



198 Broadway • New York, N.Y. 10038 • (212) 962-1210

Tilden J. LeMelle, *Chairman*  
Jennifer Davis, *Executive Director*  
August 2, 1991

*TO:* Key Contacts  
*FROM:* Labor Desk

## **"GATSHA-GATE" PAYOFF SCANDAL: APARTHEID GOVERNMENT'S COVERT WAR AGAINST COSATU EXPOSED**

In announcing the repeal of U.S. sanctions on July 10, Washington's chief Africa policymaker, Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen, assured reporters the "kinder gentler" apartheid government of F.W. de Klerk was not secretly supporting bantustan chief Gatsha Buthelezi's bloody war against the ANC:

*"We have looked at all the accusations. We have deployed our own resources to try and find out....We have seen no evidence that the South African government entities are supporting Black-on-Black violence."*

Nine days later the evidence of covert South African government backing for Buthelezi and his Inkatha party was there for even the White House to see, as revelations of over \$600,000 in secret government payments to Inkatha -- including more than \$500,000 to Inkatha's sweetheart United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA) -- rocked the de Klerk government. A top secret government document obtained by the Weekly Mail newspaper unambiguously describes UWUSA as "a project under the control of the South African Police."

The regime has used that control to conduct a reign of terror against South Africa's democratic, majority Black trade unions. While UWUSA has never conducted a strike of its own, its thugs murder and assault union organizers and striking workers affiliated to the 1.2-million-member Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU). UWUSA scabs from the impoverished KwaZulu bantustan have served as strike-breakers and permanent replacements. Local Inkatha leaders, working with employers, have split shop floor COSATU locals along ethnic and political lines.

In April Nelson Mandela told South African miners that "It is no longer a question of Inkatha and the ANC. The government itself is involved in this violence." The Gatsha-gate revelations prove beyond any doubt that Mandela was right. Under the cover of "Black-on Black" violence, the most senior members of the De Klerk regime have presided over a secret war against the democratic movement at a cost of thousands of lives. This is the government the Bush Administration has chosen to support by repealing sanctions.

The White House wants to reward Buthelezi too. *Last week the State Department quietly proposed giving Buthelezi 2.5 million U.S. tax dollars to "support democracy in South Africa."*

## **UNLESS WASHINGTON'S TILT TOWARD APARTHEID IS STOPPED THE SLAUGHTER IN SOUTH AFRICA WILL CONTINUE.**

\* Organize postcard and letter-writing campaigns to Congress, demanding your representatives oppose any further weakening of Federal or local sanctions laws and any financial aid to Buthelezi and other partners of apartheid.

\* Pass **Hands Off Labor** resolutions demanding De Klerk stop the killing and respect trade union human rights. Keep the pressure on until all South Africans have a full and equal right to vote.

## **COSATU CONGRESS DECLARATION ON THE** **INKATHAGATE SCANDAL 25/7/91**

### **1. BACKGROUND - THE WAR AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT**

The evidence which has now come to light proving government funding of Inkatha and Uwusa, and security force involvement in orchestrating the violence, confirms what COSATU has said for years:

**The South African government has engaged in an illegal war against the people of South Africa and against the democratic forces of this country.**

**This illegal war is not a project of individual Ministers: the Government as a whole, and all its arms and tentacles, is involved and bears collective responsibility for the massacres, destruction and destabilization.**

Their aim has been to prevent the organisation and mobilisation of the people for peace, freedom, and democracy. This plan was in place before the banned organisations were unbanned in February 1990, and still continues today.

Taxpayers money has been used to wage a covert war against the democratic movement.

We believe that the government have used Inkatha and the KwaZulu police to attack and destabilise communities.

They used taxpayers money to support and arm Inkatha and the KZP, as well as Askaris, CCB, Koevoet, Gqozo's International Research Unit and others to attack and destabilise opponents of the government.

The security police set up UWUSA in 1986 with the sole purpose of trying to destroy COSATU and the unionisation of workers of this country. UWUSA has brought only division, intimidation, and violence to workers in the mines, factories and shops.

