



ECSA

339 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y. 10012

Phone: (212) 477-0066

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-For A Free Southern Africa-

'...we should agree that America's role must always be on the side of those seeking peaceful change. We should agree that we do not support violence, but that we do support -- and will support aggressively -- those who have committed themselves to promote change and justice.'

- Secretary of State George P. Shultz, 16 April 1985

THE GUARDIAN Thursday April 11 1985

Police blamed for errors in statement on Langa shooting

From Patrick Laurence
in Johannesburg

Police were responsible for any errors in the statement to Parliament by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, on the Langa shootings, on March 21, the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

"The blame lies with the police," General Coetzee told the Kannemeyer commission of inquiry into the events leading to the killing of 19 blacks by police gunfire at Langa, near the eastern Cape town of Uitenhage.

Mr Le Grange told Parliament on March 21 that a small contingent of policemen in two armoured vehicles had opened fire in self defence after it was surrounded by between 4,000 and 6,000 stone-throwing blacks armed with petrol bombs.

But the police officer in command at Langa, Lieutenant John William Fouché, later admitted under cross-examination before the commission that the police were neither surrounded nor attacked with petrol bombs. He had given the order to fire after he had seen only one stone thrown, he said.

Mr Le Grange had been disturbed by news of the shooting at Langa and wanted to make a statement to Parliament as soon as possible, General Coetzee said.

The General, aided by his staff officers, had tried to gather as much information as possible for Mr Le Grange, who made his statement on the basis of police information on the same day.

Conceding that discrepancies between Mr Le Grange's state-



● General Johan Coetzee

ment and police evidence to the commission had resulted in bad publicity, General Coetzee said: "But that was what we could do in the time limit."

Mr Peter Gastrow, for the Progressive Federal Party, put it to General Coetzee that it would have been better if Mr Le Grange had made it clear that his statement was provisional rather than definitive.

General Coetzee replied that it was clear to the objective viewer that Mr Le Grange was not in possession of "established facts" but only of the facts made available to the "best of the machinery's ability" in the time available.

General Coetzee distanced himself from the use of the word "eliminate" in an order to police on March 19. The order instructed police to "eliminate" people throwing petrol and acid bombs at them. "That is not a term I would have used," General Coetzee

said. He would have ordered the police to render the bomb throwers "harmless."

● South Africa yesterday warned the country's largest anti-apartheid organisation that it was dangerously wrong to think that the country would accept increasing violence as a means of political expression.

The two million-strong United Democratic Front said on Sunday that it would step up civil disobedience and that New Zealand's rugby team would face demonstrations if it played here.

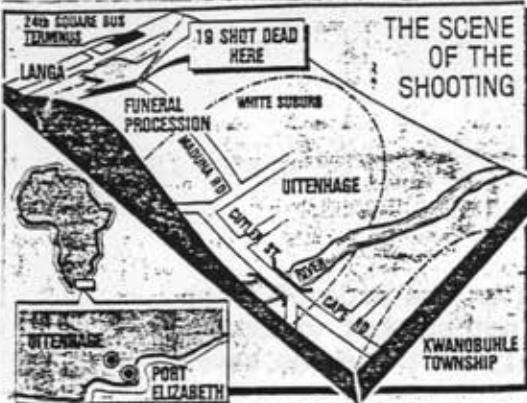
Most demonstrations here are illegal. The UDF said it planned peaceful protests but feared police reaction could lead to violence.

Radio South Africa said in a daily commentary which reflects government thinking that it was the first time an organisation like the UDF had gone so far as to state publicly its intention of engaging in what it called extortion.

Meanwhile, thousands of illegal squatters in South Africa's Crossroads shanty town have agreed to move to a new township in exchange for temporary legal status, but others are demanding permanent rights, an official said.

Police shot dead 18 black Crossroads residents in February when riots flared because of government plans to uproot the estimated 100,000 squatters and move them to a nearby town. The Government backed down and said it would redevelop Crossroads, south-east of Cape Town, but added that there was only room there for 3,000 houses and many residents would still have to move.

— Reuter.



Beating behind closed doors

THE UITENHAGE police have a reputation for harshness, even by South African standards, as the following incident demonstrates:

Last weekend, two white civil rights workers walked by chance into a room in the local police station. They had called to ask questions about some black children who had been held there, and were trying to find the right place to go.

What they saw inside the room was horrific; a burly black policeman was standing over a black youth, flogging him savagely with a leather lash known as a sjambok. The young man was lying on his side with his hands manacled to a table leg. There was blood trickling from a gash in his head, his wrists were lacerated from the steel manacles and his face was badly swollen.

Along one wall, three other young black prisoners were sitting on a bench. One of them also had a badly swollen face. But what above all else appalled the two civil rights

A black policeman stood over a black prisoner, manacled to a table leg, flogging him with a leather lash

workers, Molly Blackburn and Audrey Coleman, who both work for an organisation called the Black Sash, was the attitude of the other policemen in the room...

One was sitting at a table eating his lunch, while the others sat around casually observing the scene. 'It was a sickening sight' said Mrs Coleman.

As the two women barged in, the man with the sjambok dropped it and ran from the room. A white sergeant hurried in and ordered the two women to leave—which they refused to do.

'He screamed at us, telling us to get out, that we had no business being there', said Mrs Coleman. 'But Molly

stood her ground. She said the sergeant could do what he liked, but she wouldn't leave until she could see the station commander'.

The station commander never appeared, and by the time the two women had summoned a local magistrate, the four black prisoners had been spirited away. 'I felt the police were just playing with us, laughing at us,' said Mrs Coleman. 'They were walking in and out with guns. The atmosphere was one of bravado. It was an horrific experience.'

That incident — now the subject of a full-scale police inquiry, thanks to the two Black Sash women — came just five days before the police shootings in the same town of Uitenhage.

And it was in the same area nine years ago that the black consciousness leader Steve Biko was kept naked and manacled in his cell while dying of a damaged brain.

The four young prisoners were released later and found their way to Mrs Blackburn's Port Elizabeth home. Then began a search for doctors willing to treat them. Two said they were too busy. A third attended to Norman Kona, who is 18-years-old.

'He was very concerned and very kind,' Mrs Coleman said, 'but he wouldn't sign a form testifying that there had been an assault. He said he would lose his practice if he did.'

This reticence, the result of social pressures in what is one of South Africa's most conservative white communities, together with a fear of the security police, has also made it difficult to find lawyers willing to handle political cases, according to Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash.

Mrs Duncan said she had evidence that private doctors in Port Elizabeth had been asked not to treat patients with gunshot wounds sustained during disturbances. This was because the police waited at hospitals to arrest blacks who came there for such treatment, apparently on the assumption that a wounded person must have been involved in a political demonstration.

Allister Sparks

THE OBSERVER SUNDAY 24 MARCH 1985

Police body 'misled UN over South African members'

By David Pallister

The British-based International Police Association — which has 150,000 members world-wide — is threatened with an internal split and expulsion from the United Nations consultative list because of the membership of South African police officers.

