

Ulanda ngomnyombo wokonakala embuthweni

UMAFRIKA

18/01/92

BUNESIKHATHI eside ubu-
delwano bukaMnuz Mbongeni
Khumalo neNkatha yeNkulule-
ko yeSizwe njengoba eseqa a-
magula nje.

Exoxa noMAFRIKA emuva
kokuzeka lesisinyikanyika se-
ndaba, uMnuz Khumalo uthi i-
Nkatha wayijoyina ngo 1977 e-
seyisithsheni eMenzi High
School eMlazi, esekomitini le-
ziko namashoshozela ayevutha
bhe njengoMnuz Cecil Msomi
noMnuz Reginald Hadebe ma-
nje osekwi-African National
Congress (ANC)
eMgungundlovu.

Ngaleyominyaka yokusungu-
lwa kwayo iNkatha yayeseke-
lwa kakhulu.

Uqhuba uMnuz Khumalo a-
thi indaba yonakala besengqu-
ngqutheleni yaminyaka yonke
yentsha yeNkatha, ngalesosi-
khathi eyayenzelwa esikoleni e-
siyiHigh School eMahlabathini.
Benamanye amashoshozela uthi
bahlala phansi babhunga ngo-
kudlondlobala kweNkatha, i-
ngakhuli nje kuphela ngesibalo
sabalandeli, ikhula futhi nje-
ngenhlangano enenqubekela
phambili.

Babebona sekunesidingo so-
kuba iNkatha yedlulele esigabe-
ni sesibili sokukhula kwayo, i-
be nezinhlalo zemibhidlango e-
thile. Uthi beyethula lendaba
kuDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi
yashukwashukwa isikhathi esi-
de, kodwa kwagcina isimo se-
sishubile kakhulu kuleyongqu-

ngquthela, kwaphetha ngokuba
baxoshwe enhlanganweni nala-
bo ayeshiselwa nabo yigazi.

'Emuva kosuku sahlukunye-
zwa kakhulu ngamaphoyisa e-
zomoya akuFisher Street eThe-
kwini, esithatha ayosiphenya i-
sikhathi eside emahhovisi awo,'
kusho uMnuz Khumalo othe
kwase kungu 1978 kwenzeka
lokhu.

Emuva kwalokho uMnuz
Khumalo usebenzele izinka-
mpani ezehlukene eThekwini,
kwaze kwathi ngo 1985 wabo-
nana noMnuz Themba Nzima-
nde, umsizi omkhulu (Executi-
ve Assistant) kaMongameli we-
Nkatha, baba nezingxoxo ezi-
nde nalesisikhulu simbonisa u-
kuthi kufanele abuyele
eNkatheni.

Uthi bese bede bexhumana,
waze waya oLundi eyoba yi-
ngqapheli engqungqutheleni ye-
Nkatha, wafika wemukelwa
ngezandla ezifudumele ngo
1986. Uthi wabonana nabantu
abaningana, njengoMnuz Ntwe
Mafole, umgqunguzeli kazwe-
lonke weYouth Brigade, bethi
makazosebenza ngokuphelele e-
hhovisi lentsha yeNkatha.

Uqhuba athi emuva koku-
xhumana okunzulu noMnuz
MZ Khumalo, ongumsizi kaDr
Buthelezi, nanaye uDr Buthele-
zi uqobo, ngo 1987 wanikezwa
isikhundla sokuba ngumsizi ka-
mgqunguzeli kazwelonke
weYouth Brigade yeNkatha e-
Iqhutshwa ekhasini 3

WEEKEND- Argus

Editor-in-Chief
A P DRYSDALE

Editor
J C B HOBDALE

122 St George's St, Cape Town 8000 488-4911

SA needs interim rule right now

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 — real and meaningful power-sharing — 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 so.

But, at the same time, as the 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.

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.

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 — and more effectively — it will be achieved.

State Security and CIA groomed Gatsha

NEW AFRICAN 23 JANUARY 1992

SOUTH African intelligence played a decisive role in building the credibility of the mainly Zulu Inkatha movement since its inception in 1974, according to the former intelligence officer who implemented the operation.