They used taxpayers' money to set up UWUSA.

The apartheid regime is an old hand at these techniques of covert war. The same De Klerk government used these covert strategies to try and destabilise an independent Namibia, and prevent a Swapo government from coming to power, or being able to govern effectively.

The war against the people in our country has not been spontaneous. It has been a deliberate and orchestrated strategy - a strategy which is continuing.

The strategic aim is to weaken the democratic movement and ensure the regime dictates the agenda of change in our country.

The evidence of the involvement of the SADF and SAP special forces in the massacres is overwhelming.

Inkatha has been used by the state and has allowed itself to be used, as the major weapon of the state against the democratic movement and against the people of South Africa.

In addition COSATU and its affiliates and members have been subjected to repeated and continuing attacks. COSATU's head office was bombed and destroyed in 1987. Many offices of its affiliates have repeatedly been bombed, burned and vandalised. It is hard to believe that the apartheid state hasn't been behind these attacks.

## 2. COSATU CALLS FOR AN END TO COVERT OPERATIONS

There have already been several commissions of Enquiry which have unearthed extensive *prima facie* evidence of unlawful activities by the security forces. The Attorney Generals of this country have failed to act on this evidence and they have not prosecuted those involved. We call on the Attorney General to immediately prosecute those involved, including Cabinet Ministers and senior civil servants. The government has repeatedly appointed Major General Van der Westhuizen to investigate allegations of security force involvement in violence. He has produced nothing. This farce of the police investigating themselves must be stopped.

We demand:

- \* full details of all secret funds and of expenditure from these funds

\* full details of the establishment of all SAP, SADF, KZP, Bophuthatswana Police and mercenary camps. These camps must immediately be opened to public scrutiny

\* full disclosure of all operations, financing and personnel of the CCB, special forces of the SAP and SADF, the Jhb City Council Security Dept, and other death squads

\* full disclosure of all government funds given to Inkatha and UWUSA and the expenditure of those funds, and details of who accounted for these funds.

\* the immediate freezing of all secret funds allocated to the security forces or intended for use in clandestine operations against anti-apartheid forces.

\* an immediate public audit of all weapons supplied to and by the SAP, SADF and KZP.

\* a multi-party commission of enquiry, involving the democratic movement

## 3. COSATU DEMANDS REPARATIONS

COSATU is investigating both criminal actions and civil actions for damages against the individuals and organisations which, funded by public money, have laid waste to our country. We demand that the regime pay reparations to victims of the violence

## 4. WE CALL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO PRESSURISE THE REGIME TO DISCLOSE THE TRUTH ABOUT THIS ILLEGAL WAR

Certain world leaders have gone out of their way to give both credibility and money to Mr De Klerk and Chief Buthelezi. We call on the international community to intensify pressure on the apartheid regime to disclose the full truth about this covert war against the people. Surely there can now be no doubt about the double agenda of the regime and its surrogates. In particular we call on President Bush, Chancellor Kohl, Prime Minister Major to intensify pressure against the apartheid regime to put an end to the covert war which is bringing destruction to the people of South Africa

## 5. OUR CALL TO EMPLOYERS

The role of employers in South Africa is particularly murky. Over the years we have repeatedly drawn to their attention the evidence of the role of

Inkatha, UWUSA and the security forces in launching and inflaming violence.

Some employers have supported or been implicated in the actions of Inkatha, UWUSA and the security forces. In order to be able to start the relationship between unions and employers again with a clear slate, we call on SACCOLA, SEIFSA, the Chamber of Mines, the AIII, SACOB, the United Municipal Executive and other employer bodies to make public any links between business and these forces of violence and instability and to place pressure on the regime to disclose the full truth. We will shortly be disclosing the names of employers we believe are implicated in the Inkatha/Uwusa violence.

Our taxes have been used to finance a war against us. COSATU will approach employers to demand that they stop paying PAYE, and will be prepared to launch a mass campaign to stop the paying of all taxes including VAT, until we are satisfied that our money is no longer being used to kill workers and their families.