South Africa's section, with 850 officers, is led by the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee. UN criticism of the association came to a head in New York last week after allegations that the association had misled UN officials about the South African involvement.

A UN committee recommendation to withdraw its consultative status was made on Thursday when at least 19 blacks were killed by the police at Langa in the Eastern Cape.

The internal row is likely to surface at the British section's annual meeting in Scotland in two weeks' time, and at the international meeting in Paris in June.

Founded in 1950, the IPA is a voluntary organisation of individual officers with sections in 52 countries. One of its aims is to 'promote respect for law and the maintenance of order among the members of the police service in all member countries.' It was granted UN consultative status in 1967, attached to the UN's economic and social council.

Mr Kenneth Robinson, the association's chief executive, said: 'I can't see any problem. They (the South Africans) are like any other police officers. They do what they are told.'

He said the IPA did not support apartheid and claimed not to know anything about the concern at the UN.

The association's international secretary general, Mr H. Hallett is ill and was unavailable for comment.

A former chief constable of Kent, he was one of three British delegates who successfully moved the admission of South African officers —

against bitter opposition from Belgium, Holland and Nigeria — at the Wiesbaden annual meeting in 1982.

But it was not until last year that UN officials privately learned of the size of the South African section. On the initiative of the Nigerian delegation in New York, the economic and social council instructed its committee on non-governmental organisations to investigate.

According to Mr Chedu Osakwe, the special assistant to the Nigerian permanent representative, four requests for information to the British headquarters were ignored.

Eventually, the association admitted that 850 South Africans had joined. 'It has been a very grievous issue for us,' Mr Osakwe said. 'The IPA has acted very reprehensibly. It argued that its members had joined as individuals and not as representatives of apartheid but this was unanimously rejected by the committee.'

The expulsion recommendation will be considered by the council at its next meeting in May.

After a stormy two-hour meeting last week, the UN committee publicly reprimanded the association. A brief press release said that some of the delegates had voted for expulsion because they believed they had been provided with misinformation.



Mr H. Hallett — proposed South Africans' admission

South African Blacks Have Started to Rise Up

By Beyers Naudé

The era of protest politics has been set aside in South Africa, replaced by the first phase of a militant revolutionary era. As one youth leader put it last year: "We are now at war."

The 25 years since the massacre in Sharpeville have brought increasing polarization to our politics. The ruling Nationalist Party points to the new Constitution and other legislative reform as proof of real change. Most black leaders disagree and maintain that, taking everything into account, the position of blacks has substantially worsened in the last 25 years.

In the meantime, indisputably, black opinion on political issues has become much better informed, support for resistance has become more widespread both in urban and rural areas, black attitudes have become much more militant and black actions are much better organized. In reaction, white political feelings, in both the Afrikaans and English-speaking communities, have shifted noticeably to the right. This has been going on for some time, as demonstrated by the growth of the Conservative Party, but the recent unrest in



Denis Kilanowski

It is clear to me that this year will bring more polarization between the white ruling classes and the majority of the people, more clashes between the police and striking students and workers, more injuries and deaths. It does not require the insight of a prophet to predict that, unless the Government initiates clear and fundamental change, the unrest throughout the country will increase—to the point where violence becomes endemic and eventually uncontrollable.

For too long, the black community

Beyers Naudé is a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and secretary general of the South African Council of Churches. This article is adapted from a longer essay in the May-June issue of *African Report* magazine.

has suffered under political oppression, economic exploitation, educational neglect and denigrating white attitudes. For too long, the authorities (and those who put them in power) have ignored the warning cries of millions of young people. For too long, people have been detained, tortured, banned, and imprisoned without adequate cause. And for too long, the regime has succeeded in cajoling, manipulating, bribing or pressuring blacks and others to collaborate in implementing apartheid in the hope that they will be incorporated in the system.

Now the moment has arrived when the people, after decades and decades of silent suffering, have started to rise up—burning Government property, bombing the homes and businesses of black officials and other stooges, killing black police officers. Many of us who oppose the regime have foreseen these developments for years—and we believe that all of it could have been prevented if our pleas had been heard and heeded. But now that this situation has become a bitter reality, what awaits us?

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1985

South Africans; both black and white; will now have to agonize on how to resolve the crisis. Yet a serious obligation also rests on the most powerful and affluent country in the world to reconsider its responsibility toward South Africa. The United States must help us to minimize the emerging violence and maximize the chances of peaceful change.

To begin with, it must recognize that its lack of meaningful support for the South African black community and its struggle for liberation has created feelings of deep anger and animosity not only toward Washington and its policy of "constructive engagement," but also toward many American institutions and initiatives in South Africa. A word of serious warning has to be sounded to the American Government and people: Do not be surprised if the anger of black South Africans eventually turns to hatred or rejection of an American presence in Africa. Take cognizance now of these feelings of anger and bitterness and consider active steps to create a better attitude.

Second, Americans must disabuse themselves of the bogus concept that the root cause of the unrest in our country is a Communist onslaught created and manipulated by Moscow. Please recognize that the policy of apartheid is the real threat to peace and stability in my country—and all of southern Africa.

Third, Americans should give more serious attention and weight to the pleas of the churches and other organizations in South Africa known for their opposition to apartheid. Please listen to these groups, which are trying to do everything in their power

to bring about fundamental change by peaceful means or, where peaceful change is no longer possible, with a minimum of violence. Americans should also do all they can to support the efforts in their own country—by churches, academic institutions and other organizations—to press their Government to change its disastrous policy toward South Africa.

Fourth, the United States should terminate the policy of "constructive engagement" and, initiate more meaningful pressures to hasten fundamental, nonviolent change. The whole disinvestment debate could soon become irrelevant if the current unrest in South Africa continues unabated—for before long it will have created such an unstable economic climate that overseas investors will be frightened to do business here. Before long, they will decide of their own free will not to support any further investment. They will conclude that the risk is too great and will initiate steps toward disinvestment.

Fifth, Washington should encourage Pretoria to ease up. I am convinced that no return to stability is possible here as long as the black leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners remain in prison. Americans must understand this, and they should demand the unconditional release of all political prisoners; the right of all exiles to return; the release of all detainees; the unbanning

also for the rest of southern Africa.

Finally, the American Government and people must reassess their policy toward Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe—a policy that is creating increasing frustration, cynicism and bitterness toward the United States in all these countries. The State Department clearly fears their Marxist tendencies and fears to lose American support. But the sooner both the United States and South Africa accept that the political change that black South Africans wish to bring about will inevitably involve changes in the capitalist system of free enterprise—a change toward some form of socialism—the less traumatic and painful the transition toward majority rule will be.

