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Angola peace-bid rebuff â\200\230no surpriseâ\200\231

Door â\200\234still
openâ\200\231 for SA,
Soviet talks |

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

PÃ©rliament

The Soviet Unionâ\200\231s rejection of the South African Gov-
ernment offer to come to an agreement in the Angolan
conflict has not necessarily closed the doors on a nego-
tiated settlement, Government sources indicated today.

The immediate reaction to the Kremlinâ\200\231s rebuff this morn-
ing was that the South African Government was not unduly
surprised. 3, .

The Sovietâ\200\231s Foreign Ministry yesterday turned down the offer
by Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan to withdraw from An-
gola 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 â\200\224 Angola for example â\200\224 and
Namibia. : ' i

South African Government sources appeared not to be too con-
cerned about this reaction today.

It was believed the doors to a negotiated settlement in An-
gola 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. s â\200\231 . |

The spokesman said General Malanâ\200\231s original message to the
Soviet Union had concerned realities which no country in South- -
| ern Africa could escape.

One of these realities pointed out by the Minister in his origi-
nal statement, according to the spokesman, was that only two
countries had the ability to project military power in South-
ern Africa â\200\224 South Africa and the Soviet Union. \

â\200\234But goh these conuntries play in separate leagues,â\200\235 the spokes-

He said South Africa protected her own and the â\200\234*-conti-
nentâ\200\231s interests and played a stabilising role. , %

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

| â\200\234Africa can no longer afford to be crushed in a conflict be-

~ tween East and West. The price in suffering and misery is too
high. There are countries which unfortunately wantï¬\201 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. \$ S GO TR

A
â\200\230?\ Swopped its ideology of
| apartheid for an ideology
of total strategy against
the so-called fotal on-

| slaught.
BT SRR v

e
_NE C1Ti 20

- ANC, SA Go

each o

| the ANC had
' opted for â\200\234confrontation

L ARL 1 10 :

195%)

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 The
ANC and the government
needed each other for
their p da 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
clearly

strategyâ\200\235.
The government had

Everything that did not
fit in with this strategy
was written off ag part of
the total onslaught - 7

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

â\200\234Naturally the govern-
ment 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.

â\200\234The one could not ex-
ist in its present form
without the other.

â\200\234A person could easily

give up hope, but this was

unnecessary.

Whether we support

| Which
' their ã\200\230ï¬\201rd(ï¬\202ems, ut then

the NDM, the NP, the
PFP or the UDF, we all
know in our heart of
hearts that it cannot go on
like thisã\200\235,

vt need
ther ã\200\224 NDM

South Africa at the same
time acted like an imperi-

al power and wanted to

dictate from Pretoria how
they should act. ã\200\224 Sapa

A ã\200\234nationã\200\235 was waiting ,

to be developed through f

agreements and a joint
destiny into a force in
South Africa and the

ã\200\234This nation s coming,
It will not be many
yearsã\204ç, :

Referring to South
Africaã\200\231s involvement in
Angola, heã\200\231 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 be-
tween its legs when it
could no longer hold out
there for whatever
reason, and leave 3 mess

A.

People were increasing-
ly asking why South Afri-
can 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 3 shield behind
they could solve

Bishop's major

e LET

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 con-

tributions to the Bishop made to-

wards 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

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

~ T i
RS Koy D

foiled

bl Â\$ 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 Ge-
reformeerde Kerk
(NGK), Die Kerkbode,
which questioned his
commitment to working

â\200\230for 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
â\200\230Boesak 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

â\200\230to the Gereformeerde

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 public-

ly 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

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 require-
ments laid down by the

WARC in Ottawa. i

"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."

&%

: DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, MARCH 1%,

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 â\200\234Qashanaâ\200\235 Khuzwayo, who was shot dead while on the telephone at his home in February, and Mr C.B.S. â\200\234Ntshebeyishoyoâ\200\235 Makhathini, who was gunned down at his Clermont estate agency last Friday. Â» S

Others who have been attacked are the chair-

man 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 â\200\230burned down in February; and Mr Simon Mthimkhu-lu, 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. :

â\200\234They could write an anonymous letter to him or telephone him,â\200\235 he said.

The investigating officer is Lieutenant E. Nkabinde of t::d KwaDab, ze;a Police station. He can be tele-

honed on 707 1230. i
Bty

â\200\231

African Affairs
Correspondent

ECUMENICAL movements
like the South African Coun-
cil of Churches were becom-
ing increasingly distanced
from ordinary members of the
Church, Dr Mangosuthu Bu-
thelezi, the Chief Minister of
KwaZulu, said in Ulundi yes-
terday.

Addressing a delegation of
Christians including the Rey
R de Vries, a Churchman
from New Jersey, and Mrs Â\$
Viljoen of the Southern Afri-
can Forum, Dr Buthelezi said
the Church had become a re-
flection 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 Godâ\200\231s will for it
in the South African situa-
tion.

â\200\230I find that ecumenical
movements like the South Afâ\200\230-

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nurc
â\200\230divided societyâ\200\231

MQâ\200\224/â\200\230Câ\200\224Lâ\200\231.â\200\230
Â¢ R

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rican Council of Churches
have ever-increasingly be-
come separated from the man
in the pew and the local con-
gregation,â\200\231 Dr Buthelezi said.
He said the SACC itself was
made up of member churches
in each of which there was di-
vided opinion about what the
Church should be doing.
Further, in every church
member, opinion in local con-
gregations was strongly influ-
enced by local socio-
economic circumstances,

Sanctions

â\200\230We have in the Church a reflection of divided apartheid society,â\200\231 Dr Buthelezi

- said.

