

THE STAR: THURSDAY - MARCH 10, 1988

## God-less communists

The propaganda dust stirred up by certain church leaders' march to Parliament threatens to hide startling facts from the eyes of many South Africans. Let us salvage some of those facts now:

Dr Allan Boesak, professedly a Christian leader, admits he prefers the company of a violent atheistic communist to that of a God-fearing man.

"I would rather ... be in the company of Nelson Mandela than ... be in the company of P W Botha," he said.

The Bible commands, "Keep not company with the wicked".

It is in the company of godless communists that he feels more at home.

Archbishop Tutu's spokesman called the recent restrictions "a blow directed at the heart of the Church's mission".

It is not clear what church he is referring to. It cannot be Christ's Church.

I notice that no restrictions have prohibited Biblical evangelism, and these particular clerical gentlemen are engaging in everything but Biblical evangelism.

These two men are protagonists of that revolution-in-religious-garb known as Liberation Theology.

At a conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in February 1987, with central committee members of 16 Latin American Communist parties in attendance, Russia gave its full approval to the new strategy of using Liberation Theology in the

churches to bring about the communist revolution

The Liberation Theology men are now accepted as the useful allies of atheistic communism, and their use of "dog-collars and god-words" conceals from an unsuspecting public the fact that they are undermining both the Gospel of Christ and the democratic foundations of the land.

The SACC general secretary and "two other leading clerics" addressing a "service of prayer and protest" should tell us if their churches hold regular prayer meetings to seek God's Face in blessing — or do they summon so-called "prayer meetings" just for political occasions?

Edward W Pryor  
Johannesburg



THE STAR: THURSDAY 10 MARCH 1988

## Angola peace-bid rebuff 'no surprise'

# Door 'still open' for SA, Soviet talks

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

Parliament

The Soviet Union's rejection of the South African Government offer to come to an agreement in the Angolan conflict has not necessarily closed the doors on a negotiated settlement, Government sources indicated today.

The immediate reaction to the Kremlin's rebuff this morning was that the South African Government was not unduly surprised.

The Soviet's Foreign Ministry yesterday turned down the offer by Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan to withdraw from Angola if the Soviet Union committed itself to a neutral government in that country.

The spokesman said the situations in Angola and Afghanistan were completely different.

The Soviet Union believed the most important subjects of which the SA Government did not speak were apartheid, interference in the affairs of its neighbouring States — Angola for example — and Namibia.

South African Government sources appeared not to be too concerned about this reaction today.

It was believed the doors to a negotiated settlement in Angola were still open in view of signals from Angola itself that it would be prepared to take part in regional discussions.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said in reaction today, that Africa could no longer afford to be crushed in the conflict between East and West, the price was too high in terms of suffering and misery.

The spokesman said General Malan's original message to the Soviet Union had concerned realities which no country in Southern Africa could escape.

One of these realities pointed out by the Minister in his original statement, according to the spokesman, was that only two countries had the ability to project military power in Southern Africa — South Africa and the Soviet Union.

"But both these countries play in separate leagues," the spokesman said.

He said South Africa protected her own and the continent's interests and played a stabilising role.

The Soviet Union on the other hand was the major destabiliser.

"Africa can no longer afford to be crushed in a conflict between East and West. The price in suffering and misery is too high. There are countries which unfortunately want to get hold of Mig 29s and other sophisticated weaponry but who are not able to supply their soldiers with decent shoes or boots, to say nothing of food. It is in South Africa's interests that the sub-continent should not bleed itself to death."



THE CITIZEN: MARCH 10, 1988: THURSDAY

## ANC, SA Govt need each other — NDM

CAPE TOWN. — The ANC and the government needed each other for their propaganda and strategy the leader of the National Democratic Movement, Mr Wynand Malan, said last night.

Speaking at a meeting also addressed by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert at the Cape Town City Hall he said both the government and the ANC had clearly opted for "confrontation strategy".

The government had swapped its ideology of apartheid for an ideology of total strategy against the so-called total onslaught.

Everything that did not fit in with this strategy was written off as part of the total onslaught.