I do not believe that the United States can determine the direction or momentum of change in South Africa, but it can help the South African Government to understand and accept what is happening. It can also enlist the support of other Western countries to prepare South Africa and themselves for the upheaval of fundamental change that is on its way. I share the fears of many here that that process is going to be painful—and bloody. But the sooner the apartheid system is dismantled, the greater the hope of shortening this period of bloodshed and hastening the transition to nonracial democratic rule.

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Protest politics are set aside

of the banned and the banished. They should also encourage Pretoria to grant all South African people the freedom to elect their own leaders to initiate a process of negotiated change.

Sixth, the United States must make it clear that it does not want to see things get worse. The situation in South Africa may eventually become so ungovernable that the authorities would be forced to declare a state of emergency—and this could very easily lead to military rule of some kind. Such a development would have disastrous consequences for the cause of justice and peace in South Africa, fanning the flames of violent revolution and eventually leading the country into civil war. If the United States is sincere in its concern to prevent further violence, it should take effective steps now to prevent the establishment of military rule, with all its serious consequences not only for black and white South Africans, but

What America should do

the black townships is creating a sharp new sense of insecurity and fear.

All indications are that 1985 will see an exacerbation of the hardships endured by the majority of South Africans. It will also surely bring an extension of the struggles waged in 1984.

The recession is deepening, with companies going bankrupt daily and thousands of people being thrown out of work. Wages are not keeping up with rising prices. Meanwhile, as the Government cuts spending on education, conditions in the schools will get worse. As bosses try to hold down wages and push up productivity, tension in the factories will grow. And, as local authorities persist in calling on the police and the military, our communities will surely remain a battleground.

Pressure mounts for South Africa sanctions

THE CAMPAIGN for economic pressure against South Africa was stepped up yesterday, agencies report.

In Johannesburg, demonstrators marched on the offices of Citibank to protest against the "indifference" of the U.S. bank and other foreign companies over the killings of blacks by police, and, in Stockholm, the spokesman for South Africa's leading political opposition organization said disinvestment by foreign companies would not make the black majority's situation any worse.

Meanwhile, the violent incidents following last month's Uitenhage killings continued yesterday, with a one-year-old black baby burned to death when a house was set on fire by

U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz Monday condemned the shooting of blacks by police in South Africa and urged Pretoria to negotiate with the black majority, AP reports from Washington. "Apartheid must end," Mr Shultz told a conference of 300 black U.S. college officials. "South Africa needs peace, not violence; dialogue, not confrontation and repression."

a petrol bomb in rioting overnight in South Africa's eastern Cape. An official spokesman said riot police fire shotguns, rubber bullets and tear gas as crowds stoned police and army

vehicles in black townships near four towns. Three policemen and three soldiers were injured by stones.

About 40 demonstrators slipped in the Citibank building singly or in pairs, assembled on a middle floor and then marched into the bank's headquarters on the twenty-second floor.

The protest marked a new tactic by the United Democratic Front (UDF) anti-apartheid coalition, the largest black-rights movement in the country. For the first time, the protesters singled out a foreign company for failing to speak out against government policies affecting blacks.

After an hour-long meeting between five of the protesters

and Citibank executives, a bank spokesman said that Citibank "remained committed to peaceful social reforms" and that it "finds apartheid morally unacceptable and deplores its continuation in South Africa."

Citibank recently said it would no longer lend money to the public sector in South Africa, but the bank is still actively seeking new private clients.

UDF spokesman, Mr Murphy Morobe, who is in Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish labour movement, told a news conference that a pullout by foreign company would not cause mass unemployment as so few worked in such companies and that it would be an effective protest.

The business of survival

AFTER 25 years of existence the South African Foundation, under its newly elected president, Dr Fred du Plessis, chairman and managing director of Sanlam, faces a new challenge to counter the looming threat of disinvestment, particularly in the United States.

The election this week of Dr Du Plessis, one of Afrikanerdom's most astute and dynamic businessmen, coincided with consideration by the Foundation's trustees of a six-point plan to neutralise the disinvestment movement.

The plan has not yet been finalised and modifications and refinements are likely to be made before it is adopted as a definite programme of action.

It is simply to demonstrate to friend and foe alike that effective steps are being taken to dismantle apartheid and to rectify South Africa's economic maladies and to make South Africa a profitable country for investment.

As Mr Pavitt noted in his keynote address, South Africa needs to help its potential allies and sympathetic critics overseas, of whom President Reagan is perhaps the foremost example, by giving legislative content to its reformist rhetoric.

"The response they need is a demonstrable dismantling of apartheid and... a credible commitment by government towards developing a coherent society of all South Africa's peoples."

But, Mr Pavitt added, apart from action lagging behind words, South Africa is labouring under a new handicap: the overseas perception that the South African economy is no longer a safe bet for investment, even if purely political considerations are ignored.

The view from abroad is of a "less attractive and deteriorating business and investment scene, with no growth, a weak rand, poor financial management and continuing unrest signalling insecurity for the future."

Politically-motivated pressure for disinvestment could be countered in the past by South Africa's strong economy and its record of honesty and reliability as a trading partner.

But that is no longer so and there are now signs that foreign investors and businessmen are considering disengagement from South Africa for economic rather than political reasons, Mr Pavitt said.

PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

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But it nevertheless provides guidelines to thinking by the Foundation, which, with more than 3 500 individual and corporate members, covers the entire spectrum of the South African business community.

The first point was presented in forthright speeches at the Foundation's annual general meeting by both its outgoing president, Mr Ted Pavitt, chairman of Gencor, and its director-general, Mr Peter Sorour.

He concluded: "It is an escapable reality that businessmen and investors might be prepared to resist disinvestment pressures while enjoying a high-yielding stake in South Africa, but they become less willing to put up with the harassment and opprobrium attached to doing business here when the return on their investments is declining and its future looks unsure."

The remaining five points on the six-point programme under consideration can be summarised in a sentence: the most effective opponents of disinvestment in the United States are Americans themselves and the best plan of action is to assist them in resisting the disinvestment lobby in the US. (cont'd) 153.47

Points under consideration to achieve that end include mobilisation of potential US "grassroots" allies against disinvestment; an expanded programme of influential US visitors to South Africa; and a concerted campaign by South African commerce and industry to write to their counterparts in the US and ask them to oppose disinvestment legislation at all levels of government.

Mr John Chettle, North and South American director of the Foundation, gave delegates at the Foundation's annual meeting reason to believe that a campaign to mobilise opposition in the US would not be unsuccessful.

He referred to a recent poll in the journal, Business Week, which pointed to a "remarkable indication of change" in US attitudes towards South Africa.

"It confirmed that most Americans disapprove of apartheid and want the US Government to press the South African Government to give more freedom and political participation to South African blacks," he said.

"But by large majorities they reject any form of sanctions... Five years ago there were small pluralities in favour of minor sanctions against South Africa. Today there are decisive majorities against any form of sanctions."

But, as Mr Sorour made clear in his address, it is vital for the South Africa Government to move more quickly in translating its declared commitment to reform into tangible action.

