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| agUNESIKHATHI eside uby.
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Ovisj awo,â\200\231
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&nald Hadepe ma-
-African Nationa]
(ANC)

Congress .
i eMgungundlovu.

8aleyominyakq Yokusungy.
Iwa kwayo iNkatha Yayeseke-
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nde nalesisikhyly
Uqhuba uMnuz Khumajg 5. uthij kufanele
thi.indaba Yonakala besengqu- eNkathenj. :
ngquthelenj yami Uthi bese bede bexhumana,
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kweNkatha, ;.
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kuba iNkatha yedlulele -
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Weekend Argus, January 18 1992

Editor-in-Chief ,
APDRY_SDALE v JCB HOBDAV
122 St George's St, Cape Town 8000 488-4911

- SA needs ..
- interim rule:
- right now 7

NEXT week will see the start of what
is probably the last white-

- dominated parliament in our country.
- The old order, irredeemably, is passing

into oblivion. We stand on the fringe of

power-sharing with all races a real and -

meaningful power-sharing a whatever
form that new dispensation may take.

As it is, there is likely to be an
element of informal power-sharing with
black leaders immediately Parliament
gets down to business on January 27.

The expectation among many MPs is
that the government will have to consult
the ANC and other groups involved in
Codesa during the forthcoming session.
While many people believe it is within

Codesa's brief to make laws, that is not -
S0.

Democratic Party's Dr Zach de Beer
said this week, it would be foolish for
Parliament to -try to introduce
legislation to which the Codesa majority
was opposed. . e
Dr De Beer, who is also chairman of
Codesa's management committee, said
- this meant it was almost certain that
- the Cabinet would have to consult
bodies like the ANC before trying to
pass laws. B

But, at the same time, as the

In addition, whatever decisions are
agreed at Codesa will have to be given

- legality through an Act of Parliament.

So what we virtually have, at this time of movement to a democratic constitution, is a Parliament without the power to make its own decisions. And, should it have to co-opt other groups to assist in ratifying such decisions, would that not suggest that what exists here is an interim government of a kind

~ already?

- Dr De Beer concedes that may be so. Right. Why, then, do we not get on

. With the process, and sooner rather than

later? Why not by general agreement appoint, for argument's sake, Thabo Mbeki of the ANC as Minister without Portfolio .and dispatch him on a diplomatic mission to sell the New South Africa abroad? :

Why not let Steve Tswete, who probably has done more to integrate

-South African sport than anyone since ' ~ Peter Hain, loose with a similar

mandate? Why not grasp that sort of initiative?

The point is that South Africa is in a period of great fluidity in which the old, tired structures of the apartheid era have all but collapsed. We no longer need to deliberate about change,

- wondering whether or not it is to come.

What is needed now is stable, resolute, dynamic government able to restore confidence, build a new national identity and, most important, get the economy moving again. This can only be done by a government that is more broadly representative, able to unite the populace behind it in short, a government of national unity.

!

It does not matter that it may be introduced on an ad hoc and gradual basis during the coming parliamentary session. Indeed, perhaps a step-by-step process of achieving co-operative government is the right way to do it. And, certainly, there is enough flexibility within the current

parliamentary system to permit this process to be developed constitutionally.

Thrashing out an agreement on the nature of the new constitution will naturally take a little time. Holding elections or a referendum is also something that cannot be done overnight. These are complex matters and intricate procedures. :

But it will all be so much easier against a background of co-operation that is seen to be working. The sensible thing to do now is to oil the wheels that eventually will bring a peaceful and lasting solution. And the more South Africans who are able to participate in making that final transition, the quicker it will be achieved. Y ob il e

in-tillding the credibility
of the mainly Zulu Inkatha movement
since its inception in 1974, according to
the former intelligence officer who
implemented the operation.

mmmmmmhmâ\200\231s :

leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, into long-
term collaboration with the white reg-

This is the operation that the former
personal assistant to Buthelezi, MZ
Khumalo, is alleged to have backed. (see
main story). â\200\230 :

The Central Intelligence Agency ofâ\200\235
America (CIA) participated on the fringes
of the scheme, building Butheleziâ\200\231s image

among policymakers in the United States

and security funds for him, ;
Inhis first interview on the operation
since leaving the now defunct Bureau of

Uggr!r!y/ awa

~ State Security (Boss), Martin Dolinchek

said a rival to Buthelezi was set up to
challenge him and then deliberately
brought down in order to promote the
Zulu leader as a force to be reckoned

with.