The ANC on the other hand also had a total strategy which centred on the revolution for liberation.

"Naturally the government talks about safety and reform, and the ANC of different legs of policy, but the essence of it all was two forces which fed off each other.

"The one could not exist in its present form without the other.

"A person could easily give up hope, but this was unnecessary.

"Whether we support

the NDM, the NP, the PFP or the UDF, we all know in our heart of hearts that it cannot go on like this".

A "nation" was waiting to be developed through agreements and a joint destiny into a force in South Africa and the world.

"This nation is coming. It will not be many years".

Referring to South Africa's involvement in Angola, he said that as long as the people of SWA were not given the chance to exercise their own will, South Africa would remain in Angola.

Alternatively, it would give way with its tail between its legs when it could no longer hold out there for whatever reason, and leave a mess in SWA.

People were increasingly asking why South African soliders were fighting and dying in Angola and why such enormous sums of money were being spent on the war.

South Africa could not stay there forever. The war could not be won and at some stage or other it would have to withdraw.

It was right that the people of SWA should be given a shield behind which they could solve their problems, but then

South Africa at the same time acted like an imperial power and wanted to dictate from Pretoria how they should act. — Sapa



## Bishop's major role in the Planning Council

SIR — Your paper and others have paid just tribute to Bishop A H Zulu who passed away recently. It is, however, unfortunate that one of the biggest contributions to the Bishop made towards the improvement of the quality of life of his people has been overlooked.

Bishop Zulu was, apart from being the Speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, also the Chairman of the KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council to which position he was appointed by the South African and KwaZulu Governments after the resignation of Dr Louis Rive.

The announcement of the approval of the KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council's final report was jointly made by the South African and KwaZulu Governments on Monday February 27, 1988, the day on which the Bishop passed away.

It is only proper that tribute



**Bishop Alphaeus Zulu**

should be paid to a man who always maintained a low profile and was willing to work on the background towards the goal of improving the living conditions of his people.

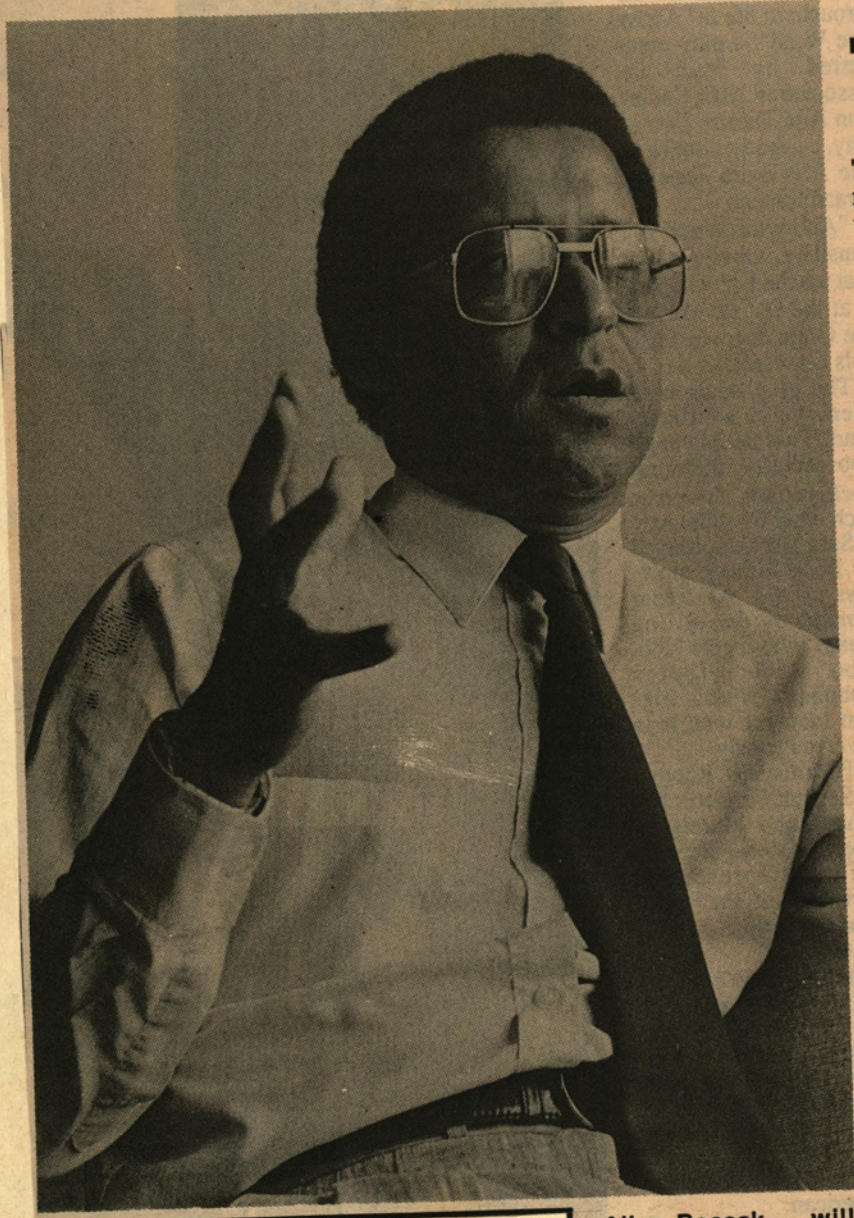
Without his inspirational leadership the final report of the KwaZulu/Natal Planning Council would not have reached the point of implementation.

