

CHIEF CRITICISES SUNDAY TRIBUNE REPORT

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi has criticised a Sunday Tribune report on removals from Umlazi as an attempt to portray the construction company involved as "an ogre that was somehow in cahoots with the apartheid regime".

Opening a new housing scheme built by Amalgamated Construction in Unit Z, Umlazi, Chief Buthelezi said the scheme represented a new beginning in the provision of housing for blacks — private sector participation in housing development. He wanted to pay tribute to Amalgamated Construction for "doggedly doing battle with the bureaucracy to get this scheme approved".

Referring to a Tribune report on the removal of people from Umlazi/Malagazi to Mfolweni to make way for the development, he asked what qualified the reporter "to write what are presented as considered reports about what is going on in the field of housing?"

"Any impartial reading of the report will show that while it is shallow, it certainly does not lack advocacy. My question is: have junior and inexperienced staff got licence to advocate views they hold through selective reporting?"

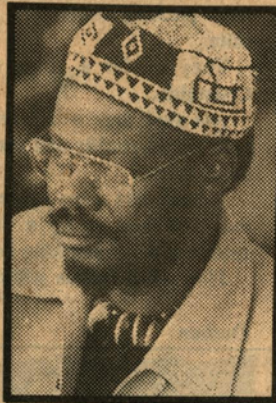
"The consistency of the vendetta against us can indicate one of two things. Either we are being attacked as a matter of policy, or the newspaper is out of control and any nonsense that a reporter chooses to write is published uncritically. Is this freedom of Press or are we dealing (with) abuse of that freedom?"

Chief Buthelezi asked business leaders "to take careful note of the abandon with which even junior staff of newspapers are

these days allowed to undermine constructive efforts being made to solve this country's serious political crisis. While, for example, those who are at the helm of the economy of this province are seated around the indaba table in Durban, the Sunday Tribune tells us and the world that the 'real' leaders, the people that matter, are absent".

"I ask you: What is the Sunday Tribune? Where does it get the insight and expertise that we are apparently all lacking in?"

Chief Buthelezi said: "If I were the proprietor of Natal Newspapers, I would be deeply worried about the standards — or more



■ Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

correctly, the lack of standards of professionalism so evident today."

He asked where the many talented journalists were "who wrote with such authority in years gone by?"

"I also believe that the business leadership of which newspaper proprietors are part should pay serious attention to the increasing tendency in newspapers freely to employ the buzz words of the far left in what purport to be impartial reports."

Chief Buthelezi said: "There is a school of thought, to which I suspect some of those journalists in the Sunday Tribune belong, that wants to give our people hopes for a pie-

in-the-sky. These are people whose rhetoric suggests that because South African society has not yet been normalised we should fold our arms and not try to correct some of the inequities in our society until violence takes its logical course and we end up hopefully with a Utopia tomorrow where everything will be perfect.

"These people live in posh homes in white suburbs and they would rather have black people stew in their misery until their veritable Eldorado dawns after the much awaited revolution."

Chief Buthelezi said it would be criminal to wait and not do anything about correcting the wrongs of South African society until the day of freedom. "That is why it is so important to appreciate the importance of what Amalgamated Construction company is doing for our people here."

■ The Editor Replies: Chief Buthelezi's criticism of the report of the removal of 450 people from shanties to vacant land at Mfolweni by the KwaZulu administration and Amalgamated Construction is vague, generalised and presumably motivated by political considerations.

It does not challenge a

single fact. He implies that the reporting was shallow and selective and was done by a junior, inexperienced reporter. He is badly informed. The report was soundly based, researched thoroughly on the spot by a reporter trained in social science and with some 15 years experience, was balanced and accurate.

He suggests that his administration is being attacked by the Tribune as a matter of policy or because the newspaper is "out of control". On both counts he is wrong. The report reflected factually the difficulties of people who were removed from shanties to open veld, some willingly because of their desperate hope for proper housing. The KwaZulu authorities and building contractors were given every opportunity to reply to all the issues raised by the circumstances in which the families were living.

The newspaper stands by the report. If Chief Buthelezi is aggrieved, and no one of his staff has come to us with a complaint, he is welcome to specify supposed inaccuracies, or seek redress through the impartial Media Council or the courts.

Inkatha youth leaders face attempted murder charge

Sunday
Tribune
4/5/86

By Phinda Kuzwayo

TWO Inkatha youth leaders, including the national youth organiser Ntwe Mafole, 28, were among a group of 10 who faced criminal charges when they appeared in the Ntuzuma Magistrate's Court this week following an attack on the home of a trade unionist.

The 10 faced two charges of attempted murder, two of malicious damage to property and one of arson for acts they allegedly committed last Saturday in a pre-May Day attack at the home of Thami Mohlomi, secretary of the Congress of SA Trade Unions in Durban (Cosatu).

The nine who appeared in court with Mafole are: Mathews Sibande, 36, an Inkatha youth organiser;

Elliot Mbhele, 35, Abraham Makhathini, 31, Lungisani Mtshali, 21, all of KwaMashu, Zwelisha Magwaza, 18, and four-teenagers who are under 17.

According to the charge sheet, during the attack on Mohlomi's home the group fired gunshots injuring Nonhlanhla Biyela on the thigh and narrowly missing Simon Alpheaus Mtshali.

Mohlomi's KwaMashu home was partially burnt and the group also set alight two cars belonging to K Mtshali and Simon A Mtshali.