â\200\230This 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

flects

J

merits of the countryâ\200\231s leaders and political organisations.â\200\231

@ Sanctions as weapons against apartheid have failed Dr Buthelezi said, reports â\200\234Sapa.

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

Ullmann, vice-president of the French Chamber of Commerce in Southern Africa,

Dr Buthelezi said the South

leading French industrialist, and Mr P

African Government was |

more recalcitrant than ever.

â\200\230While 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.â\200\231

" Thousands of black South

Africans had already lost their jobs because of sanc-

tions, he said.

R1,3bn in loans gua

THE financial state of the independentâ\200\235 TBVC states â\200\224 Transkei, Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana â\200\224 is so disastrous government has had to intervene, anteeing loans .gloâ\200\231:r;nbncgm_me{ï~\201lal btazxkâ\200\230s worth uring the WO years.

- AF gnAf!axrs sgaogesman Zaid the first of two overdraft facilities was granted in the 1986/87 financial year, after a plea for help from the 'l"iBVC states to SA â\200\224 which was called in to look at their financial situation.

granted this year to the TBVC states to cover the shortfallbofS their income against money given by SA in budgetary a%i â\200\224 R1,8bn this year â\200\224 and R186m in government loans for specific gorobjects.

~ 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. l'Iâ\200\230o J;te it had not had any default on the oans. ;

Foreign Affairsâ\200\231 chief director, devel- opment co-operation, Rod Smith said e garâ\200\231s erdraft 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 commer- cial loans from income they generated and it would not come from the SA

â\202~r.) }
3 'xl]ï~\201eyoverdraft facilities were guaran-

An overdraft facility of R545m was -

ranteed
RuUsiNESS ARy

ovt moves
to bail out
IBVC states

10 Maschs 199

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= DIANNA GAMES |

teed as 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 adjust-
ment committees which would try to
stabilise the budgets and general eco-
nomic conditions of the states.

The committees are headed by bank
members and are made up of TBVC, SA

Foreign Affairs and Finance

representatives, :

All major financial decisions for the
states are made jointly by the commit-

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 aid.

Smith said there was a fairly delicate
balance on those matters because of the
interdependent status of the states con-

He said last year fewer projects were
being undertaken in the states, altho
less money was not being spent.
written off in 2011}lm :gzlg ead been mti:-
appropriated or em ed, saying noth-
ing had been written off. 'ymg

e said Foreign Affairs Minister Pik
Botha had oned a figure of 5% of
the budget, estimated over the past few 1
years, which would cover ad money not |

spent as wisely as it could have been ad.

et

HE once unthinkable prospect of rabidly anti-communist South
as a serious possibility.

_ Africa sitting down with the Soviet Union is suddenly being ta cen
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.

â\200\234The question is are they (th
eye or are they really serious,â\200\235 Mr
International Affairs, said.

e Government) trying to put a finger in An_lerica's
John Barrett, of the South African Institute of

1

Mr Barrett and Western diplomats said there was evidence Pretoria was serious.

Mr Philip Nel, South Africaâ\200\231
He said that direct talks with Moscow on Angola were
cautioned they could take a long time to come about.

Until last weekend, peace initiatives in Angola were
trade sanctions.

s leading expert on the Soviet Union, went further.
now a probability but

the sole prerogative of the
United States, which is now denounced by Pretoria because of its anti-apartheid

Less ideological

The surprise offer to the Kremlin ca
Minister Magnus Malan, the most hawkis|

me from an unlikely source â\200\224 Defence
h 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 â\200\234mysteryâ\200\235 â\200\224
less monolithic and less

ideological. ¹
What is clear to

American analysts,
however, is that the

Soviets realise: a black
revolution is unlikely to
succeed anytime soon in
South Africa; destruc-
tion 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 ²vastly
complicated situation,³
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 ⁴ ⁵nearly as

sconfident ⁶ as they were a

few years ago about
achieving that goal in the
short term, said Dr
Wayne Limberg, a US
State Department
analyst. ⁷

Central to Moscow is
its long and close
relationship with the

Soweto 18], Huelo, Maecy o 1988

links with +

African National Con-
gress. There are changes
in that relationship, too.

⁸Soviet enthusiasm for |

armed struggle has

i

considerably diminish-

edâ\200\235 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 Apartheidâ\200\231s

Rebels, a book about the ANC, said this was considered a - â\200\230â\200\230major divergence.â\200\235 What the Soviets now believe, he said, is â\200\234a post-apartheid government controlled by the ANC alone is

the Reds?

unlikely.â\200\235

The United States opposes the ANCâ\200\231s tactics and has criticised the fact that a large number of communists

â\200\234sitâ\200\224~onÃ@the ANCâ\200\231s,â\200\231

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.

Moscowâ\200\231s 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

=

Political comment in this issue by J Lata-
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A forging

has stressed economic
reform at home, recog-
nises the high cost of
bolstering and arming
poor nations, the experts
say. Moscow sent Angola
(about R5

weapons over the 1984-
1985 period, and also
armed Mozambique.

Mr LimBerg said the

billion) in