**DR P S VILJOEN**  
**TECHNICAL CO-ORDINATOR:**  
**KWAZULU/NATAL**  
**PLANNING COUNCIL**



NEW NATION 10-16 March 1982

# NGK ban-busters foiled



Allan Boesak ... will not support contact between the white NGK and the Reformed Church in the Netherlands until the NGK takes a clear stand on apartheid.

"I WILL never allow myself to be used by the white Dutch Reformed Church to neutralise its self-imposed isolation," Dr Allan Boesak told the NEW NATION this week.

Boesak was reacting to an article published in the official mouthpiece of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK), Die Kerkbode, which questioned his commitment to working for unity within the Dutch Reformed Church family.

The article was a reaction to Boesak's role in the cancellation of proposed talks between the NGK and the Reformed Church in the Netherlands.

The talks were to have been the first contact between the churches since the 1970s.

## MESSAGE

Die Kerkbode said a telex message from Boesak had probably led to the cancellation of the visit.

Boesak is the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) and is a past moderator of the synod of the NG Sendingkerk.

In response, Boesak said the NGK had proposed the talks to the

Reformed Church in the Netherlands.

The latter had said it could not talk to the white church without the blessing of its black sister bodies, including Boesak's Sendingkerk.

This he had been unable to give, he said, adding that as long as the white NGK failed to meet the demands of the WARC he would not be instrumental in breaking the church's isolation.

## SOLIDARITY

The WARC's three key demands were that the NGK should publicly condemn apartheid, should move away from being a white church and should support and show solidarity with the victims of apartheid.

"The white NGK seems unwilling to take a risk by opposing state injustices," he added.

In his telex message to the Gereformeerde Church in Netherlands Boesak said: "My own stand on the issue is that no dialogue with the NGK can take place before it undertakes to comply with the requirements laid down by the WARC in Ottawa.

"Churches in Europe which are under pressure from their members who wish to take up the issue with the NGK can do so at their own risk."



# Clermont killings: SAP ask for information

Daily News Reporter

POLICE have appealed for people to come forward with any information regarding the assassination of four prominent Clermont residents and attacks on several others.

According to Lieutenant Bala Naidoo of police public relations, they have been unable to make any breakthrough and no arrests have yet been made.

The killings involved Mr Zazi Khuzwayo, who was gunned down at his supermarket last year; Mrs Pearl Tshabalala, who was shot and killed in February; Mr Emmanuel "Qashana" Khuzwayo, who was shot dead while on the telephone at his home in February, and Mr C.B.S. "Ntshebeyishoyo" Makhathini, who was gunned down at his Clermont estate agency last Friday.