"There is undoubtedly a greater impatience with the slow pace of political action in South Africa, even among our country's most sympathetic well-wishers," he said.

CHURCH OF SWEDEN VOTES RECOMMENDATION FOR DIVESTMENT

The General Assembly of the Church of Sweden at its March 1985 meeting voted - with six dissents out of 251 members - to recommend that all church organizations at the national, diocesan and congregational levels liquidate all shares in companies doing business in South Africa and Namibia. It is estimated Church of Sweden entities now hold US\$9 million in shares in companies in South Africa.

This decision was taken in accordance with recommendations made at the 1984 Budapest Lutheran World Federation Assembly.... 'To urge all LWF member churches to take visible and concrete steps, including the boycott of goods and withdrawal of all investments, to end all economic and cultural support of apartheid...'.

SA firms score breakthrough on US codes

By JOHN BATTERSBY
London Bureau

LONDON. — A top level delegation of South African businessmen has scored a breakthrough in the propaganda battle to undercut mounting pressure for United States disinvestment in South Africa.

The breakthrough came at what had been planned as a secret summit of South African, British, American and Swedish business executives under the chairmanship of the former British Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath.

The focus of attention at the meeting was the Rev Leon Sullivan, author of the Sullivan code of conduct for US companies operating in South Africa.

The South African delegation was led by the director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn, and included Mr Tony Bloom, executive chairman of the Premier Group; Mr Basil Herson, executive chairman of Anglo Vail, and Mr T R Hoffmeyer, executive director of Barlow Rand.

Informed sources said the conference had brought South African business leaders to a closer understanding with Mr Sullivan who, in turn recognised the vital role that SA businessmen were playing in promoting internal reforms.

The top-security meeting was held on Thursday and Friday last week behind closed doors in Leeds Castle, set in picturesque countryside about 60km from London.

The conference was organised by US multinational interests through Mr Sullivan and Mr Heath, without the blessing of either the British or South African governments, and against the advice of the UK-SA Trade Association.

A bland statement released after the conference contained the essence of a remarkable new consensus which will simultaneously intensify business pressure on the SA Government and undercut the growing momentum for outright disinvestment.

The presence of a three-man Swedish delegation headed by Dr Aake Magnusson, chairman of the Council of Swedish Industries, is considered of particular significance as the Swedish Government has been at the forefront of disinvestment moves aimed at stepping up international pressure for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

The formal statement agreed by the 18 chief executives present, said participants had "agreed to continue their individual and collective efforts to encourage reform in South Africa".



Prof NIC WIEBAHN
... dire conse-
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vestment.

had been "one of several such meetings", participants conceded privately that there had been no comparable gathering in the past.

A low-key secret meeting held between a handful of American and British executives and Mr Sullivan in London's exclusive Inn-on-the-Park in 1983, ended without agreement on a reform strategy.

South African participants in the conference pointed to the significance of a key paragraph in the agreed statement: "It is important to reflect that economic growth and productive investments are essential forces now taking place in South Africa... The participants are encouraged by the progress that has been made."

This, sources said, concealed a protracted discussion on shop-floor developments involving black trade unions and progress towards the acceptance of black urbanisation and the eventual phasing out of influx control.

A paper delivered by the Urban Foundation's Jan Steyn — entitled "The Social and Legal Situation in South Africa and which way the country is heading" — and one by Anglo Vail's Basil Herson on the role of private business in leading change — formed the focus of discussion.

The South African delegates argued that foreign investors could achieve more by continued involvement in South Africa than they could by opting for disinvestment or outright confrontation with the South African Government.

But there was general agreement among them that it was important to keep Mr Sullivan on the side of South African business because his demands that foreign investors should support political change were not as "radical" as those being demanded by Senator Edward Kennedy and other influential figures.

They argued that while it was up to US business to counter the disinvestment lobby in the US, South African business had a responsibility to see that apartheid was dismantled so that there would no longer be grounds for a disinvestment lobby.

Although there was no discussion on the details of Mr Sullivan's revised principles — which in their draft form call on signatories to play a direct political role in promoting reform — there was broad agreement that local and foreign business pressure should be intensified.

British executives who attended the conference were more sceptical of what they saw as Mr Sullivan's attempts to impose his principles on them.



MR JAN STEYN
Urban Foundation



MR BASIL HERSON
Anglo Vail



MR TONY BLOOM
Premier Group

AMERICAN moves towards disinvestment in South Africa were strongly criticised and rejected as unchristian and potentially disas-

trous — for the West as well as South Africa.

— At a specialist theological seminar in Pretoria yesterday, Landers of the various Christian denominations in South Africa met with economists and labour experts to thrash out attitudes towards the growing Western move towards disinvestment, at a seminar called by the C.B.

Power Bible Centre of the University of South Africa.

Main speakers were Prof. Nic Wiebahn, chairman of the Wiebahn Commission of Inquiry into labour legislation and Rector of Unisa's School of Business Leadership; the Rev Peter Storey, President of the General

Propaganda

Conference of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa; Prof Johan Heyns, of the University of Pretoria Faculty of Theology and moderator of the Northern Transvaal Synod of the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk; Prof Frans-van den Boogaerde, vice-principal of Unisa; and Prof Pieter de Villiers, the C.B. Powell professor of biblical scholarship at Unisa.

Delivering the first C.B.

one of "critical solidarity" and not backing of disinvest.

Powell memorial lecture at the meeting, he said, South Africans could expect "Uitenhage" to become an expression similar to "Sharpeville".

And, he said, this was all the more so because Uitenhage's innuma had taken place on the very anniversary of Sharpeville.

Backing remarks on the aspect of the Sullivan Code in the United States as related to the South African situation, Prof Van den Boogaerde said the code in labour relations coincided with the policies of the Reagan Administration.

Black shot dead in S. Africa

BY ANTHONY ROBINSON IN CAPE TOWN

SOUTH AFRICAN police yesterday shot dead a black man and another was apparently killed by a mob in rioting against apartheid.

The police said they fired on stone-throwing blacks attacking a patrol outside Port Elizabeth in East London, near Uitenhage, a crowd was discovered trying to set fire to the body of a black who had been stabbed and hacked to death.

Black anger at white-minority rule often expresses itself in attacks on fellow black who are seen as collaborators with the system.

The renewed violence followed the announcement that the army and railway police would be called in to back up regular police in quelling riots wherever necessary.

These arrangements were first mooted by President P.W. Botha in his statement to a

combined session of Parliament last week, but the details were released on Thursday night by Mr Adriaan Vlok, Deputy Minister of both Defence and Law and Order.

Mr Vlok said that the three forces would combine "in order that law and order can be restored in areas affected by recent unrest and to maintain individual safety."

The army and railway police would help the regular police at road blocks, cordons, protection and escort duties and "other situations as circumstances demand."

But, he added, the army would not be involved in normal policing operations.

