

ANC at fault, PW tells Germans

DAILY NEWS - 2 SEPT. 1986
BADEN-BADEN: Strife in South Africa was between communists and democrats — not blacks and whites — the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, said in a West German TV interview.

In a 45-minute interview with two ARD network correspondents in South Africa, Mr Botha also said he believed South Africa could weather punitive economic sanctions and emerge stronger from the experience.

Mr Botha denounced the ANC as "a front organisation for the communists".

He had invited ANC leaders, who lived outside South Africa, to engage in talks with him on one condition — that they renounced violence as a means of political change.

Instead, he said, ANC members "sit across

the border and let Russia provide them with arms to assault innocent people".

Mr Botha said about 1 500 people had been killed in political violence in the past two months, but half "were killed by black people through black people".

"The struggle in South Africa is not a struggle between black and white, but between democratic institutions and communist dictatorship," he said.

Mr Botha said: "The terrorists slip across the border mostly by night and they kill black people in the townships and they start intimidating people and they create most unpleasant conditions for school children."—Sapa-AP

We must find the courage to

(30 copies)

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change attitudes

On our arrival in Britain, there were more stares, but this time they were directed at the inordinate amount of luggage we had.

We booked into a small hotel near Gatwick, where we had been before on an excursion from Norway, and indicated we would be there for only one night. Now where to go from here? As I lay there that evening I was worried.

The next morning we searched out the nearest Catholic church, where we might say a prayer, if nothing else. After a cup of tea, the priest asked what was the problem and we related our whole saga.

I suggested we wanted to go to Liverpool, one connection being the Liverpool Football Club. He warned that unemployment there was high, but agreed to give me a letter of introduction.

BOUGHT A MEAL

Later he handed us two envelopes, drove us to Euston station and bought us a meal, remaining with us until the train pulled out. On the train I took out the envelopes he had given me — the letter was most encouraging in that it stressed my determination. In the other envelope was £50. We will be eternally grateful to that priest.

He had recommended the Feathers Hotel in Liverpool and when we arrived there, we found the good man had phoned and explained our situation.

Next morning we started the search for accommodation and, after putting our precarious position to "Improved Housing", they offered us a flat. It was a bit grubby, but we had had worse. We stayed there, at 233 Edge Lane, until our eventual departure from Britain.

The next priority was a school for Raymond. St Sebastian's was just down the road and I filled in the necessary forms. Raymond was admitted to start school at the beginning of the new academic year.

Now for a job. Believing the personal approach is best, I set off determinedly, but by the end of the day there was nothing to be had and I was exhausted.

The second day was equally unsuccessful, but on the third day I got a job as a storeman at the local hospital. Things went smoothly until our visitors' permit was due to expire. Our application for a permit extension reached the Home Office a day late and hence could not be considered.

I rushed to the hospital administrator. He asked me if I belonged to a trade union. When I replied negatively, he advised me to join one straight away. I took

his advice and soon my case was in the hands of the trade union bigwig in Manchester.

The local union lawyer told me to go the Press straight away. I told the *Liverpool Echo* my story and the story broke with banner headlines. When I arrived home a horde of media men were on the doorstep and I tried to paint the picture coherently for them.

At the hospital I was a celebrity. Petitions flew around like confetti and Edge Lane was the scene of a crusade. The local Anglican bishop wrote to the Home Office and the local MP contacted me. The media men, seemingly scraping the barrel for news, kept coming back for four weeks. It was hell.

There were some adverse comments — here was a foreigner occupying a job which could well have gone to a Liverpool lad...

Eventually the MP phoned from London to tell me we had been given permission to remain in Britain. The Press took up the story with headings such as "Refugees of love to remain" and "Change of heart at Home Office".

The unions started to muscle in when we were transferred to new working premises. They demanded this and that, lightning strikes occurred at the drop of a hat, and all this was reflected on my pay slip, which wasn't great anyway.

I dragged myself along to meetings and it turned out they had nothing to do with union grievances, but were simply political harangues on behalf of the Labour Party.