## 6. OUR CALL TO THE PRESS

We salute the independent press in particular Weekly Mail, New Nation and Vrye Weekblad who have had the courage and investigative journalists to expose the truth which we have over the years placed before the commercial media. This bodes well for a future democratic free press in South Africa. We call on the commercial media to follow the example set by the New Nation, Weekly Mail and others, and to assist the country in exposing this scandal to its fullest.

## 7. COSATU CALLS FOR AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

There are currently negotiations for democracy and peace in our country. COSATU fully supports, and is participating in efforts to establish a binding peace process. But this can only be effective if the covert activities of Government are brought out into the open for public scrutiny.

The secret war being conducted by the government has now placed the whole negotiations process in jeopardy, necessitating an urgent review of the negotiations process by the democratic forces in our country.

Above all, the democratic movement cannot ever trust the present government to rule this country in a way which will allow peaceful development to democracy. We therefore demand the resignation of the

Government and the installation of an Interim Government with immediate effect.

## 8. CALL TO INKATHA MEMBERS

Inkatha, like any other political organisation, has the right to exist. However, Inkatha cannot claim a special place for itself. It has to take its place alongside other parties, and win support through normal democratic practices, not through covert assistance or coercion. To the extent that it has legitimate support, it can claim a legitimate role.

However Inkatha must bind itself to the peace process if it wishes to play any role at all in the future. We make a special appeal to ordinary Inkatha members to put pressure on Inkatha leaders to bind themselves to democratic transformation. We also call on Uwusa members to join genuine trade unions which have been set up to protect workers interests, rather than "unions" which have been set up by the police to undermine workers interests.

## 9. CONCLUSION

The masses of our people demand decisive action and will be prepared to use whatever measures are necessary if this regime refuses to abandon its present double agenda of talking to us and waging war against us at the same time. This COSATU Congress is committed to embarking on a programme of mass action to put a stop to this covert war which threatens to plunge our country into total chaos, and to force the regime to accede to the demands listed above. We will not rest until we have removed this corrupt regime from power. We will be urgently consulting our allies and all progressive organisations on a joint programme of action, that will not exclude mass industrial action. Furthermore we are calling for an urgent summit of the Patriotic Front of anti-apartheid forces to address these issues.

# Inkatha funding 'was authorised by De Klerk'

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk signed an audit authorising the transfer of state funds to the ANC's main opponent, the Inkatha Freedom Party, South Africa's auditor-general has disclosed.

Peter Wronsley said at least four cabinet ministers knew Inkatha was being helped from a slush fund in a scandal already dubbed "Inkathagate" in South Africa. The revelation threw into confusion government efforts to contain the crisis as the cabinet went into a three-day session at a secret location in the northern Transvaal.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha's leader, continued to describe suggestions that he knew of the funding of his organisation as claptrap, but appeared to be as badly damaged as the government by the disclosures.

Today, *The Independent* reveals other links between the authorities and Inkatha, including new evidence that the largely Zulu organisation and the South African security forces deliberately fermented anti-ANC killings in Johannesburg.

The auditor-general said that five people signed the audit, including himself. The others were Mr. de Klerk and Barend du Plessis, the Finance Minister, whose names were drawn directly into the scandal for the first time.

The other two were the Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, and the Law and Order Minister, Adrian Vlok, who have both already conceded that they knew of the R5m fund (£340,000) authorised by the foreign ministry and funneled through the police to Inkatha.

"Those monies came from a secret fund of the Department of Foreign Affairs, as Mr Pik Botha

From Chris McGreal  
in Johannesburg

has indicated. We audit those funds, and our reporting is submitted to ... the Minister of Finance in consultation with the State President and myself," Mr Wronsley said.

President de Klerk was unavailable for comment, but a spokesman said he was unsure if the President knew at the time the funds were transferred. "Hell, it's very difficult to say. I think we should pose him that specific question. 'When did he know, etc.' Unfortunately he's not here. I'm a bit hesitant to say when exactly he knew," he said.

