

NEWS

PRETORIA 200/224 The Department of Home Affairs has approved the passport applications of three United Democratic Front leaders who are due to meet U.S. President George Bush next week, a departmental spokesman, Mr Charles Theron, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Curnick Ndlovu, Mr Titus Mofolo and Mr Azhar Cachalia

are due to leave South Africa on Monday to meet President Bush at the end of next week.

They are members of a delegation, led by UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Federation of Transvaal Women president Sister Bernard Ngcube, who have already been granted passports.

Commentators said the de-

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UDF delegates granted passports to meet Bush

partment had been obliged to issue the passports, in view of a possible meeting later between the U.S. President and the South African presidential front-runner, Mr F.W. de Klerk, who is currently meeting European leaders.

The department has in the past withheld passports from anti-apartheid activists. 200/224 Sapa.

Landowners fear more violence

dendale pray

Witness Reporter going ahead but was told there was not

KWAZULU Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi 200/231s planned prayer meeting at Edendale 200/231s Wadley Stadium will go ahead tomorrow, despite protests from local residents.

The regional representative of the Department of Development Aid, Mr Neville Wiggill, confirmed yesterday that his department had granted a permit to KwaZulu/Inkatha for the use of thiel stadium tomorrow for the prayer rally. ! .

ersâ\200\231 Association (ELA), however, are furious. â\200\234This is our area. No one ever consulted the landowners and residents of Edendale about the prayer (rally),â\200\235 said ELA deputy chairman Mr Johannes Simelane. â\200\234We are not against prayer but we feel it should not be imposed upon us.â\200\235

He said he was further angered because at a meeting on Thursday night, Inkatha officials had told the ELA that tomorrowâ\200\231s meeting would go ahead at Wadley Stadium â\200\234no matter whatâ\200\235.

- Despite numerous attempts, local Inkatha officials could not be reached for comment yesterday.

According to Mr Simelane, the ELA yesterday attempted to bring an urgent interdict to prevent the meeting from

Members of the Edendale Landown- -

enough time.

â\200\234We are very, very worried there will be violence,â\200\235 Mr Simelane said. He pointed to the slaying of trade unionist Mrs Jabu Ndlovu and her family after a recent prayer meeting in Imbali and the death of four people at a similar rally called by Chief Buthelezi in kwa-Mashu last Sunday.

Another Edendale civic body, the Edendale Crisis Committee (ECC), said it too was concerned at the possibility of violence.

â\200\234Look at what happened after the last Imbali prayer rally recently. The whole Ndlovu family was wiped out,â\200\235 a spokesman said.

However, the chairman of the Vulindlela Regional Authority, Chief Vulindaba Ngcobo said earlier this week that the rally was called purely to pray for peace. â\200\234It is nothing but a prayer for peace, for the UDF, Cosatu, Inkatha and anybody. Everybody loves peace.â\200\235

He said buses would fetch people going to the rally from Mpumuza, kwaMncane, eMaswazini, kwaMgwagwa, Mbumbane, Dindi, Qanda and Taylors Halt. It is also believed a large number of Inkatha supporters are

planning to march down to the stadium
from Henley Dam.

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' U.S.â\200\231s new Africa man

expects some move

HANNESBURG â\200\224 The new U.S. official in Â¢harge
'(,) ?African affairs says he expects the South A,frxcan
Government to make â\200\234interesting proposalsâ\200\235 after
the September elections, and he hopes the black op-
position groups will be ready to respond.

â\200\230Herman Cohen, assistant Secretary of State for
African Affairs, said from Washington on Thursday
he would speak to Government officials and ANC
leaders during a trip to southern Africa in early July.

Mr Cohen repeatedly mentioned in his hour-long
dialogue with reporters â\200\234the new Government of

â\200\230National Party leader F.W. de Klerk is expected to re-
â\200\230place retiring P.W. Botha as President.