Trouble started when I refused to join the stoppages and strikes and went to help out at the hospital kitchen. I was warned that I would lose my job if I volunteered again to help out during a strike.

Things became unbearable at work and I told my superiors I couldn't put up with the union nonsense any

The scrapping of certain discriminatory provisions of the Immorality Act has focused attention on numerous "mixed couples" in South Africa. Ian and Sherin Whiteley of Pietersburg have a moving story to tell. In today's fourth and final instalment Ian recounts how difficult things were for them in Britain and how they returned to South Africa. Ian's story, written by educationist and freelance writer Peter Cassidy, has been summarised by Dirk Nel of *The Star's* Northern Transvaal Bureau.

longer. They understood my position and said they were sorry to see me go. I got a job at the university, where the wage was low and the hours miserable.

During this time we were approached by all shades of South African exiles wanting us to join their movements, to address meetings and generally to castigate the South African Government.

PLAY RUGBY

I started to play rugby for the Nomads team at the Liverpool Rugby Club and introduced Raymond to the game. I played scrumhalf for the senior side and soon Raymond was playing in the same position for his team in the mini-league.

Sherin got involved as chief cook and bottle-washer and was awarded honorary membership of the club.

Unemployment was high in Liverpool and aliens holding down jobs were resented. If things got tight for a company, these were the first people to be laid off.

Mainly from the West Indies and the Orient, these unfortunates banded themselves into a laager and lost no opportunity to abuse people of pinkish hue. Some families were bombed out of their homes and businesses. A couple of temples were demolished.

Looting, mugging, racism and vandalism were the order of the day.

One incident hurt us severely. Sherin was taking the kids to school when she was insulted by some youths. "Go home Paki, we don't want you here", they shouted. When she explained she was South African, the tirade increased and they spat on her.

I found her sobbing at home and was filled with rage. Such humiliation never befell her in South Africa. She had to come to Britain, the home of democracy, to be spat upon. We had to get home.

I had written to Mr P W Botha, but had received a negative reply. However, the reply was couched in language which had given us hope for the future.

After the spitting incident I wrote another plea to Mr Botha. We received a reply saying the matter was receiving attention. I visited the South African Embassy and explained that we had again written to the Prime Minister. Our passports were soon to expire and this almost coincided with the expiration of our residence permit.

When I emerged from the embassy, I was approached by a scribe from the Argus company. "I believe you want to go home," he said. "Yes, that's right," I replied. He asked if I wanted to talk about it and I agreed.

Once the story appeared in South Africa, the British media were in like vultures. The story was taken up by *The Sunday Times* in South Africa and a member of the Ahimsa movement here organised a petition on our behalf. He offered to organise me a job in South Africa.

On a second visit to the embassy, we had a long discussion on the ramifications of our possible return to the country. We were treated with the utmost courtesy by the embassy staff. Finally, the precious epistle arrived — a letter from Mr P W Botha, giving

us permission to return to South Africa.

But we had no finance to travel to South Africa. What happened behind the scenes in Pietersburg and other parts of South Africa, I don't know, but we received a message saying we were to pick up our tickets at the British Airways desk at Heathrow. We were on our way...

As we banked over the mine dumps of Johannesburg, a lump rushed to my throat. We floated into Jan Smuts in streaming sunshine. We were met by Raymond Subhan, his brother Naas and Peter Cassidy.

REFLECT OBJECTIVELY

After driving straight to Pietersburg, we slumped in the lounge of Raymond's home in the new township, Nirvana. During our exile many families had moved from Joubert Street and New Pietersburg to the new suburb. Everyone came to greet us. Oom Achie was still his old self, but we were a little concerned at Tanie Daisy's condition.

We arrived here in 1981 and now, several years later, we can reflect objectively on the past. In my fairly extensive travels, I could not help noticing a latent fear among people that one of their offspring might become romantically involved with another of different ethnicity.

In human relations, I know of no other consideration which supersedes this one. It seems to be the same all over the world. Most of us are reluctant to refer to fellow human beings just as people. We are conditioned to using the divisive terms denoting ethnicity.

