

Mo""%(zcli¬\201\*  
: REVIEW & OUTLOOK

### Apartheid PoliticÃ©

, Everyone, it seems, is getting in his licks against South Africa. China's president Li Xiannian expresses his â\200\234utmost indignation.â\200\235â\200\235 Algeria, another citadel of democratic liberalism, cries for sanctions. The East Bloc communists have had their say. Meanwhile, the latter-day leaders of Uganda have presided over the slaughter of several hundred thousand Ugandans. The chieftains of Ethiopia have adopted mass starvation as their favorite political tool. The clansmen of Lebanon, in their latest deadly game, are conducting a competition to see who can kill the most innocent children with car bombs. The Soviets, it scarcely need be mentioned, conduct Gulag-as-usual. i

Let us say, at least as a hypothesis, that South Africa is not the only place in the world with political problems, - though this is hard to tell from coverage in the international press, demonstrations on campuses or bills in Congress. Casualties in South Africaâ\200\231s recent outbreak of civil violence have numbered just over 600 blacks, a fair proportion of whom were set upon by other blacks to settle tribal scores or

â\200\230because they were too â\200\230â\200\230moderate.â\200\235.- To utter an even worse heresy, let us propose that there may be less enlightened or humane national leaders than Mr. Botha. He gave a tough-sounding speech last week saying he wasnâ\200\231t going to cave in to either foreign or domestic radicals. But he also has invited his critics in for talks, has accomplished some reform of the most galling features of petty apartheid, and says heâ\200\231s willing to negotiate atÃ©-greater self-rule, outside the context of the â\200\234homelandsâ\200\231 policy, with the permanent residents of South Africaâ\200\231s black townships. At least the evolution is in the right direction.

- We're willing to bet on democratic institutions, and would like to see Blacks brought into the South African political structure. But we doubt that the typical formula of â\200\230â\200\230one man, one vote, once,â\200\235 or any other pat solution will do much to create a better life in Southâ\200\231 Africa, where, after all, blacks immigrate rather than emigrate. Even India, the best example of post-

colonial democracy, had to undergo a bloody division from Pakistan along religious lines. .~

:-In South Africa, there is no single black community either inside or outside the townships. In the black township of Soweto, which supplies much of the work force for Johannesburg, :, five tribal languages are spoken. \* There are 10 distinct black tribes, of

â\200\230One of South Africa's constitutional

which the largest by far is the Zulu; in.) itself with a population nearly a mil~

lion larger than the combined white.: tribes, British and Dutchâ\200\224who also do not speak the same language in either a literal or figurative sense. Then there are the Asians (mainly of Indian descent) and the mixed-race Coloreds. .â\200\231

reforms was to give the Asians andâ\200\231 Coloreds - their --own parliaments; . which - deal separately with:: some-\* problems and collaborate with the national parliament on broader issues.

Gatsha: Buthelezi, ~chief . of â\200\234thâ\200 Zulus; has at least as much claim to. speak for South Africaâ\200\231s blacks as the-

estimable. Bishop Tutu, leader of the- | AR

Anglican Church, or Nelson Mandela, the long-imprisoned nominal leader of the Marxist-oriented African National Congress. All would agree on the desirability of black majority rule. In an honest vote, Chief Buthelezi almost certainly would end up with the largest single constituency. But he would " agree with the others on very little

\_else. In the interest of his people, for

example, he wants foreign capitalists in, not out. :

We raise such points with the idea of encouraging more humility among.â\200\231 those American politicians who are having so much fun reordering the social and political structure of a country 10,000 miles from home. Beating |. up on the South Africans is a lot easier than, for example, repairing the breakdown of the federal budgeting process or stopping the costly waste of tax money by the U.S. military-congressional complex. Though it's an easy cause, it may not be yielding as many votes as some of its practitioners think.

Thomas Sowell, that most gimlet-eyed of all black intellectuals, blew a whistle last week in a column syndicated by Scripps Howard: "It would be far more impressive if the morally anointed would put their own bank accounts in escrow to take care of the survivors of any bloodbath, anarchy and economic collapse that might occur in South Africa, if their bright\* ideas don't work any better there than: in some other parts of Africa."