Mr Vlok, who has offered to resign, initially said the money did not go to fund internal political activity, but later conceded the funds were used in an attempt to boost Inkatha's waning support.

Mr Botha also came under pressure. At a press conference last month, he was asked about government funds to Inkatha after criticising the Australian government for openly funding the ANC. He then said that it was "totally and utterly untrue" that his government had given aid.

The ANC has called for a full judicial inquiry into all secret government spending. The ANC president, Nelson Mandela, said that he holds the entire government responsible for the secret funding of Inkatha.

The government has launched an investigation into accusations that military units were involved in a train massacre last year in which 24 blacks were killed.

Further reports, page 11  
Leading article, page 10

# Uwusa is an SAP/Inkatha joint project

**T**HE United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa) is a project under the joint control of the South African Police and Inkatha.

This emerges clearly from secret police documents, copies of which are in the possession of *The Weekly Mail*.

The documents raise explosive questions about the links between the highest echelons of Inkatha and the state security apparatus. The police have been repeatedly accused of pro-Inkatha bias in South Africa's ongoing political violence.

In the unfolding scandal around SAP funding of Inkatha, top Inkatha leaders, including Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, have steadfastly denied knowledge of direct police assistance.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has already admitted police payments of R1,5-million to Uwusa, claiming these were designed to "counter intimidation, illegal actions and related violence on the labour front".

All the evidence points to extensive Uwusa involvement in violence, amounting to what the Congress of South African Trade Unions terms "a reign of terror".

The police documents also show:

● That in October 1989 — three and a half years after its launch — Uwusa was so heavily in debt that Vlok feared

Documents in the possession of *The Weekly Mail* show that not only did the police fund the United Workers' Union of South Africa but also helped establish it.

**By DREW FORREST**

exposure of his ministry's involvement with the union.

● That at least until October 1989, police had exercised no financial or other control over taxpayers' money given to Uwusa. This had resulted in the union's "massive" debts.

● That police used Uwusa to block Mass Democratic Movement attempts to rent King's Park Stadium in Durban for a rally to welcome released African National Congress leaders on February 25 last year.

At this rally, eventually held on a field adjoining the stadium, ANC president Nelson Mandela made an impassioned plea for an end to the Natal violence.

The key document, marked *uiters geheim* (top secret), appears to be from a Major FPR Botha and is headed "Management and Control, Project Omega, Operation Alpha".

Sent on October 17 1989, it bluntly describes Uwusa as "a project under the control of the South African Police".

Referring to the dangers posed by litigation for "covert projects", it adds that

Vlok is concerned about how the union had been allowed to accumulate such debts and how it was to be managed in future.

In the light of Uwusa's "waning membership and effect in the labour field", and to remove "problems in the management and control" of the union, the document said it had been decided to appoint an expert commission of inquiry.

This had been headed by Inkatha Institute director Gavin Woods and had reported to the kwaZulu government.

Thirteen days after the document on "Operation Omega" was sent, the deputy security police commissioner for Natal, Brigadier J Steyn, reported to Pretoria that R26 000 had been transferred to Uwusa. *The Weekly Mail* possesses a copy of the message.

Contrary to vehement Inkatha claims that Uwusa is an independent organisation, the documents make it clear that at the time, the union was under the direct control of kwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Steven Sithebe.

They also highlight close collaboration between Sithebe and the police over Uwusa.

Buthelezi is not mentioned, but he is known to have entrusted control of the problem-plagued union specifically to Sithebe because of his reputation for toughness.

Inkatha members said responsibility for Uwusa was later transferred to Justice Minister Jeffrey Mietwa, who still controls it.

They add that it was not originally intended that the kwaZulu cabinet would intervene directly in Uwusa's affairs but that infighting in the union and maladministration had left it no option.

It may reasonably be doubted that Sithebe, a senior cabinet minister, liaised

with police on Uwusa without informing Buthelezi.

