

Jimmy Stewart and Bette Davis, sharing.

Old friends, new movie

Academy Award winners Jimmy Stewart andâ\200\231  
Bette Davis not only share a friendship that goes  
back many years and a place among the movie  
industryâ\200\231s immortals, but now the two 74-year-olds  
share top billing in a new made-for-pay movie for  
Home Box Office, â\200\234Right of Wayâ\200\235â\200\235 They appeared at a  
news conference Tuesday in Los Angeles to  
announce completion of the film. The story deals  
with an aging couple who resort to drastic  
measures when illness threatens to separate them.

New Linda

For those of you who  
venture to the Capital  
Centre tonight to hear  
singer Linda Ronstadt:  
You're in for a mild  
surprise. Ronstadt, the  
one-time queen of  
country-rock, is changing  
her tune. No longer is  
she shaking the boards  
with the likes of the  
Eagles: Her new direction  
is more likely to include  
Nelson Riddle. Yes, sheâ\200\231s  
been bit by the jazz  
bug, and her new album,  
due out next spring,

{ reportedly treats all the  
great standards â\200\224 with  
Riddleâ\200\231s considerable  
assistance.

The New York Times observed that Ronstadt â\200\230\*has  
been working at turning herself into a singer of  
standards and jazz numbers...in public she is still  
singing rock and country songs (but) the lure of  
Jazz singing has her in its grip.â\200\235

Not everyone approves of the change. Ticket  
sales are down all over the country at her concerts,  
and in Denver her show was cancelled. Maybe  
some fans miss her hot pants and peasant blouses.  
We say her new style â\200\224 jackets and dresses â\200\224  
\*â\200\234â\200\231Swonderful.â\200\235

Linda Ronstadt: Surprise.

Chapin's dream

When singer-songwriter Harry Chapin died in a fiery car crash on the Long Island Expressway last summer, his dream of ending world hunger did not die with him. Friend Kenny Rogers is keeping it alive. Rogers's gift of \$1 million will fund the Annual World Hunger Media Awards program for the next 10 years, starting Nov. 23. That's the night of the first awards ceremony, to be held at the United Nations and hosted by Hugh Downs, chairman of the U.S. Committee for Kenny Rogers' UNICEF

I was tremendously impressed with Harry's

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A: Our main aim is to bring about. |

INTERVIEW ;

Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi of South Africa on apartheid and resistance.

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Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, chief of the Zulu tribe of South Africa, head of the largest black liberation movement in that country and a thorn in the side of the South African government for many years, recently was awarded the 1982 George Meany Human Rights Award by the AFL-CIO in Washington. :

The award, shared posthumously by Dr. Neil Aggett, a white officer of a black workers union in South Africa

who was found dead in a Johannesburg jail in February, is the second George Meany award to be presented by the AFL-CIO. The first went last year to Lech Walesa of Poland's Solidarity Union. When International Federation of Labor President Lane Kirkland introduced Buthelezi as the chief minister of Kwa Zulu, his tribal state, he called him "the single most potent force in resisting the onward rush of apartheid."

Buthelezi has led relentless opposition to apartheid in South Africa since the government imposed a system of Bantustans, or homelands for his 5 million people, a system he has refused to accept. He has prepared an economic and political case for merger with the white-controlled region of Natal. In addition he is head of Inkhata Yenkululeko Yesize, a national cultural liberation movement of 350,000 which is putting up increasing resistance to the system of apartheid,

State Department reporter Peter Almond caught up with him here and prepared this edited interview:

Q: How do you feel about the International Monetary Fund giving a huge loan (\$1.1 billion) to South Africa?

A: The needs of black people are really vast, the disparities and the backlogs are of horrendous proportions. and in terms of these education, housing and whatever, you name it the basic needs of having enough to eat and so on, basic needs of schooling, the numbers of desks and teachers that are needed in terms of the rate the population is growing.

The problems are so vast I couldn't possibly discourage it (IMF loan)

and have them turn around and say, "

"Well, it's your leader, Buthelezi,

that you should blame." But I wouldn't say they should be given loans to

buy guns to keep us in oppression. If there is a way of safeguarding it I don't see why they shouldn't be given loans. 4

Q: Tell me about Inkhata. What is its change in South Africa through non-violent means. Our aim is to bring about the participation of black

people in power sharing with white people.