The intelligence service drew Inkatha's leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, into long-term collaboration with the white regime, the officer, Martin Dolinchek claims.

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

The Central Intelligence Agency of America (CIA) participated on the fringes of the scheme, building Buthelezi's image among policymakers in the United States and security funds for him.

In his first interview on the operation since leaving the now defunct Bureau of

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 government funding of Inkatha.

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

tion. Hlangwa 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 Hlangwa form a rival to Inkatha, called Umkhonto kaShaka.

'I 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. Hlangwa's speeches arrived by telex from Pretoria,' 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 kaShaka's bank accounts to the press

bringing down the organisation it had promoted and at the same time raising Buthelezi's stature. Dolinchek said keeping Hlangwa in the dark about the operation was crucial because he was led to believe he was being promoted as an alternative to the Inkatha leader. Buthelezi was allegedly aware of the strategy.

'Chief Buthelezi knew what our strategy was ... Buthelezi was a willing collaborator, he was willing.

'The Zulu king was against him at that stage, so were rural people because the king said so. 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 unchallenged within KwaZulu and already he was challenging other bantustan leaders,' Dolinchek said.

At the same time, Buthelezi was regularly meeting Edward Fugutt, 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.

'Boss established an office in Empangeni with the special purposes of working with Chief Buthelezi's 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,' Dolinchek said.

The Pan-Africanist Congress faces a political and diplomatic storm over its apparent withdrawal from the peace process and the continuation of its armed struggle. Its military wing's latest assassination campaign

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

controversy. He spokesman spoke a face-to-face interview. Weekend Argus Correspondent **ESTERHUYSE.**



'We would prefer the ballot to the bullet, and that is the political thrust of the PAC's message...'



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



MR Barney Desai, a lawyer and a member of the PAC's national executive committee, returned to South Africa two years ago 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 seat.

Barney Desai: A stowaway's rise to

At one stage he was physically prevented by police from entering the council chamber.

He was then president of the Coloured People's Congress and was arrested for allegedly defying his banning order by presiding over a meeting of his executive committee. He jumped

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-

oured People's 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 Africa.

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

PAC's path to peace adds grist to the mill

ARGUS. 18 JANUARY 1992

IF the peace message, as conveyed by PAC publicity secretary Barney Desai, is genuine — 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 withdrew from the peace process and why it is continuing its armed struggle.

Whatever the merits or demerits of his argument, 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 brought to South Africa from Zimbabwe, he claims.

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 replies to questions — and what he says may well be considered by the peacemakers as constructive criticism of their efforts so far, with a view to making the process more acceptable to all.

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

■ 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 meeting held before the first Codesa talks last month was that there was a cut-and-dried agreement principally between the ANC and the regime (the government). That led to our withdrawal. Our view is that Codesa can't deliver a constituent assembly 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,

the undemocratic nature of Codesa's representation 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.

■ 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 (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-

ment, saying it would continue until the ANC, the armed struggle has been ended.

In essence, the bullet is the answer.

On the one hand, we want to see a quite clear basic policy.

The slogan filtered down to the association with the Union) during (SA government) Force is not must be clear can be said involvement of the by the m country.

We detect a Klerk to be

Apla or military of armed struggle policemen.

■ Where there is clear ANC, and

Mr Desai: Front. We ed at the dated to r convene i demand f nation. T the ANC. unity amo nore that subscribe assembly. As far and the

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SOYEZ LES
BIENVENUS
AMUSEZ-VOUS
BIEN!



Ugonyuluka ngezimfihlo obeyisikhulu seNkatha

'NGAJOYINA iNkatha ngoba ngangifuna ukusebenzela inkululeko yomuntu omnyama. Ngayishiya ngoba ngazizwa ngingehlukene nosebenzela i-South African Defence Force (SADF). Ngaqala ngikukholwa okushiwo yiNkatha ukuthi isebenzela umphakathi wentando yeningi ngezindlela ezinokuthula. Ngokungena shi, kwaya ngokungikhanyela ukuthi ngangisetshenziselwa ukuphehla ukungqubuzana kwabamnyama, ukukhubaza izinhlangano zangempela nokwenza ukuba isimo siqhubeke kanje singaguquki.'