The documents strongly imply that police consulted Sithebe before briefing Woods on the commission of inquiry. In addition, the message from Steyn stresses that the original receipt for the R26 000 transferred to Uwusa was sent to the kwaZulu government — suggesting that Ulundi helped cover up police involvement.

The relationship between Sithebe, the police and Uwusa is further clarified by a two-page document, also marked "top secret", dealing with MDM plans for a rally at King's Park in Durban to welcome newly released ANC leaders.

Stamped "Area Commander, Durban" on February 14 1990, this discusses "provisional arrangements" for Uwusa to pre-empt the MDM by booking the stadium on the planned rally date of February 25. Uwusa would then cancel its booking on February 24 and set an alternative date.

Arrangements were made with Natal Rugby Union general manager Roger Gardiner, described as "very sympathetic to this office", to make the stadium available to Uwusa at no cost, the document states.

The MDM has confirmed that it did apply to use the stadium for the rally and that its application was refused. The rally was held on a nearby field.

In a significant passage, the document says the arrangement would be discussed with Sithebe and Uwusa to "ensure there were no problems in the execution". It had "in principle" been approved by the Uwusa general secretary but Sithebe would have to give the final go-ahead, it says.

The document also says that Uwusa was in fact planning a rally in Durban, but that "Minister Sithebe had not yet decided on a date".

## **Cosatu lists attacks by Uwusa 'vigilantes'**

By GAVIN EVANS

AT least 19 attacks have been carried by "Inkatha/United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa) vigilantes" on Congress of South African Trade Unions members over the past year, according to a Cosatu document circulated at the federation's congress yesterday.

It notes that 295 people were killed and several hundred injured in the attacks, many of them Cosatu members.

The document also lists 25 attacks on Cosatu leaders and members by "alleged Inkatha/Uwusa vigilantes", since 1986 when Uwusa was formed.

Cosatu has accused the the "government as a whole" of responsibility for the attacks, and says that taxpayers' money has been used to fund Inkatha, set-up Uwusa and to carry out a "covert war against the democratic movement".

The 2 500 delegates to the conference are preparing to pass a hard-hitting resolution on the issue today, and plan to disclose the names of employers they believe are "implicated in the Inkatha/Uwusa violence".

A draft resolution, currently under consideration, calls for an independent multi-party inquiry into the scandal and notes that "the government has repeatedly appointed Major General Ronnie van der Westhuizen to investigate allegations of security force involvement in violence" and that "he has produced nothing".

It also demands reparations to victims of violence, intensified international pressure, the resignation of the government and the "installation of an interim government immediate effect".

It notes, however, that Inkatha has "the right to exist" and makes a "special appeal to ordinary Inkatha members" to pressurise their leaders to "bind themselves to democratic transformation".

## BEHIND THE SECRET FUNDS SCANDAL

# Countering violence. Or creating it?

IF Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok seriously believed he was funding the United Workers Union of South Africa to "counter intimidation, illegal actions and related violence on the labour front", he must be disappointed with its performance.

Where it has established a foothold — and it has managed this in very few workplaces — violence has erupted with terrifying frequency. Its slogan at its launch, that it would "bury Cosatu", has acquired a sinister significance.

Clashes at kwaZulu Transport in Maritzburg shortly after Uwusa's formation are widely seen as a spark for that city's interminable cycle of factional killings. This gives a rich irony to Vlok's claims that police funded the union to the tune of R1,5-million as a means of promoting labour stability.

There is little evidence that Uwusa operates as a normal trade union. *The Weekly Mail* knows of no industrial action it has staged, no court cases it has brought against employers, no campaign it has launched — other than to oppose sanctions.

In 1988, it claimed 150 000 members. No figures have since been recorded in

the Institute of Race Relations' annual survey. Attempts to contact its general secretary, Dumisani Dladla, failed this week.

Despite its principle of independence from all political organisations, Uwusa has echoed all Inkatha's policies. Its first general secretary, Simon Conco, was a former chief whip in the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly. Other members of its national executive included an industrial relations executive for a group of Natal companies, a businessman and a township superintendent.

