

THE BULLETIN BOARD



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AFRICA REPORT MARCH-APRIL 1990

Special Notice

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Court Holds Priest in Molestation Is Liable in Suit

NY TIMES 1/18/88, 9/26/88

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 25 (AP) — A judge has ruled that a Roman Catholic priest who pleaded guilty in 1986 to molesting three youths is liable for the civil damages claimed in a lawsuit that was filed by one of the youths' families.

Under an order issued Friday by Judge Stanley B. Frosh in Montgomery County Circuit Court, the jury that hears the case will be instructed to find the priest, the Rev. Peter McCutcheon, liable for negligence, malpractice by a member of the clergy, assault and other allegations. The jury will decide what, if anything, Father McCutcheon should pay in punitive and compensatory damages.

Judge Frosh found Father McCutcheon in "default" in the case because he defied an order to give psychologists

and fellow clerics his permission to testify about sessions they had with him in the early 1980's.

The priest's attorneys argued that their client could invoke the legal privilege of confidentiality that applies to the counseling sessions of psychologists and members of the clergy.

But Judge Frosh ruled earlier that Father McCutcheon had waived the privilege when he tried to defend himself by contending that his actions were caused by pedophilia, a mental illness.

Denial by Archdiocese

The case is to go to trial Nov. 28. The default ruling Friday applies only to Father McCutcheon, not to the Archdiocese of Washington, a co-defendant in the case.

The family's lawyers want to use depositions from psychologists and clergymen with whom Father McCutcheon consulted to determine if his pedophilia — desire for children — had been brought to the attention of higher church officials.

The archdiocese has denied knowing of the priest's problems before his arrest.

Father McCutcheon, formerly a Prince Georges County parish priest, was originally sentenced to 25 years in prison for sexual assault. Last January a Circuit Court judge reduced the sentence to probation with a requirement that the priest spend at least a year in a church-run treatment center in New Mexico.

LESBIAN NUNS: BREAKING SILENCE



L to R: Nancy Manahan, Rosemary Curb

Photo by Barbara Hammer

"LESBIAN NUNS" BY SISTER NANCY MANAHAN

Nuns. Alien in their dramatic garb. Set apart from us in their regimented communities, by their singular dedication.

Nuns. Different . . . Fascinating. Their lives intrigue us all.

In these unique and compelling revelations, both ex-nuns and present nuns unlock the most secret doors in their closed and mysterious communities.

Under rigidly enforced rules of behavior, where women's lives are consecrated and subjugated to the most sacred of vows, where "particular friendships" are ruthlessly eradicated under pain of sin and expulsion, still the power of love manages to emerge and survive.

Each nun in these stories describes the individual and searing path she has journeyed to discover and face and experience the truth of herself: that she is a Lesbian nun.

7 Die in South Africa as Black Factions Fight

3-19-90 NYTIMES PAGE A3

JOHANNESBURG, March 18 (AP) — Seven people were killed in fighting between black factions in Natal province, and one man was burned to death, the police said today.

About 3,000 blacks have been killed since 1987 in Natal province in fighting between supporters of the African National Congress and members of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha organization.

Chief Buthelezi returned from a visit to Lusaka, Zambia, on Sunday and said that nation's President, Kenneth D. Kaunda, had offered to act as a mediator between the factions.

Chief Buthelezi said he had not asked Mr. Kaunda to take on the role, but that the President was the only person with

the necessary credentials.

"He has the confidence of the A.N.C. leadership and I have always had confidence in him, and he has had no problem with me over the years," he said.

Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, has offered to meet with Chief Buthelezi and his uncle, the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, but no date has been set.

According to a report issued by the police, six blacks were killed by other blacks in Natal during the previous 24 hours and a seventh was killed by the police during the clashes. It said seven blacks had been arrested in the fighting and that nine people had been wounded, three of them policemen.

Warning Is Issued on Cocaine Use With Sex After Man Loses Limbs

6/3/88, PAGE 4, NYTIMES

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

In an unusual warning, doctors have reported the case of a man who injected cocaine into his urethra to heighten sexual pleasure and then, through "extravagant complications," suffered gangrene that led to the loss of both legs, nine fingers and his penis.

