world body. But Dr Waldheim insists that the human race would be worse off without it.

He believes sooner or later nations "will recognise the need for a single great world community — the interdependent world order — embodied in the Charter."

He believes that "nations will have to learn to live within a pluralistic world system, integrated by an overriding interest in global peace and welfare".



Dr Waldheim . . . about-face on SA



# COMMENT

PHONE: 673-4160

## SOWETAN An awful 19 SEPT. 1984 reflection

THE UGLY incident in which two white men snapped their nerve and went out killing blacks with iron rods in Randburg, near Johannesburg, is exceptional, but is an awful reflection of a society obsessed with race.

The kindest thing to say is that perhaps these men were social deviates, probably under the influence of drugs. The fact that this kind of thing happens so infrequently is perhaps also a compliment to the resilience of South Africans who are forced by law to live apart and thus create certain stereotypes about one another.

On the other hand, there are obviously other incidents of race violence that go on unreported, until somebody is literally beaten to death. We thus note with unease the tensions that are lying underneath the country's seeming orderliness. We have reason to believe that as the country lurches from one crisis situation to another, such scenes could become ever more frequent.

The blandishments that are used to explain such acts can, and probably will, be supplied quite readily.

The police have launched a man-hunt for these men, and it is our hope that the law acts with speed. The trouble with such incidents is that, although they are rare, they are quick to ignite sublimated feelings of race antagonism.

The law much be seen to be doing its work with speed. It is very easy for blacks particularly, to wish to believe that the law discriminates against them. This is not an unreasonable supposition under the circumstances. The cause is the separation of people under the legal constraints of the apartheid laws.

We are not suggesting that were apartheid to be scrapped people of different races would be thrown into each other's arms. We believe most people respect their separate identities, that perhaps all of us would rather be with those we are comfortable with than try and crash race or tradition barriers that are as natural as day separates night.

It seems however that the people of this country on the whole are schooled from childhood to have a rather jaundiced view of people of other races.

This is seen with some drama when there is unrest. Many children believe that all white South Africa is represented in the persona of police cars and Hippo armoured vehicles.

It is also not unreasonable for white children and some adults to regard blacks with negative feelings of fear which, if unchecked, degenerates into the type of hate shown by those two white men.

Most people are normally not out of their minds to go about killing others, however deep the indoctrination of race separatedness goes. In fact South Africans normally confound foreign visitors with their seeming openness and friendliness across the colour line.