Lawa ngamazwi kaMnuz Mbongeni Khumalo, owake waba ngumholi onohlonze weYouth Brigade yeNkatha, futhi elilunga loMgwamanda walenhlangano esikhathini esiyiminyaka emithathu.

Isinqumo sikaMnuz Khumalo sokuphumela obala nalendaba sisuswe ngokuhlaselwa kwakhe ephephandabeni elingumlo-mo weNkatha eNatal Ilanga obuthi uMnuz Khumalo usebenzela i-African National Congress, ukhokhelwe ukupotshozela iWeekly Mail izimfihlo ngeNkatha. Uyakuphika lokhu, futhi uhlongoza ukulithathela izinyathelo zomthetho leliphephandaba.

Emuva kokuxoshwa eNkatheni ngo 1978, wahahwa nguDr Mangosuthu Buthelezi uqobo ukuba abuyele eNkatheni, wabekwa njengomsizi kamgqugquzeli kazwelonke weYouth Brigade ngo 1987.

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

Ngo 1989, ngesikhathi umgqugquzeli kazwelonke wentsha yeNkatha uMnuz Ntwe Mafole evalalelwa ejele ngokuhlasela acekele phansi ngomlilo, uMnuz Khumalo nguyena owathatha izintambo wasebenza njengomgqugquzeli kazwelonke obambile. Wayeqale eba yisethameli nje emihlanganweni yoMgwamanda, wabe eseba lilunga eliphelele emuva kwalokhu.

Uthe eshiya ngoMarch ngo nyaka odlule, ubesecikeke engasafuni lutho.

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



UMNUZ Mbongeni Khumalo obengumsizi kamqondisi kazwelonke kwiNkatha Youth Brigade.

nsi lombutho wezempi (Military Intelligence), iNkatha ngabe kade yazibunela.

Ukholwa ngempela ukuthi uDr Buthelezi wazi kahle ngohlobo, nangobungako bokwesekwa inhlangothi ayiphethe ekuthola kwabombutho wezukuphepha, nanokuthi abantu abasondelene nomholi weNkatha ikakhulukazi unobhala wakhe onguMnuz MZ Khumalo, basondelene kakhulu nabeMilitary Intelligence.

UMZ, ochazwa nguMnuz Khumalo njengomuntu ozinikele kakhulu, nomsebenzela amahora angu 24 umqashi wakhe, nguyena owathwala icala ngo-

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

UMnuz Mbongeni Khumalo uqale ukubona ukuthi kukhona okushaya amanzi eNkatheni emuva kancane nje kokubuyela kwakhe kuyona, lapho ebevamise ukubona 'izincwasimende eziyindida' zizohola emahhovisi eNkatha oLundi, kodwa kunqathi kazenzi lutho.

Kamuva wathola ukuthi laba yilawo malunga eNkatha

angu-200 aqeqeshwa yiSADF e-Capri Strip eNamibia nakwa-Israel ngo-1986. Emuva kweminyaka emibili yena uMnuz Khumalo uqeqeshwe leliqembu kwezepolitiki eMatikulu, wakuqaphela nokuthi lingabantu abaziqoqile kakhulu nabahlalambile kwezepolitiki.

Echitha okushiwo nguMengameli FW de Klerk ukuthi leliqembu laqeqeshelwa 'ezukuphepha nokuvikelwa kwezikhulu,' uMnuz Khumalo uthi leliqembu laqeqeshwa ikakhulukazi ngezindlela zokubulala abantu nangokubamba impi yobushokobezi.

Iqhutshwa ekhasini 3

UButhelezi uyaziphendulela

UDR Mangosuthu Buthelezi uphendule kanje ngendaba kaMnuz Mbongeni Khumalo:

'Lokhu okushiwoyo kulokhu kuphindwaphindwa kujikijelwa yiWeekly Mail, futhi sekukani ngi ngisho ukuthi kwaba yisima kanjani mayelana nalamabhungu aqeqeshelwa imisebenzi yokuvikela izikhulu.'