The authors of the report, three psychiatrists from New York Hospital said it was not clear how the unusual cocaine use led to the complications. The doctors, John C. Mahler, Samuel Perry and Bruce Sutton, described the case in a letter in the current issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

The use of cocaine in the belief that it enhances sexual pleasure has often been reported. Several experts on sexuality and on drug abuse said they had heard of people rubbing cocaine on genital organs or injecting it into the urethra, the tube that carries urine out of the body. But they said it did not ap-

pear to be a widespread practice.

Cocaine use has been associated with a variety of medical problems including heart attack, stroke and death. But Dr. John Money, an expert in sexuality at Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, said it would be unusual for cocaine alone to produce the extreme complications. Dr. Money questioned whether some other factor, such as an impurity in the cocaine, might have been at fault.

Dr. Mahler said his team had considered that possibility but had no evidence to document it. He said his team had also speculated that the man might have developed an undetected infection or that attempts to treat him might have somehow led to additional complications.

Experts said cocaine would be absorbed into the bloodstream through the mucous membranes of the urethra as it would through any other mucous membrane, such as in the nose, and presumably would have the same effect.

Priapism, Then a Blood Clot

Dr. Mahler said the New York Hospital case involved a 34-year-old man who told doctors he occasionally squirted a cocaine solution into his urethra. The last time he did so, in June 1987, he suffered a persistent painful erection immediately after intercourse with his girlfriend. His priapism lasted three days and he sought medical help.

Soon afterward, he developed blood clots in his genitals, arms and legs, back and chest.

By his 12th day in the hospital, gangrene had developed to such an extent that the man lost his legs, nine fingers and his penis.

Smiles & Frowns Can Change Your Face — Permanently!

By DAVID PEREL

Remember Mom warning you that if you made a face it just might freeze that way? Well, she was right!

"When you squeeze your face into a frown or squint, you create wrinkles in the skin — and over

time, they become part of your face," said Dr. David Ellis.

Dr. Ellis conducted a study of 60 people aged 29 to 74, who were divided into three groups: squinters, frowners and brow-lifters.

He found that the wrinkles caused by these facial expressions remained imbedded in the skin

even after they relaxed their faces.

Frowners get deep vertical lines between the eyebrows; squinters get deeply etched "crow's feet" around the outside of their eyes; and eyebrow-raisers get lines across their forehead.

"If someone smiles a lot, and their smile bunches their cheeks

up, they will literally get laugh lines in the same place the squinter gets crow's feet," added Dr. Ellis, professor of otolaryngology at the University of Toronto in Canada. **MARCH 1990**

"In other words, Mom was right! If you make a face, it will stay that way."

Black factional fighting in S. Africa leaves 26 dead

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 3-20-90
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—At least 26 people died in black factional fighting and clashes with police, including 15 men killed when a mob destroyed a Zulu tribal chief's



Sisulu

compound, police said Monday. Attackers armed with grenades and AK-47 assault rifles Sunday stormed the chief's kraal, or homestead, at Njobokazi near Hammersdale in Natal, slaughtering most of the inhabitants and injured nine others, police said. Two black police officers assigned to guard the chief were among the dead, they said.

Police reported 11 other people killed Monday and Sunday, most in factional fighting in Natal. Armed police killed two men in separate incidents while breaking up protests in black townships, they said. African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu agreed Monday to meet with Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to try to halt growing violence in Natal.

Sharp, doing *Instruments in Motion* and *Mechanical Befogge*, explored the use of angled, jagged movements.

Lulu Tsheola and Psalm Dlamini, Johannesburg College of Education students; mime artists Kalinka van Dostena and Gerhard Briel contributed exciting works.

What fringe day proved was that there is a lot more happening than is publicised. And the Dance Umbrella organisers should know better next time than to relegate performers to the periphery. If not for Kopano Community Centre students and township pupils that attend Saturday classes at Wits, the theatre would have been virtually empty.

Indeed, the very notion of a main and a fringe is value-ridden. No doubt the redefinition process called for at the forum discussion last Monday should be a matter of urgency.

