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SOWETAN, |

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Ax SPOKESMAN for the African
tional CongrmmLusah has denied
hllegatlons that the resignation of Joe
â\200\230Slovo as chief of staff of the military

- wing of the ANC was a result of pressure
4 exerted by Western governments.

However, the administrative secretary

of the ANCâ\200\231s information department, Mr .
Victor Moche, did admit that â\200\234the feelings

of Western governmentsâ\204ç on the role of
communists within the organisation had
been â\200\234made known to usâ\200\235.

" He revealed that Mr Slovo had resigned
" from the post as ANC warlord at the

| WHY SLOVO RESIGNED

ANC explains

pressure after being elected secretary-
general of the South African Communist
Party following the recent death of Mr
Moses Mabhida.

Allegations have been made that Slovoâ\200\231s
resignation came as a result of Western
pressure on the ANC to distance itself from
communist influence.

Mr Moche said that the Communist
Party had written to the ANC saying that it
anticipated that Slovoâ\200\231s new position in the
party would require all of his time, and
asked that he be able to leave Umkhonto we
Sizwe.

â\200\234It was wnh very great reluctance that
we adhered to that request, but we felt that
the post of chief of staff of Umkhonto also
required the full-time attention of
someone.â\200\235

MTr Moche said that Slovo had been very
popular within Umkhonto we Sizwe, and
that some of the â\200\234soldiersâ\200\235 were very

_unhappy with his resignation.

Mr Moche said that a person had been

. appointed as acting chief of staff of

Umkhonto, but refused to disclose the person's identity.

"We will only make an announcement when someone has been appointed to the post permanently," he said. Sowetan Africa News Service.

beginning of March due to extra work

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By Carina le Grange, â\200\230Religion Reporter :
The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, met African National Congress leader Mr Oliver Tambo at the weekend and asked the ANC leadership to consider renouncing the â\200\234armed struggleâ\200\235.

On his return from Lusaka yesterday the Archbishop said at a ,Press conference that his weekend visit was consistent with his aim of meeting all the â\200\234major actors in the drama unfolding in our countryâ\200\235 and with the decision of the Synod of Bishops (of the Anglican Church) that he keep in touch with liberation move-

* ment leaders.

. He said it was on the same basis that he met Preei-
dent PW Botha twice last year and holds talks with

â\200\234almost everybodyâ\200\235.

. The ANC delegation of 10 members of the executive committee was led by Mr Tambo. The talks, which lasted nearly five hours, were, he said, â\200\234very friendly, frank and fullâ\200\235. Sometimes he was addressed as â\200\234Comrade Archbishopâ\200\235.

â\200\230Basically I asked them if they could not review

â\200\230utu asks ANC

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their own position and consider the renonciqtion of vio-

â\200\230lence to throw the ball in the court of the South Afri-

â\200\230can Government which says it will not speak to uyone who espouses violence.

- â\200\234It transpired that it would be difï-\202cnlt for that to happen without something dramatic having happened here. The most dramatic thing that could justify such a

radical review would be, for example, the releaoe of

ANC and other leadership from jail.â\200\235

" Archbishop Tutu said if certain conditions, such as the unbanning of political organisations and the unconditional return of exiles, were met, there would be no justification for violence from the ANC. â\200\230 Asked whether there had been any indication that the ANC would reconsider its position on violence, he said Mr Tambo had indicated they would review their position.

It seemed clear that for their own constituency
' there would have to be dramatic developments for
them to be able to say they must reconsider their posi-
tion on violence," Archbishop Tutu said.

He said it was important to underscore that the com-
mitment to the armed struggle of the ANC was not a
matter of principle, written into their constitution, but

a matter of strategy or tactics.

Archbishop Tutu said it was brought to his attention

' during the meeting that research findings by the Uni-

versity of Pretoria were that, from 1974 to 1984, the
ANC was responsible for 80 deaths, while the security

forces, from 1984 to the present, had been responsible
for more than 2 000 deaths.

He also met President Kenneth Kaunda and senior

Ministers of his Cabinet and had dinner with former
Dutch Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition,
Mr Joop den Uyl

He said Mr Kaunda told him it would probably take
slightly more than one meeting to bring the ANC to
see some of the points one tries to convey to them.

He said the ANC leaders were not bloodthirsty :

vampires but people who wanted to see peace in
South Africa. He stressed his impression that the ANC

: consisted of a very impressive bunch of people

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Archbishop Desmond Tutu at yesterday's Press conference after his return from consul-
tations
with the African National Congress in Lusaka

Picture by Karen

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ANC notv~

JOHANNESBURG: To think that the

African National Congress would not -

be part of the negotiations for a new constitution for South Africa and was

not a very significant factor in the .

countryâ\200\231s political future would be to have one's head buried in the sand, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said.

Speaking at a Press conference on his arrival at Jan Smuts airport after two days of talks with Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC leaders in Lusa-ka, the Nobel peace laureate and Anglican archbishop said it â\200\230was the first time he had been able to meet such a large section of the ANC leadership.

He described the meeting as consistent with his normal practice of trying to see leaders of the â\200\234liberation move.

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mentsâ\200\235 and also consistent with â\200\234the desire of the Synod of bishops that the Church keep in touch with all the major actors in the drama that is unfolding in our countryâ\200\235.