At about the same time Buthelezi
began co-operation with Boss to the extent

~ that a scrambled telex line was installed
between the intelligence service and the

Inkatha leader's office.

The aim of the strategy, drawn up by
the State Security Council under Prime
Minister John Vorster, was essentially
the same as the policy to undermine the
African National Congress exposed by

. the recent revelations of secret govern-
* ment funding of Inkatha. :

It centred on Buthelezi's political
rival, Charles Hlengwa, his number two
in the KwaZulu Territory Administra-

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tion. J 4 Mâ\200\2317 â\200\231qfxngmg down the organisation it had
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Hlengwa felt his power threatened
by Inkatha and wrote to the then Bantu
administration offering his services if he

were allowed to become chief of his homeland carved out of Southern KwaZulu. Boss established an office in Durban, and Martin Dolinchek was delegated to help Hlengwa form a rival to Inkatha, called Umkhonto kaShaka.

â\200\230I ran Umkhonto kaShaka on behalf of military intelligence and Boss. We printed their membership cards, we bought them a Volkswagen minibus, we ran their bank accounts. Hlengwaâ\200\231s speeches arrived by telex from Pretoria,â\200\231 he said,

As Umkhonto kaShaka's strength grew, so Chief Buthelezi protested it was a tool of the government. ,

Boss then leaked copies of Umkhonto kaShakaâ\200\231s bank accounts to the press

Burhekzi's mml)dindukuidkeep-inngengwa indledlrklbmnlheopen-ir\201onwucnlcidbecauhewuledto

.believe he was being promoted as an

alternative to the Inkatha leader. Buthelezi was allegedly aware of the strategy.

â\200\230Chief Buthelezi knew what our strategy was ... Buthelezi was a willing collaborator, he was willing.

â\200\230The Zulu king was against him at that stage, so were rural people because dlekinâ\200\230gsaidso. But by the time we finished with Umkhonto kaShaka and we had finished embarrassing the King, by that time, in 1976, Inkatha got strong, Buthelezi had become within KwaZulu and already he was challenging other bantustan leaders,â\200\231 Dolinchek said.]

d CIA groomed Gatshaâ\200\231

At the same time, Buthelezi was regularly meeting Edward Fugun, CIA station chief in Durban.

According to Dolinchek, the CIA loosely operated with Boss in the strategy, devising valuable promotion for Buthelezi abroad. !

Umkhonto kaShaka died within a year of its birth, but by that time Buthelezi had already increased his collaboration with the intelligence services,

â\200\230Boss established an office in Em-

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working with Chief Butheleziâ\200\231s Inkatha

. office in the KwaZulu capital, Ulundi. It

only undertook Any investigation of an intelligence nature which originated from

- Chief Buthelezi's office.

Chief Buthelezi had direct, scrambled telex contact with our Empangeni office, Dolinchev said, :

T T T U Y, R EETIRA N Â¥ T Y S

The Pan-Africanist Congress faces a Â\$ S E _
political and diplomatic storm over against policemen has alarmed the .
its apparent withdrawal from the peacemakers. And yet the PAC has
â\200\234peace process and the continuation a peace message which appears to.
of its armed struggle. Its military have been lost or to have fallen on
wingâ\200\231s latest assassination campaign degf ears amid the din of political

6We would
- prefer the
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Mâ\200\230 Barney Desai, a l;awye,r and
WAL o Piescntive eaommitioers
returned:to South Africa two-yem:s ago:

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: controversy. He
_Spokesman spe
a face-to-face i
Weekend Argus
Correspondent
ESTERHUYSE.