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xpecting the new South African Government to be
Qpeĩ¬\201ĩ¬\201%} itb"go- e interesting proposals, If the new
Govern proposed dliglqsueq-AWlHg ou be ready?
SR Mr Ã@â\200\230iâ\200\230)i"a_ ded: â\200\234Dialogue would not be very
denstrâ\200\230\'fctive if it was taking place in an atmosphere of
violence and confrontation.â\200\235 He said if the Govern-
ment lifted the state of emergency â\200\234there has to be a

" reciprocal element that political activity would be
| non-violentâ\200\235. . it

" policy was still under review, but he gave an over-
'view, subject to Mr Bush'â\200\231s final approval.

South Africaâ\200\235, an apparent reference to the fact that

Mr Cohen said he would tell ANC leaders: â\200\234I'm

He said when Albertina Sisulu, the co-president
of the United Democratic Front, meets with Presi-
dent George Bush and other U.S. Government offi-
cials next week â\200\234this will be one of the major topicsâ\200\235.

Mr Cohen said the Bush administrationâ\200\231s Africa

â\200\234You will see probably a more activist role of the
United States on the issue of internal constitutional
change in South Africa. What weâ\200\231d like to do is be
more active in promoting a dialogue between the Gov-

ernment and the black leadership. I think we could
be a catalyst.â\200\235 â\200\224 Sapa-AP.

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_PAN -AFRICANISM : A MODERN

ASSESSMENT.PART III

by Hóttace Huntley, Ph.D.
%third in the triad of Pan

Africanist concentric circles

dealing with relationships
- with people outside of South

Africa is very important.
There are efforts afoot that

take this situation into con-

sideration. We have already
discussed Gaby Magomola's
visit to address The Local and
State Leaders Forum in Illi-
nois. This was of such an
informative nature that
Magomola was invited to
return and address audi-
ences and individuals in the
American South. His itin-
erary included meetings with
the Kiwanis, University fac-
ulty and staff, elected offi-
cials, business persons, at-
torneys, teachers, ministers
and civil rights leaders in
Birmingham, Atlanta,
Jackson, Mississippi and

Washington, D.C. Several

weeks later Mr. Magomola's
wife came to the U.S. and
visited in the homes of Black
Americans in New York,

- Washington, D.C., Birming-

ham, Atlanta and Los An-

- geles: These efforts are now

maturing into lasting rela-
tions between Black South
Africans and Black Ameri-
cans. :

The latest and most signifi-
cant visit to Black America
was that of the Chief Minis-
ter of Kwa-Zulu and the
Founder and President of
Inkatha, Mangosuthu

- Buthelezi of South Africa.
. Invited by Mr. Don Simmons

and three Cleveland, Ohio businessmen, Mr. Buthelezi spent several days visiting hospitals, cultural centers and addressing groups and

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individuals on issues related to Black South Africa. The Chief Minister and his entourage were met at the Cleveland International

â\200\234Airport by Mr. Don Sim-

mons, Mr. Ivan Lapsley, Mr. Michael Robbins, Mr. James Raplin and Dr. Harry Stiggers. They were whisked to the Cleveland Clinic Hotel by police escorted limousine where the 16th and 17th floors had been reserved for their convenience.

The Chief Minister spent four days in Cleveland meeting people from all walks of life. He appeared on the Evening News as well as taped an hour-long segment for television exploring a variety of questions pertaining to life and times in his native South Africa. He spent one afternoon relaxing and socializing with his hosts and thirty of their friends and guest on Lake Erie.

Mr. Ivan Lapsleyâ\200\231s home was :

the scene of a lavish reception where one-hundred guest met Mr. Buthelezi and heard him elaborate on apartheid and disinvestment. He stated that â\200\234We are so convinced that apartheid is now doomed and that although apartheid is still capable of vicious kicks before it is buried, it is only a matter of time and the right combination of efforts before it is finally buried that we are now becoming preoccupied with what we will have after apartheid.â\200\235 He went on to say that disin-

-vestment as presently dis-

-cussed in the U.S. Congress borders on madness. â\200\234I want

Â» t0.go. as.far as to say thatdf
the United States:cuts.off
foreigninvestment to South .
Africa and forces the with-
drawal of investments al-
ready made, it will become
a net exporter to South
Africa of violence and ter-
ror which can ultimately only
set up a despotic failing

- socialism, however indirect

that export will be. Busi-
nessmen across the length
and breadth of the industri-
alized West need now to
look at what they are doing
in South and Southern Af-
rica and ensure that the free
enterprise system does have
a role there in the future.â\200\235
Buthleziâ\200\231s message was very
well received by those in at-
tendance.