Others who have been attacked are the chairman of the Clermont Advisory Board, Mr A.V.B. Nyembezi, who was shot at and his house was burned down; community leader Mr Obed Mthembu and his wife, who were shot while their house was also burned down in February; and Mr Simon Mthimkhulu, Deputy speaker of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, whose house was burned down and whose wife was injured last week.

Lieutenant Naidoo said people could supply information anonymously or could arrange to meet an investigating officer.

"They could write an anonymous letter to him or telephone him," he said.

The investigating officer is Lieutenant E. Nkabinde of the KwaDabeka Police station. He can be telephoned on 707 1230.



*The Natal Mercury 10/03/88*

# Church 'reflects divided society'

## African Affairs Correspondent

ECUMENICAL movements like the South African Council of Churches were becoming increasingly distanced from ordinary members of the Church, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said in Ulundi yesterday.

Addressing a delegation of Christians including the Rev R de Vries, a Churchman from New Jersey, and Mrs S Viljoen of the Southern African Forum, Dr Buthelezi said the Church had become a reflection of a society divided by apartheid.

He said there was no united leadership within the Church, which was struggling to find its correct identity and to determine God's will for it in the South African situation.

'I find that ecumenical movements like the South Af-

rican Council of Churches have ever-increasingly become separated from the man in the pew and the local congregation,' Dr Buthelezi said.

He said the SACC itself was made up of member churches in each of which there was divided opinion about what the Church should be doing.

Further, in every church member, opinion in local congregations was strongly influenced by local socio-economic circumstances.

## Sanctions

'We have in the Church a reflection of divided apartheid society,' Dr Buthelezi said.

'This may be putting it rather strongly, but I do so deliberately to bring out the point that no church, no church leader and no ecumenical movement is in a position to make absolutist statements about the will of God in South Africa or about the relative

merits of the country's leaders and political organisations.'

● Sanctions as weapons against apartheid have failed Dr Buthelezi said, reports Sapa.

He was speaking at a meeting with Mr Pierre Couste, chairman of the Southern African Committee of Trade advisers to the French Foreign Ministry and leading French industrialist, and Mr P J Ullmann, vice-president of the French Chamber of Commerce in Southern Africa.

Dr Buthelezi said the South African Government was more recalcitrant than ever.

'While Pretoria remains impervious to the threat of increased sanctions against South Africa, it is the very poorest of the poor who are the victims of apartheid who pick up the price tags for Western failure.'

Thousands of black South Africans had already lost their jobs because of sanctions, he said.



R1,3bn in loans guaranteed

BUSINESS DAY 10 March 1988

# Govt moves to bail out TBVC states

THE financial state of the "independent" TBVC states — Transkei, Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana — is so disastrous government has had to intervene, guaranteeing loans from commercial banks worth R1,3bn during the past two years.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the first of two overdraft facilities was granted in the 1986/87 financial year, after a plea for help from the TBVC states to SA — which was called in to look at their financial situation.

An overdraft facility of R545m was granted this year to the TBVC states to cover the shortfall of their income against money given by SA in budgetary aid — R1,8bn this year — and R186m in government loans for specific projects.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa has also issued loans worth R1,33bn to the TBVC states in the last four years until last September. A spokesman said the bank had approved 244 projects for the states in that time. To date it had not had any default on the loans.

Foreign Affairs' chief director, development co-operation, Rod Smith said this year's overdraft figure was down on that of R778,5m for the 1986/87 financial year, some of which had already been paid back.

He said in spite of the guarantee, the states would have to repay the commercial loans from income they generated and it would not come from the SA taxpayer.

The overdraft facilities were guaran-

DIANNA GAMES

teed as part of government's assistance to the TBVC states when it was asked to step in to help them out of their dire financial straits.

One condition of that assistance was the formation of joint financial adjustment committees which would try to stabilise the budgets and general economic conditions of the states.

The committees are headed by bank personnel and are made up of TBVC, SA Treasury, Foreign Affairs and Finance representatives.

All major financial decisions for the states are made jointly by the committees.

Foreign Affairs now spends about 83% of its total budget on the TBVC states and is looking, in the long term, to reduce its amount of budgetary aid.