We are struggling, we have been under this for a long time, we're determined to continue, to get people to use their worker power to force whites to negotiate with them. We want them to use their consumer power, which is rising all the time.

We have, through the Kwazulu Assembly, Inkhata has produced the Buthelezi commission which spells out a formula from which you can start, where it calls for KwaZulu and Natal as one region with all race groups - coloreds, Indians, whites and blacks to participate in one government. . winh

Q: Can you tell me some specific things your people have done in - - terms of consumer or economic power? -

A: When I left South Africa to

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Kimberly Haught Washington Times

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come here I started a boycott by blacks which is catching on throughout South Africa because the government raised the price of bread. They wouldn't subsidize it, and the price skyrocketed. I was addressing a

meeting of the Inkhata Women's Brigade

and suggested to them that they could easily remove the bread from the table by boycotting it. When I arrived in Soweto I addressed thousands of people at black alliance meetings, and the black alliance passed a resolution, so that when I left it was just beginning.

Q: It sounds very difficult. To remove bread from the table?

A: Ah, white bread. This is white

. bread. There is a difference. Brown

bread is available. There are spinoffs to boycotting white bread because white bread is in any case not nourishing. Black people are malnour-

ished, children suffer from malnutrition.

Brown bread is cheaper, so they will be saving money and having good nutrition.

Q: It sounds like racism in itself. White bread is boycotted and brown bread is good?

A: (chuckle). If you say so. It's a new play on those words. People have already played on them.

Q: You reject the idea of violence to achieve your goals. Do you also reject the African National Congress, which has formed guerrilla units outside South Africa?

A: What do you mean by the African National Congress?

Q: The ANC that is banned.

. A: No, you see I was a member of the African National Congress myself. It was a movement-that was ' committed to peaceful strategy right through. There was not a single

national conference of the African National Congress that ever passed

or endorsed any violent strategy. But

then a few people established an external mission that has opted for violence which I perfectly understand even if I don't endorse it myself. People glibly call them the African National Congress, but they are not us.

Q: Did you not say at one point that you would be prepared to take up the gun, if you couldn't succeed with your mission through peaceful means?

A: That is a distortion of what I said. I've said that the options I'm pursuing are my people's options. If my people want me to decide to do that, then I will lead them through those dark waters, if that's what they want. There's a difference between this and what you said.

Q: OK. But are you not a dangerous person to the (Prime Minister Pieter Willem) Botha government?

A: Actually, when I left home, I can show you some of the clippings of threats which I had a few days ago. There is nothing I have gone through that all black people in South Africa have not gone through. I've had my passport taken away for nine years...

Q: Do you have a South African passport?

A: Yes.

Q: Not Zulu?

A: No, I rejected that... Transkei has its own passport and I think some people have actually traveled on Tk

Q: What do you see in the next 10-20 years for South Africa, particularly for the blacks?

A: I'm very worried about the future. It seems to me that after Mr. Botha has had the mandate from the four provinces of South Africa,

then he's quite ready to impose his federal concept, with all the independent homelands around him. We don't

accept it in KwaZulu. So if they pursue

pursue this I cannot predict what may happen. It narrows our options in such a way that it might make it a

Hobson's choice situation in terms of violence. Now I'm not saying that

I'm going to violence. I'm just being analytical in terms of the situation.

" And that is why I said that a few days

ago the minister of law and order ...  
threatened me because I said this. .

Q: What do you think the United  
States can do to help? 4

A: I think the United States is  
very creative. I believe the United  
States has started to move in the  
right direction in setting up the fund  
which the - members of Congress,  
like Mr. Solarz, were responsible in  
setting up. That is a fund for the  
education of black people. But my only:  
feeling is that the money should be  
used in South Africa itself. It would be!  
easier than to bring students here.  
Because with \$20,000 you could do  
much more for black people than  
bring one student here.

I think this country is the most .,  
highly developed in the world for .. |  
medical needs. We need projects for  
people to help themselves.

Q: Inkhata is closely allied with .

the trade union movement. How do you'  
feel about increasing labor action « ¢

and strikes as a political weapon? ..

A: Yes; that should be done. But at  
the moment there are such enormous  
problems that I think in a recession  
it would be unwise to indulge in that  
before they are even on their feet.  
I've always been cautious in that

thing before its time has come.

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