Â¢ We want fully
democratic
proceedings,
which is an
alternative to
violence.9

esai: A stowawayâ\200\231s|rise to
after. 27 years in exile. p A
â\200\234:He left South â\200\230Africa-in 1963 as a
stowaway in a cargo ship at the height :

of 2 stormy period in the early anti-
apartheÃ©i _struggle. The previous year

Mr Desai â\200\230had been elected 'to the Cape -
Town 'Cityâ\200\231 Council, but as-a banned
to take his-

personâ\200\230he was"not allowed
seat_..--â\200\230 - . "R AN

council chamber. SR 20

He was then president of the .Col-
oured Peopleâ\200\231s

rested for allegedly defying his banning

order by presiding over a meeting of
Congress and was arrested -

bail and went into exile.

He went to London where he became
a barrister and senior practitioner at
the Criminal Bar. He also became an

executive member of the Black Law-
yers' Association and in 1983-85 he

served on the race relations committee
of the Bar Council. ;

When the People's Congress had dissolved

itself and joined the PAC. Mr Desai be-

came an executive member of the

PAC-in-exile, and represented the PAC

at many conferences in Europe and Af-
rican states

in Africa.-

*

When he returned to South Africa on
February 10, 1990, he became PAC co-

chairman of the executive committee. He. $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 1$ | Meanwhile, in South Africa, the Col-
onialist government was con-

fronted by PAC publicity sec-
retary Barney Desai, is gen-
erally seen as a hindrance and there is no reason to
believe it is not then all the
players in the drama of South
Africa's transformation should
urgently take note of it. .

What Mr Desai told Weekend Argus
this week explains why the PAC with-
drew from the peace process and why
it is continuing its armed struggle.
Whatever the merits or demerits of his argu-
ment, the most significant part of the message
conveyed by Mr Desai is: The PAC wants peace;
it wants a fully democratic peace process and a
democratic government; it is not an aggressive,

racist organisation; the controversial slogan One
settler, one bullet with which the PAC has been

labelled is not PAC policy but merely a war-time slogan.

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His views may well be considered by the peacemakers
as constructive criticism of their efforts so far,
with a view to making the process more accept-

able to all. - s

This, in summarised form, is how the interview went: R)

M What prospect is there for future PAC participation in Codesa? What will make the PAC re-enter the peace process?

Mr Desai: Our perception at a preparatory meet-

ing held before the first Codesa talks last month was that there was a cut-and-dried agreement

+ | - * slogan brought to South Africa from Zimbabwe; ~ |
it he claims. .. G ko .

; . What, then, is the PAC's problem and why is it no longer among the key players in the peace - process? Mr Desai outlines his organisation's case in his reply to questions and what he

principally between the ANC and the regime (the government). That led to our withdrawal. Our

view is that Codesa can't deliver a constituent as-

sembly because the regime is not in favour of one, - and by a process of sufficient consensus " such an assembly would be blocked. In any event, -
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. the undemocratic nature of Codesa's representation

tion makes us sceptical of its role. it includes representatives without a proven constituency.

The PAC will be prepared to re-enter the peace process only when it is satisfied that fully democratic proceedings the alternative to violence are being adhered to. We would prefer

the ballot to the bullet, and that is the political

thrust of the PAC's message internally.

B How do you justify a policy of shooting policemen? And how does this relate to

the controversial slogan 'One settler, one

bullet'. (Here Mr Desai was referred to media reports that the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Army (Apia), claimed responsibility for the recent murder of two Soweto policemen and for a rifle and handgrenade attack on police at Lady Grey, in the north-eastern Cape.) 34 : g o

Mr Desai: Both the PAC and the ANC were com-

mitted to armed struggle. Both were banned: -

after 31 years. The - continued its commitment-

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Mr Desai:
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Ugonyuluk
obeyisikhulu seNkatha