The 10 were not asked to plead and the case was adjourned to June 3 by magistrate Mr A Schepel for further investigations. The accused were released on R100 bail each.

EXODUS

WHILE church leaders declare themselves on sanctions and disinvestment, some congregations in South Africa have already voted quietly with their feet or their wallets.

Some churchgoers, hurt and bewildered by calls for measures they regard as damaging to fellow South Africans, are leaving Christian denominations they consider over-politicised to join other churches in a sad game of musical pews.

Others are forming small home churches as an interim measure; and still others are continuing to worship in their church and donating their assistance in kind but no longer in cash that could be used for causes they find distasteful.

Worst hit are two of South Africa's traditional mainline churches, the Church of the Province of South Africa (CPSA) — the Anglicans — where congregations have been split on Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu's sanctions call, and the Roman Catholic Church, whose bishops met in Mariannhill, near Pinetown, Natal, this week to thrash out their stance on disinvestment.

They decided in favour of "economic pressure".

The Catholic Traditional Family Bureau for Southern Africa presented an anti-sanctions petition bearing 10 000 signatures to the conference, with a message to the bishops that the campaign would continue should the decision be for sanctions.

Re-evaluation

Spokesman Mr Juliernes Manzi said the support had been obtained over only eight days "on a few street corners", and indications were that more than 90 percent of those canvassed were against sanctions.

In recent weeks, former CPSA parishioners in small towns have asked the Church of England in South Africa (CESA) if a church could be established in their area. One is already a reality.

"What has happened is a re-evaluation of the church commitment right across the country — the normal thing that goes on in every country



The Rev DAVID RHATEGAN
Financially sound



BISHOP FOORD
Congregations alert, active

and culture," said Bishop Dudley Foord, head of the CESA in South Africa, confirming that his congregations were growing.

"With the situation existing in this country, people tend to reflect a little more creatively and critically. Some people would prefer a church that is very politically active. If a church says nothing it is still active, as that is a vote for the status quo," he said.

"We do not get involved in politics in terms of making radical statements. But individuals in our congregations are alert and active at grass-roots level."

The two churches split in this country a century ago.

The CPSA has two million members, 80 percent of whom are black, and is affiliated to both the SA Council of Churches (SACC) and the World Council of Churches (WCC).

Low profile

The CESA, a low-profile, evangelical church, has only about 35 000 members, mostly white.

In contrast to the CPSA — cash-strapped until Bishop Tutu's fund-raising tour in America last year helped church coffers — the CESA is financially sound, according to the Rev David Rhategan, rector of Christ Church, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

Each of its 50 small churches countrywide was self-supporting. Funds were not pooled.

"Our congregations have been increasing steadily, with four or five more Anglicans a week coming to our churches," Mr Rhategan said. The CESA has received



JULIERNES MANZI
Against sanctions

about 30 phone inquiries about the possibility of establishing its churches in Klerksdorp, Vereeniging, Potchefstroom and Bloemfontein.

The new Klerksdorp church is about to become a reality; a priest has been appointed to minister to the initial flock of 18 families, and

the first service is due to be held on May 18 in premises still to be found.

Mr Sam McGinty, of Klerksdorp, a former CPSA member, is now chairing the new CESA parish council.

"We have lost confidence in the CPSA. It has lost its credibility," he said.

"The Church of England, established in South Africa 300 years ago, is not involved in politics and is not a member of the SACC or the WCC. It does not condone racism or violence. It was founded on the principles of faith and a love of God."



Church folk quit over pulpit politics

QUOTE

by Lord Bruce-Gardyne, former British Cabinet Minister, in the Sunday Telegraph:

RUM lot, your modern Church of England. You and I might think that soaking a tyre in petrol, hanging it round someone's neck and setting a light to it is not the sort of conduct the cloth would look indulgently upon, wherever it might be perpetrated.

Not so. According to Bishop Huddleston, it is "highly inappropriate" (to use no stronger word) to criticise anyone who advocates such conduct in South Africa unless we have first stopped investing in that country.

Why not bring back the stakes and fires at Smithfield, and consign some of our leading South African investors to the flames while we are about it? The bishop's tender conscience might be thus assuaged.

Dr Ed Cane, a Baptist, director of the United Christian Action Group, said he had received feedback of significant opposition in the Anglican Church to the direction the hierarchy was taking, and many Roman Catholic Church congregations had voted against disinvestment.

"If they seriously advocate disinvestment, let them practise what they preach," Dr Cane said, pointing out that the SACC's foreign funding had increased from R2-million in 1984 to R5-million in 1985; the Catholics from R700 000 in 1984 to R2.5-million in 1985.

Difficult

Roman Catholics find themselves in a more difficult position, said Mr Jan Roodbolt, secretary of the SA Catholic Defence League.

In the Pretoria Catholic parish of Silverton, the parish council voted 10 to two against sanctions; 22 to two in Lynwood; 92 to two in Sunny-side. In Lyttelton and Greenwood no one supported sanctions.

In Bryanston the vote was 600 against to 10 for.

Confused

The other centres are still under investigation. Planning for Vereeniging, where 30 families representing 80 people are determined to have a CESA church, is still in the early stages.

"Our capability for starting new churches is limited," Mr Rhategan said.