Archbishop Tutu described his five hours of talks yesterday as â\200\234very friendly, very frank and fuliâ\200\235,

â\200\234We talked about the situation here at home, and the ANC expressed con-

â\200\230cern at the fighting between blacks and

asked if the Church wouldnâ\200\231t do something to achieve unity. I said we were doing all we could to be peacemakers.â\200\235

"I repeated my position that I support the ANCâ\200\231s objective to dismantle apartheid and bring about a non-racial, democratic, just society, and that I am opposed to all forms of violence, the

thirst

institutionalised violence of apartheid

and the violence of those who oppose it.

â\200\234I was basically asking them to review their own position, to consider the renunciation of violence in order to throw the ball back into the court of the South African Government, which has said it will not negotiate with anyone who espouses violence.

â\200\234T want to stress, these (the ANC) are not bloodthirsty vampires; they are people who love the country passionately and want to see a new dispensation in our country. :

â\200\234One of the great sadnesses is that people in South Africa are not given the opportunity of encountering the ANC leadership as they really are, but it is difficult for that without some-

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Y. vampires:

Tutu.|

thing dramatic having happened here.â\200\235

The archbishop said the most dramatic thing that could happen would be the release of ANC and other political leaders from prison. .

Archbishop Tutu, who also held talks with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, said President Kaunda had told him it might take more than just one meeting to bring the ANC to see some of his points.

ANC sources said the two black leaders differed in attitudes toward opposing factions in South Africa, notably the broad-based UDF which leans towards the ANC and the moderate Inkatha movement of Chief Mangosuthu Buthe-lezi.â\200\224Sapa-Reuter-AP

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THE WASHINGTON Post

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Thousands to Protest

U.S. Foreign Policy

Labor, Religious Groups to Converge on City

By Patrice Gaines-Carter

Washington Post Staff Writer

Organizers expect tens of thousands of people to attend a march in Washington on Saturday to protest U.S. policies in Central America and in Southern Africa. On Monday,

more than 500 of the protesters .

may risk arrest during what organizers call the "first-ever civil disobedience at CIA headquarters."

"This is a real departure from protests of the past for two reasons: because national religious and labor leaders have issued the appeal for this march and because of the linking of the Central America and Southern Africa issues, which challenge the essence of the Reagan administration policy," said David Reed, a member of the steering committee for the coalition organized to sponsor the march.

Organizers said they expect 1,000 buses and as many as 100,000 people, from 200 religious, labor and civil rights groups from across the country. The list of religious leaders endorsing the march includes a number of clerics who previously have not been vocal on issues such as Central America.

"We believe there is a chance to

make some significant changes in our government right now, with the election of a new Congress and the vulnerable state of the current administration," said Leslie Cagan, national coordinator for the demonstration that is being called the "Mobilization for Justice and Peace in Central America and Southern Africa."

The involvement of labor has

sparked controversy because AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland refused to endorse the protest. In a memo explaining his stance, Kirkland said that the protest calls for cutting off all aid to El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, but that the AFL-CIO supports some aid contingent upon compliance of human rights laws,

But Cagan said while the protesters want "all American aid to contras and to UNITA in Africa cut," Kirkland's memo is not accurate. "What we want is for our government, instead of providing military aid, to use our influence ... to bring conflicting parties to the negotiation tables and not always rely on military solutions," she said.

The United States has provided -

military hardware and advisers to the Nicaraguan rebels who are

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fighting to overthrow Managua's Marxist-led Sandinista government, and to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA rebels in Angola.

The split in labor has never been deeper, Reed said. "The basic problem is that organized labor receives a lot of money from the State Department to carry out foreign policies.

"If labor starts condemning U.S. foreign policy, that money dries up. Through the development of free trade unionism, the AFL-CIO sets up trade union movements in Third World countries that are often hostile to the local, indigenous and often more progressive trade unions," said Reed. "It becomes a way of controlling worker's unions in Third

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MARCH ROUTE FOR

MOBILIZATION FOR JUSTICE & PEACE
SATURDAY AT NOON

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The Mall

World countries and trying to develop pro-U.S. trade movements.â\200\235
Regardless of the rift in labor, seven of the 33 members on the AFL-CIO Executive Council are official sponsors of the mobilization and 23 national labor leaders were â\200\230in/volved in initiating the protest. Demonstratorl:l; will begin gathering on the ellipse at _9:30 a.m. Saturday, where three stages will Be set for entertainment. The march is scheduled to begin at noon at 17th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, will pass the White House and end with another rally on the west .steps of the Capitol. Speakers will include the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Kenneth Blaylock, president of the American Federation of

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BY D. ZUCKERMANâ\200\224THE WASHINGTON POST

Government Employees and Eleanor Smeal, present of the National Organization for Women.

At 7 a.m. on Monday, protesters will assemble at two entrances to the CIA headquarters in Langley. Among those expected is Amy Carter, daughter of former president

Jimmy Carter. She was acquitted

last week in Massachusetts of charges arising from a demonstration against CIA recruitment on the University of Massachusetts campus.

â\200\234The message we are trying to send to policymakers with this CIA demonstration is that as our gov-

ernment escalates our war:, SO,
too, will the American people es-
calate protests at home,â\200\235 Ree ' said.