In practice, the new measures appear to be a formalisation of existing co-operation between the army and police. A combined army-police force of 7,000 surrounded and searched

near Johannesburg last October and the army has been involved in policing operations during the recent disturbances in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Vlok indicated that greater efforts would be made to protect the lives and property of "law-abiding members of the black community who have indicated willingness to go ahead with the Government's reform initiatives," from what he called "radicals using the revolutionary practices of intimidation and even murder."

In Durban, a silent dawn march through the city by 300 people headed by the Catholic and Anglican archbishops of Durban passed off without incident. The march to the city jail in support of trade unionists and United Democratic Front supporters awaiting trial on treason charges had been authorised by the authorities.

Financial Times Saturday April 6 1985

26 March 1985

THE CITIZEN Johannesburg

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Plans for disinvestment called 'unchristian'

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Q. THE ANTI-APARTHEID DEMONSTRATIONS THAT ARE TAKING PLACE IN AMERICA, ARE THEY IN ANY WAY INFLUENCING THE CONTRIBUTIONS YOU ARE MAKING IN TERMS OF SOUTH AFRICAN REFORM?

A. WELL, LET ME PUT IT THIS WAY. IF THERE WAS ANY DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF PEOPLE ACROSS AFRICA, INCLUDING SOUTH AFRICA, ABOUT THE WAY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FEEL ABOUT APARTHEID, ABOUT A SYSTEM BASED ON RACISM, PERHAPS SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS CAN REMOVE DOUBT. THERE WAS NEVER ANY DOUBT IN OUR MINDS. WE NEVER THOUGHT THERE WERE ANY VOTES FOR APARTHEID IN THE UNITED STATES. WE DON'T THINK SO TODAY. SO IF THAT IS THE PURPOSE TO BE SERVED, WE OBVIOUSLY WANT TO COMMUNICATE AS CLEARLY AS WE CAN. BUT AT THE SAME TIME IF THE DEMONSTRATIONS OR IF THE DEBATES ARE FOCUSED ON THE ISSUE OF AMERICAN POLICY AND SHOULD IT BE CHANGED, THEN WE HAVE AN ARGUMENT ON OUR HANDS. BECAUSE WE THINK OUR POLICY IS THE RIGHT POLICY, WE DON'T KNOW OF AN ALTERNATIVE THAT IS MORE LIKELY TO PRODUCE RESULTS, AND HENCE WE ARE GOING TO STICK WITH IT. BUT I underscore the point. IF THERE WERE ANY EVIDENCE IN THE CONSTITUENCIES IN THE COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE DOUBTS ABOUT WHAT IT IS THAT OUR COUNTRY, WHICH IS A MULTI-RACIAL DEMOCRACY AND PROUD OF IT, WHAT WE STAND FOR, WHY MAYBE THE CURRENT INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION SERVES THAT PURPOSE.

A. DR. CROCKER, ON THIS QUESTION OF UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA, THERE IS A VERY POPULAR THEORY IN THE COUNTRY THAT THE MORE REFORM WE HAVE, THE MORE CHANGE YOU HAVE IN SOUTH AFRICA, THE MORE UNREST AND THE MORE VIOLENCE YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE. NOW, OBVIOUSLY AMERICA'S OPINION OF THAT THEORY WOULD INFLUENCE ALSO ITS THINKING ON THE UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA RIGHT NOW. HOW MUCH CREDIBILITY DO YOU GIVE TO THAT KIND OF THEORY?

Q. WELL, YOU'RE OPENING A BIG QUESTION HERE, THAT IF YOU WISH TO GO INTO IT, WELL I'M CERTAINLY HAPPY TO. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT, ON THE ONE HAND YOU HAVE A REQUIREMENT AND NEED TO OPEN CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION, YOU HAVE A NEED TO HAVE DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATION GET GOING. ON THE OTHER HAND, YOU HAVE A GOVERNMENT WHICH WE HAVE DESCRIBED, THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT, AS A REFORMIST GOVERNMENT, COMMITTED TO A PROGRAM OF REFORM. THERE HAVE BEEN SOME LIMITED REFORMS ALREADY, MANY OF THE MAJOR ISSUES IN MY JUDGEMENT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADDRESSED BUT THERE'S BEEN MANY STATEMENTS, MANY GUIDELINES LAID DOWN RECENTLY. THERE HAVE BEEN SOME A WHILE BACK TOO. THE QUESTION IS HOW DO YOU TRANSLATE THOSE GENERAL STATEMENTS INTO CONCRETE DECISIONS AND POLICIES, AND HOW DO YOU GET THE PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION AND NEGOTIATION GOING. UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THERE ARE ANSWERS TO THOSE QUESTIONS I THINK YOU ARE GOING TO SEE TREMENDOUS AMOUNTS OF FRUSTRATION AS WE'RE SEEING. AND THE TRAGEDY ABOUT THOSE THINGS IS THAT THERE CAN BE BLOODSHED UNDER THOSE KIND OF CIRCUMSTANCES. OUR POSITION ON VIOLENCE I THINK IS VERY CLEAR. WE DON'T, WE CANNOT CONDONE VIOLENCE. WE DEPLORE IT IN THE STRONGEST TERMS, NO MATTER WHERE IT COMES FROM. AND THE KIND OF VIOLENCE WE SAW YESTERDAY IS NOT GOING TO SOLVE SOUTH AFRICA'S PROBLEMS. AND THAT'S THE KIND OF VIOLENCE WHICH WE BELIEVE MUST COME TO AN END, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, NOW. BUT, YOU KNOW, THE QUESTION THAT YOU'RE ASKING IS WHETHER OR NOT IT IS POSSIBLE TO HAVE PEACEFUL CHANGE. IF WE CAN'T BELIEVE IN THAT, WE CAN'T BELIEVE IN ANYTHING.

A. WHAT I WAS REALLY ASKING, DR. CROCKER, IS WHETHER YOU AGREE THAT THE PERIODS OF REFORM AND PERIODS OF CHANGE, INEVITABLY, WOULD LEAD TO GREATER UNREST AND VIOLENCE IN THE COUNTRY, WHICH IS STILL A POPULAR THEORY IN THIS COUNTRY.

Q. NO, I WOULDN'T SAY IT'S INEVITABLE, BUT IT'S OBVIOUSLY A VERY DEMANDING TASK FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S LEADERS, LEADERS OF ALL RACES, TO FIGURE OUT HOW TO DO IT SO THAT IT DOES NOT PRODUCE THE RESULT YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT.

SUBJECT: TRANSCRIPT OF A/S CROCKER'S MARCH 12, NEWS CONFERENCE IN JOHANNESBURG

UNCLASSIFIED
OUTGOING TELEGRAM
Department of State

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Q. DR. CROCKER, WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT THE ANTI-APARTHEID BILL?