â\200\230â\200\234NGAJLOYINA iNkatha ngoba
ngangifuna ukusebenzela inku-
luleko yomuntu omnyama.
Ngayishiya ngoba ngazizwa
ngingehlukene nosebenzela i-
South African Defence Force
(SADF). Ngaqala ngikukholwa
okushiwo yiNkatha ukuthi ise-
benzela umphakathi wentando
yeningi ngezindlela ezinokuthu-
la. Ngokungena shi, kwaya
ngokungikhanyela ukuthi nga-
ngisetshenziselwa ukuphehla u-
kungqubuzana kwabamnyama,
ukukhubaza izinhlangano za-
ngempela nokwenza ukuba isi-
mo sikhubeke kanje
singaguquki.â\200\231

Lawa ngamazwi kaMnuz
Mbongeni Khumalo, owake
waba ngumholi onohlonze
weYouth Brigade yeNkatha, fu-
thi elilunga loMgwamanda wa-
lenhlangano esikhathini esiyi-
minyaka emithathu.

Isinqumo sikaMnuz Khuma-
lo sokuphumela obala nalenda-
ba sisuswe ngukuhlaselwa kwa-
khe ephephandabeni elingumlo-
mo weNkatha eNatal Ilanga o-
buthi uMnuz Khumalo usebe-
nzela i-African National Co-
ngress, ukhokhelwe ukupotsho-
zela iWeekly Mail izimfihlo
ngeNkatha. Uyakuphika lokhu,
futhi uhlongoza ukulithathela i-
zinyathelo zomthetho leliphe-
phandaba.

Emuva kokuxoshwa eNka-
theni ngo 1978, wahehwa

nguDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi
ugobo ukuba abuyele eNkatheni,
wabekwa njengomsizi kamgqugquzeli kazwelonke
weYouth Brigade ngo 1987.

Emibuthanweni yeNkatha,
uDr Buthelezi ubemethula ngegholo,
esho ukuthi inhlangano ihlabene
ngokumthola. Lokhu kwakuphezu
kokuba umbholi weNkatha wayekwazi
kahle ukuthi uMnuz Khumalo wayeke
walahlwa ngamacala amancane obugebengu.

Ngo 1989, ngesikhathi umgqugquzeli
kazwelonke wentsha yeNkatha uMnuz Ntwe
Mafole evalelwa ejele ngokuhlasele
acekele phansi ngomlilo, uMnuz Khumalo
nguyena owathatha izintambo wasebenza
njengomgqugquzeli kazwelonke obambile.
Wayegale eba yisethameli nje emihlanganweni
â\200\230yoMgwamanda, wabe eseba
lilunga eliphelele emuva kwalokhu.

Uthe eshiya ngoMarch ngoNyaka odlule,
ubesecikeke engasafuni lutho.

Ukholwa ngukuthi ngaphandle kofuqufuqu
nobugili bukaDr Buthelezi kwezepolitiki,
nangosizo olukhulu noselunesikhathi
eside lweSouth African Police nophiko
lomshoshapha

\EM Rranieer le/tfu

luka ng

UMNUZ Mbongeni Khumalo obengumsizi kamgqondisi
kazwelonke kwiNkatha Youth Brigade.

nsi lombutho wezempi (Military Intelligence),
iNkatha ngabekade yazibunela.

Ukholwa ngempela ukuthi uDr Buthelezi
wazi kahle ngohlobo, nangobungako bokwe-
sekwa inhlangano ayiphethe ekuthola
kwabombutho wezokuphepha, nanokuthi
abantu abasondelene nomholi weNkatha -
ikakhulukazi unobhala wakhe

_onguMnuz MZ Khumalo, baso-

ndelene kakhulu nabeMilitary Intelligence.

UMZ, ochazwa nguMnuz Khumalo njengomuntu
ozinikele kakhulu, nomsebenzela amahora
angu 24 umgashi wakhe,

nguyena owathwala icala ngo-

nyaka odlule ngesikhathi kudadlulwa ihlazo lokuxhaswa kweNkatha isinyenyela ngamaBhunu. Wasishiya isikhundla sakhe, kodwa usaghubeka nokusebenzela iNkatha futhi usahola uma uMnuz Mbongeni Khumalo ebheka nje.