Mrs Gloria Edwards, of Vereeniging, who with her husband is spearheading the call for a C of E church, said the group planned to visit Mr

Rhategan at the end of the month to put their case. The couple resigned from the CPISA when Bishop Tutu was elected Archbishop.

"There has been a great move away from the Anglican Church by people in the Vereeniging-Vanderbijlpark area," Mrs Edwards said.

"Many Anglicans, including me, had thought of ourselves as belonging to the Church of England. We hadn't even realised the CPISA was different."

It is the ordinary parishioners who feel most hurt and confused.

Mrs Avril Budd, of Johan-

nesburg, spent "the worst year of my life" before resigning from the CPISA's St Michael's Church, Bryanston, Sandton. Now she and some fellow-parishioners are worshipping in a "home church".

Charitable

Mrs Jill Werner, who witnessed the birth of liberation theology in her 25 years in Chile, still attends St Catherine's Church, Bramley North, Johannesburg — but she will support charitable events in kind, not cash.

Mr Mike Gerntol, vice-chairman of Anglicans Con-

cerned for Truth and Spirituality, said there had been a significant decline in congregations in the parish of Pretoria. The budget arrears for the first three months of 1986 was already R37 000.

At an archdeaconry meeting on April 26, the decision was taken to ask priests and church officials with lay qualifications to use them in part-time jobs.

"The hierarchy has lost touch with the rank and file, especially among the white membership. Many of my congregation have gone to the Church of England," Mr Gerntol said.

'Challenge to people beyond our dioceses'

By CAS St LEGER

ATTITUDES on sanctions towards South Africa by the Catholic hierarchy worldwide will be affected by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference decision to support economic pressures.

The unanimous decision of the 33 Catholic bishops from Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland and South Africa (excluding Lesotho) was relayed to the world's Catholics on Friday in a long statement.

In part, it read:

"This decision is a decision of conscience, a decision or option that might open up new perspectives for others and thus give them a lead and provide them with a definite direction.

"It is a decision that inevitably involves taking a bold stand on controversial issues in the sphere of politics and economics, since it is these areas that are at the root of the conflict and confusion.

"Our prophetic witness might provide a challenge to people far beyond our dio-



ARCHBISHOP HURLEY
Decision of conscience

ceses, our country and our Christian field.

"It might also provide encouragement and bring some measure of hope to millions of people who are beyond our usual pastoral care.

"It is this prophetic calling

that requires us at certain times to make a direct intervention in the affairs of our country.

"We realise that our stand represents a point of view that not all Catholics will agree with ..."

The most effective form of non-violent pressure was economic pressure, the bishops' statement said, and, while deeply concerned about the additional suffering some forms of economic pressure might cause, the enormity of the present suffering had been balanced against present injustice.

Economic pressure was a morally justifiable means of bringing about the elimination of injustices.

The initiative of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and the forthcoming National Party federal congress might demand a reassessment of the issue of economic pressure.

SUNDAY TIMES,
MAY 4 1986

Negotiation

Intensified pressure would only be justified if it were applied in a way that did not destroy the economy.

"At the moment we can see no justification for the sort of pressure that would leave a liberated South Africa in an economically non-viable situation."

Such measures as scrapping influx control would not affect the current civil war situation unless linked to negotiation with accepted leaders of the people, the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of their organisations.

Saint Joan

HONEST Joan Garish, 78, of Slough, England, returned a gold pendant sold by mistake for R7.50 after she heard the seller explain on radio it was worth R750.

P W SET TO LIFT ANC BAN?

By MAX DU PREEZ
in Cape Town and
JOHN BATTERSBY
in London

THE Government may soon unban the African National Congress — but still forbid membership of the South African Communist Party and Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing.

The strategy is understood to be part of the South African Government's response to the peace process the Eminent Persons Group is painstakingly assembling.

It is in line with State President P W Botha's repeated statements in Parliament during the last two weeks that the "nationalists" in the ANC must be separated from the "communists".

If the EPG's expected call for a moratorium on violence from both sides is accepted, this could also pave the way for the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and his colleagues in Pollsmoor and Robben Island.

The EPG was this week locked in secret talks in London that could lead to a third visit to South Africa very soon.

SUNDAY TIMES, May 4 1986

Ambitious

An indication that the ambitious peace initiative is still on track came from British Deputy Foreign Secretary Baroness Young this week when she said:

"The Commonwealth mission represents much the best prospect at this time for a positive international contribution to a settlement in South Africa which is now at an important stage."

It is understood that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is being kept fully informed by her nominee on the EPG, Lord Barber, and that she has been in personal contact with President Botha over the initiative.

But while British optimism over the success of the initiative rose this week, the ANC indicated that it had not changed its position and would insist on the Commonwealth demands being met "to the letter" before entering into any negotiations with the South African Government.

Crucial

It is understood that while there are some strong reservations within the EPG about aspects of President Botha's response it was considered positive enough to move the initiative into a final and crucial phase.

The British Government has clearly been encouraged by President Botha's co-operation but still wants him to go further in dismantling apartheid — particularly the Group Areas Act — before further progress can be made towards dialogue.

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PW set to lift ANC ban?

□ From Page 1

If President Botha agrees to meet the Commonwealth demands it is considered likely in diplomatic circles that he will be received by Western European leaders — probably of Britain, West Germany and France — later this year.

Informed sources said that much of the discussion at the Commonwealth meeting this week revolved around the law and order issue and the need for foreign capital during the

period of transition.