'Lokhu kwenzeka ngesikhathi iqembu lomashay'abhuqe elaliholwa nguDerrick Lionel owayelilunga lombutho wezempi we-ANC lalithunyelwa lisuka eSwazini ukuba lize oLundi lizongibulala licekele phansi nezakhiwo zikaHulumeni waKwaZulu. Akukho okunye engizokujobelela kulokhu esengaku-

sho ngaloludaba.

'Uma iWeekly Mail ibambile emazwini esela elahlwa ycala elinjengoMbongeni Khumalo, ithole kulona ulwazi yisinqumo sayo lesa. Uma uMbongeni Khumalo azi ukuthi ngiyazi ngalokho akushoyi makaveze ubufakazi.'

'Kungamanga ukuthi thisiyi-IFP sake sathenjiswa ukunikezwa izigidi ezingu 11 zamRandi nguDr Pasques, nanon ngubani omunye.'

'Uma amaphoyisa azi ukuthi kukhona amacala enziwe, ngoba kusho uMbongeni Khumalo, kukuwona nomshush omkhulu ukubayisa enkantolabo abephule umthetho.'

16/1/11

Imbizo ye-ANC iphazanyiswe wucingo ngebhomu-mbumbulu

Glange 18/1/92

ETHEKWINI. - Umhlangano obuhambisana nomgubho we-African National Congress (ANC) ePhayindane ngeledlule, uke wabambezeleka ukuba uqale ngesikhathi kuzwala ukuthi kunebhomu elicushwe ehholo lomhlangano obukulo.

Kulomhlangano isikhulumi sosuku bekunguMnuz. M. "Terror"

Lekota. Ngaphambi kokuba kuqale umhlangano, umuntu mumbé ozibize ngokuthi uyilunga le-AWB ushaye ucingo wathi kunebhomu elithukuswe kulelihholo.

Kuthathe isikhathi esingamahora amabili ukuba umhlangano uqale kusaphenyisiswa ehholo. Ngesikhathi usuqalile umhlangano emuva kokuba sekutholakele ukuthi akukho bhomu, izigagayi ze-AWB bezimemeza zibhikisha ngaphandle endaweni ethe qekelele nehholo.

Lomhlangano bekungowokugubha iminyaka engu-80 i-ANC yasungulwa. Ubuhanjelwe ngabantu abalinganiselwa ku-200.

Kwenzeka lokhu-nje, izingqwembe ze-ANC ebezichwanekwe ezindaweni ezithile zibikezela lomhlangano, zitholakele sezibhalwe amagama athi AWB.

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

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 ballot the bullet will be abandoned.

On the slogan of "one settler, one bullet", 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 the country.

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

Apla operates separately from the PAC in

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

■ Where is the Patriotic Front? Why are there clashes between the PAC and the ANC, and what is the PAC's role now?

Mr Desai: We are still committed to the Patriotic Front. We are committed to the principles adopted at the Front's 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

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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.

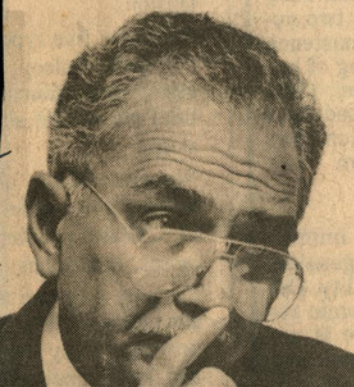
■ Where does the PAC stand in relation to Inkatha?

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 about 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.

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

Mr Desai: Our proposal is for a transitional authority 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.

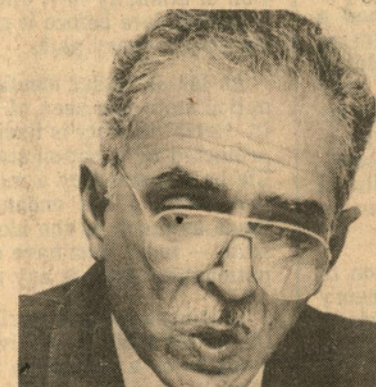
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'We want fully democratic proceedings, which is an alternative to violence.'