UMnuz Mbongeni Khumalo
ugale ukubona ukuthi kukhona okushaya amanzi eNkatheni emuva kancane nje kokubuyela kwakhe kuyona, lapho ebevamise ukubona â\200\231izincwasimende eziyindidaâ\200\231â\200\231 zizohola emahhovi-si eNkatha oLundi, kodwa kungathi kazenzi lutho.

Kamuva wathola ukuthi laba yilawo malunga eNkatha

(& e//â\200\230fâ\200\2311

ezimfihlo

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angu-200 agegeshwa yiSADF eCaprivi Strip eNamibia nakwa-Israel ngo-1986. Emuva kweminyaka emibili yena uMnuz Khumalo ugegeshe leligembu kwezepolitiki eMatikulu, wakugaphela nokuthi lingabantu abazigogile kakhulu nabahlahlambile kwezepolitiki.

Echitha okushiwo nguMengameli FW de Klerk ukuthi leligembu lagegeshelwa *â\200\230ezokuphepha nokuvikelwa kwezikhulu,â\200\235â\200\231 uMnuz Khumalo uthi leligembu lagegeshwa ikakhulukazi ngezindlela zokubulala abantu nangokubamba impi yobushokobezi.

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[mbizo ye-ANC Iphazanyiswe

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wucingo ng@bhomu-mbumbuly

ETHEKWINI. - Umhlangano obuhambisana
nomgubho we-African National Congress
(ANC) ePhayindane ngeledlule, uke waba-
mbezeleka ukuba uqale ngesikhathi kuzwa-
kala ukuthi kunebhomu elicushwe ehholo
lomhlangano obukulo, :
Kulomhlangano isi- Lekota. Nj\201aphambl ko-
khulumi sosuku beky- kuba kuqale umhlanga-
nguMnuz. M. "Terror" NO, umuntu mumbé ozi-
T 5 \200\224 bize ngokuthi uyilunga
le-AWB ushaye ucingo
wathi kunebhomu elithu-
kuswe kulelihholo.
Kuthathe isikhatli\201g
esingamahora amab:
ukuba umhlangano uqale
kusaphenyisiswa ehholo.
Ngesikhathi usuqalile
.umhlangano emuva ko-
kuba sekutholakele uku-
thi akukho bhomu, iziga-
gayi ze-AWB bezimeme-
za zibhikisha ngaphandle
endaweni ethe gekelele
nehholo.
Loxll\200\230ihlag ano beku-
owoku; a iminyaka
Ielrglgu-80 ig;AuANC yasungu-
Iwa. Ubuhanjelwe ngaba-
ntu abalinganiselwa ku-
200,

f(wenzeka lokhu-nje,
izingqowembe ze-ANC
eba%glwanckwe ezinda-
weni ezithile zibikezela
lomhlangano, zitholakele

sezibhalwe amagama athi
"AWB.

PACâ\200\231s path to peace

adds gris

F the peace message, as con-

veyed by PAC publicity sec-

retary Barney Desai, is gen-
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What, then, is the PACâ\200\231s problem and why is it
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This, in summarised form, is how the interview
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Mr Desai: Our perce})tion at a preparatory meet-
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the undemocratic nature of Codesaâ\200\231s representation makes us sceptical of its role â\200\224 it includes representatives without a proven constituency.

The PAC will be prepared to re-enter the peace process only when it is satisfied that fully democratic proceedings â\200\224 the alternative to violence â\200\224 are being adhered to. We would prefer the ballot to the bullet, and that is the political thrust of the PACâ\200\231s message internally.