Mickey Dube

A fringe benefits the festival

THE WEEKLY TALK (SOUTH AFRICA) 3-16-90 PAGE 24
came from Yuka Uzibuse — indlamu dancers under the disciplined hand of Alfred Mkhize.

The 30-strong troupe filled the stage with electrifying images of Shaka-style battle techniques through music, drama, dance. The audience was bowled over by the gymnastic execution of Zulu stomps and backfalls. The performance was also comical.

The groups scheduled after these super-charged dancers found it difficult to capture the audience's attention. Wits drama students were among them, with *Perspective Constructions* under recent AA Vita award winner Gail Saul. At least they showed enjoyment.

It must have been much worse for Street Beat, who had a similar *indlamu* sequence. However, they showed disciplined technical

expression in their Fred Astaire, Michael Jackson and modern dance interpretations.

Latin fantasia, Saint Kgatle, Street Beat and a trio calling themselves Savuka all performed disco-oriented works with glitzy, multi-coloured costumes and lighting. On a more intellectual realm were the Balu Searil-directed workshop of *Southern women*, Adam Gordon's *People like us*, and Susan Abraham's *Cartwheeling through perseverance*. Searil's piece was about the silent, fiery resistance that lies underneath the faces of oppressed women. Gordon concentrated on violence to women.

Esther Nasser presented a dance study which was more a contemporary dance exercise than a study of dance; while Pretoria Technikon choreographers Jo-Ann Bobrow and Carlene

'Last Temptation' Dwells on Humanity of Jesus

To the Editor: 7/24/88, PAGE 24E NY TIMES
In a day and age when fundamentalism of all kinds seems to be growing in the church, this is a most important and dramatic statement of the traditional teaching of Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, which was originally adopted at the Council of Chalcedon in 451. That council defined Christ as fully human, fully divine and one person. That so-called Christological definition has stood the test of ages. The movie affirms that classic definition of Christ.

Some people may be upset at seeing Christ depicted as fully human, but he was. I hope wiser heads than the ministers who threaten boycott will go to the movie and will be as moved by it as I was. Incidentally, it seems strange that they would be criticizing a movie they have not even seen.

(Rt. Rev.) PAUL MOORE JR.
New York, July 13, 1988

The writer is the Episcopal Bishop of New York

THE final curtain was drawn on the 1990 Dance Umbrella with foot-stomps, syncopated bodies, explosive rhythms and chants. It was fringe day at the Wits Theatre, and it provided a compulsive display of energy and a variety of styles from traditional to funk; cabaret to angst-ridden.

Some acts were technically polished, others blatantly under-rehearsed. Accompaniment ranged from disco music to Schubert. This was a day of fun and sociability and the more intellectual performances seemed out of place.

The audience chanted, commented and clapped in time, but fortunately, none of the performers seemed disturbed by the hubbub. Twenty-six acts were billed. Others arrived late or not at all. The scheduled amphitheatre performances didn't happen and some of the groups that were to perform there were ushered into the main theatre to fill the gaps.

The most forceful performance of the day

Mandela calls for end to black rivalry

By Howard Witt
Chicago Tribune

DURBAN, South Africa—Nelson Mandela bluntly urged his followers Sunday to stop killing their political rivals in a black-against-black war that is poisoning the anti-apartheid movement.

Addressing a peaceful rally of more than 100,000 followers of the African National Congress, the recently released leader deplored the internecine violence in Natal province that has claimed at least 2,500 blacks since 1987 and driven thousands more from their homes.

"My message to those of you involved in this battle of brother against brother is this: Take your guns, your knives and your pangas [machetes] and throw them into the sea," Mandela said. "Close down the death factories. End this war now."

The Natal fighting started out over political tactics in the continuing struggle against the white minority South African government to end racial discrimination and win equal black rights.

It began as a battle for turf and influence in the impoverished black townships surrounding Durban and Pietermaritzburg, pitting the congress, the largest anti-apartheid body which has favored the use of violence to overthrow the white government, against the smaller Zulu movement of Inkatha, a conservative organization that prefers to work with the government to achieve greater black political rights.

But the ceaseless fighting is not exclusively political. Youth gangs and common criminals are now believed responsible for the majority of the shootings, stabbings, machete attacks and firebombings that have terrorized neighborhoods on both sides of the political divide.