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\$ THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

14A - THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1987 - USA TODAY
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John Seigenthaler
Editorial Director

John C. Quinn : ;
Editor - ; e

OPINION

The Debate:
SOUTH AFRICA

Today's â\200\230debate includes our-opinion that violence in
South Africa proves that apartheid is a design for disas-

posing views from California and Virginia, other
views fromâ\200\235 Georgia and the District of Columbia, and
voices from across the USA. -~

Tacist regime is

o

| designing a disaster

Each day, more blood soaks South Africaâ\200\231s rich soil, re-

minding all the world that death, destruction, and danger
-are the sad but certain byproducts of that nationâ\200\231s rancid
segregation laws. . :

Tension builds daily. Troubles mount hourly.

Only Wednesday, gunfire erupted at the train stations in
Johannesburg and Germiston, leaving perhaps a dozen
dead or critically wounded. :

The racist regime in power there seems bound to prove
that no power on Earth can force the government to treat
its black citizens with common decency.

Human rights are alien in South Africa. Citizens, black and white â\200\224 but mostly black â\200\224 are jailed without trial for speaking out reasonably or demonstrating peacefully against the governmentâ\200\231s apartheid policy.

More shocking still: Among the estimated 30,000 locked away are an estimated 7,500 children. Children! The numbers are estimated. Nobody knows the true count, and the government won't tell the truth or much else.

For 10 months, the nation has been run under so-called â\200\234emergency powers,â\200\235 which make it illegal to assemble in protest, speak or write in protest, attend funerals of protesters slain for the cause of liberty.

Those â\200\234emergency powersâ\200\235 also give to the government the right to make up new, stricter rules if those in effect

don't kill dissent. Ten days ago, such a new rule was set down. Anybody who wrote or uttered criticism of the arrests without trial could also be arrested. :

Archbishop Desmond Tutu challenged that rule by shouting criticism from the pulpit and urging other ministers to do the same. They did. The government backed down a bit. It would allow protests at religious services.

This time, the Reagan administration was squarely on the right side. And early. Our ambassador to South Africa, Edward Perkins, in attendance at a protest church service, spoke of his concern for the â\200\234erosion of fundamental civil liberties.â\200\235 And the U.S. State Department backed him up.

South Africa is a land that knows neither rights nor right.

It also is a land whose government may back down a bit.â\200\235

But not often. And not for long. . ;
Wednesdayâ\200\231s killings in Johannesburg were sparked by a

six-week old rail workers' strike that has been pockmarked

by bombings and arson. It was climaxed by the government

firing 16,000 rail workers. That's stupid. It will only deprive

the nation of rail service. - S R e

Other strikes are under way. More than 20,000 miners walked out this week. A rent strike, under way for months, has robbed landowners of an estimated \$30 million.

Wednesdayâ\200\231s violence leaves no doubt that this government is designing its own disaster. A nation that jails its citi- "

zens, fears its children, denies citizens the right to work, vote, travel, speak, or write, and seeks to enforce its will with the barrel of a gun mocks justice and liberty.

If its leaders fail to change it, its people will. Sadly, tragically, that will mean more blood will soak the rich earth.

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' and exports, and halt military -

Children in chains

CORETTA SCOTTKING

Guest columnist

By David Seavey

Save our honor: cut official ties

ATLANTA â\200\224 After all the apologists for the foot-dragging on U.S. economic and political

sanctions against South Africa

have had their say, we are left with one salient truth: the U.S. government and many major corporations are still supporting a racist dictatorship that brutalizes and exploits the black majority of South Africa.

The time for decisive action

against apartheid is rapidly ap-

proaching. Encouraged by recent victories overriding presidential vetoes, supporters of stronger sanctions against the Botha regime are organizing for a major legislative push. Rep. Ron Dellums and Sen.

Alan Cranston, both California Democrats, are sponsoring leg-

islation to require mandatory divestment by all U.S. firms in South Africa, suspend imports

and intelligence assistance to other nations that violate the

WILLIAMMINTER -

international embargo against the apartheid regime.

Strong action is needed because the situation in South Africa has worsened dramatically in the past year. Thousands of black children have been imprisoned and tortured. Bru-

tal assaults on black communi-

ties, already languishing in the

most crushing poverty imaginable, have become routine.

The repression of trade unions and free speech has intensified and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela remains in prison. e

U.S. corporations should not

wait for further legislation. Instead, they should heed the pleas of credible black leaders

like Mandela, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and the Rev. Alan

Boesak to demonstrate their

commitment to democracy and racial equality by withdrawing their support of the apartheid system, taking care

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Coretta Scott King is president of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-violence.

that assets are transferred to black businesswomen and men.

Meanwhile, leaders of the apartheid regime have become even more intransigent. Despite Pretoria's so-called reforms, President Botha recently ruled out sharing power with the black majority, saying it would be suicidal. Not sur-

prisingly, no black South Afri-

cans will be allowed to vote in the May 6 elections.

* No nation that prides itself

on freedom - and - democracy

should support this brutally - racist dictatorship. -For the USA, -cutting our political and diplomatic ties with the apart-

heid regime is not only a question of simple justice and decency, it is a matter of our national honor and self-respect.

Ppae

' CALTHOMAS
~Anopposing view

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â\200\230Hard-pressed regime is

â\200\230making real progress

MANASSAS, Va. â\200\224 South Af-
rica resembles a â\200\230piece of clay
on a potterâ\200\231s wheel, â\200\230with two
sets of hands attempting to
shape its future.

One set of hands would moldâ\200\230

it into something of value.

The other set of hands would
let it harden and then dash it to
pieces. ;

The diplomats who believe
South Africa is worth saving
prefer the more difficult but
productive approach-which
would form a new South Africa
free from totalitarian influ-
ence. Sl

The totalitarians know that
chaos serves their purposes
and so they will stop at nothing
short of communist conquest.