B How do you justify a policy of shooting policemen? And how does this relate to the controversial slogan â\200\234One settler, one bulletâ\200\235. (Here Mr Desai was referred to media reports that the PACâ\200\231s mllltar|v wing, the Azanian Peopleâ\200\231s Army (Apla), claimed responsibility for the recent murder of two Soweto policemen and for a rifle and handgrenade attack on police at Lady Grey, in the north-eastern Cape.)

Mr Desai: Both the PAC and the ANC were committed to armed struggle. Both were unbanned after 31 years. The PAC continued its commit-

B Where is the Patriotic Front? Why are there clashes between the PAC and the ANC, and what is the PACâ\200\231s role now?
Mr Desai: We are still committed to the Patriotic Front. We are committed to the principles adopted at the Frontâ\200\231s conference, We have been mandated to revitalise the Patriotic Front and to reconvene it as soon as possible to strengthen the demand for national liberation and self-determination. There are sufficient forces, even within the ANC, that will want to achieve maximum

â\202-

= military operations. We have not â\200\230abandoned the armed struggle, and such incidents (attacks on policemen) must be seen in this context.

ment, saying it would continue the armed struggle until the democratic process was in place. The ANC, on the other hand, has abandoned the armed struggle, even before a constituent assembly has been realised.

In essence, when we have achieved the ball the bullet will be abandoned.

On the slogan of 'one settler, one bullet' we want to say we have time and again made quite clear that this slogan is not founded in our basic policy documents. \ :

The slogan originates from Zimbabwe and has filtered down into our country because of our association with Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union) during their war. Considering the regime (SA government) is an illegal regime, its Defence Force is tainted with the same illegality and must be considered a private army. Indeed, it can be said, according to revelations of its involvement in and its encouragement and instigation of black on black violence, that this is probably the most serious problem we face in this country.

We detect a lack of will on the part of Mr Klerk to bring these people to book. :

Apla operates separately from the PAC. 'Airl'

unity among our people. We, therefore, cannot ignore that constituency within the ANC which still subscribes to the idea of an elected constituent assembly.

As far as continuing clashes between the PAC and the ANC are concerned, we must state that ANC cadres have been the principal perpetrators of violence against the PAC.

B Where does the PAC stand in relation to Inkatha?

Mr Desai: When we consider these revelations (about alleged security force involvement in violence) and Inkatha's involvement as surrogates of the SADF, grave suspicions are aroused of the true nature of Inkatha's role. As far as the PAC is concerned, we have not embraced Inkatha, but have in good faith offered our facilities as mediators between Inkatha and the ANC.

B Does the PAC still want an interim government, and what kind of authority does it envisage?

Mr Desai: Our proposal is for a transitional au-

thority of limited duration which will oversee the elections for a constituent assembly. We seek

control (through a transitional authority) during this limited period over the security forces, the

state-controlled media, and, in conjunction with the transitional authority, the international community's involvement in the elections to ensure they are free and fair,

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R Barney Desai, a lawyer and

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tional executive committee,
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after 27 years in exile.

He left South Africa-in 1963 as a
stowaway in a cargo ship at the height
of a stormy period in the early anti-
apartheid struggle. The previous year
Mr Desai had been elected to the Cape
Town City Council, but as a banned
person he was not allowed to take his

Feat: y A A

Barney Desai: A

At one stage hÃ© was physically pre-
vented by police from entering the
council chamber.

He was then president of the Col-
oured Peopleâ\200\231s Congress and was ar-
rested for allegedly defying his banning
order by presiding over a meeting of
his executive committee. He jumped

against policemen has alarmed the
peacemakers. And yet the PAC has
a peace message which appears to

have been lost or to have fallen on deaf ears amid the din of political

bail and went into exile.

He went to London where he became a barrister and senior practitioner at the Criminal Bar. He also became an executive member of the Black Lawyers' Association and in 1983-85 he served on the race relations committee of the Bar Council.

Meanwhile, in South Africa, the Col-

OF Uper â\200\2242 %92

Âç We want fully democratic proceedings, which is an alternative to violence. 9

stowawayâ\200\231s rise to

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oured Peopleâ\200\231s Congress had dissolved itself and joined the PAC. Mr Desai became an executive member of the PAC-in-exile, and represented the PAC

at many conferences in Europe and Af-.

rica.