We haven't noticed any: volunteers for the job of building the new South Africa. All of the volunteers seem to be interested only in tearing down the old one. The dangers of imposing morality on places that our demagogues and politicians scarcely begin to understand is a lesson, we should have thought, that might have been learned from Iran. AR

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THE WASHINGTON POST

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1985 A19

Meg Greenfield

who go to South Africa tend to become  
obsessed. I had not expected it to happen to me  
when I made the visit a few years ago. For one  
had set out with curiosity but little excitement—  
truth I felt somewhat dutiful about the  
topic it would have been more interesting  
bored and unconvinced by the rush of  
getting out of Africa, especially that of

talking to

It is helpful. I had al-

enthusiasts

the last time I had been in Africa

many years

and I had been in Africa

many years

the other day

an on-the-one-hand-on-

view of "God, it's tough, but I would say when peo-

ple are in Africa

many years

I have not been able to get it out

many years

laminated place that reveals ever

surprising truths about it—

Little of this, I fear, is reflected

in the policy of South Africa

South Africa policy should be.

relationships between the

the visitor. At first one is

more interesting and

as you probe.

relationships between the

h Africa

Collision Course in South

The races laugh about and curse each other with a  
peculiar intimacy, as in families that are coming

apart.

startled by two things: the unforeseen residue  
of animosity that continues to exist between

the white South Africans of mainly Dutch and British descent and the equally unforeseen degree of easy racial mixing that appears to exist between blacks and whites in the big cities like Johannesburg. The Jatter impression, which lasts about three days, is based on the American's false assumption that urban South Africa is strictly segregated 24 hours a day. It is not. You might go to a private home where blacks and whites are guests at dinner. Some whites prove to be deeply involved in projects seeking to help black workers and to change, even dismantle, the apartheid system.

But despite its importance and value, there turns out to be a Potemkin-village aspect to all this so far as the mental system are concerned. You will find that

The whites and blacks and Asians and mixed-race people of South Africa seem to know each other pretty well, and those who are involved in the political play on all sides seem to have known each other forever. They laugh about and curse each other with this peculiar intimacy akin to what you hear when families are coming apart. When the outsider lambastes someone's antagonist, that someone is likely to be friendly whites are seeking to improve, are correct the analysis, even softening some edges

in all male hostels, hundreds of while sharpening others.

are forbidden to These are combatants who share recollections and knowledge no one else has access to. And knowing each other so well, each seems to know that the other is not really

i like the stereotype hurled around in international discourse. He may in fact be worse, but he is flesh-and-blood real. It is one of the poignant aspects of the place: South Africans, black and white, seem to move toward a terrible destiny, fully aware of each other and full of regret, but with a stoic sense that this will be. You hear it in President Botha's dug-in resistance. You hear it in Bishop Tutu's lamentations of despair at what is coming.

It is no accident that he has created a rich fictional literature that has points of contact with the great writings of 19th-century

Johannesburg area, whose lot and skills those

of racial closeness to one of more predictable distance and alienation and you still aren't through. For behind both the village and the city is the same element: the intimacy between the alien

and the tribes as well as between Russia and the West. It is, like those places, an almost

neurotically self-absorbed and scif-aware realm, 3  
setting in which the interplay of the private indi-  
vidual and the larger political and cultural force  
inevitably comes to dominate the imagination.  
The Afrikaner talking about his peopleâ\200\231s repres-  
ion in the aftermath of the Boer War reminds  
medSmthemPrslkmwinWashinglmZO  
years ago who spoke of the Civil War in the same  
intense, resentful way, as if it had happened last  
Thursday. Blad(s(oop\nmi\ni\201i\202dumi\  
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tience, knowing their tormentors much better

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insolent shortsighted minority that has seemed  
driven to destructionâ\200\224its own and  
peopleithasrepressednrldsalt'ltto  
mudloouldhavebeendme...nlwam'!.  
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between advanced, civilized people and savages.

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just outcome. There once was.

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Lowery: Attack by Falwell is an old trick in the hands of a new magician.

Tutu a Phony, Falwell Says [ - Moral Majority Leader Boosts South Africa

By James R. Dickenson  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Rev. Jerry Falwell, leading a public-relations campaign on behalf of the South African government, called Nobe! peace laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu a phony yesterday for presuming to speak for nonwhites in the racially separated nation.