Positive change in South Af-
rica is proceeding at a remark-

- able pace, given the complex-

ity of that nation.

Recently the Dutch Re-
formed Church repented of its
white supremacist view of race
(which is significant, because
most top government leaders
belong to that church), and
South Africaâ\200\231s most prominent
black moderate leader, Zulu
chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

. has taken the unprecedented

step of endorsing a white politi-

- cian in the May 4 whites-only

parliamentary election.

Yet positive -change is pre-
cisely what the South African
Communist Party â\200\230wishes -to

avoid, because no communist regime comes to power without turmoil.

According to a recently de-

classified State Department re-

'LEWIS H. GANN
An opposing view

Cal Thomas is a columnist for the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

port, â\200\234the SACP continues to view its historical alliance with the African National Congress as its main hope. for winning power in South Africa, although its ultimate agenda for South Africa â\200\224 rule by a Marxist-Leninist party loyal to the Soviet Union â\200\224 goes far beyond the Freedom Charter.â\200\235

The document says the African National Congress is deeply beholden to the South African Communist Party and the

Soviet Union (as well as the Soviet-backed regime in Angola) for the arms and training that made possible the upsurge in guerrilla activity that has boosted its prestige.

. The predictable failure of sanctions to produce the racial nirvana desired by self-serving U.S. politicians who would rather break dishes than mold

.nations has lowered the USA to _the level of the Soviet Union in -the eyes of many South Afri-

cans. :
The black majority can hardly be expected to think too highly of the USA when black unemployment is up sharply and blacks are worse off than they were before sanctions. Those who want the best for

â\200\230South Africa â\200\230will continue to support reforms and orderly

social transition. B
Those who wish to play into

communist hands will fuel the

turmoil.

Free 2 of

South Africa's victim =
of double standard i

; STANFORD, Calif. â\200\224 White- | Lewis H: Gann is a senior
- ruled South Africaâ\200\231s days are | fellow at the Hoover Institu-
numbered. Pretoria stands @ tion on War, Revolutzop and
condemned by world opinion.] Peace, Stanford University.
Sanctions work. The black l â\200\224

UsaA Tobpy
APRIL 23 [1987,

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QUOTELINES =~

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â\200\234Release the childrenâ\200\235

in its retreat from meaning

you know that.â\200\235

gain power through violence and death.â\200\235 :
% â\200\224 Foreign Minister Roelof F. (Pik) Botha

1 ful and, indeed, any reform.â\200\235
â\200\224_â\200\224 S.' African Catholic Bishopsâ\200\231 Conference report

â\200\234I want to say' to this government: Your days are up and

World Alliance of Reformed: Churches

â\200\224 Alan BoÃ@sak, president

7~} Sanctions are showing results

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limited economic sanctions
against South Africa, many
commentators say that â\200\234sanc-

stronger sanctions could work
even more effectively.

No serious advocate of sanc-
tions ever said the Botha re-
gime would give in easily. The

fact is, nothing â\200\224 not sanc-

tions, not negotiations, not pro--.

tests, nor even guerrilla warfare â\200\224 can quickly dislodge

such a deeply entrenched ra--

cial system as South Africaâ\200\231s.

Those who give up on pres-

. Sure now are like workers trying to dislodge a boulder who,

after pushing a while, conclude

that â\200\234pushing doesnâ\200\231t workâ\200\235

and it would be better to wait
r the boulder to move itself.

those who defend its racist system are so weakened that they are replaced by others who are

Suspended bank loans in 1985 helped prompt some in the white business community to talk with the banned African National Congress. And the white: election campaign this year is marked by internal Afrikaner disarray on a scale unmatched since the National Party took power in 1948,

Much attention has been focused on Bothaâ\200\231s critics to the right. But more significant are the many defectors from his party who, alarmed by the erosion of Western support, have despaired at Bothaâ\200\231s failure to

_ implement reforms.

ed: Western Interests and the Burdened History of Southern Africa. :

of winning the whites-only election. Their views fall far short

of black demands for a non-ra- .

cial democracy. But such tremors in white politics are necessary prerequisites to the more basic shift needed to put negotiations onto Pretoriaâ\200\231s agenda.

Limited sanctions have had !

as expected limited effects. Comprehensive mandatory sanctions, bitterly opposed by the Reagan administration, could have a more powerful

impact, perhaps forcing negoti-

ations within a few years. Otherwise, the effort to bury apartheid may well take decades.

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Such was the liberals' orthodoxy during the Soweto riots, and such it remains.

economy faces serious problems as do the economies of all other African states. The South African economy has not broken down, and shows no sign of doing so.

South Africa's relative resilience should come as no surprise. The South African armed forces are by far the strongest in sub-Saharan Africa. Economically, South Africa remains the giant of the continent. South Africa engenders the bulk of its capital at home; South Africa can feed itself. Sanctions are circumvented in a variety of overt and covert

Swayss . A |

VOICES FROM ACROSS THE USA% you think things are getting better or worse? "iâ\200\230 ni\$<' jut_rjj:li_Afï-\201ca?__â\200\230

sell that foreigners want to buy. Far from diminishing, South '

Africa's commerce with its African neighbors has actually in-

not end for a long time to come. . 2

However much we dislike the prospect, we shall have to

go on dealing with the Botha .

regime as a sovereign government,
not a U.S. vassal.