Mandela strongly condemned both aspects of the violence in what marked the first categorical effort by any congress leader to end the fighting.

In a departure from the finger-pointing that has undone previous peace efforts, Mandela conceded that the congress and its close affiliate, the United Democratic Front, deserved part of the blame for promoting the unrest.

"We need to be rigorous in identifying our own contribution to the escalation of violence where it may occur," the 71-year-old black leader said. "We have a greater purpose than the defeat of rival oppressed groups. It is the creation of a healthy and vibrant society."

But Mandela drew a muted, and at times hostile, response from his audience when he talked of reconciliation with Inkatha and its leader, Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi. The congress has long regarded Buthelezi as an archenemy because he has been seen to

cooperate with the government.

"We extend the hand of peace to Inkatha and hope that it might one day be possible for us to share a platform with its leader," Mandela said, alternately speaking in English and Zulu, which is not his native tribal tongue. The crowd, waving a sea of black, green and yellow congress flags, booed and whistled.

Earlier, another congress leader, Walter Sisulu, told the rally that senior congress officials would soon meet Inkatha leaders, including Buthelezi, for peace talks.

There were no immediate reports of new violence in the townships on Sunday night.

But there were other indications that Mandela, despite the overwhelming respect he enjoys in the black community, will not easily be able to change attitudes hardened by years of suffering and revenge.

"There is no need for us to talk to Inkatha," said an executive of a Durban bank at the rally. "They must either be absorbed by us or they will be killed. They are causing all the trouble."



Under Gorbachev, Moscow violent crime rose 40 percent in 1988.

Mandela says talks depend on police

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 4/2/90 PAGE 4

MOTHERWELL, South Africa (AP)—Nelson Mandela offered Sunday to meet with President F.W. de Klerk to discuss how to end violence, but said police conduct will determine when the African National Congress decides to talk with the government.

Mandela, deputy president and acting leader of the congress, indicated he is having differences with fellow leaders of the anti-apartheid organization.

Addressing an estimated 300,000 people in the southern black township outside Port Elizabeth, he appealed to whites to condemn police shootings of black demonstrators.

"Whites here have become used to police shootings of black demonstrators," Mandela said.

He defended the congress' decision to cancel April 11 talks with the government in protest of a clash last Monday between police and protesters that killed at least 10 blacks and injured 400 in Sebokeng, south of Johannesburg.

"Depending on the response of police," the congress and the government could work out a new date for formal talks, he said. "The actions of the police against peaceful protest in various parts of the country are in direct conflict with the public positions being taken by the government."

De Klerk has said he is studying

a report on the shootings in Sebokeng but that, in the meantime, talks should be held on avoiding further violence.

At a news conference Sunday, Mandela said he is willing to meet with De Klerk to discuss the violence. He indicated the meeting could follow his visit Monday and Tuesday to Natal province, where five years of black factional fighting has intensified in the past week, causing scores of deaths and hundreds of injuries. Mandela also said he hoped to meet with Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, although he was persuaded by congress officials to cancel a joint peace rally he had suggested holding with Buthelezi Monday.

Mandela, questioned repeatedly about two cancellations in two days of his initiatives, would not elaborate, but he acknowledged that he had differences of opinion with other congress leaders.

"I do not intend discussing any differences among black leaders," he said.

Mandela, released from 27 years imprisonment on Feb. 11, is the effective head of the congress while President Oliver Tambo recovers in Sweden from a stroke. But events of the past two days suggest he may not have the freedom to pursue initiatives without approval of younger, more militant congress leaders.

Syphilis on the rise in suburbs

By Jessica Seigel

Public health officials say they are concerned about recent increases in syphilis and other sexually transmitted diseases in the suburbs, particularly in areas of Cook and Lake County.

The number of reported syphilis cases remains small, but there has been a dramatic increase over the past few months, following trends begun more than a year ago in Chicago, health officials say.

Locally, as well as nationwide, health officials speculate that the increase in syphilis cases is related to the exchange of sex for crack, a potent form of cocaine that arrived in the Chicago area a little more than a year ago.