Falwell, leader of the Moral Majority, has just returned from a 5-day tour of South Africa and is urging increased outside investment there. He contended that nonwhites with whom he spoke, both national leaders and people on the street, told him that disinvestment in South Africa would hurt people rather than the government.

At a news conference here, Falwell repeated his charge that Tutu is a phony.

\* If he maintains that he speaks for nonwhites, he is a phony, Falwell said. I'm not referring to his religious experience.

He quoted the black mayor of Soweto as saying of Tutu, We did not elect him. The people respect him as a man of God, but he does not speak for us.

The Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who had joined Falwell to voice support for the Rev. Sun Myung Moon of the Unification Church, denounced Falwell's charge against Tutu as an old trick in the hands of a new magician.

That's an old George Wallace, an old Bull Connor segregationist tactic to discredit civil rights lead-

ers, Lowery said. Segregationists always manage to find some blacks who will say what they want. One distinguished Methodist leader there said he had no idea what he



(the mayor] was talking about.â\200\235

Lowery scoffed at Falwellâ\200\231s contention that disinvestment in South Africa would cause the â\200\234little children to starve.â\200\235

He said that disinvestment â\200\234might cause some temporary inconvenienceâ\200\235 but that it was necessary before the country could get on with long-term economic development.

â\200\234Disinvestment may hurt blacks but not nearly as much as dehumanization,â\200\235 he said. â\200\234He's [Falwell] identified with the immoral minority there.â\200\235

Falwell said he spent his time in South Africa talking to nonwhites from every walkâ\200\224in Soweto; Ulundi, home of the Zulu nation; with coloreds, Asians and others.

He said they told him that the government of President Pieter W. Botha is their only hope of reform and said Botha assured him that he is committed to abolishing discrimination. ;

â\200\234Both the president and the foreign minister [Roelof F. (Pik) Botha] said that apartheid is wrong and that they were moving to a policy of reform,â\200\235 Falwell said.

â\200\234Black leaders said that P.W. Botha is the only one who gave them any ray of hope. They expressed the fear that, if he was pushed too hard, his own government would vote him out, and all the reforms they had enjoyed would be undone,â\200\235 he added.

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EDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1985 A3

Tutu Scorns U.S. Criticism of His Action:

By SHEILA RULE â\200\234] think they have refused to under- | should renounce violence and civil diso-

Spacial to The New York Times stand this man,â\200\235â\200\231 he added, referring to | be dience. If you remounce civil diso-

JOHANNESBURG, -Aug. 20 - |Mr. Botha. â\200\234He laid down unaccept- | bedience what have y ou got left for non- 2

| Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Anglican | able conditions. He said he was willing | violent opposition. I am still willing to leader, said tonight that he could not | 10 negotiate provided you negotiate in |see him bu t [ am not willing to see him

â\200\234take seriouslyâ\200\235 criticism by the Rea- | the perameters he set. He said one |under the conditions he has laid down.â\200\235 gan -

ishop Tum,  
Nobel Peace Prize, said he was willing  
to meet privately with Mr. Botha if the ;  
President retracted demands for black |  
leaders to renounce civil  
as a means of protest.

Execution is Postponed

BBDO Says It Sold  
Unit in South Africa

.By @ WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

NEW YORK—BBDO International Inc.

said that it has sold its South Africa subsidiary to five senior executives of the unit. Terms weren't disclosed.

The New York advertising agency, citing operating losses at the unit, added that it expects to take a third-quarter write-off of about 50 cents a share because of the

e, 2003

— The decision to sell the unit wasn't ideologically motivated, but came after BBDO determined it would be difficult to make

chief executive officer of the parent. BBDO hadn't been the target of lobbying efforts against it since apartheid in South Africa, he said.

BBDO's net income rose 1% in the second quarter; to \$5.9 million, or 93 cents a share, from \$3.9 million, or 62 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue was up 16% to \$83.7 million from \$72.3 million.