â\200\230CARAN PULLEN, 25 JOHNLITTLE 47 - - STANSCHREER. 64~ MARION SILVERTHORN, 56 ROBERT MARTIN,; 28 | LYNDIA FORNESS, 39Â° - ROBERT MARANDA, 39

Teacher".e'â\200\224}l.%~'M ruek drivers: s : RÃ@tiredy <) = iy <o Banle tellers: Â© #7357
5 " Accountant : Child support supervisor . Computer programmer

Queens; N.Y. - - . : â\200\230Portsmouth; Va: - = = ~Cerritos, Calif. o Yale; Mictel., .- i Indianapolis, Ind: - Loveland, Colo. 5 TRkt New Bedford, Massi.i e
Overall, there is a. gfeatÃ@f Any i~\201niÃ@_Ã@- cbunny'fÃ@eb it I assumed that things had
There has not been much- â\200\234Much of thÃ@ information that | I cannot see where thing
s: In the past few days there

awareness and concern among
citizens: in this: country about:
the_situation in South: Africa.
" Those' feelings: are probably
parallel among citizens in
South Africa. This hasto havea
positive effect over there. I can
only see better: things happen-
ing for the South African

blacks because of this concern.

has: to- black out information:
from the:rest of the world, it
shows it is trying to hide some-
thing. If things were going wellâ\200\231
in South Africa, the country
would have no reason to sup-
press. news. This: news block
only proves to me that circum-
stances in South Africa. have
not improved.

SR e i et i 9 ST

gotten better in South Africa

because I had not heard much

news about' it. Since several
U.S. corporations have pulled
out' of South Africa- and the
USA imposed economic sanc- -
tions, I thought the trouble had

. cooled down. I was surprised

when I heard recent news ac-

counts about more strife there.

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â\200\230cal policies. Because we have

change in South: Africaâ\200\231s politi~

not heard much about Southâ\200\231
Africa in recent months, many
people have ignored the issue.
If the conflicts are not in the

public eye everyday, they tend to be: forgotten.: There is so much apathy among mankind

about that sort of thing. -

- has come out of South Africa

- has been so bad that if there were good things happening -

over there; we never heard about them or they were

missed. I assume that if we:
- have not heard anything from the country in a while, there is either no change at all, or the-situation has gotten worse. -

have: gotten better. There: seems to be'so many avenues

for South Africa's political system to improve, but: the violence just continues. That violence

leaders to change the status quo-or to resolve the country's

problems: -

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ence stems from a strong resistance: among that country's

have been reports of continued problems.. Winnie Mandela was recently in' the news say-

ing things are still bad. But it is - hard to say if things have im-

proved or gotten worse in

South'Africa because in'a news: blackout, even the smallest bit

of information we: manage to

get always seems to be bad.

~'Is this a catastrophe?

The American government knows very well that the | = @ = : ; o ' fg\201s@sg i r:nis\201li' g?;h iffi%:g B Tmsist@fe"OIS\200\230~!af{Sirs; f"\200\235\200\230?i\201l';l&» I think not.

ican National Congress and its fellow travelers want to WASHINGTON. \200\224 Six - Significant change can come William Minter is author of et - end as long as South Africa has - ica i :

* 5 5 wnships. Th reckon- f -South Africa is not an enemy : months after Congress passed in South Africa only when King Solomon's Mines Revisited- itgg isgltr?'and.e day of reckon gold and strategic minerals to of the USA, nor an enemy's,

ally. P.W. Botha's reforms in\200\231

â\200\224 Slogan on banned T-shirt, tions arenâ\200\231t working.â\200\235 â\200\230at leas
t willing to negotiate. ; ; : ose effected by any of his

to recognize this fact. Self-styled progressives instead give praise to Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, even though Gorbachev's reforms remain largely a matter

But what if Gorbachev were truly to change the Soviet Union?

Gorbachev would surely be lauded as Russia's greatest statesman, a new czar-liberator. Yet those freedoms that now appear utopian within the Soviet context have all been attained in South Africa. :

Botha's opponents are fond of appealing to the scriptures. But as the scriptures say, "Divers weights and divers measures, both of them are - like abominations to the Lord."

USA TODAY hopes to
serve as a forum for better
understanding and unity to
help make the USA truly
one nation.

Allen H. Neuharth
Chairman and Founder
Sept. 15, 1982 -
John C. Quinn John Sei
Editor - Editorial Director

OPINION |

The Debate:
SOUTH AFRICA

Today's debate includes our opinion that violence in *
South Africa proves that apartheid is a design for disaster, opposing views from California and Virginia, other
views from Georgia and the District of Columbia, and .

voices from across the USA. .

This racist regime is
designing a disaster

Each day, more blood soaks South Africa's rich soil, reminding all the world that death, destruction, and danger are the sad but certain byproducts of that nation's rancid ! segregation laws. '

Tension builds daily. Troubles mount hourly. !

Only Wednesday, gunfire erupted at the train stations in Johannesburg and Germiston, leaving perhaps a dozen dead or critically wounded.

The racist regime in power there seems bound to prove that no power on Earth can force the government to treat its black citizens with common decency.

Human rights are alien in South Africa. Citizens, black and white but mostly black are jailed without trial for speaking out reasonably or demonstrating peacefully against the government's apartheid policy.

More shocking still: Among the estimated 30,000 locked away are an estimated 7,500 children. Children! The numbers are estimated. Nobody knows the true count, and the government won't tell the truth or much else.