When he returned to South Africa on

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Imam Apdy) unbanned lastage

February 10, 1990, he became PAC co-

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Sequently th
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Desai is

Rilling o 7 the Ico-author of a book, The

the death jn dete}l'x;ion 22 years ago of

arâ\200\230.â\200\230mn' The book was

controversy. Here a top PAC
- spokesman speaks on key issues in
"a face-to-face interview with
Weekend Argus Political
Correspondent FRANS
ESTERHUYSE.

6If we can
achieve our
goals -
peacefully, it
would be â\200\231
madness to
pursue those
goals throug
conflict.'9

power

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The Daily News

Timely signal
from Mandela

HE country's political malaise is such that even a

lifting of remaining sanctions overnight would

probably do little to get the economy going in the
'5 term. The near-endemic violence and the stalemate

between major political players is the strongest
disincentive there could be to investment from overseas
and to internal entrepreneurial effort. The people of South
Africa have virtually imposed economic sanctions on
themselves.

However, African National Congress leader Nelson
Mandela has made a significant symbolic gesture which
could contribute to resolving the political impasse. By
signalling that the ANC is now prepared to call for a
scrapping of sanctions once the machinery and timetable
for elections have been established, he not only retreats
from a fixed position inviting corresponding flexibility
from those with whom he is to negotiate but signals just
as strongly that the negotiating process is back on track
and is seen to be irreversible. This is an important advance.
And, even though the concession is likely to speed the lifting
of sanctions by only a matter of months, he clears the way
for a return to economic normality or a semblance of it
once an interim government is functioning.

That is vitally important. The success of an interim
government, as a stage toward full political normality, will

depend largely on being able to deliver economic results of
a measurable order which persuade those who tend toward
extreme positions on both Left and Right that a centrist
common endeavour does indeed offer a better future. And
in such a situation mere months do count.

Mr Mandela rightly senses a widespread disillusionment
with the failure of political leadership. He is taking steps to
remedy it. '

Air fare threat

JUST whose interests is the Competitions Board intended
to serve, the public or those of the Government and its
parastatal bodies like South African Airways?

In what must be one of the most extraordinary
recommendations ever made by a public watchdog

committee, the Board last week advised SAA to increase its
domestic fares immediately and again every six months
until it shows a profit. Air travel might as a result become
drastically more expensive. ;

If there was an imminent danger of competing airlines
going out of business and leaving the way open for a
competition-free SAA to increase its fares, such a proposal
might have some validity. 7

But competing airlines seem healthy enough and provide
some vigorous competition. Indeed, rather than raise its
prices, SAA claims it is intent upon improving its overall
operating efficiency in order to make itself profitable once

more. Whether it succeeds or not, that is the way free markets expect airlines and other enterprises to compete. The Competitions Board has its priorities horribly wrong.

Church and state

IRRESPECTIVE of the current controversy over the private life of the Prince of Wales, Tory suggestions that the Church of England should be disestablished make sense. Its present standing as State Church harks back to the 16th century split with Rome and a no longer relevant religious struggle. It is anomalous that the Church should be answerable to a secular House of Commons and that the monarchy should be so closely identified with only one | section of its subjects. Disestablishment would bring the

' British into line with continental monarchies.

NO_TH|NG\WRONG: A file pict\;re of Piet Koornhof and his wife Lulu. :

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Koornhof confir

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friend 18 preghant |

CAPE TOWN: Piet Koornhof, a former senior Cabinet Minister and a former South African ambassador to Washington, has confirmed that his secretary and close companion, Marcelle Adams, is pregnant, but denied responsibility.

In an interview with an Afrikaans-language Cape Town daily, he said this was the reason he was supporting her. .

Die Burger's Washington correspondent quoted Dr Koornhof as saying

medical tests would prove he was not the father of the child.)