Where is the mind and courage to change this attitude? The task is not impossible. We are elated at the abolition of certain provisions of the Immorality Act and hope that this will save other couples like us from going through the hell we experienced.

Chief: Don't even think of ANC govt

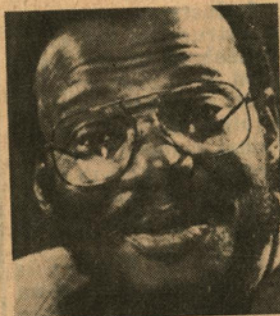
JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night warned financiers and industrialists of the dangers of beginning to think of surviving under an ANC government.

He told a dinner organized by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation that there was evidence that some of these people were losing faith in the process of reconciliation.

They were arguing that a little bit of socialization and a little bit of nationalization would not destroy the economy.

"I make the point that free enterprise must be truly free if we are ever to stand a snowball's hope in hell of working effectively towards the elimination of the huge backlogs we have in all things essential to the lives of blacks," he said.

He knew of the temptation for industrialists to appease those workers who he said had fallen



Chief Buthelezi

under the influence of Cosatu, the UDF and the ANC mission in exile — but appeasement could only deepen industrialists' problems.

Every act of strengthening these organizations tipped South Africa towards a greater escalation of the violence.

There would be a movement away from violent solutions if the government unshackled black democracy by freeing political prisoners, he said. — Sapa

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Buthelezi warns industry of danger in appeasing ANC

JOHANNESBURG: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned financiers and industrialists last night of the dangers of beginning to think of how to survive under an ANC government.

He told a marketing dinner organised in Johannesburg by the Kwazulu Finance and Investment Corporation there was evidence that some of these people were losing faith in the process of political reconciliation.

They were arguing that a little socialisation and a little nationalisation would not destroy the economy.

"I make the point that free enterprise must be truly free if we are ever to stand a snowball's hope in hell of working effectively towards the elimination of the huge backlogs we have in all things essential to the lives of blacks," he said.

He knew of the temptation for industrialists to appease those workers who

had fallen under the influence of Cosatu, the UDF and the ANC mission in exile, but appeasement could only deepen industrialists' problems.

These organisations were committed to destroying the economy and sabotaging factories. They preached that apartheid was synonymous with capitalism and that one could not be destroyed without the other.

There would be a movement away from violent solutions if the Government unshackled black democracy by freeing political prisoners and allowing blacks to determine what organisations would lead them in their day-to-day affairs.

Most blacks had no faith in the armed struggle and did not want to replace an apartheid oppressor with a socialist oppressor.—Sapa

Develop Tugela Basin: chief

JOHANNESBURG: Chief Buthelezi last night urged massive development of Kwazulu/Natal's Tugela Basin as it was the one region capable of reaching self-sustained growth to rival the Witwatersrand in a short space of time.

The basin had enough water to support six cities the size of Johannesburg plus six the size of Cape Town, four the size of Durban and four the size of Pretoria, leaving still enough flow at the Tugela Mouth to supply the equivalent of greater London, he told industrialists in Johannesburg.

Speaking at an industrial marketing dinner organised by the Kwazulu Finance and Investment Corporation, he disclosed that he had asked the KFC to embark on a

joint venture with the Natal Provincial Administration to market the Tugela Basin's industrial potential.

The development of the region was being advocated not only because of the necessity to improve the quality of life for large numbers but because it was the one area geographically and economically positioned

to accommodate future industrial development in South Africa on a major scale.

The growth potential of existing metropolitan areas was too limited to meet the requirements of the future, and the sooner a start was made in developing the Tugela Basin, the better off the country would be.—Sapa

Non-aligned nations begin their pow-wow

High on ideals, *THE STAR* but very low *2 SEPTEMBER 1986* on economy *2*

By John D'Oliveira,
Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — It is a gathering the likes of which Southern Africa will not see again for many years — if ever.

Presidents, prime ministers, deputy presidents, cabinet ministers and top officials representing the two thirds of the world's population which live in the so-called Third World came together this week in Zimbabwe's sparkling new conference centre.