It is understood that President Botha is seeking a guarantee from Western countries that if he agrees to all the Commonwealth proposals Pretoria will retain the right to put down spontaneous violence in the townships without invoking international economic sanctions.

While the Western countries — Britain, Australia and Canada — feel that it is impossible to give any such guarantee, there is sympathy for Pretoria's anxiety about maintaining law and order.

But it has been made clear that present police methods, sharply criticised by several peers in the Lords debate this week, are totally unacceptable.

The carrot for the South African Government is the fact that this could be the slow beginning of peace negotiations.

And it might suspend the growing sanctions moves in Europe and the United States.

On the other hand the ANC, observers believe, has two reasons for co-operating with the EPG:

- The fact that the external mission of the organisation is getting more and more isolated from the black masses inside the country; the fear is that especially young blacks are getting so radicalised in the townships that even the ANC could find them "ungovernable" later.

- Pressure from Frontline States, the Commonwealth itself and all Western governments.

But, observers point out, the ANC is not going to allow itself to be easily divided.

According to a confidential document drawn up by Nusas after their long meeting with the ANC in Lusaka recently, the ANC sees the SACP as "an independent organisation which represents the interests of the working

class whereas the ANC is a broad movement for national liberation".

The document continues: "The ANC stated that many of the members of the SACP are also members of the ANC."

Politicians and diplomats from all sides this week quietly warned against expectations that the EPG would be able to do more than merely start a slow, painful process that could lead to a climate conducive to negotiation and less violence.

'Let your actions do the talking'

TRIBUNE MAY 4
1986

WE RAN a gauntlet of security men, had our bags searched, switched rooms once and only then had audience with 62-year-old President Kenneth Kaunda.

The interview took place just hours before he flew back to Lusaka after attending the coronation of King Mswati III of Swaziland.

As he entered the room for the interview — minutes after returning from a banquet at the Swazi Sun Hotel in Mbabane — the eight members of his party who were with us in the room rose as a gesture of respect.

Despite his hectic schedule and the hour his mind was still sharp as he discussed the South African issue which obviously distresses him.

Where does he think South Africa is going — in a positive or negative direction?

"The question of South Africa's direction at the moment is the question of the moment in Southern Africa as a whole. We have heard so much about the liberalisation programme that has taken place and so much has been said for and against it," he says.

"Our view in Zambia is that this is the usual problem of too little too late. If what your brothers and sisters are doing now had been done 20 or even 10 years ago it might have been a very good start in the right direction.

"You are now talking of a people who are wide awake to the needs of the country as those needs affect them. They are not going to be satisfied with what are basically crumbs falling from the white man's table to Lazarus, the poor.

"What is required now is to face this situation as it is and the situation requires a complete and honest dialogue. Dialogue across colour, a dialogue across ethnic groups. Dialogue across anything else artificial.

"Simply sit down as



KEVIN MAYHEW interviews President Kenneth Kaunda

By Kevin Mayhew

Pictures: Morris Reddy

South Africans talking to each other. To get to that position, and we in Zambia have said this publicly many times, please let it be declared very clearly that apartheid is dead and buried."

So does he not believe apartheid can be reformed?

"You cannot reform apartheid. I am surprised that Americans talk of reforming apartheid because there is no way the Americans would have reformed British colonialism when they were fighting for their own independence. They did not ask for reform.

"You cannot reform a system like apartheid. It is an evil system."

He says the white man will not be hounded out of Africa and pushed into the sea, but the whites must start talking.

"What is important here is to note what the African leadership is saying. I have not come across one single African leader who says white South Africans should be driven into the ocean. They are not saying that.

"Why then do we not use this time when the going is still fairly good

DR KENNETH KAUNDA is a man who has constantly tried the pacifist approach to the problems of South Africa and Rhodesia before it. As chairman of the Commonwealth Committee monitoring the dismantling of apartheid and spokesman for the frontline states he spoke to **Sunday Tribune** reporter KEVIN MAYHEW about Angola, the current climate of unrest in the country and accused South Africa of plotting an armed initiative against his country by training Zambian nationals in the SADF.

— better than it ought to be — and talk. Once we do that I think we will have the answers to all the problems."

Attention switches to another burning Southern African issue, Angola. Would he act as a mediator between the warring factions as he promised to do three years ago?

"If anything this conflict involves all of us and therefore we must put our heads together in Southern Africa to find out how we can resolve this problem. There is no way a political volcano can erupt anywhere in Southern Africa without the lava spreading all over this area.

"So really it is everybody's business to try to find an answer to this problem. In that respect Zambia, being part and parcel of this area, the southern region, is very interested in finding a solution to the Angolan problem."

Does he think that South Africa, through its obviously strong trade links with his country and other frontline countries, is trying to put pressure on his country to destabilise it.

"There is no doubt at all. I have very good reasons to say what I say. South Africa is interested in destabilising us. If they were not why should they recruit Zambians into

KENNETH KAUNDA ... 'Our view in Zambia is that this is the usual problem of too little too late. If what your brothers and sisters are doing now had been done 20 or even 10 years ago it might have been a very good start in the right direction'

their army. What is the purpose of that? They cannot deny that."

Are these recruits going to infiltrate back into his country.

"I do not know. But why do you recruit nationals of another country into your army. You do not do that if your intentions are good."

