

SACP learns from others: Chris Hani

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UMTATA. — The South African Communist Party will learn from the mistakes made by formerly Communist-ruled countries, according to SACP heir apparent Mr Chris Hani.

Answering questions on a Radio Transkei talk show on Wednesday evening, Mr Hani, nevertheless, insisted the future of South Africa lay with socialism.

Mr Hani was recently tipped to succeed Joe Slovo as the SACP's general secretary after the party requested that he be relieved of his ANC duties, including his position as chief-of-staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

He said he would accept the decision on his future to be taken at the upcoming SACP national executive conference.

"I can feature anywhere, I have no problems."

Turning to political issues, Mr Hani dismissed

the Inkatha Freedom Party as "a tool of the Nationalist government. I don't even want to waste time answering questions about Inkatha".

Asked about negotiations, Mr Hani said there would be no retreat on the ANC demand for an

interim government.

The homelands, Mr Hani said, would eventually be reincorporated into South Africa. The contributions of homeland leaders would be needed when negotiations for a new constitution got underway. — Sapa.

Police on lookout after cash vanishes

Citizen Reporter

POLICE are looking for an accountant, Mr Clive Basson (29), in connection with the disappearance of R570 000 from an Edenvale bank at the weekend.

Bank personnel discovered the money was missing from the bank's safe on Monday afternoon.

Mr Basson, of Birch Acres, Kempton Park, disappeared on Monday.

The bank's regional manager, Mr Len Loader, said Mr Basson left for work as usual at about 7 am on Monday, but didn't arrive.

He had made arrangements to meet his wife, Sandy, at their home later in the day, but did not turn up there either and has not been seen since.

Mr Loader alleged that Mr Basson, who had worked for the bank for about 10 years and was a holder of a key to the bank's safe, went to the bank on Sunday night to catch up on work.

Mr Basson is about 1,7 m tall, of slender build and has blue eyes and short brown hair. He was last seen wearing a grey suit and driving a metallic-green Mazda 323, registration number KWX 116T.

Anyone with information regarding Mr Basson's whereabouts is asked to contact Detective-Sergeant Tony Hogg, on 453-8470 (w), or Mr Loader, on 832-3361 (w) or 768-3911 (h).

16/1/11

Mercury 6/9/91

X Govt is 'unrealistic' on ANC

Mercury Reporter

THE leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said yesterday that the ANC was not an alternative government for South Africa, least of all for the white nation.

Commenting on the decisions taken at the ANC national conference, Dr Treurnicht said the Government's handling of the organisation as if it could ever dominate various peoples in a democratically acceptable manner was 'unrealistic'.

It was 'totally unacceptable' that the Government continued to invite the ANC to negotiations while the organisation persisted with threats to train terrorists and stockpile weapons.

Dr Treurnicht said the Government's scrapping of security laws had destroyed the rights of whites to their own property and their own government.

● Meanwhile, Mr David

Dalling, the Democratic Party spokesman on justice and prisons, said the prisoner release programme seemed to be going 'drastically wrong'.

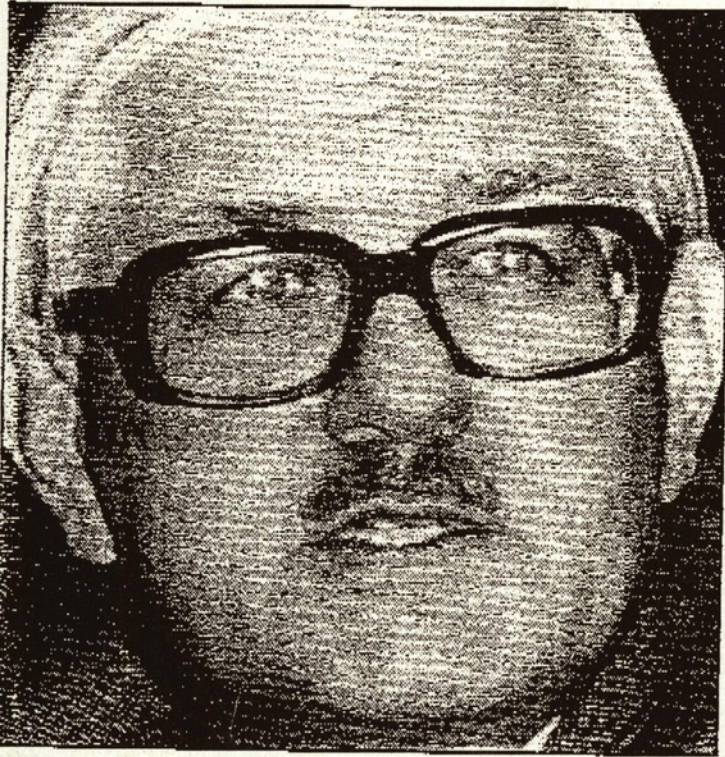
It was one thing to release political prisoners, but it was quite another thing to release dangerous criminals.