Low on economic and military power, but high on ideals, ideology, pride and dignity, the delegates to the eighth Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit are determined that they will not be pawns in the struggle between the Western and the communist worlds, that they will eliminate the last vestiges of racism, colonialism and imperialism, and that they will bring about a new international economic order which will see a more even distribution of world wealth.

But many are deeply conscious of the fact that they have little more than words with which to attack their enemies and that, ironically, it is their First World enemies to which they must turn in large measure for the financial aid they need.

Different radicalism

This consciousness is reflected in the expressed determination of men like Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and others that the 1986 summit should go beyond rhetoric in dealing, at least, with the Southern African situation.

Some of the delegates are also conscious of the fact that NAM is a movement of contradictions; that while its main thrust purports to be socialist and democratic, its members include capitalists, communists, socialists (of different hues and different degrees of radicalism), democrats, feudalists, dictators, hereditary monarchs and military rulers, and that many of its own members do not implement all the movement's principles.

For instance, two NAM member states — Iran and Iraq, their representatives tactfully seated apart at the conference — are involved in the bloodiest war to mar the second half of the 20th century.

And how non-aligned is Afghanistan, with its army of Russian troops fighting alleged "freedom fighters"? Or Angola, with its complement of between 30 000 and 35 000 Cuban troops? Or even Cuba itself?

Sacred principles

Of course, Public Enemy No 1 at the conference is the "racist, criminal" South African Government, whose very existence is seen as deliberate defiance of NAM's sacred principles.

At the opening session yesterday, at the inauguration of Mr Mugabe as chairman, at the ceremony to commemorate the 25th anniversary of NAM, hardly any speakers did not attack the South African Government and apartheid.

Public Enemy No 2 is Israel (with Zionism equated with apartheid), followed by the United States, which is seen as backing both apartheid and Zionism.



Colonel Muammar Gaddafi
of Libya at the Non-Aligned
Movement conference.

Listening intently to Mr Mugabe delivering the keynote address were Third World stalwarts like Cuba's Dr Fidel Castro.

Bearded, charismatic, impressive, Dr Castro was given a loud cheer when he arrived yesterday morning — and another cheer when he completed his first speech of the session later in the afternoon.

Also present were Southern African leaders like Botswana's President Quett Masire, Angola's President Eduardo Dos Santos, Mozambique's President Samora Machel (who was given a particularly warm welcome on his arrival), Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, and Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe II.

Clearly one of the most respected men here this week is handsome, softly-spoken Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the 41-year-old leader of India's 800 million people.

Apart from the respect he generates as a person, Mr Gandhi's country has the military, economic and technological resources that could give substance to the NAM delegates' rhetoric.

Thus, India could yet play a major role in the fight against the South African Government.

Swapo and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are full members of NAM, and both Swapo's Mr Sam Nujoma and the PLO's Mr Yasser Arafat, addressed delegates yesterday.

The African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, neither of which has won the accolade of "sole and authentic" representatives of the South African people, are mere observers.

Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi arrived at the conference yesterday.

Constitution is main cause of unrest says Buthelezi

By Lesley Cowling

The prime cause of unrest in South Africa right now was the tricameral constitution, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night.

He criticised the South African Government, calling it one of the "primary participants in unrest".

He also attacked the ANC, the UDF and Cosatu who, he said, shared a joint interest in making South Africa ungovernable.

Speaking at an industrial marketing dinner in Johannesburg organised by the kwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, Chief Buthelezi said:

"The Government can deny us the vote, but it cannot force us as blacks to accept constitutional developments which whites-only politics author for South Africa."

He said South Africa must be made governable by negotiation between black and white.

"Because we in Natal and kwaZulu are moving towards some real prospect of political reconciliation, at least at the first and second-tier levels of government, Inkatha is vehemently opposed by the ANC mission in exile, the UDF and Cosatu," he said.

He said these organisations did not

want stability, but had a joint interest in making South Africa ungovernable.

He warned financiers and industrialists not to start thinking of how to survive under an ANC government.

There were some who were arguing that a little bit of socialism and a little bit of nationalisation would not destroy the economy, he said.