Shortly before its May 1 1986 launch, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi threatened to "launch Inkatha in the field of labour relations, to counter insults and denigration from Cosatu". He spoke at its launch and is said to have raised funds for the union.

Documents in the possession of *The Weekly Mail* show beyond doubt that it was and may still be a security police project. At least as late as February last year, it was also under the direct control of the kwaZulu cabinet.

The United Workers' Union of South Africa's record as a labour federation is poor — but its success rate on violence is frightening. **By DREW FORREST**

Some Uwusa members have been killed or injured in workplace clashes. But in the majority of incidents where Uwusa is known or suspected to have been involved, it is Cosatu and its affiliates who have suffered.

The sowing of ethnic divisions in the workforce through the funding of an exclusively Zulu union was bound to heighten labour conflict. Violent incidents involving Uwusa include:

- The 1987 murder of a National Union of Mineworkers organiser, John Ntshangase, in a union office at the Vryheid Coronation colliery, resulting in an NUM interdict against Uwusa and a prosecution.

- The June 1986 death of 11 NUM members during clashes between strikers and non-strikers at Hloboane colli-

ery. Uwusa officials were allegedly seen with strikebreakers.

- The stabbing of Transport and General Workers Union shop stewards' chairman at SA Stevedores, C Mshali, during an Uwusa-TGWU organising battle at the Durban firm.

- An alleged panga attack on Cosatu textile union leader Elias Banda in Isithebe in February 1989 by three Uwusa officials. An interim order restraining Uwusa officials from assaulting Cosatu unionists was granted.

- The murder of five miners employed by Zinc Corporation at the company's hostel in 1987, allegedly because they refused to join Uwusa.

- The death of six workers, some members of Uwusa, some of the National Union of Metalworkers, in clashes at Haggie Rand's Germiston plant in late 1989 and early 1990.

The conflict at kwaZulu Transport, seen as a trigger for the Maritzburg violence, followed an Uwusa organising drive and Cosatu's stayaway in protest against the 1987 election — which In-

katha allegedly blamed on the bus-drivers' refusal to transport workers.

First to be shot was Cosatu member Denis Zondi. This set in motion a cycle of violence in which seven Cosatu unionists and three Uwusa officials were killed over the next three years.

In an internal report last year, after the eruption of the Transvaal violence, Numsa blamed Inkatha/Uwusa members for a spate of death threats, assassination attempts on Numsa officials and open workplace fighting in Reef factories. Key Numsa shop stewards had been forced to leave their plants.

In a statement this week, Cosatu said Uwusa's campaign of intimidation had during the last year mushroomed into an "orchestrated reign of terror against our members". Cosatu hostel-dwellers had been forced on pain of death to resign from Cosatu and the ANC and join Uwusa and Inkatha, the statement said. Uwusa vigilantes had demanded membership cards from factory workers.

It said that according to Numsa, workers involved in the metal industries' recent strike ballot had been harassed and attacked by Uwusa. A number had been shot and wounded.



# Pretoria Admits To More Secret Aid to Inkatha

*De Klerk's Ability to Control  
Government Is Under Question*

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Foreign Service

ULUNDI, South Africa, July 21—The government made new disclosures tonight about its secret funding of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, and the widening scandal has strengthened allegations that Pretoria has tried to manipulate events to weaken its chief black adversary and Inkatha's rival, the African National Congress.

In addition, the spreading political-funding scandal has for the first time led to angry questioning in the white-dominated news media about the personal integrity of President Frederik W. de Klerk and his ability to control his own government.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok confirmed tonight that the government secretly had provided funds to a labor union associated with Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party. The confirmation comes after the government admitted on Friday that it had helped pay for two Inkatha rallies after the 1990 release from prison of Buthelezi's chief rival, ANC leader Nelson Mandela. The aim of the rallies was to bolster Inkatha's standing against the ANC, the main black nationalist organization here.