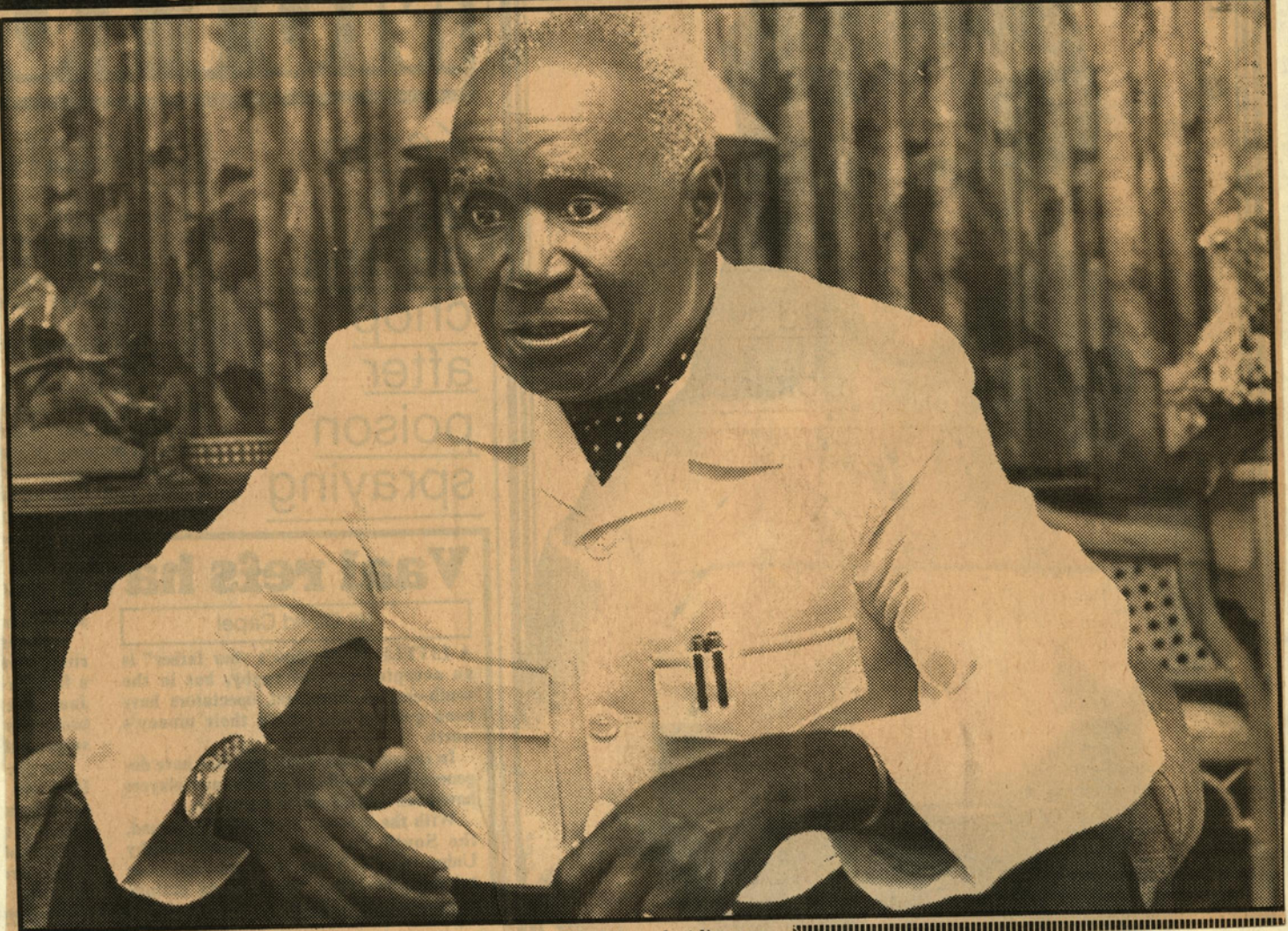
Did he have any talks with President Botha while at the coronation, although none were planned?

"No, we just met briefly."

About Nelson Mandela — does he think President Botha's offer to trade-off Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African commando being held in Angola, for Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and Nelson Mandela's freedom was a reasonable offer?

"It was not at all. Why do we have to link ourselves to the Big Power struggle and problems. If we are interested in the East/West confrontation we are compounding a situation which is otherwise straightforward. If it is a case of seeing ourselves big, playing big in situations like this, you cannot achieve anything

Africa's problems and points a finger at the SADF



at all. What is required is for us to look at our problems as they are.

"I know there is this communist bogey where the South African authorities see a communist in every wood and under every bush in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and elsewhere. This is absolutely wrong because she is trying to interest the US into seeing communism here so that the US can side with the South African government.

"That will not help the situation at all. There is no way that can help. We must be honest with ourselves, get down to work and save ourselves from our catastrophe."

Could his acceptance of the invitation to the coronation — even after the refusal by the Kenyan head of state Daniel Arap Moi to attend because of the presence of President Botha — not affect his standing in Africa in any way? Will he not be seen as something of a softy by other black African states?

"There is no way at all that that can happen. I met the late Mr Vorster on the Victoria Falls Bridge and President Botha as Prime Minister. It was my duty to tell

him how independent Africa saw things.

"If I saw any good to come out of a meeting with President Botha here then it would be my duty to meet with him. But I have no indication at all that anything good would come out of a meeting here.

"That is what will decide whether I will see President Botha or not. It is not a question of what other people feel about him."