For 10 months, the nation has been run under so-called

emergency powers, which make it illegal to assemble in protest, speak or write in protest, attend funerals of protesters slain for the cause of liberty.

Those emergency powers also give to the government the right to make up new, stricter rules if those in effect don't kill dissent. Ten days ago, such a new rule was set down. Anybody who wrote or uttered criticism of the arrests without trial could also be arrested.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu challenged that rule by shouting criticism from the pulpit and urging other ministers to do the same. They did. The government backed down a bit. It would allow protests at religious services.

This time, the Reagan administration was squarely on the right side. And early. Our ambassador to South Africa, Edward Perkins, in attendance at a protest church service, spoke of his concern for the erosion of fundamental civil liberties. And the U.S. State Department backed him up.

South Africa is a land that knows neither rights nor right.

It also is a land whose government may back down a bit. But not often. And not for long.

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Wednesday's violence leaves no doubt that this government is designing its own disaster. A nation that jails its citizens, fears its children, denies citizens the right to work, vote, travel, speak, or write, and seeks to enforce its will with the barrel of a gun mocks justice and liberty.

It its leaders fail to change it, its people will. Sadly, tragically, that will mean more blood will soak the rich earth.

QUOTELINES

The American government knows very well that the African National Congress and its fellow travelers want to gain power through violence and death.

Foreign Minister Roelof F. (Pik) Botha

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â\200\224 Slogan on bgnefi 'll.'jsizirt.

An opposing view

LEWIS H. GANN S A TEY,

South Africa is victim
of double standard

STANFORD, Calif. â\200\224 White-
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sanctions work. The black
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ing is at hand.

Such was the liberalsâ\200\231 ortho-
doxy during the Soweto riots,
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In fact, the Pretoria regime
has not collapsed. The rioting
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South Africaâ\200\231s relative resil-
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Far from diminishing, South
Africaâ\200\231s commerce with its Af-
rican neighbors has actually in-
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South African markets, trans-
port facilities, and services will
not end for a long time to
come.

However much we dislike the prospect, we shall have to go on dealing with the Botha regime as a sovereign government, not a US. vassal.

Lewis H. Gann is a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University.

Is this a catastrophe?

I think not.

South Africa is not an enemy of the USA, nor an enemy ally. P.W. Botha's reforms in South Africa, however inadequate, have gone further than those effected by any of his predecessors.

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Self-styled progressives instead give praise to Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, even though Gorbachev's reforms remain largely a matter of promise.

But what if Gorbachev were truly to change the Soviet Union?

Imagine the Soviet Union with a legal opposition in parliament, oppositional universities, an oppositional press, and trade unions that actually go on strike? Imagine the Soviet Union that accords to its subjects the right freely to practice their respective religions, and the right freely to emigrate.

Gorbachev would surely be lauded as Russia's greatest statesman, a new czar-liberator. Yet those freedoms that now appear utopian within the Soviet context have all been attained in South Africa.

Perhaps the time has come to stop judging Botha and his crew by a double standard.

Botha's opponents are fond of appealing to the scriptures. But as the scriptures say, "Divers weights and divers measures, both of them are

like abominations to the Lord.â\200\235

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Hard-pressed regime is
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Those who want the best for
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South African Police Kill Six :
in Clashes With Black Strikers

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psemen

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SOUTH AFRICA, A1

testers. There is a total onslaught
against our security and our way of
life, Botha told his cheering follow-
ers amid occasional heckling from
the audience.

To combat that onslaught, the
president said, he needs an en-
dorsement from the electorate on
May 6. Citing an opinion by a for-
mer chief justice of South Africa's
Supreme Court, Botha said, The
state may be compelled by neces-
sity to disregard certain mecha-
nisms for civil liberties . . . in order
to cope with an urgent danger.

He said he had imposed the state
of emergency last June for this pur-
pose, and indicated he was prepared
to take firm action to put down re-
curring incidents of unrest.
p n i b e

a-
tional Party breakaway independent
candidates have said they feared
the government would use a secu-
rity crisis to crack down on oppo-
nents and demonstrate to the white
electorate that it is capable of main-
taining law and order.

The government has accused the
striking railwaymen of being behind
a wave of firebomb attacks that has
destroyed or heavily damaged more
than 60 commuter train coaches in
the last week.

In response, the government
moved in large numbers of Army
troops and security police to guard

muter stations and trains that

Officials of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) said five blacks were shot to death

S, African police guard Germiston union office after breaking up meeting.

Government authorities said a crowd gathered shortly after 1 p.m. and that when security forces fired tear gas to disperse the demonstrators, some armed blacks advanced, stabbing a police major three times and shooting and wounding a constable.

At least three black railwaymen were reported killed in a separate incident at the suburban Germiston commuter station when security forces opened fire on demonstrating members of the striking South African Railways and Harbors Union. Several railwaymen were reported wounded in the clash, which occurred at a Germiston branch office of the union.

Union leaders said the killings and the firing of the 16,000 strikers could provoke further responses by union members.

It's clear to us that the intention was to crush the SATS strike and to use as much force as possible," said Jay Naidoo, general secretary of COSATU

Naidoo added, "I can certainly say from our side that we won't just accept the situation where our members have been killed."

After the Doornfontein clash, some of the union members, including wounded protesters, ran to the nearby COSATU headquarters in downtown Johannesburg seeking refuge, witnesses said.