A. THE ANTI-APARTHEID BILL?

Q. YES.

A. YOU'RE REFERRING TO LEGISLATION IN THE US CONGRESS? WELL, THERE'S A GREAT VARIETY OF LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES THAT HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN THE CONGRESS. THERE IS NOT ONE SINGLE FOCAL POINT AT THIS POINT. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PIECES OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION. I THINK OUR POSITION AS THE US GOVERNMENT IS, WE DRAW A VERY CLEAR LINE BETWEEN MEASURES WHOSE AIM IS TO PUNISH OR DENY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OR OPPORTUNITY AND MEASURES WHICH WE VIEW AS CONSTRUCTIVE. WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PROGRAMS IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH WE THINK OF AS CONSTRUCTIVE AND WE'RE OPEN TO IDEAS IF PEOPLE HAVE GOOD IDEAS OF HOW TO BUILD ON THAT BASE. WE WOULD LIKE TO BUILD ON THAT BASE. IT REQUIRES THE SUPPORT, AND I MIGHT SAY THE BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, OF CONGRESS TO DO THAT. BUT I AM TALKING ABOUT CONSTRUCTIVE INITIATIVES; WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN DESTRUCTIVE INITIATIVES. WE DON'T BELIEVE IT'S GOING TO HELP PEOPLE HERE WE DON'T THINK IT IS GOING TO PRODUCE ANY PREDICTABLE CONSEQUENCES IN TERMS OF OFFICIAL POLICY BY THE GOVERNMENT HERE SO WE ARE TAKING A FIRM STAND ON THOSE. SO I THINK WE HAVE TO BE VERY CLEAR ABOUT WHAT LEGISLATION WE ARE TAKING ABOUT. DO YOU WANT TO FOLLOW THAT UP?

Q. YES. DO YOU THINK THE INITIATIVES THAT ARE PROPOSED BY BLACK LEADERS WHO ARE OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT'S INSTITUTIONS ARE NOT CONSTRUCTIVE?

A. ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT INITIATIVES PROPOSED BY BLACK LEADERS HERE?

Q. YES, IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A. SUCH AS?

Q. PEOPLE WHO TALK ABOUT PRESSURE, ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

A. WELL I THINK WE HAVE TO GET FAIRLY SPECIFIC BEFORE WE CAN GET A HANDLE ON QUESTIONS LIKE THAT. WHEN BISHOP TUTU VISITED US IN WASHINGTON, AND MET WITH THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS, WHAT HE URGED, AS I UNDERSTOOD HIM, WAS INVESTMENT THAT WAS IN A CONDITIONAL SENSE STANDARDS OF CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP, SULLIVAN PRINCIPLES AND THINGS LIKE THAT. WE SUPPORT THE SULLIVAN

PRINCIPLES, ABSOLUTELY. WE HAVE URGED COMPANIES TO ADHERE WHO ARE NOT ADHERENTS. SO IN THAT SENSE, YOU KNOW WE ARE IN FAVOR OF THE SULLIVAN PRINCIPLES. WE ARE NOT ENDORSING OR IN FAVOR OF OR SUPPORTING IN ANY WAY MEASURES OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA. WE THINK OUR FIRMS HERE ARE DOING ON THE WHOLE GOOD JOB OF LIVING UP TO HIGH STANDARDS OF CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP. I'M NOT SAYING THE WORLD'S PERFECT. THERE UNDOUBTEDLY CAN BE IMPROVEMENTS, BUT IT IS OUR ANALYSIS OF THE HISTORY THAT IT IS THE CODES THAT OUR COMPANIES HAVE INTRODUCED HERE WHICH HAVE HAD A RIPPLE EFFECT ACROSS LABOR RELATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS THROUGHOUT SOUTH AFRICA AND HAVE BEEN A CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGE HERE.

Q. DO YOU THINK THE CONGRESS IS GOING TO (INDISTINCT)

A. WELL I'M NOT A BETTING MAN, SO I'M NOT GOING TO TAKE THAT ONE ON. THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION IS CLEAR AND I DON'T HAVE ANY REASON TO PREDICT CHANGE.

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Local citizens back anti-apartheid bill

By MIKE ROSE
of the Barometer

The cause of ending apartheid brought OSU students, faculty and Corvallis citizens to the Oregon Legislative Assembly on Wednesday to show their support for a bill they believe will aid stopping oppression of South African blacks.

A carpool sponsored by the Corvallis Organization for South African Freedom (COSAF) brought approximately five carloads of people from Corvallis to a House Human Resource Committee hearing concerning House Bill 2001.

The hearing room was full, according to one COSAF member, who said there were more than 300 people in attendance. Most of those who testified at the hearing were in favor of the bill.

If passed, the bill requires that state investment be withdrawn from any company with operations in South Africa over a two year period. Some of the companies which Oregon would be required to withdraw investments from include such giants as IBM, Ford, and General Motors.

Divestiture threatens the South African government with

economic hardship, thus forcing the regime to change its apartheid system, according to supporters of the bill.

"This is a divestiture bill with real teeth," said Fred Pfeil, associate professor of English. Pfeil, who attended the hearing, believes divestiture is the only way to end apartheid.

"The South African government is terrified of divestiture," he said.

Oregon has about 1.2 billion of its \$5 billion in public investments tied up in companies doing business in South Africa. A large portion of these investments are used to support the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), a fund which provides retirement money for state employees.

Representative George Trahern (R-Grants Pass) testified against House Bill 2001 at the hearing.

"If all U.S. investments are pulled out of South Africa, it would create a situation that is real dynamite," he said.

He explained that divestiture would lead to revolution, as well as creating hardships among the black population.

"I think the thing is silly," he said of the bill.

Trahern predicted that divestiture would cause the government to "dig in its

heels" rather than stop oppression.

Representative Tony Van Vliet (R-Corvallis) said that although he supported divestiture measures, he could not support House Bill 2001 as it is now written. The bill is unlikely to pass, he said, because it may violate the Prudent Person Rule.

Under the rule, the state treasurer must place public funds in the safest investments with the greatest returns.

According to Van Vliet, there is disagreement among money managers as to whether Oregon can withdraw investments from South Africa without losing money.

Van Vliet said he and some of his fellow legislators are working on a bill which is more in compliance with the Prudent Person Rule.

House Bill 2001 would require the state to put a large amount of its funds on the market very quickly, and this might cause some financial losses, he added.

Thomas Koehler, a senior in liberal arts and member of the Corvallis City Council, said Van Vliet "lacked leadership" in his stand on House Bill 2001.

"Van Vliet compromises all

principles away if he wants to compromise 2001," Koehler said of Van Vliet's plan to introduce an alternative to House Bill 2001.

Pfeil said the concern over the state incurring losses by divestiture was unfounded.

"With skillful money management, there's no reason why anyone would lose a dime," he said. "It makes me sad that panic over the Prudent Person rule is being whipped up."

Ann Patterson, an employee of OSU's Oak Creek Lab who attended the hearing.