What is his view of the current Indaba which is going on in Durban between the various bodies, including Chief Buthelezi?

"If it is going to be used as a way of influencing the rest of the country and they come out with something genuinely non-racial the people might look at it. But is that what it is meant to do? If it is not then you are wasting your time."

Does he think that the African National Congress is still in control of all its members inside the country or does he think it might be getting out of hand?

"These things are very difficult to judge. Remember that in 1961 when the climax was reached in our struggle for liberation

in Zambia we lost lives on both the government side and our side because a stage is reached when the leadership of any organisation which is fighting for certain goals and objectives could easily lose control. It does happen.

"I am not saying that South Africa has reached that stage but we reached the stage we were at in 1961 where it was virtually impossible to control some people because they had waited too long. For those people non-violence is not paying — in your case non-violence has been banned. By banning the ANC in those days you voted for violence.

"You courted the violence you are getting now. What I know is that the leadership of the ANC is obeyed by its followers."

Are some members of the ANC not acting on their own?

"I am afraid that that is what has to be expected more and more at this time. Hence the need for talking. We need to talk.

"Really, we are all going to be enemies if we do not do that and to me that is a worrying thing. So from both a question of principle and a question of self-interest we need a solution in South Africa."

4 May 1986

A matter of interpretation!

'Interpreter' Waldheim could hardly speak a word of Italian, says Durban man

By Jeremy Maggs

DR KURT Waldheim — former United Nations Secretary General and front runner in today's Austrian Presidential election, who claimed to be an Italian/German interpreter during World War II — could hardly speak a word of Italian, according to a former German soldier now living in Durban.

For the past few months Dr Waldheim has been embroiled in a controversy over his career as an officer and interpreter in Hitler's army while he was serving in the Balkans.

In a scandal of international proportions he has been accused of complicity in Nazi war crimes.

Dr Waldheim admitted he was aware of Nazi atrocities committed against Yugoslav partisans but has insisted that he was not involved.

Luxembourg citizen Marcel Ney, now living in Durban, who was drafted against his will into the German army when his country was invaded, said he came across Dr Waldheim in 1943 in Northern Yugoslavia.

"It was at the time when the German 12th Army invaded Greece and Yugoslavia. Dr Waldheim was part of a division that penetrated the area from Bulgaria.

"I was stationed with a number of Luxembourg citizens in the city Ljubljana on the Italian front. This is

where Dr Waldheim's division later arrived.

I remember him as a young blonde German army officer who wore a special silver decoration showing he had been wounded.

"As we were really outcasts in the German army we obviously would have had little to do with him.

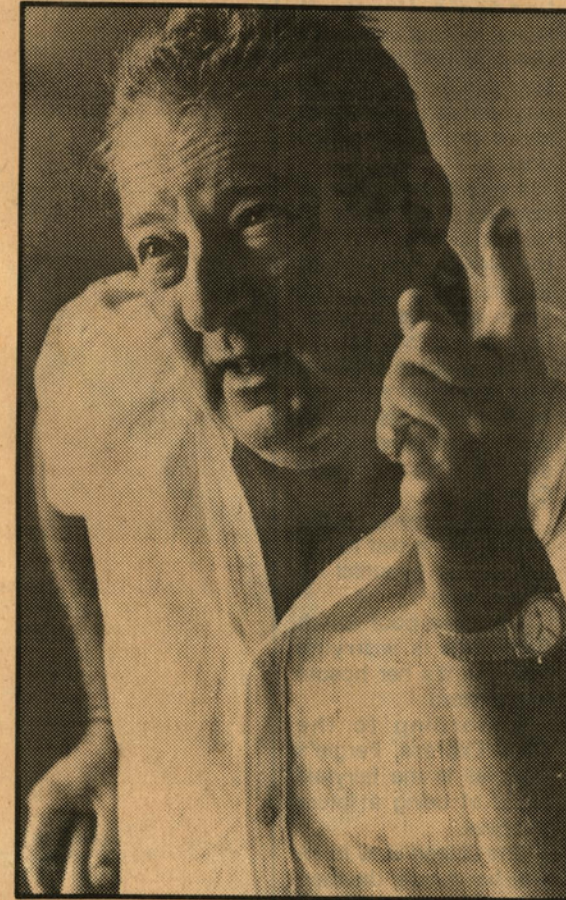
"But one incident springs to mind. There was an exchange between a German and Italian officer and an interpreter was called. The serving interpreter in the area was Dr Waldheim, but when he was asked to translate he could hardly speak a word of Italian.

"Eventually a friend of mine called Nino Pingolo was called and he translated the conversation."

Dr Waldheim, a frontrunning candidate of the conservative Austrian People's Party, has repeatedly said he was a translator and a junior non-combatant officer in the Balkans and learnt only much later that Jews had been deported to death camps and of Nazi atrocities against Yugoslav partisans.

Mr Ney said there was every possibility that Dr Waldheim had not known about Nazi activities in the area.

"Not all German soldiers were involved in that type of thing, but then that is only my opinion."



Marcel Ney

4 May 1986

TO LIFT ANC BAN?

By MAX DU PREEZ
in Cape Town and
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in London

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16/1/11

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□ From Page 1

If President Botha agrees to meet the Commonwealth demands it is considered likely in diplomatic circles that he will be received by Western European leaders — probably of Britain, West Germany and France — later this year.