"I make the point that free enterprise must be truly free if we are ever to stand a snowball's hope in hell of working effectively towards the elimination of the huge backlogs we have in all things essential to the lives of blacks," he said.

The ANC, the UDF and Cosatu were committed to the destruction of the economy. They argued that apartheid was synonymous with capitalism, and that one could not be destroyed without the other, he said.

There would be a movement away from violent solutions if the Government unshackled black democracy by freeing political prisoners and allowing blacks to determine what organisations would lead them in their day-to-day affairs, the chief said.

The vast majority of blacks had no faith in the armed struggle and did not want to change an apartheid oppressor for a socialist oppressor, he added.

The Tugela basin could supply water to six cities the size of Johannesburg, six the size of Cape Town, four the size of Durban and four the size of Pretoria — and still have enough to support the equivalent of Greater London, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night.

He was speaking at an industrial marketing dinner in Johannesburg, organised by the kwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation to encourage industrial development in the region.

Chief Buthelezi said the Tugela Basin was capable of reaching self-sustained growth on a scale that could soon rival the Witwatersrand.

The growth potential of existing metropolitan areas was too limited to meet the requirements of the future, and the sooner a start was made in developing the Tugela Basin, the better off the country would be, he said.

In terms of industrialisation, the Tugela Basin had the important asset of water, he said. The river was also eminently suitable for hydro-electric development.

Chief Buthelezi ques-

Tugela Basin 'has all water SA needs'

tioned the present pumping of water from the Tugela into the Vaal Catchment to cater for the PWV area.

He said he understood that the PWV area was now the major motor for the national economy but suggested that it was unwise to stimulate industrial growth artificially by importing water.

He said the Tugela Basin was ideally positioned midway on the PWV-Durban axis to take advantage of the huge ports of Durban and Richards Bay.

It could also supply human resources, he said.

"I should like to emphasise that we are not committed to promoting development only in the kwaZulu component of our region. What is good for kwaZulu is good for Natal and thus for South Africa."

56 pc of urban whites support idea of Bill of Rights

THE STAR — 2 SEPTEMBER 1986
Some 56 percent of urban white South Africans would support the inclusion and entrenchment of a Bill of Rights in the South African constitution.

This is the finding of an Omnichek poll involving face-to-face interviews by Research Surveys among 800 women and 500 men in the last six weeks.

The poll result was announced soon after a call by the South African Law Commission for "reasoned suggestions in writing" from the public on the feasibility of enacting a Bill of Rights.

The poll asked: "If you understand a Bill of Rights to mean freedom of speech, religion and movement, and the protection of the interests of minorities would you support this being entrenched in the constitution of a new South Africa?"

Research Surveys director Mr John Rice said that despite the time difference in posing questions there was a striking similarity in responses which bore out the accuracy of the poll as a barometer of political thinking among whites. This correlation was reflected consistently throughout the sample, with English-speaking men and women revealing quite independently that they were less conservative than their

Afrikaans-speaking counterparts towards the idea.

The negative and noncommittal aspects of the poll were a surprise and could be attributed to the fluid political situation which lacked clear policy direction and management.

"The big surprise was the reluctance among respondents in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region — 60 percent of the total sample of 1 309 men and women — to commit themselves: 32 percent answered "Don't know" to the question compared with 20 percent who said "No" and only 49 percent who said "Yes". In contrast, there was a 71 percent positive response in both Cape Town and Durban."

GIVEN THUMBS DOWN

In most major centres country-wide, the question was supported by 62 percent of the men and 53 percent of the women respondents.

The idea was given "thumbs down" by 18 percent (20 percent of the men and 16 percent of the women).

A high 26 percent had no views or declined to commit themselves. This standpoint was adopted by 18 percent of men and 31 percent of women.

There was a higher affirmative response among English-speaking respondents, comprising a sample of 667 men and women, than in the Afrikaans community, comprising 642.

Of English-speaking people, 67 percent (men 69 percent and women 66 percent) said "Yes" to the question compared with 45 percent of Afrikaans-speaking (men 54 percent and women 40 percent).

This pattern was repeated in the negative and neutral responses, with 23 percent of Afrikaans-speaking women saying "No" to the question and 37 percent declining to commit themselves.