Smith said there was a fairly delicate balance on those matters because of the independent status of the states concerned.

He said last year fewer projects were being undertaken in the states, although less money was not being spent.

Smith rejected a report from the Africa Institute that government had written off R175m which had been misappropriated or embezzled, saying nothing had been written off.

He said Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha had mentioned a figure of 5% of the budget, estimated over the past few years, which would cover "money not spent as wisely as it could have been".



**T**HE once unthinkable prospect of rabidly anti-communist South Africa sitting down with the Soviet Union is suddenly being taken as a serious possibility.

A South African overture to the Kremlin to seek peace in Angola, where the two countries are on opposite sides in an apparently unwinnable civil war, is seen by diplomats and foreign affairs experts as an intriguing policy shift.

"The question is are they (the Government) trying to put a finger in America's eye or are they really serious," Mr John Barrett, of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said.

Mr Barrett and Western diplomats said there was evidence Pretoria was serious. Mr Philip Nel, South Africa's leading expert on the Soviet Union, went further. He said that direct talks with Moscow on Angola were now a probability but cautioned they could take a long time to come about.

Until last weekend, peace initiatives in Angola were the sole prerogative of the United States, which is now denounced by Pretoria because of its anti-apartheid trade sanctions.

### Less ideological

The surprise offer to the Kremlin came from an unlikely source — Defence Minister Magnus Malan, the most hawkish member of the Cabinet who regularly warns South Africa to beware of the evil of Soviet expansion.

His statement proposed a direct deal with Moscow to set up a neutral government in Angola along lines suggested for Afghanistan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr John Stremlau of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York said Soviet policies have become more of a "mystery" — less monolithic and less ideological.

What is clear to American analysts, however, is that the Soviets realise: a black revolution is unlikely to succeed anytime soon in South Africa; destruction of the white-run economy would be a disaster; and Moscow has few contacts with whites in South Africa.

Moscow faces the fact South Africa is a "vastly complicated situation," which doesn't lend itself to simple answers and calls for a sophisticated policy, said Mr Stephen Low, a former American ambassador to Zambia.

Although the Soviets believe majority black rule is inevitable, they aren't "nearly as confident" as they were a few years ago about achieving that goal in the short term, said Dr Wayne Limberg, a US State Department analyst.

Central to Moscow is its long and close relationship with the

# SA forging links with the Reds?

SOWETAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1988

## FOCUS

African National Congress. There are changes in that relationship, too.

"Soviet enthusiasm for armed struggle has

considerably diminished" in South Africa, Mr Neil MacFarlane, a professor at the University of Virginia, wrote recently.

The Soviet Union provides weapons to the ANC. Last autumn, the ANC opened an office in Moscow.

But a high-ranking Soviet official, Mr Y Y Vagris, recently refused to endorse all the conditions the ANC set for a post-apartheid South Africa.

### Tactics

Mr Stephen M Davis, author of *Apartheid's Rebels*, a book about the ANC, said this was considered a "major divergence." What the Soviets now believe, he said, is "a post-apartheid government controlled by the ANC alone is

unlikely."

The United States opposes the ANC's tactics and has criticised the fact that a large number of communists sit on the ANC's executive committee.

But Mr Davis said any perception of a crack in the ANC-Soviet alliance could open the door for Washington to forge better ties with black leaders.

Moscow's reassessment of the region means a de-emphasis on Southern Africa, as well as other parts of the Third World, American experts say.

Mr Andre Brink, a white South African writer who was invited to Moscow, noticed this in an article entitled "From Red Square," published in the South African magazine, *Leadership*.

"It comes as a sobering discovery, first of all, that Southern Africa in particular, and even Africa in general, are not all that high on the Soviet list of priorities," Mr Brink wrote.

Mr Gorbachev, who

has stressed economic reform at home, recognises the high cost of bolstering and arming poor nations, the experts say. Moscow sent Angola about 2,5 billion dollars (about R5 billion) in weapons over the 1984-1985 period, and also armed Mozambique.

Mr Limberg said the  
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Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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