Informed sources said that much of the discussion at the Commonwealth meeting this week revolved around the law and order issue and the need for foreign capital during the

period of transition. It is understood that President Botha is seeking a guarantee from Western countries that if he agrees to all the Commonwealth proposals Pretoria will retain the right to put down spontaneous violence in the townships without invoking international economic sanctions.

While the Western countries — Britain, Australia and Canada — feel that it is impossible to give any such guarantee, there is sympathy for Pretoria's anxiety about maintaining law and order.

But it has been made clear that present police methods, sharply criticised by several peers in the Lords debate this week, are totally unacceptable.

The carrot for the South African Government is the fact that this could be the slow beginning of peace negotiations.

And it might suspend the growing sanctions moves in Europe and the United States.

On the other hand the ANC, observers believe, has two reasons for co-operating with the EPG:

- The fact that the external mission of the organisation is getting more and more isolated from the black masses inside the country; the fear is that especially young blacks are getting so radicalised in the townships that even the ANC could find them "ungovernable" later.

- Pressure from Frontline States, the Commonwealth itself and all Western governments.

But, observers point out, the ANC is not going to allow itself to be easily divided.

According to a confidential document drawn up by Nusas after their long meeting with the ANC in Lusaka recently, the ANC sees the SACP as "an independent organisation which represents the interests of the working

class whereas the ANC is a broad movement for national liberation".

The document continues: "The ANC stated that many of the members of the SACP are also members of the ANC."

Politicians and diplomats from all sides this week quietly warned against expectations that the EPG would be able to do more than merely start a slow, painful process that could lead to a climate conducive to negotiation and less violence.

ANOTHER CRACK IN THE WALL OF WORKER UNITY

ON February 17 this year 400 workers at Ladysmith's Furnsteel plant staged a wildcat strike against the appointment of a black personnel officer.

The reason? The workers were affiliated to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), and the personnel officer was an influential member of Inkatha.

By definition, argued the workers, the personnel officer had to be antagonistic towards Cosatu.

Thus begins a new minefield into which employers have been reluctantly dragged as another powerful force in the shape of the Inkatha-linked United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa) enters the labour field.

On Thursday, South Africa witnessed the most comprehensive

general strike in its history — eclipsing even the events of the early '60s. Only employer responsibility, union discipline and police restraint prevented it from turning into a fullscale catastrophe.

But it has in a way been a pyrrhic victory for the union movement; Thursday revealed unity only in its disunity.

Precedent was set in November 1984 when the emergent unions, including the scrupulously cautious Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), held a Transvaal stayaway that involved between 300 000 and 800 000 workers in protest

against the military presence in the townships.

The May Day stayaway has been bigger, better and without State riposte (it is in fact difficult to imagine what Pretoria could do even assuming it wanted).

■ ■ ■

But on the down-side for the unions, the emergence of Uwusa has revealed yet another fissure in the never very stable wall of worker solidarity.

Cosatu — chief target of Uwusa — is itself the product of a fractious process of negotiation. At its core is the old Fosatu group and the National Union of

Mineworkers (NUM).

The other two major union groupings not involved are the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu).

Within Cosatu, and by admission of its general secretary, Jay Naidoo, there is unanimity on objectives but still considerable debate about tactics.

The ever-present problem of relations between the unions and the community political groupings such as the United Democratic Front and the National Forum affiliates rank foremost.

The emergence of Uwusa

By BRIAN POTTINGER

into this uneasy cohabitation undoubtedly creates its own tensions.

Inkatha's role in the labour field is not entirely new. Nearly 10 years ago Inkatha's Gibson Thula warned that if the State did not recognise black trade unions, Inkatha would move into the vacuum.

The decision to create an active general union is of recent origin and a direct response to the attacks of Cosatu leadership — in particular Cosatu president Elijah

Barayi — on Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Inkatha.

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What are the implications of the emergence of Uwusa? To employers and the Government the impressive demonstration of anti-disinvestment and the reaffirmation of Chief Buthelezi's undoubted stature is welcome. The implications for industrial relations are likely to be less encouraging.

Firstly, the mere entrance

of Uwusa into the fragile industrial relations sphere is likely to set off another round of bitter and perhaps brutal manoeuvrings between competing unions; with management in the middle.

Secondly, a major problem which led to the foundering of the earlier alliance talks has been resurrected. Cosatu has committed itself to the creation of national unions serving specific industries as a means of better ordering the labour field: something employers would certainly support.

But Uwusa is at present a general union in its purest

form. It is thus in danger of resembling the lolling all-purpose unions such as the General Workers Union (GWU) and the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) which enjoy numbers, but not efficiency, and hold power with little sign of purpose.

Thirdly, perhaps crucially, Uwusa's emergence is yet one step further towards the total politicisation of the black trade union movement.

Its links with Inkatha — a political organisation — are indisputable. And Chief Buthelezi has made it quite clear he believes Cosatu is an ANC front and therefore fair "political" game.

Indications are that the position within Cosatu is not as clear-cut as some suggest. In February, the central committee of Cosatu accepted as a basic principle that it would not affiliate to any political organisation inside or outside South Africa.

■ ■ ■

The motives were clear: concern for its constituency of 450 000 members, some of whom might be UDF supporters, some Azapo, some ANC and others PAC.