If the guest thought the re-
ception for Mr. Buthlezi
was grand, theywereinfora
pleasant surprise because
the highlight of the visit, The
State Dinner, was an impec-
cable conceived event. The
State Dinnerwas held at the
Cleveland Clinic Hotel
Ballroom. The guest list
included persons from as
near as Shaker Heights and
as far as Birmingham, Ala-
bama and Los Angeles,
California. Judges, doctors,
attorneys, teachers, business
persons,college professors,
ministers, civil rights lead-
ers and many others, nearly
300, enthusiastically awaited
the message from their dis-
tinguished guest. He would
not disappoint them for his
remarks covered the gamut
of the concentric circles of
Pan Africanism as described
by Professor St. Clair Drake.

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/Inside The World

PAN-AFRICISM: A MODERN
ASSESSMENT PART IV

y Horace Huntley, Ph.D.

" Onself determination Mr.

\ Buthelezi said â\200\234Whatever I

" have to say about sanctions

â\200\230must commence with the
statement that Black South
Africans in their masses
reject sanctions as a weapon
against apartheid they wish
to employ. We reject sanc-
tions because sanctions are
a double-edged sword.
Whatever damage this sword
does to the Pretoria minor-

ity regime, it does a great

"deal more damage to the
back struggle for liberation.
Let us leave aside the ques-
tion of whether or not this is
so. At this point I am not
arguing the merits of the
statement. I am simply say-
ing that is a statement that
the vast majority of Black
South Africans make. I think
that most Americans who
suggest sanctions do so in
the belief that these are a
form of pressure on the
White minority Regime
which keeps me and. my
people in bondage. Ameri-
cans are not aware that those
who are protagonists of
sanctions advocate sanctions
because their program is to
destroy the Capitalist free
enterprise system, which
they regard as evil as the
apartheid system itself.â\200\235

Mr. Buthelezi then touched
on the realities of life in
South Africa by saying that

â\200\234Ordinary Black South
Africans know that they must
eat to live they must work
before they can eat.... Mil-
lions of Black South Afri-

cans cannot survive without

pay packets each week. In our circumstances virtually every wage earner supports

a wider group of people than

his immediate nuclear family. It has been estimated that on average the mouths of 12 people are fed by every black wage earner. Not to work means to starve. Black South Africans reject the assertion that they have committed themselves to suffering more for the sake, of making sanctions work. I say again: Look at the way Blacks behave to see them

voting against sanctions with -

their feet every day of the week. One thing that most Americans do not seem to appreciate is that there is no Unemployment Insurance for unemployed Black South Africans. If you have no job, there is no amelioration for your plight in the form of some kind of dole. You either have a job, or

you and your family can literally

starve to death. It is as stark as that.

In order for Black South Africans to have any say in

controlling their destiny, organization is a must. The president of Inkatha explains that Inkatha was formed in 1975. In political terms that is not along time ago and by

June this year 1,544,609 Black South Africans have put their hands in their pockets to pay a subscription fee to become a mem-

ber of Inkatha. This really -

does make Inkatha the largest black constituency ever

to have emerged in the history of South Africa. I know that the vast, vast majority of Inkatha's members are peasants and workers and I also know that in sex and age distribution, Inkatha's

members show the same profiles Black South Africans show. More than half of all Black South Africans are 15 years old and younger and it is therefore natural that Inkatha's Youth Brigade is by far the largest youth brigade, numbering 601,202, that South Africa has ever seen. Its women's Brigade, numbering 442,991, is also the largest women's organization that South Africa has ever known.

The President went on to say "Not only is Inkatha really massive by anybody's standards but it is intensely democratic. Its leaders are elected to office every five years. It is a black organization led by Blacks elected to do so by Blacks for Blacks. Not only is its national leadership elected every five years but each and every year they stand accountable before the people at Inkatha's Annual General Conference. We as leaders do not

have to find out what people think. They tell us what they think at these Conferences, They instruct us what to do on their behalf. They instruct us what to say on their behalf and each and every year, Inkatha's Annual General Conference unanimously adopts resolutions rejecting sanctions :

In his discussion of tactics

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the Chief Minister suggest: .