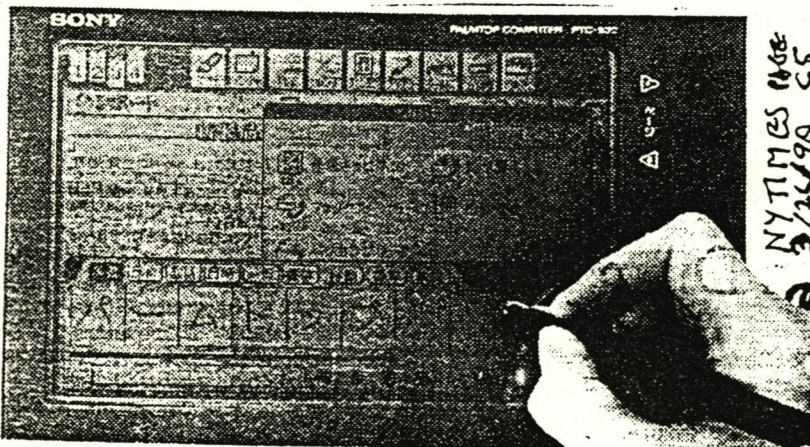
Others believe that the shift in focus to AIDS has drained personnel, resources and attention away from fighting the more prevalent but curable communicable diseases like syphilis.

ZIMBABWE AFRICA REPORT 3

Following two and a half years of intense debate on the ecological soundness of oil exploration in the Zambezi Valley, Mobil has secured oil rights in Zimbabwe and Zambia, and operations are scheduled to begin in April this year. The government has a vested interest in the deal, as it will have a 10 percent stake should oil be found in the region. The prospects of striking oil are estimated at about 25 percent, but experts believe there could also be significant reserves of natural gas.

The Zambezi Valley is a protected world heritage area and much of it is national park land, rich in wildlife. Pressure from environmentalists in Zimbabwe forced the government last December to agree to allow Mobil to begin operations only after the company conducts two environmental impact surveys and consents to using more costly exploration methods than "vibroseis"—a technique which involves clearing forests and building roads that has proven disastrous in neighboring Zambia and Tanzania.

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The Sony Palmtop, a computer without a keyboard, which can recognize handwriting written on the screen with a special pen.

In Pretoria, Last Throes Of Marxism? NYTIMES 2/19/90

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 17 — The winds of change battering Marxism around the world have hit the South African Communist Party, which has endured by making itself synonymous in many blacks' minds with the struggle of the majority to free itself of domination by the nation's white minority.

The party finds itself defending an ideology that is collapsing across Eastern Europe. In Africa, countries like Mozambique have jettisoned Marxism-Leninism to save their ailing economies.

And the Soviet Union, long the party's staunchest ally, is speaking again to the white-dominated Government in Pretoria after their break in diplomatic relations three and a-half decades ago, and Soviet diplomats and academics have visited here.

The Communist Party's abrupt legalization raises as many problems as it has solved. Its authority seemed most persuasive under repression; now it will have to sell itself as one more political organization adjusting to the rough-and-tumble of public debate. To do so, it has already jettisoned bits of its ideology, including a demand for full state ownership of the economy, and embraced the notion of multi-party democracy. Its stand on other issues, like collectivization of agriculture remains murky.

The well-wishers include Nelson Mandela. In his first speech after his release from prison a week ago, Mr. Mandela saluted the Communist Party for its sterling contribution to the struggle for democracy.

"You have survived 40 years of unrelenting persecution," Mr. Mandela said. He hailed the party's General Secretary Joe Slovo, as "one of our finest patriots" and he said the alliance between the African National Congress and the Communist Party "remains as strong as it always was."

The Communist Party of South Africa as it was born in 1921, first crusaded on behalf of white workers threatened with replacement by cheaper black labor. But by the 1930's, the party was accepting black members at a time when racially integrated political groups were unthinkable in this country. "It was the only party that was multiracial," recalled Walter Sisulu, an African National Congress veteran who is not known to be a Communist.