The principle had already been well-founded in its Fosatu antecedents which believed in building up factory floor strength prior to full-

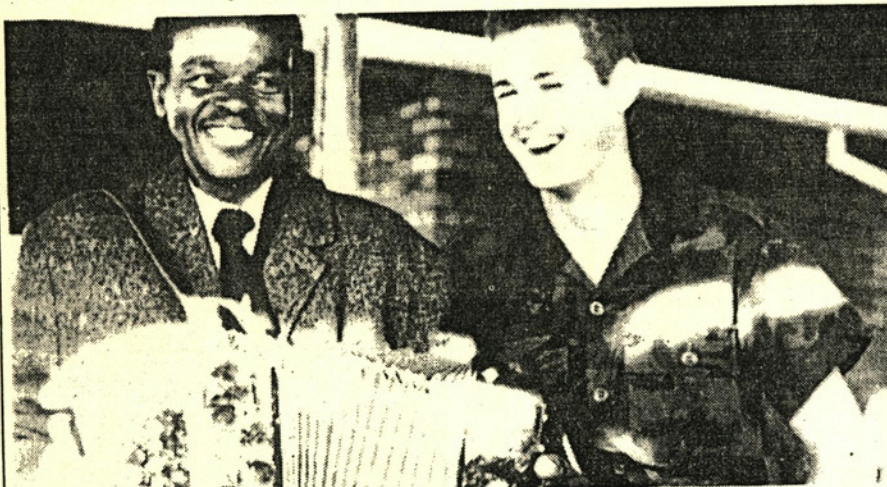
scale engagement in the political struggle.

Thus, while Cosatu is undoubtedly becoming more "political" — the November 1984 stayaway was the Fosatu tradition's Rubicon — it still seeks to retain some virginity in its alignments within black radical politics.

Some observers have called it a fusion of the activist traditions of the old South African Congress of Trade Unions and the shop-floor dynamism of Fosatu.

Towards Chief Buthelezi and other "collaborator" leaders they remain unservedly hostile.

In the nature of the national tensions, the divisions with black politics and the escalating violence, it was unreasonable to expect the emergent union movement to escape. This week saw another ominous hitch to the politicisation ratchet.



A Mozambican entertains Constable Kobus van der Ryst at a border post

Merchants of misery cash in on refugees

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As conflict between Frelimo and the Renamo rebels continues, the peasants are finding more and more pressure being applied.

"There are no clothes. There is no food in the shops and that which we grow is stolen by Renamo," said Jorge, a refugee from Gaza province.

"I came here because I am a man. I must work, I have to feed my children."

Jorge climbed the Lebombo mountains and then scrambled over the thin border fence. He was caught by the South African Defence Force after fording the swollen Komati River.

He was one of the lucky ones.

"Every week the bodies of drowned refugees are reported floating down the river back to Mozambique," said Lt Meyer.

"Some we are able to recover, but many we can't because of the crocs and hippos in the area.

"It's tragic to think that these people came looking for a new life and ended up being washed back to Mozambique as bloated, nameless corpses."

The journey to a new life is not an easy one. Large areas of the border along the Mozambique side are landmined and the South African Government is preparing to put up an electrified fence. Many of the refugees who take the route through the Kruger Park end up as food for the lions.

But for most the risks are worth it.

"We can't live there," said an old woman in her 70s. The trip had taken her and a party of more than 40 old men, women and children 10 days.

During that time they had little to eat and had to constantly dodge security force patrols.

Today she lives peacefully with her family in the Lillydale area of Gazankulu. Horror stories abound.

"At first we were friends with Renamo. We gave them water and goats and chickens to eat," said Julius Ndlovu, 60, from Mapulanguene area near the Mozambique-South African border.

"But then they began stealing from us and raping our

women. Those who tried to stop them were killed.

"I want to stay because here I can sleep. There is no war and we are not disturbed. There are schools for our children," he said.

The refugees are adamant they do not want to go back to Mozambique.

Officials say that many of the people caught making their way to Gazankulu, Johannesburg or KaNgwane have been caught numerous times.

"One man has been caught 14 times," said Mr Willie Heyneke, an official with the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Nelspruit.

People like Jorge are filled with terror at the prospect of being repatriated.

"I'll just keep on coming back," said Jorge, "but the next time I won't come over the mountain."

The authorities are obviously sympathetic towards the plight of the refugees. Medical treatment is given to those who require it and food and shelter is provided until they are repatriated.

Security police to probe hit-list

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

SECURITY police have been instructed by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, to investigate PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman's claim in Parliament this week that a white organisation intended eliminating leftwing radicals.

While a group of former Rhodesians could be prime suspects, informed sources speculate that Mrs Suzman could have fallen prey to a disinformation campaign by leftwing radicals.

The hit-list contains the names of 66 "targets" listed by a group calling itself the Anti-Communist Anti-Terrorist Resistance Movement (ACATRM), as well as procedures for the recruitment of members.

Speculation that Mrs Suzman has been used to give credibility to a leftwing disinformation campaign was fuelled by claims by Azapo president Saths Cooper that the UDF was behind the list.

Mr Cooper, in a scathing attack on the UDF, alleged the UDF had planted the hit-list as a cover for their own attacks on Azapo members.

But sources say security specialists believe the strongest indications are that ex-Rhodesians with military backgrounds are behind the movement, because:

- The documents contain military terms commonly used by former Rhodesian security forces.
- The sentiments expressed are in line with those of known rightwing ex-Rhodesians.