"The only arguments against the bill are racist, or that the state would lose money," she said.

U.S. investments in South Africa help support a racist immoral form of government, she added.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1985

158 Arrested on Berkeley Campus In Protest on South Africa Policy

BERKELEY, Calif., April 16 (AP) — Police officers in riot gear moved in at dawn today and arrested 158 chanting protesters who took part in a weekend demonstration against the University of California's investments in South Africa.

The arrests were made with only minor scuffles, and no injuries were reported, according to a university spokesman. The arrests recalled scenes from the days of the university's Free Speech Movement and the demonstrations against the Vietnam War in the 1960's.

Many of the students opposing the South African Government's policy of strict racial separation had been sleeping on the steps of Sproul Hall, the birthplace of the Free Speech Movement led by Mario Savio.

Savio Speaks at Rally

Mr. Savio, who now teaches two classes at San Francisco State University while working toward a master's degree in physics, today addressed more than 1,000 people at a midday campus rally.

"It's a nationwide demonstration," Mr. Savio said at the rally in reference to the protests against South African policy. "The students at Columbia and Rutgers are watching you. Don't let them down."

After the arrests, demonstrators called for a boycott of classes Wednesday by students and faculty. They also

asked for amnesty for the arrested students.

The police escorted the arrested students into the building, where they were booked on charges of trespassing and illegal lodging, according to a university spokesman, Ray Colvig said.

The demonstrators complained that university regents would not present to their meeting in May any discussion of divestment of the university's investment of \$1.7 billion in concerns doing business in South Africa. The issue is on the June agenda.

Ronald W. Brady, senior vice-president for administration for the University of California system, said it was impossible to complete a report on divestiture by the May meeting.

As for amnesty, Mr. Brady said, the issue was in the hands of the campus police and local authorities.

Protest Continues at Columbia

As students at Columbia University continued yesterday to barricade a campus building in protest against the university's investments in companies doing business with South Africa, legal maneuvers continued.

Acting Judge Burton S. Sherman of State Supreme Court in Manhattan conferred privately with lawyers representing the university and the students and deferred any further action on the case until Friday.

The judge ruled that a temporary restraining order prohibiting the student demonstrators from blocking buildings on the Columbia campus should remain in force until then. At the same time, he said that a restraining order forbidding Columbia from "improperly" calling in police to remove the demonstrators should also continue in effect until Friday.

Lawyers for both sides said after the conference that their meeting with the judge was part of an effort to negotiate a solution to the demonstration.

At Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., more than 70 demonstrators were camped out in front of the Student Center yesterday in the fifth day of a protest against the school's investments in South Africa.



Mike Keefe
The Denver Post
News America Syndicate

Protesters at Columbia Unwavering

By LARRY ROHTER

When Mark Lewis, a Columbia University senior, was served with a contempt-of-court summons for his role in a campus demonstration on South Africa, he saw himself as carrying on a family tradition.

Just last month Mr. Lewis's 82-year-old grandmother was arrested outside the South African Embassy in Washington in a similar act of civil disobedience, one that Mr. Lewis saw as a logical extension of her earlier activities against racial discrimination.

"My grandmother tells me that she pushed me around in a baby carriage at Martin Luther King's march on Washington in 1963," said Mr. Lewis, a 22-year-old English major from Washington, D.C. "Of course, I was too young to remember that, but I know that my family was active in the civil rights movement, and it's something I'm proud of."

As one of 28 Columbia students and recent graduates named in criminal-contempt summonses, Mr. Lewis now faces the prospect of both legal and academic proceedings against him. But he says he has no regrets.

'Just Ordinary Students'

And as the demonstration seeking an end to the university's ties with companies doing business with South Africa marked the beginning of its third week yesterday with a rally in which more than 2,000 Upper West Side and Harlem residents marched to the campus, he continues to camp out on the steps of Hamilton Hall.

So do most of the other student leaders named in the court order Columbia University sought on April 9. In between their shifts on the steps, though, they are attending classes, doing their homework, preparing for final exams and trying to act as much as possible like fellow students who are not involved in the protest.

"There is nothing all that different about us," said Whitney Tymas, a 23-year-old Barnard senior and a sociology major from Reston, Va. "We're a diverse group, but we're basically just ordinary students who feel a moral obligation to act."

Though the demonstrators taking turns sitting on the steps of Hamilton Hall number only 400 of Columbia's more than 18,000 students, they say they have received widespread encouragement from students, teachers and staff members. They cite statements of support from faculty members and alumni as well as donations of food and money.

And it is a point of pride among them that their ranks include whites, blacks and Asians, men and women, Christians and Jews, graduate students and undergraduates. "We are," said Miss Tymas, president of the Black Student Organization at Columbia, "a composite of the Columbia community."

In the last few days, the 14 students originally cited for contempt have been augmented by another 14 cited on the same charges. According to student

spokesmen, process servers accompanied by university security officers have entered Columbia classrooms, dormitories and washrooms looking for the named students.

Joseph Liu, an 18-year-old sophomore history major, is one of the youngest of the student protesters, but that has not prevented him from serving on the steering committee running the demonstration, or from being served with contempt papers. The son of a former Chinese Nationalist diplomat and a librarian, he was born in Taiwan but grew up in suburban Washington, D.C., and thrust himself into the anti-apartheid movement as soon as he arrived on campus.

"The history of activism on this campus," he said, "along with the chance to meet students and faculty of a like mind and concerns, are two of the principal reasons I came here."

Like their fellow students, many of the Columbia demonstrators have hopes for professional careers. Miss Tymas, who has an off-campus job as a paralegal in a New York City law firm, thinks she would like to become a lawyer, and Mr. Lewis is interested in working in journalism.

Weighing the Consequences

Both recognize that their involvement in the demonstration may jeopardize their career prospects. But they and other students interviewed said they had thought over the consequences of their actions — and what they called the inconvenience they were causing by chaining shut the main entrance to Hamilton Hall — and thought it was more important to make a moral statement against what they see as an inhuman system.

"I understand that the possibility of arrest and expulsion exists, but I feel that this issue is extremely important," said Mr. Liu. "As a student, I see

this issue as a litmus test of the university and its moral standards."

"We all realize that there are certain risks we are taking and certain costs involved," added Miss Tymas.

Ralph Lane of San Francisco, one of two law students who have received contempt summonses, theoretically could run into trouble when he comes before the character committee of the New York bar after graduation next year. But he professed not to be worried.

Charges of Treason Cited

"I am encouraged by the possibility of court action and disciplinary proceedings," said Mr. Lane, a 23-year-old second-year Columbia Law School student who studied at Columbia as an undergraduate and was active in the student government and anti-draft counseling. "What this university calls due process wouldn't hold up in any court of law, and we're going to get those rules knocked out of the water."