Mr Dalling said that, whether it was 'on parole' or otherwise, it was a perversion of justice to release such killers as Jack la Grange and Robert van der Merwe, after they had served only three years.

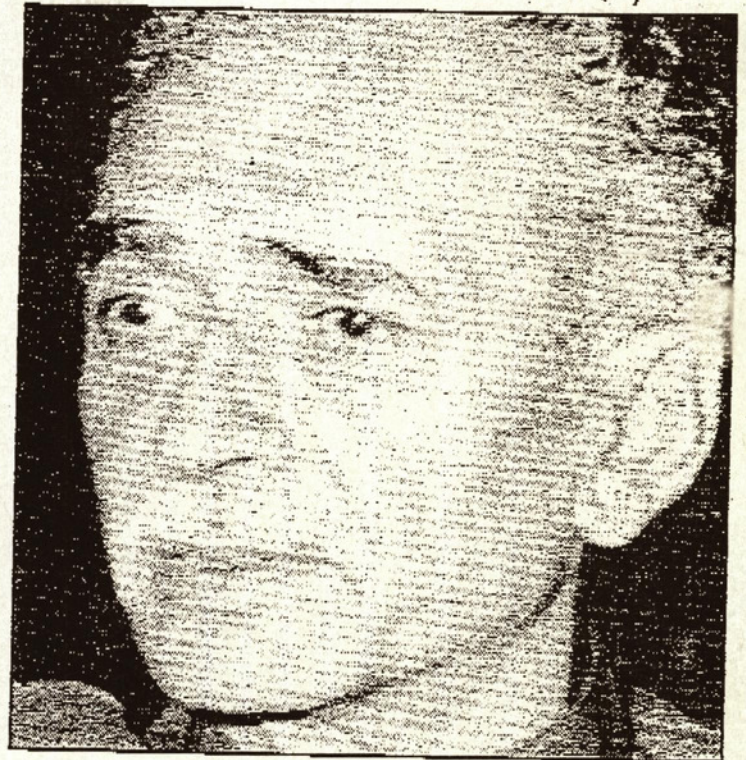
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Who Rules in the Interim

Star 6.9.91



NP's Viljoen . . . present institutions can't be scrapped.



PAC's Desai . . . the Interim body could be hijacked.

gaged themselves in the debate about transitional structures is that the DP has publicly put forward concrete, canvassed proposals. The PAC and Azapo have concluded a joint agreement on the subject, while the ANC has circulated a discussion paper which has not been formally endorsed. The NP's position can only be gleaned from various statements by President de Klerk and Constitution Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The ANC believes the Inkathagate scandal has strengthened its argument for a transfer of transitional power, and is concerned to ensure that the Government does not "manage the process of transition, and thereby condition its result", according to a paper drafted by political education head Raymond Suttner.

There are, however, key areas which the ANC regards as unresolved: these include the problem of joint control, meaning joint responsibility (say for the actions of the security forces), and the question of whether outside involvement is desirable. However, the ANC seems committed to the dissolution of the current Parliament

in the course of the transition.

"The creation of such an (interim) government must be negotiated through an all-party congress," according to the ANC discussion paper. "It therefore becomes urgent for us to mobilise the broadest possible unity, in particular in the patriotic front, to advance our demands and ensure that the Government recognises that it must step out of the way so that the road to peace can be unblocked." The SA Communist Party position appears to be in harmony with the ANC's.