South African reporters at the scene said that security forces in armored personnel vehicles surrounded the union offices for more than four hours and finally stormed the building, arresting hundreds of union members and taking them by truck to police headquarters at John Vorster Square.

About 10 journalists, most of them South Africans, were arrested in the roundup inside the building. They were released later.

Earlier in the day, police fired tear gas and tore down barricades erected by militant blacks in Soweto during the general work stoppage and protests against the eviction of rent strikers.

In an attempt to prevent residents from going to work, black youths smashed the windows of scores of cars and jitney taxis, according to witnesses.

unlawful gatherings, strikes, boycotts and other forms of organized dissent, or of any subversive statement as defined by the Pretoria government, unless cleared by a board of official censors. Under the rules, it is the

responsibility of the correspondent to judge what falls under the category of censorable material.

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14A - THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1987 - USA TODAY

| John C. Quinn John Seigenthaler
Editor Editorial Director

OPINION

The Debate:
SOUTH AFRICA

Today's debate includes our opinion that violence in South Africa proves that apartheid is a design for disaster-

proposing views from California and Virginia, other views from Georgia and the District of Columbia, and voices from across the USA.

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Each day, more blood soaks South Africa's rich soil, reminding all the world that death, destruction, and danger are the sad but certain byproducts of that nation's rancid segregation laws. 4

Tension builds daily. Troubles mount hourly.

Only Wednesday, gunfire erupted at the train stations in Johannesburg and Germiston, leaving perhaps a dozen dead or critically wounded.

The racist regime in power there seems bound to prove that no power on Earth can force the government to treat its black citizens with common decency.

Human rights are alien in South Africa. Citizens, black and white - but mostly black - are jailed without trial for speaking out reasonably or demonstrating peacefully against the government's apartheid policy.

More shocking still: Among the estimated 30,000 locked away are an estimated 7,500 children. Children! The numbers are estimated. Nobody knows the true count, and the government won't tell the truth or much else. |

For 10 months, the nation has been run under so-called emergency powers, which make it illegal to assemble in protest, speak or write in protest, attend funerals of protesters slain for the cause of liberty.

Those emergency powers also give to the government the right to make up new, stricter rules if those in effect don't kill dissent. Ten days ago, such a new rule was set down. Anybody who wrote or uttered criticism of the arrests without trial could also be arrested. : L

Archbishop Desmond Tutu challenged that rule by shouting criticism from the pulpit and urging other ministers to do the same. They did. The government backed down a bit. It would allow protests at religious services.

This time, the Reagan administration was squarely on the right side. And early. Our ambassador to South Africa, Edward Perkins, in attendance at a protest church service, spoke of his concern for the erosion of fundamental civil liberties. And the U.S. State Department backed him up.

South Africa is a land that knows neither rights nor right.

It also is a land whose government may back down a bit.- But not often. And not for long. ' '

Wednesday's killings in Johannesburg were sparked by a six-week old rail workers' strike that has been pockmarked by bombings and arson. It was climaxed by the government firing 16,000 rail workers. That's stupid. It will only deprive the nation of rail service.

Other strikes are under way. More than 20,000 miners walked out this week. A rent strike, under way for months, has robbed landowners of an estimated \$30 million.

Wednesday's violence leaves no doubt that this government is designing its own disaster. A nation that jails its citizens, fears its children, denies citizens the right to work, vote, travel, speak, or write, and seeks to enforce its will with the barrel of a gun mocks justice and liberty.

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CORETTA SCOTT KING

Guest columnist

By David Seavey

Save our honor; cut official ties

ATLANTA â\200\224 After all the apologists for the foot-dragging on U.S. economic and political

sanctions against South Africa

have had their say, we are left with one salient truth: the U.S. government and many major corporations are still supporting a racist dictatorship that brutalizes and exploits the black majority of South Africa. The time for decisive action against apartheid is rapidly approaching. Encouraged by recent victories overriding presidential vetoes, supporters Of stronger sanctions against the Botha regime are organizing for a major legislative push. Rep. Ron Dellums and Sen. Alan Cranston, both California Democrats, are sponsoring legislation to require mandatory divestment by all U.S. firms in South Africa, suspend imports

and exports, and halt military ~ and intelligence assistance to

other nations that violate the

WILLIAM MINTER -

Guest columnist

international embargo against the apartheid regime.

Strong action is needed because the situation in South Africa has worsened dramatically in the past year. Thousands of black children have been imprisoned and tortured. Brutal assaults on black communities, already languishing in the most crushing poverty imaginable, have become routine. The repression of trade unions and free speech has intensified and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela remains in prison.

' US. corporations should not wait for further legislation. Instead, they should heed the pleas of credible black leaders like Mandela, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and the Rev. Alan Boesak to demonstrate their commitment to democracy and racial equality by with-

drawing their support of the

apartheid system, taking care

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Coretta Scott King is president of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-violence.

that assets are transferred to black businesswomen and men.

Meanwhile, leaders of the apartheid regime have become even more intransigent. Despite Pretoria's so-called reforms, President Botha recently ruled out sharing power with the black majority, saying it would be suicidal. Not surprisingly, no black South Afri-

cans will be allowed to vote in the May 6 elections.

No nation that prides itself on freedom and democracy should support this brutally racist dictatorship. For the USA, cutting our political and diplomatic ties with the apartheid regime is not only a question of simple justice and decency, it is a matter of our national honor and self-respect.