A Bill of Rights had least attraction for people in the 18-24 age group, with only 51 percent saying 'Yes' compared with 23 percent saying "No" and 26 percent "Don't know".

Warmest response to the idea came from people aged 50 or more (64 percent, with 64 percent of men and 63 percent of women saying "Yes").

Similarly, 64 percent of those earning R3 500 or more a month supported the supposition compared with 53 percent in the R2 000 - R3 499 income bracket and 56 percent earning R1 999 or less. — Sapa.

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Buthelezi warns on 'appeasement of ANC followers'

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ance and Investment Corporation that there was evidence that some of these people were losing faith in the process of political reconciliation.

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ly free if we are ever to stand a snowball's hope in hell of working effectively towards the elimination of the huge backlogs we have in all things essential to the lives of blacks,' the chief said.

He knew of the temptation for industrialists to appease those workers who had fallen under the influence of Cosatu, the UDF and the ANC mission-in-exile, 'but appeasement could only deepen industrialists' problems'.

These organisations were committed to destroying the economy and the sabotaging of factories by workers. They preached that apartheid was synonymous with capitalism, and that one could not be destroyed without the other.

But every act of strengthening these organisations tipped South Africa towards an even greater escalation of the violence which they were seeking.

There would be a movement away from violent solutions if the Government unshackled black democracy by freeing political prisoners and allowing blacks to determine what organisations would lead them in their day-to-day affairs, the chief said.

The vast majority of blacks had no faith in the armed struggle and did not want to change an apartheid oppressor for a socialist oppressor. — (Sapa)

16/1/11

By **BBU MTOABE**

IMBALI councillor Austin Kweyama's five-year-old daughter Siphokazi became the latest victim of the undeclared war on Inkatha members when she was killed in a hand grenade attack on their Maritzburg home this week.

The Bureau for Information said Siphokazi died when a hand grenade was hurled through the window of the room where she was sleeping. Her sister Sindi, 12, who was sleeping in an adjacent bed, received minor shrapnel injuries.

Last week, controversial KwaZulu MP Winnington Sabelo's wife Evelyn was killed and their three children and a neighbour seriously injured by raiders armed with AK47 rifles and handgrenades.

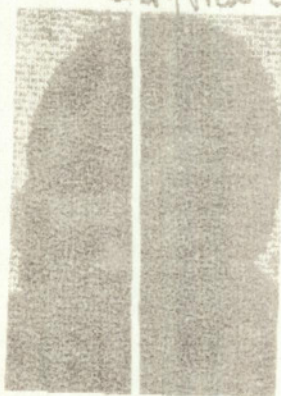
The renewed wave of bloody fighting - believed to be between political organisations - has mounted fears among Inkatha members for their safety. They immediately threw protection around members of their families.

In Clermont, Durban Inkatha organiser and publicity secretary SB Jamile's children, are daily guarded at a local primary school by armed vigilantes. And they are escorted back home after school.

Similar precautions have been taken by other Inkatha members alleged to have been involved in vigilante activities.

KwaZulu Chief Minister

Kweyama's girl killed in Imbali attack



BUTHLEZI

Challenged Hurley

MG Buthezi this week challenged a party of Catholic Bishops, led by SA Catholic Bishops' Conference President Denis Hurley, to make a more democratic black SA group.

He said Inkatha members were inevitably drawn into township violence. He said the Bishops had to know that it was impossible for him to discipline every In-

katha member into pacifist behaviour in a climate in which violence was so vigorously stimulated.

This week, responding to the latest attacks on Inkatha members, he said: "It is un-African for women and children to be targets in a war and I am concerned about the extent to which this kind of crime will brutalise those who are at the receiving end of this violence. The black civil war I warned about, has now materialised.

"I cannot see what can break the spiral of this violence in the light of the reluctance of those who had opted for violence to talk to us. I fear, it seems the only language we can understand in the circumstances, is that of the gun, hand grenades and bombs," he said.

● Evelyn Sabelo will be buried at Umlazi cemetery tomorrow afternoon.