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. a significant economic recovery' for the:  
. unit, said. Allen Rosenshine, president and-



wFrightful scenario |

21 AUG #5Ch e p-soâ\200\224 Sun

â\200\230imprisoned in splenetic racism must try to

for South Africa

By Carl T. Rowan

t is so easy to be outraged by the white-supremacy-forever speech of South Afri-can President Pieter W. Botha, as most of the world professes to be. # It is a little more difficult for Americans to mach assertions that President Reagan pposes sanctions and other meaningful ac-against South Africa because Reagan is logical â\200\234soul brother.â\200\235 American col-ts, editorial writers and others will il Botha for refusing to talk with Nobel

admit to harborinï¬\201acismâ\200\224thnt if whites in South Africa â\200\234abdicated,â\200\235 ruling blacks would quickly bring on chaos. But Botha has, in turning his face against changes that embrace justice, guaranteed economic chaos for his country. j

In less than a year the South African

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its value ï¬\201ainst the dollar. In country after country, sales of the South African gold coin,

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or outlawed. Black boycotts of merchants in South Africa are having a remarkable im-

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Prize-winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, believ- pact. Black miners will soon strike.

ing Botha thinks foolishly that he can â\200\234cut a And whether Reagan likes it or not, t he

dealâ\200\235 with black stooges. B x Congress will vote economic sanctions It would be easy for me to explode in anger against South Africa. Then, as some Ameri-

over my belief that Botha taken an cans see their South African investments

going down the drain, they will begin a crescendo of demands for the withdrawal of the companies they partly own.

Botha and his storm troopers will try to force black workers back into the mines, striking black youngsters back into the schools. Economic boycotts will be called â\200\234treason,â\200\235 and Botha will fill first the prisons and then concentration camps with anyone, black or white, who opposes white supremacy in any vocal or active way.

Meanwhile, we shall see that Oliver

Tambo, head of the African National Congress, was not just whistling Dixie when he said: "Armed struggle must be stepped up.

arrogant, white-supremacy-forever stance because he does not believe, in his heart, that the Reagan administration wants anything other than white rule in South Africa.

But common sense tells me that both Botha and Reagan will be out of power long before the fate of South Africa is decided. Those Americans and South Africans not

figure out what the scenario for the future is likely to be, and figure out how we can influence it in ways that make for greater human freedom. ; Botha claims and wins over lots of white Americans and Europeans who would never

the currency, the rand, has lost more than half its value the kruggerand, have been halted voluntarily -

"

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Many white people will lose their livelihoods as the

black people have been doing. " : Out of the bloodbath that Tutu now says is inevitable will come a desperate recommendation that South Africa be partitioned. Partly because the Soviet Union has intervened. Blacks of good sense who want no part of Soviet tyranny in the wake of Botha's repressions will say, "OK, let us end this

But embittered blacks, who have pushed

- crazy slaughter. "

Tutu, Zulu chief Gatsha i and other moderate into the background, will remember how the white minority (15 percent) took 87 percent of the land which contained the mines, the rich farmland, the nicest beaches for itself and left the 13 percent of the land, which was largely worthless, to the nonwhites (85 percent).

The blacks will offer Botha's children and grandchildren the 13 percent that is scrublands. And the bloodbath will go on.

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Nation/world

Prosecutor's fate up to panel |

Handling of child sex c

\_ ST. PAUL [AP] A commission investigating allegations of official

Xy misconduct by Scott County Atty.

Kathleen Mortis in her handling of the Jordan child sex-abuse cases began private deliberations Tuesday into whether Morris should be removed from office.

-« In her testimony before the

- three-member commission Monday, Morris defended her dismissal, alleged sex-abuse charges against 21 people and disputed the commission attorney's contention that the guilty went free. -

Morris was the last witness before closing arguments by her attorney, Stephen Doyle, and commission counsel Kelton Gage, who presented the case against her.

In her testimony, Morris said that obviously, something went wrong in the handling of the

cases. :

\_ Asked by Doyle whether she believed she made the right decision in dropping the charges, she said, Yes, I don't have any doubt about

that. b s,

. But Gage said that 15 and possibly more of the child sex-abuse cases could have been prosecuted.

Morris dropped charges, made in 1983 and 1984, against 21 of 24 adult

defendants after one couple had

been acquitted and another man had pleaded guilty in a plea bargain. The couple's acquittal, in the belief of many observers, showed the negligence of the prosecutor in bringing a bungled case to court. I say she committed malfeasance, because there's every reason to believe that the guilty went free in Scott County without having to do so much as defend

themselves in court," Gage said in his closing arguments. W Malfeasance is an action or actions that, while not necessarily illegal, are "unlawful in very general terms" and may include violating a code of ethics, said Anoka County District Judge Lynn Olson,

head of the panel.