" South African Press reports have ro-mgn&icaâ\200\230lly_, -linked Dr KoomhqÂ»fâ\200\231.pgi 23

year-old Miss Adams.

â\200\234Dr Koornhof's wife, Luluâ\200\231 Koornhof,

against her husband.
Today, Die Burger

â\200\230Koornhof as realising that reports and circumstances could have created the

impression that he had fathered Miss Adamsâ\200\231s baby. - 3

~ â\200\234The holy truth is that it is not my baby and that it cannot possibly be my baby, and any medical test will prove this. Those who claim this will be forced to realise how silly and dumb they~are.â\200\235 : I

tly withdrew divorce proceedings:

also quoted Dr -

He said it was physically impossible for Miss Adams to have a child by him.
â\200\234There was never a relationship of the kind which could have led to a

baby.â\200\235

Dr Koornhof said Miss Adams knew who had fathered the child, â\200\234but he doesnâ\200\231t want to admit itâ\200\235. =

According to Dr Koornhof it was true he and Miss Adams had spent the two days after Christmas in his seaside at Langebaan, north of Cape}

and had shared the same bed-|.

. 51

Other people had, however, been| " present. It's a bedroom that's part of | - a whole big set-up.;'ani-202.absolntely# nothing happened. g K - Asked if it was an open bedroom, | Dr Koornhof replied: Absolutely right, NePaa 0 < bl " He added that Miss Adams suffered anem (d providence allowed our

home
Town,
room.

And I,

what I believe to be right in the circumstances. e

If I have to pay a price for this, f; will, no matter what, the former ambassador and Cabinet Minister said

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assment at a young age, and | to cross. as a decent Christian, am doing

the interview in Houston, Texas.

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and IFP prepare

to to mend the'r four month rift

Daily News Correspondent

PRETORIA: The Government and the Inkatha Freedom Party prepare to mend their four-month rift in a bilateral meeting here today but their perspectives on the road back to multi-party talks remain widely at odds.

Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer played down these differences today stressing that the two-day meeting was aimed in the broadest terms at the resumption of multi-party talks. It was important not to begin talks today with a fixed position, he said. -

â\200\234The main issue is the future of multi-party talks,â\200\235 he said.

Frank Mdlalose, IFP national chairman, has, however, insisted that the IFP is not entering todayâ\200\231s forum to talk about Codesa, but about the planning conference agreed to with the Government a week ago.

Since falling out with the Government over the Record of Understanding signed by the latter with the ANC on September 26, the IFP has rejected agreements reached at Codesa 2. It holds the position that a multi-party conference of review must examine these agreements before negotiations proper can begin again.

The Government and the African National Congress both take the

DR FRANK MDLALOSE
Talks about conference

position that Codesa 2 agreements can be taken as a fait accompli when new multi-party negotiations begin.

Asked whether the differences between Government and IFP positions did not cast a pall over the resumed dialogue, Mr Meyer said cautiously: â\200\234We will have to hear

.them (the IFP).â\200\235 -

Following the IFP talks and as efforts to resume multi-party negotiations intensify, the Government and ANC begin a six-day bosberaad on Wednesday.

Mr Meyer said the agenda followed from the bosberaad last month and that the only new item could be considered the agreement the Government reached in a meeting with the Concerned South Africans Group just over a week ago to hold a planning conference prior to multi-party talks.

He said reports that draft legislation aimed at the dismantling of the homelands was on the agenda were inaccurate.

The only draft legislation to be discussed with the ANC was that needed to prepare for the Transitional Executive Councils. If agreement could be reached across a wide political spectrum on enabling legislation for these bodies then the Government could proceed by proclamation, he said.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation did not want to debate the agenda for the talks in public before they began. He confirmed that it would be logical to assume that the planning conference agreed to at the Cosag meeting could be on the agenda.

B ANC leader Nelson Mandela stressed in an interview with the Washington Post that there was no more time for politicians to point fingers at each other. The state of the South African economy demanded that progress be made towards an internal settlement.