In addition to renewed calls for the resignation of Vlok and Defense Minister Magnus Malan, there also have been suggestions for the first time in the white press that Buthelezi has been seriously discredited as "a puppet" of the government and should step down.

Appearing on state television tonight, Vlok said the government had provided "no more than 1.5 million rand [about \$525,000] over six years" to the Inkatha-oriented United Workers Union of South Africa. His admission sought to dispel allegations of a white member of Parliament that the government secretly had given as much as 5 million rand [\$1.75 million] before 1989.

Vlok insisted that there had been "no abuse of taxpayers' money" and that his department had now accounted for "each and every cent" given to Inkatha.

Vlok, whose resignation the ANC has long demanded, hinted tonight that he might step down if he thought he was now an obstacle to the negotiations between blacks and the ruling white minority that are aimed at dismantling the apartheid system. Vlok has made similar remarks in the past without tendering his resignation, however.

Foreign Minister Roloef K. Botha acknowledged Sat-

See SOUTH AFRICA, A19, Col. 1

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1991

THE WASHINGTON POST

# South Africa Admits Aiding Inkatha Union

SOUTH AFRICA, From A13

urday night that he had authorized \$100,000 for the Inkatha rallies and said that the money came from a secret fund the government had set up to fight international sanctions against South Africa. One rationale for supporting the rallies was that Inkatha opposed sanctions, and the government wanted to show the world that there were South African blacks opposed to them. Botha and other officials have explained. The ANC, by contrast, has been a strong supporter of international sanctions.

Meanwhile, the black weekly City Press today published what it said was the confession of a member of the largest township gang in the Durban region, the Amasinyora. The statement said the South African Army, Inkatha and the police force of the KwaZulu homeland under Buthelezi's command had provided the gang with arms, training and direction to combat the spread of the ANC there.

Bheki Mvubu's statement, contained in a 12-page affidavit about the history of the Amasinyora, details how both the South African security forces and Inkatha tried to manipulate gang warfare in Kwamashu, a black suburb of Durban, technically located within KwaZulu, to stem the growth of pro-ANC groups. Mvubu said he was personally involved in battles that had led to the deaths of about 40 "comrades," as pro-ANC youths are known here.

Other allegations of South African security force involvement in inciting political violence here came this past weekend from a black South African Koevoet special forces soldier who told another black weekly and the London-based Independent newspaper that some of his colleagues had participated in a rampage through a Soweto-bound train last September, resulting in 26 deaths.

All of these allegations and disclosures have been devastating to the de Klerk government's credibility and have led Mandela to question whether negotiations can continue unless the government cleans up the security forces.

The Sunday Times, South Africa's biggest Sunday newspaper, wrote in a rare front-page editorial today that de Klerk is in danger of "being dragged down by the sinister forces that lurk in his government" and that it is becoming "increasingly difficult to suspend judgment."

"The damage is cumulative. President de Klerk's personal reputation cannot endure much more battering," the editorial said, warning that the president has to gain control of his own government and "dismantle the entire apparatus of dirty tricks created by his predecessors."

The confirmations show that covert funding extends beyond the two-year-old government of de Klerk to the administration of former president P.W. Botha.

The newspaper also said government funding of Inkatha rallies had had "the perverse result of pinning to that organization the label it most dreads: Puppet of the apartheid government." Inkatha has been wounded, "perhaps mortally," by the disclosures, the paper said, suggesting that it was time for Buthelezi to resign and Inkatha to elect a new "untainted" leadership.

Buthelezi, who has denied all knowledge of the secret government funding of his party and its affiliated union, reacted to the torrent of accusations today by getting 10,000 delegates attending Inkatha's annual national conference here to reaffirm their wholehearted support for his leadership.

Buthelezi, who also appeared on national television today, said he was not prepared to resign even if it were proven that, contrary to what he has said, he was in fact aware of the secret government funding for his organization.

He termed "claptrap" and "a blatant lie" reports that he was profusely thankful when he received the donation for one of the two rallies.