In 1950, the Nationalist Government, which took power two years earlier, outlawed the Communist Party under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Its members went underground and later reconstituted themselves in clandestine form. The party did not try to build a broad proletarian base as traditional Communist parties had elsewhere, channeling its aspirations and resources instead through the African National Congress.

The party's primary appeal was that, along among political organizations founded by whites, it preached racial equality. Anglican Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu observed recently that in South Africa for a very long time, the only white people who treated blacks as equals were the Communists.

Weapons From Soviet Union

The Communists also introduced the African National Congress to influential patrons like the Soviet Union, which for years supplied weapons and helped train guerrillas of Umkhonto we Sizwe, or Spear of the Nation. Although Umkhonto we Sizwe is widely viewed as the military wing of the African National Congress, it was in fact jointly created in 1961 with the Communist Party. The chief of staff, Chris Hani and most other guerrilla commanders are said to be Communist Party members.

The London-based newsletter Africa Confidential reported last October that 25 of the 35 members of the congress's policymaking National Executive Committee belonged to the Communist Party. Supporters insist that the African National Congress has the leading role in the alliance, which they say is limited to fighting racial oppression.

At a rally here last October, Govan Mbeki, a member of both organizations, recalled the words of the late Moses Kotane, the party's general secretary from 1939 until 1978. "I am first an African and then a Communist," Mr. Kotane said.

The Communist Party is believed to have encouraged the African National Congress to embrace multiracialism, forestalling the kind of hostility toward whites that characterizes the rival Pan-Africanist Congress. Like the Communist Party the African National Congress views apartheid from the perspective of class rather than racial struggle.

Suspicion of Communism

But while red flags have become a familiar sight at anti-apartheid rallies, black acceptance of Communism seems selective.

Some blacks have expressed suspicion of Communism as a dubious Western import. "I have heard it said several times in the streets and taxis of Soweto that people do not want to simply change bosses," Asiwona Amaphixipixi wrote of Communism in the monthly magazine Frontline. "They are asking why we should take what the rest of the world is discarding."

One of the party's biggest liabilities has been its previous defense of orthodox Stalinism. Last year, Joe Slovo confided to a visitor that he was deeply ashamed of having remained silent over the years about Stalin's excesses.

"We cannot disclaim our share of the responsibility for the spread of the Stalin cult and a mechanical embrace of Soviet domestic and foreign policies,

some of which discredited the cause of socialism," Mr. Slovo wrote in a paper published last month in Lusaka. Excerpts were printed in the Johannesburg newspaper Business Day.

Last June, the South African Communist Party held its Seventh Congress in Cuba, one of the remaining supporters of orthodox Communism. It was so accustomed to operating in secrecy that it would not admit meeting in Havana.

Party's Racial Composition

The party has reported that its membership grew by 90 percent between 1984 and 1989, but failed to provide specific figures. In an interview with Works in Progress, a small South African anti-apartheid monthly, a senior party official who was not identified but is believed to be Mr. Slovo said the party's racial composition was 70 percent black, 16 percent white, 10 percent Indian and 4 percent of mixed race. he told Works in Progress.

He has rejected the traditional Communist monopoly of power. "Because experience has shown that an institutionalized one-party state has a strong propensity for authoritarianism," Mr. Slovo wrote in his paper last month, "we remain protagonists of multi-party post-apartheid democracy both in the democratic and socialist phases."

"Path to Power," the program adopted by the party congress in 1989, gave qualified approval to the prospect of talks with the South African Government. "We must not mechanically dig in our heels against any future possibility of negotiations or compromise with other forces," the document said. But, it stressed, "the main thrust of our present strategy remains a revolutionary regime of power."

Mr. Slovo, a white lawyer who lives in exile, has insisted that only distorted socialism failed, not true Marxism.

The sympathy that Government repression won the Communist Party among blacks will be tested once the party is pressed to deal with legal existence. With Communism in disarray in Eastern Europe, the Government hopes that the party's old luster will tarnish once it is exposed to the daylight.

Mandela cancels peace rally for strife-torn S. Africa province

From Chicago Tribune wires

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Zulu fighters supporting rival black factions clashed with guns and knives Friday in Natal province, and the African National Congress persuaded Nelson Mandela to cancel a peace rally in the region.