CAL THOMAS
An opposing view

MANASSAS, Va. South Africa resembles a piece of clay on a potter's wheel, with two sets of hands attempting to shape its future. -

One set of hands would mold it into something of value.

The other set of hands would let it harden and then dash it to pieces.

The diplomats who believe South Africa is worth saving prefer the more difficult but productive approach which would form a new South Africa free from totalitarian influence.

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APRIL 23, [987,

QUOTELINES X

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y â\200\224 Foreign Minister Roelof F. (Pik) Botha

â\200\234Release the childrenâ\200\235
â\200\224 Slogan on banned T-shirt,
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_ 'The sanctions issue has consolidated the government in its retreat from meaningful and, indeed, any reform.â\200\235
â\200\224 S. African Catholic Bishopsâ\200\231 Conference report

â\200\234I want to say to this government: Your days are up and you know that.â\200\235 .

. â\200\224 Alan Boesak, president
World Alliance of Reformed Churches

Sanctions are showing results

WASHINGTON â\200\224 Six months after Congress passed limited economic sanctions against South Africa, many commentators say that â\200\234sanc-tions arenâ\200\231t working.â\200\235

The conclusion is prema-ture. Judged by realistic crite-ria, sanctions are working. And stronger sanctions could work even more effectively.

No serious advocate of sanc-tions ever said the Botha re-gime would give in easily. The fact is, nothing â\200\224 not sanc-

tions, not negotiations, not pro-

tests, nor even guerrilla warfare
can quickly dislodge such a deeply entrenched racial system as South Africa.
Those who give up on pressure now are like workers trying

to dislodge a boulder who,

after pushing a while, conclude that pushing doesn't work
and it would be better to wait

for the boulder to move itself.
AN

VOICES FROM ACROSS THE USA
Do you think things are getting better or worse in South Africa?

Overall, there is a greater awareness and concern among citizens in this country about the situation in South Africa. Those feelings are probably parallel among citizens in South Africa. This has to have a positive effect over there. I can only see better things happening for the South African blacks because of this concern.

JOHN LITTLE, 47
Truck driver
Portsmouth, Va.

Any time a country feels it has to black out information from the rest of the world, it shows it is trying to hide something. If things were going well in South Africa, the country would have no reason to suppress news. This news block only proves to me that circumstances in South Africa have not improved.

STAN SCHREIER, 64
Retired
Cerritos, Calif.

I assumed that things had gotten better in South Africa because I had not heard much news about it. Since several U.S. corporations have pulled out of South Africa and the USA imposed economic sanctions, I thought the trouble had

cooled down. I was surprised

when I heard recent news accounts about more strife there.

Significant change can come in South Africa only when those who defend its racist system are so weakened that they are replaced by others who are at least willing to negotiate. Sanctions will contribute to this in the long run. Some results are already apparent.

Suspended bank loans in

1985 helped prompt some in the white business community to talk with the banned African National Congress. And the white election campaign this year is marked by internal Afrikaner disarray on a scale unmatched since the National Party took power in 1948. Much attention has been focused on Botha's critics to the right. But more significant are the many defectors from his party who, alarmed by the erosion of Western support, have despaired at Botha's failure to

— implement reforms.

MARION SILVERTHORN, 56
Bank teller
Yale, Mich.

There has not been much change in South Africa's political policies. Because we have not heard much about South Africa in recent months, many people have ignored the issue. If the conflicts are not in the public eye everyday, they tend to be forgotten.. There is so much apathy among mankind about that sort of thing.

William Minter is author of

King Solomon's Mines Revisited:

Western Interests and the

Burdened History of Southern

Africa.

Even in conjunction with the

Progressive Federal Party, the dissenters have little prospect

of winning the whites-only elec-

tion. Their views fall far short of black demands for a non-racial democracy. But such trem-

ors in white politics are necessary prerequisites to the more basic shift needed to put negotiations onto Pretoria's agenda. Limited sanctions have had as expected limited effects. Comprehensive manda-

tory sanctions, bitterly opposed

by the Reagan administration,

could have a more powerful

impact, perhaps forcing negotiations within a few years. Otherwise, the effort to bury apart-

heid may well take decades.

ROBERT MARTIN, 28

Awouñt |
Indianapolis, Ind.

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Much of the information that has come out of South Africa has been so bad that if there were good things happening

over there, we never heard

about them or they were missed. I assume that if we

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the country in a while, there is either no change at all, or the

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ruled -South Africa's days are numbered. Pretoria stands condemned by world opinion. Sanctions work. The black masses are astir. Botha can no longer control the African townships. The day of reckoning is at hand.

Such was the liberals' orthodoxy during the Soweto riots, and such it remains.

In fact, the Pretoria regime has not collapsed. The rioting youngsters are mostly back at school. The South African economy faces serious problems as do the economies of all other African states. The South African economy has not

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LYNDA FORNESS, 39
Child support supervisor
Loveland, Colo.

I cannot see where things

have gotten better. There seems to be so many avenues for South Africa's political system to improve, but the violence just continues. That violence stems from a strong resistance among that country's leaders to change the status quo or to resolve the country's problems.

'ROBERT MARANDA, 39

Computer programmer
New Bedford, Mass.

In the past few days there have been reports of continued problems. Winnie Mandela was recently in the news saying things are still bad. But it is hard to say if things have improved or gotten worse in South Africa because in a news blackout, even the smallest bit of information we manage to get always seems to be bad.

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