Some students run greater risks than others, however. Jose Ribeiro de Souza, a sophomore biochemistry major from Pretoria, South Africa, one of seven students who fasted for two weeks to protest Columbia's policies, said that he was wanted in his country on charges of treason as a result of his activities at Columbia, and that two members of his family had been detained earlier this week.

For the other student demonstrators, Mr. de Souza's dilemma only reinforces their conviction that their defiance of the law and university authority is morally correct and must be continued, come what may.

"I think that what I'm doing here follows the tradition of simple decency toward mankind of this nation and this university," said Mr. Liu. "I am very proud of that."

Unionists Join Berkeley Sit-In

Special to The New York Times

BERKELEY, Calif., April 18 — Busloads of union members joined students and other demonstrators today in the ninth day of protests against the University of California's investments in companies doing business in South Africa.

About 1,500 demonstrators gathered for a noon rally in front of Sproul Hall, the university's administration building, in the protest aimed at South Africa's policy of strict racial separation. Half the demonstrators were members of labor unions based in nearby communities.

The sit-in protest gained strength Tuesday when the campus police arrested 159 protesters for trespass. Rallies on Tuesday and Wednesday drew at least 4,000 demonstrators each.

Demonstration activities slowed to

day, mostly because thousands of students left the campus for a four-day spring break. University officials said a boycott of classes Wednesday had little effect because many students normally skip their last day of classes.

Special to The New York Times

ITHACA, N.Y., April 18 — Several hundred students and some faculty members today occupied Day Hall, Cornell University's administrative building, to protest Cornell's investment in companies doing business in South Africa.

The campus police arrested 130 students who refused to leave the building at closing time. The arrested students offered no resistance.

One police officer suffered respiratory failure and was taken to a hospital.



The New York Times/Chester Higgins Jr.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, under umbrella at right, addressing protesters yesterday at Columbia University.

Jackson Praises Columbia Protesters

By LARRY ROHTER

The Rev. Jesse Jackson added his support yesterday to the students demonstrating against Columbia University's ties with companies doing business in South Africa. He praised the protesters for setting a "moral example" and said he hoped it would help "organize students on every campus in America."

In a ringing endorsement delivered with the demonstrators huddled at his feet in the rain, Mr. Jackson commended them for showing "a willingness to suffer for a principle, a willingness to put dignity above a degree." Their action, he said, is in "the greatest and highest tradition" of the civil rights movement and opposition to the Vietnam War.

The students, who oppose South Africa's system of apartheid, have been camped since April 4 on the steps of Hamilton Hall, an administration and classroom building on the campus. They are demanding that Columbia rid itself of \$32.5 million in investments in companies that do business with South Africa.

'Bodies on the Line'

"By protesting," Mr. Jackson said later at a news conference, "the students are putting their bodies on the line and taking our nation a step forward" in the struggle against apartheid.

Despite a constant drizzle, more than 1,000 people gathered to hear Mr. Jackson speak in front of Hamilton Hall, which the protesters have symbolically renamed Mandela Hall in honor of a jailed South African resistance leader, Nelson Mandela.

Afterward spokesmen for the Coalition for a Free South Africa, the campus group that has organized the protest, said Mr. Jackson's call for support had led to donations of about \$2,300 from those attending the rally.

The demonstrators said they were also heartened by a court ruling yesterday by Justice Max Bloom of the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court in Manhattan.

Court Order Stands

Justice Bloom refused to overturn a previous court order that prohibits Columbia from "improperly" sending in the police against the protesters. He also ordered that lawyers for the university and the students meet today in State Supreme Court to discuss ways to resolve the dispute.

In his remarks at Hamilton Hall, Mr. Jackson was critical of Columbia's unwillingness to end its ties with companies doing business with South Africa. Voluntary support from American corporations, institutions and governments, he said, is "the backbone of apartheid."

"South Africa cannot stand alone," he said. "It needs the investments of Western democracies, led by America, and the prestige of and credibility of American universities."

After the rally, Mr. Jackson met for half an hour with the president of Columbia University, Dr. Michael I. Sovern. At a news conference after the meeting, Mr. Jackson said Dr. Sovern had agreed to "attempt to convene a meeting of Ivy League presidents" to discuss ways to oppose apartheid.

Mr. Jackson said the conference could be convened "as early as a week from Friday." A Columbia University spokesman, Fred Knubel, said that Dr. Sovern had not set a specific time for the meeting, but that it would be held "as soon as possible."

Rutgers Protest Continues

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., April 15 (UPI) — The president of Rutgers University today criticized South Africa's apartheid policies but disagreed with students blocking the school's student center.

About 100 people continued to sit in front of the chained front doors of the student center, according to Glen Arnold, a spokesman for the Rutgers Coalition for Total Divestment. He said the number of hunger strikers had risen to eight over the weekend.

The demonstration began Friday night. Mr. Arnold said the hunger strikers, including graduate and undergraduate students and a guest lecturer, would continue their protest until Rutgers dropped its investments in companies doing business with South Africa.

"I abhor apartheid as strongly as any protesting student," the Rutgers president, Dr. Edward J. Bloustein, said, adding, "We differ about how the university can best oppose it."

IT'S GOING TO BE LEGAL

The 15 April 1985 announcement by South African officials that laws prohibiting marriage and sexual relations across Pretoria's sacred color lines would be abolished in the current session of parliament is about on a par with Jeane Kirkpatrick's joining the Republican Party. Women and men who have lived in wedlock in violation of the race laws will of course be relieved, and hanky-panky will flourish more exuberantly. But the non-event will leave apartheid and Pretorian mastery intact despite Secretary of State George P. Shultz's 16 April dictum that this constitutes evidence that South Africa is changing for the better. The most revealing comment comes from Gerritt Viljoen, Pretoria's Minister of Cooperation & Development (rule over African lives) and Education & Training, who said on television the decision 'represents the dismantling of the negative aspects of apartheid'.

Pretoria's grandiose gesture comes after parliamentary commission deliberations and a lot of talk over the past several years. The announcement also occurs in the wake of the publication of a book which searches deeply into the backgrounds of Afrikaners. Dr Hans Heese, an Afrikaner historian at the University of the Western Cape (set aside for so-called Coloureds), has gone into the 300 years of Afrikaner matings across the color lines. GROEP SONDER GRENSE (GROUP WITHOUT BOUNDARIES) lists surnames of settlers who either married or had other relationships with people of other colors in the Cape region up to 1800. He lists these surnames - with a cautionary note that this does not imply necessarily that those of the present generation with identical or similar names are direct descendants.

They're all there - from Abel to Zeller, by way of Botha, Treurnicht, Van der Merwe, Viljoen. Apartheid's white society has enjoyed smirky jokes and tattle for years on the subject of its parentage but that has been within the family. Now GROEP SONDER GRENSE brings the matter out into the open. Perhaps translations into other than the tribal language will widen appreciation. GROEP SONDER GRENSE reveals the utter absurdity upon which the grinding cruelty of apartheid rests.

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339 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y. 10012