The sudden cancellation angered the leader of Inkatha, whose followers are pitted in the battles against supporters of the United Democratic Front, supported by the African National Congress.

The fighting this week has left at

least 37 dead, sent thousands fleeing their villages and prompted the white-minority government to threaten a crackdown.

It also has kept Mandela from forging black unity before preliminary talks with the government on dismantling apartheid. Those talks are scheduled for April 11.

Mandela had planned to join Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi in a rally Monday in the war-torn Edendale Valley of Natal.

Inkatha favors a Zulu-based state in Natal, while the United Democratic Front favors a united

South Africa under democratic majority rule. Both groups have been fighting for control of black townships since 1983.

An African National Congress statement gave no reasons for scuttling the rally, but there is especially deep bitterness between the United Democratic Front and Inkatha in Natal province, and their feuding has sent thousands of villagers fleeing the area.

The statement said, however, that Mandela will go to Natal on Monday and Tuesday to visit the affected areas and that ar-

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rangements were being made for a private meeting with Buthelezi.

It was issued after a five-hour meeting of Mandela and African National Congress officials at Mandela's Soweto home.

Buthelezi said Mandela told him in a telephone conversation that African National Congress and United Democratic Front leaders thought the situation in Natal was too tense for the rally.

But Buthelezi said, "People are going to die while they delay. It was his initiative, his suggestion, and he saw it as a matter of ur-

gency that we address a joint peace meeting either on Monday or Tuesday."

A joint rally by the two was seen as an important step in efforts to stop the revenge slaughter that has escalated beyond the original political differences. It has now been complicated by criminal gangs and personal disputes.

Rival war bands were battling Friday in rural areas, but the situation was quieter, police said.

Nearly 4,000 have died in the past four years in the feuding.

President F.W. de Klerk said

Friday the unrest was becoming a threat to stability and the government would use force to restore order. He gave no details but said he would make a statement to parliament on Monday on measures to stop the violence.

The government also freed seven more black nationalists from prison, including the nephew of African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu. The congress, the leading black anti-apartheid group, has demanded the release of all political prisoners as a condition for talks with the government.

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRICA REPORT (USA)

In a dramatic volte-face from orthodox Marxism to political pluralism spurred by the collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe, the South African Communist Party (SACP) has denounced the one-party state as incompatible with democracy, in favor of "a multi-party post-apartheid democracy of organization, speech, thought, press, movement, residence, conscience, and religion: full trade union rights for all workers including the right to strike; and one person, one vote in free and democratic elections."

The shift, which is of crucial importance given the fact that communists hold key positions within the ANC, has been orchestrated by the secretary-general of the SACP, Joe Slovo, who in his policy paper "Has Socialism Failed?" radically reassesses the party's role while renewing his commitment to socialism. MARCH-APRIL 1990

IVORY COAST PROTESTS: Ivory Coast troops arrested more than 90 university teachers who blocked traffic with their cars in the capital, Abidjan, to protest nationwide wage cuts, joining doctors who ignored government warnings and started a strike. The salary cuts are part of reforms demanded by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to refloat the economy, once the showcase of black Africa. The measures have sparked the worst protests in President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's 30-year rule of the former French colony. The protests have included calls for democracy and, for the first time, for Houphouet-Boigny's resignation.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES 3-27-90

Students delay

return to school

WEEKLY NEWS (S-B)
A CALL has been made for students to "Go Back to School" this year but at some schools there are still underlying problems which have prevented students from heeding the call. 3/2/90

For almost four weeks now there has been no normal schooling at Sharpeville high schools, Lamula High School in Meadowlands or the Transvaal College of Education in Soshanguve, near Pretoria.

Sharpeville students at Lekoa Shandu, Thuto-Lore and Mohlodi high schools have been boycotting classes for over four weeks demanding Students Representative Councils, re-admission of failed students and the building of additional schools. PAGE 9

A meeting was called this week by the Vaal Education Crisis Committee at which students were urged to go back to classes.

The students were divided on Wednesday on the issue of having given the Department of Education and Training four weeks in which to respond to their demands. Some felt that it would be counterproductive to return to school before the expiry of the ultimatum.