'If we can achieve our goals peacefully, it would be madness to pursue those goals through conflict.'

MR Barney Desai, a lawyer and a member of the PAC's national executive committee, returned to South Africa two years ago 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 seat.

Barney Desai: A stowaway's rise to power

At one stage he was physically prevented by police from entering the council chamber.

He was then president of the Coloured People's Congress and was arrested for allegedly defying his banning order by presiding over a meeting of his executive committee. He jumped

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-

oured People's 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 Africa.

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

ordinator in the Western Cape and subsequently the PAC national congress elected him secretary for publicity and information.

Mr Desai is co-author of a book, *The Killing of the Imam*, which deals with the death in detention 22 years ago of Imam Abdullah Haron. The book was unbanned last year.

ARGUS 18 JAN. 1992
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

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

18 Jan - 1992

IFP leader not guilty of firearms charges

Citizen Reporter

MR THEMBA KHOZA, Transvaal leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade, was found not guilty in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court yesterday, on four charges of illegal possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

Mr Khoza pleaded not guilty to all four charges at a previous hearing.

The charges followed the discovery by riot police of a cache of arms and a home-made bomb as well as magazines in Mr Khoza's car on September 4, 1990, during the Sebokeng massacre.

The magistrate, Mr F W Strydom, said Mr Khoza had not once contradicted himself during the trial and although the

weapons were found in his car, the court had found that he was not aware that the arms were in his possession.

On the other hand, the court found the six State witnesses contradictory.

It was also obvious from Mr Khoza's evidence, as well as the two witnesses called by the defence, that Mr Khoza's car had been handled by various people and was parked in several places during the morning.

It was clear from evidence that when the police asked Mr Khoza to open his vehicle so that it could be searched, he did not hesitate and assisted the police where possible, Mr Strydom said.

It could not be proved beyond reasonable doubt

that Mr Khoza was aware of the cache in his car.

It was also not probable that Mr Khoza would have driven with a car full of weapons to a scene of conflict knowing fully that there would be police at the scene, he said.

The advocate for the defence was Mr Morris Basslian, and the State prosecutor, was Miss Ronnelle van Aswegen.

The Daily News



FOUNDED IN 1878

18-01-93

Timely signal from Mandela

THE 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 short 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's 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.

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.

PIET KOORNHOF LATEST



NOTHING WRONG: A file picture of Piet Koornhof and his wife Lulu.

^{DAILY NEWS} Koornhof confirms ¹⁸⁻⁰¹⁻⁹³ friend is pregnant

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 romantically linked Dr Koornhof to 23-year-old Miss Adams.

Dr Koornhof's wife, Lulu Koornhof, recently withdrew divorce proceedings against her husband.

Today, Die Burger also quoted Dr Koornhof as realising that reports and circumstances could have created the impression that he had fathered Miss Adams's baby.

"The 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."

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

Dr Koornhof said Miss Adams knew who had fathered the child, "but he doesn't want to admit it".

According to Dr Koornhof it was true he and Miss Adams had spent the two days after Christmas in his seaside home at Langebaan, north of Cape Town, and had shared the same bedroom.

Other people had, however, been present. "It's a bedroom that's part of a whole big set-up ... and absolutely nothing happened."

Asked if it was an "open" bedroom, Dr Koornhof replied: "Absolutely right, yes."

He added that Miss Adams "suffered an embarrassment at a young age, and providence allowed our paths to cross. And I, as a decent Christian, am doing what I believe to be right in the circumstances."

"If I have to pay a price for this, I will, no matter what," the former ambassador and Cabinet Minister said during the interview in Houston, Texas.

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Government and IFP prepare to mend their four-month rift

DAILY NEWS
18-01-93
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.

"The main issue is the future of multi-party talks," he said.

Frank Mdlalose, IFP national chairman, has, however, insisted that the IFP is not entering today's 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: "We will have to hear them (the IFP)."

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.

■ 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.