- Doyle described the county attorney

as could lead to ouster

ney as a person who spoke for the children of Jordan and who was placed on trial to face allegations based on nonissues raised in a petition from a former defendant in the cases. ST " Morris dropped the charges against the 21 on grounds that she did so to protect another investigation of "great magnitude." That investigation was of charges, including eyewitness testimony, made by some of the children believed to have been abused that other children had been murdered and mutilated at sex parties. - . State and federal investigators found no evidence to support these homicide allegations, and Atty. Gen. Hubert Humphrey III later decided not to refile any charges .. Gage, citing numerous instances in which he said Morris' statements conflicted with testimony from law-enforcement officials and other witnesses, said the removal proceedings hinged on whether the commission thought

"AP Laserphoto

Scott County Attorney Kathleen Morris listens to her attorney's closing arguments Monday. -

she was truthful.

- Olson said it would be one to two months before the panel makes a recommendation to Gov. Rudy Perpich, who has said he would abide by the commission's findings.



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Editorâ\200\231s Letter Boxâ\200\224j

South African \  
sanctions opposed

Lately, western governments have been besieged by calls from their own media and academics to impose sanctions, both economic and political, against South Africa. These calls come in the wake of general pandemonium resulting from a state of emergency (i.e., martial law) imposed on the people of South Africa by President Pieter Botha.

Calls for boycotts of South Africa and its products are nothing new; everything from campus newspapers to the upper echelons of Canada's academic elite have been doing just that for many years. But what bothers me is the sheer hypocrisy of those who would strangle the economy of South Africa while dismissing boycotts of other oppressive nations as â\200\230â\200\230fanaticalâ\200\231â\200\231 and â\200\230â\200\230extremist.â\200\235

To put it more bluntly, those who would cut off South Africa

~ would never do the same to the Soviet Union or its satellites (Cuba, Nicaragua, Syria, et al), because to these individuals some kinds of oppression are worse than others. While Afghans are being slaughtered by the Soviets and tanks roll over students in Warsaw, these self-appointed moralists would

try to destabilize the entire African continent by knocking -

the bottom out of its economic structure â\200\224 South Africa.

Are these individuals aware

- that South Africa is the only African nation to export food to its neighbors? This is quite an accomplishment when one considers the social plight of so many starving people on that continent.

Are they aware that blacks are coming into South Africa on a daily basis in search of

economic and social security,  
and not emigrating from it? Or  
do all these things just hamper  
their cause? In questioning the  
motives of our academic elite,  
we must look at who these  
thinkers are really trying to  
help and what their real mo-  
tives are. I leave that to you.

One further point: If people  
are truly interested in helping  
South Africa rid itself of apar-  
theid (and I should hope that  
they are), what is the best way  
of going about it, economic  
sanctions or direct aid for the  
education and civilization of  
South Africa's warring tribes?

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Let's use an analogy: We

have a human body that is suf-

fering from a very painful and  
humiliating disease called  
apartheid. What is the best  
way to rid the body of this pla-  
gue? Do we hack away at its  
limbs and punish it for being  
sick, or do we nurture it and  
bring it back to health so that  
its own immune system will de-  
stroy this apartheid? The an-  
swer is as clear as the analogy  
is valid.

Let me say that apartheid is  
wrong and must be done away  
with, but, by the slow gradual  
construction of more accept-  
able social mores, and not by  
reckless pandemonium. It took  
the rest of us 10,000 years to  
civilize, so let us not expect  
South Africa to perform the  
same deed overnight. I know it  
is difficult for socialists but  
let's look at the reality of the  
situation, and work toward  
helping South Africans all  
South Africans build a  
strong, stable society through  
the help and understanding of  
allied nations, and not through  
ignorance and revolution.

Ken Cheveldayoff  
President of Young  
Progressive Conservatives  
of Saskatchewan  
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Thr Globe and Hail

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1985

"Realism and reform -

Africa has had 72 coups dâ\200\231Ã©tat since Ghana achieved independence â\200\224 the first of Europeâ\200\231s black colonies on the continent to do so â\200\224 in 1957. Thirteen heads of state have been assassinated in those 28 years, and hardly any have allowed themselves to be voted out of office. In 40 states, one-party rule or military dictatorship is the norm.