In thinking about tactics and strategies available to Blacks in South Africa, I am constantly aware of the dangers of making immediate gains at terrible medium or long-term costs. I understand that radical change will have to be followed by a period of reconstruction in which any damage that was done during change will have to be repaired. When, however, the damage is to basic democracy there will be no means of repairing it. Americans should stop and ask themselves with it is that

those who are most opposed to the capitalist free enter- .

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prise system are the greatest champions of sanctions.

His address opens dialogue on the issue of sanctions from a perspective of Black South Africa that the average American has not had ac-

cess to. If Mr. Buthe's comments are taken seri-

ously, grave questions arise in this most important de-

bate on the destiny of Black South Africa. Regardless

of ideology one can not argue with Buthe when he says

Blacks in South Africa have

to be responsible and have

bringing about T

change.... It is Black So Africans on the ground in the country who must decide the future of the

â\200\235Â»

. After Chief Buthele

egtitigitâ\200\231of

address, a cross section Ol
individuals agreed that sanc-

â\200\234â\200\234tions should be seriously

questioned as an adequate
form of protest and that the
arguments of the Chief
Minister should receive a
wider audience in the sanc-

tions debate.

ROY WOOD

Wouldn't you just know it!
County Commissioner,
Reuben Davis, is off on
another "blame the victims
benge!" In the June 21st
afternoon edition of the
Birmingham News, Davis,
writing the "Guest View"
noted that time to save the
black family is running out.
No truly black African
American can disagree with
the analogy. However, I take
serious offense with Mr.
Davis when he proceeds to

totally blame black men and

women for we African
Americans continuously
worsening conditions in
every area of human exis-
tence in this still racist and
oppressive nation.

Certainly the plight of black

families today is a sad com-
mentary, but I disagree that
all the fault is our own. If it
were not for the consistent
inability of "uppity blacks"
to confront the still existing
racism in this country. My
personal view possible could
be dismissed as being ab-
surd. However, concerned
citizens need only to study
the record of white society's
actions during the several
centuries of this nation's
existence to discover that
nothing substantial has been
effected to truly ease the
chronic plight of African
Americans. Instead, white
America continues to allow
conditions to develop which
tends to encourage conflict
thereby spawning the poten-
tial for civil strife.

The conditions of black
Americans in Birmingham,
Jefferson County and the

rest of this nation reveals to me that the powers that be in this nation, and none of them are black, consider their pocketbooks to be far more important than their morality. Brother Reuben Davis should be better acquainted with this reality than the rest of us because he is a member of the Jefferson County Commission

and heads health and human services. It includes Cooper Green Hospital and nursing homes for indigent persons. His department is woefully underfunded and

we know who needs Cooper Green Hospital most,

don't we? As far as I am concerned, the failure of this

nation's leaders to respond

to the gross historical exploitation of poor and powerless people in this country (black & white alike) gives final support to the critics of capitalism who see our alleged democracy as being nothing more or less than

an economic system which

denigrates humanity and encourages exploitation of the masses.

One need not be a college grad to see and fully understand that this nation's children, have been and still are being used as spawning grounds for the inculcation of attitudes about race. By the time the average black children are six or seven years old, they have usually absorbed the abrasive values and attitudes of our subculture. They therefore are not psychologically prepared to take full advantage of changing conditions which

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/|
will occur in their lifetime ;

White children als %
impressed with the values
of their environment: ra-
cial superiority and hatred

- among them. Finally, this

nation has had to sustain a

~ history of leadership by
excluding those who would

threaten the relationship of
races that is based on white
dominance.

' Make no mistake about this

reality, Reuben Davis, ra-

" cism continues to diminish
~ the cultural vitality of Afri-
can American life. Thusitis |

that the pathology of scape-
goating belongs only to white

people. They created the |
- black ghetto and black
. powerlessness. Ifyou really
~ want a solution to black folks |

problems Reuben Davis, go
to the white folks and you
may be ableto find it...if you

- can pass for white. This is

just one black manâ\200\231s opin-
ion! Whatâ\200\231syours? â\200\231'm Roy

Wood.

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