These dismal data are indices of black Africaâ\200\231s political underdevelopment, a condition which many Western liberals tend either to blame on the colonial powers or to excuse away by saying that parliamentary democracy is not necessarily suitable for all political cultures.

But liberals who are so tolerant of the one-party systems of Tanzania and Zambia refuse to be cultural relativists when they discuss an appropriate political dispensation for South Africa. I'here they want the principle of â\200\234â\200\230one man, one vote,â\200\235 and they want it yesterday.

Because this outlook pervades so much Western commentary, the reaction to President P.W. Bothaâ\200\231s speech last week was conditioned by hopelessly unrealistic expectations. The immediate introduction of â\200\234â\200\230one man, one vote,â\200\235 under present circumstances, would foment political instability and (since many whites would vote with their feet and take their skills and their capital with - them) economic

chaos in the nation whose industry and infrastructure are the economic ballast of southern Africa.

This is certainly not to say that black South Africans are inherently incapable of democratic self-rule. But since they have been denied education, upward economic mobility and political experience, they would be no more successful than other Africans as instant nation-builders. Indeed, because they number 10 different tribes, they likely would be even more prone to ethnic conflict. As Globe correspondent Michael Valpy recently

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reported, "South Africa has 8 million non-blacks, 24 million whites, Indians and coloreds. There is virtually no one, liberal or conservative, who favors one person-one vote rule in a unitary state."

That does not mean such a system could not evolve. Indeed, because South Africa has a sizeable white tribe with experience in self-rule, its influence could eventually make the difference between black dictatorship and black democracy in a post-apartheid society. But that would depend on white South Africa's readiness to initiate black South Africans into parliamentary institutions now so that they could develop the political skills needed to make pluralism work.

One way would be the creation of a parliamentary chamber for blacks. The current tricameral assembly allows the white chamber to co-opt the Indian and colored chambers, but constitutional revisions or even informal accommodations could establish a new balance in which four chambers were relevant to national decisions. i

Another approach would be to try the Buthelezi Commission's consociational model. It would unite the Zulu tribal homeland of KwaZulu with white-dominated Natal Province which surrounds it, and adopt a weighted representation vote between rural and urban communities (in effect between blacks and whites) to protect the

interests of both communities.

Such reforms would be only interim steps, and the mechanisms would matter less than the message â\200\224 a demonstrable will to open the political process to blacks. Mr. Botha claims his: Government has the will, but he fails to announce the reforms. For that reason, rather than because of his repudiation of â\200\230â\200\230one man, one vote,â\200\235â\200\235 his Durban speech last week was a dud. And his talks Monday with South African clerics were an exercise in futility.

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The Now York Times/Psal

The Rev. Jerry Faiwell, rigit, and the Rev. Joseph E. Lowery of the Southern Christian Lead  
ership Conference at &

yesterday in Washington at the National Press Club.

â\200\230Falwell Denounces Tutu as a â\200\230Phonyâ\200\231

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 â\200\224 The Rev.  
Jerry Falwell called Bishop Desmond

M. Tutu a phony today and began a | danger

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South Africans, Mr. Falwell said, do

â\200\234There is a in the conservative  
community,â\200\235 Mr. Walker said in  
a from his home in

\*â\200\230However,"â\200\235 he said, â\200\234there is now a  
of conser-

Richard E. Sincere Jr., a conserva-  
tive who is assistant to the president of  
the Ethics and Public Center, a

Herbert B. Berkowitz, a

Koch Calls Falwell â\200\230Ow of Touchâ\200\231  
Mayor Koch, a critic of the South'Af-  
rican Governmentâ\200\231s policies, issued a

statement yesterday calling Mr. Fal-  
well â\200\234â\200\230shockingly out of touch with the

Germany in the s, said the United  
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ty. -  
â\200\234\*Although he served our nation with  
distinction during World War II, Lind-  
recovered

bergh never completely  
from his association with the Nazi Gov-  
\*\* Mr. Koch said. â\200\234Mr. Fal-  
well is likely to suffer a similar fate as  
a result of his support of the racist and  
Government in South Af-



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