The PAC/Azapo vision differs from that of the ANC — it proposes a "transitional authority" much more limited in scope than an interim government — and it expresses deep concern about who would appoint such a body. The PAC/Azapo proposal is distinguished by the heavy emphasis placed on international involvement and fear that an interim body might "be co-opted as co-manager of apartheid." According to PAC official Barney Desai: "Our proposals are in line with our conviction that the transfer of power ought only to occur in circumstances where there is legitimate au-

thority acting on a democratic mandate."

Strini Moodley of Azapo says "the difference between the transitional authority and the interim government is the putting together of a group of credible and neutral people . . . including (possibly) representatives of organisations like the OAU, the International Commission of Jurists and the Non-Aligned Movement."

"International agencies were involved in Angola and Namibia . . . internal parties cannot resolve the conflict because of their subjective involvement."

The DP seeks to address the dichotomy: it accepts the NP's claim that it is a legal government, but also the ANC's view that the Government lacks legitimacy. It proposes a structure which would enjoy both (constitutional) legality and broad legitimacy. According to spokesman Dr Denis Worrall, the DP believes it is not necessary to wait for a new constitution to be finalised before negotiating and applying solutions to urgent problems facing SA.

The NP's view, articulated by Dr Viljoen, is based on the insistence that the "present constitu-

tion can't be scrapped, and Government structures established by virtue of the constitution have to continue until a new constitution is put in its place.

"However, we acknowledge the need for transitional arrangements in order to enable political organisations outside Parliament to meaningfully influence decisions made by existing structures."

The NP is prepared to commit itself to listening to other views, but does not want to give away final power. Although "organs operating under the constitution" would keep ultimate power, there is a recognition of the problem of overall credibility. "The transitional arrangements can only work if inputs from transitional bodies are taken very seriously. If they are ignored, the system will collapse," added Dr Viljoen.

And, although the Minister has in the past said the Government does not favour "tinkering" with the constitution to accommodate transitional arrangements, he accepts that the constitution could be changed during the transition if this was agreed to in the multiparty conference. □

* FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1991 13

*The Daily
Telegraph
London*

S African death-fast three 'will testify'

By Ross Dunn
In Johannesburg

THREE white Right-wing hunger strikers, near to death, have agreed to testify before a government commission that they ran a campaign of terror for military intelligence and the security forces.

Their lawyer, Mr Wim Cornelius, said the men would give evidence to the proposed standing commission on public violence. Talks are continuing to try to get them to end their fast. The men say that if tests show they have suffered permanent physical damage, they wish to fast to death.

Mr Henry Martin, a Briton who arrived in South Africa in 1967, was on his 60th day of fasting and was not expected to survive the weekend. There was speculation that he had slipped into a coma. The others, Mr Adrian Maritz and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk, were lucid but in pain.

President de Klerk, who has refused to indemnify the men from prosecution, has been accused of being part of a cover-up to prevent them from disclosing information about senior figures in the security forces.

The Conservative party, as well as the president of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, who visited the men this week, said the three should be released.

The three whites, who belong to the extremist Order of the Boer Nation, are being held in connection with two bomb explosions last year in which one man died and at least 12 blacks were injured.

The drama is unfolding against debate over the ruling National party's proposals for sharing power with blacks but ensuring they cannot dominate the white minority.

● Trevor Tutu, son of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, was given a three-and-a-half year jail sentence yesterday after being found guilty of making a hoax bomb threat at East London airport in October 1989. He has been freed pending an appeal. — Reuter

VRJE

THAMI ZULU POISONED WITH PESTICIDE

Less than a week after he was released from an ANC detention camp, Thami Zulu died. It has now been found that he was poisoned with an organo-phosphate pesticide - taken at the most 48 hours before his death. The London-based newsletter **SOUTHSCAN** reveals the facts in their latest edition.

ANC Natal guerilla commander Thami Zulu, who died less than a week after his release from ANC detention in November 1989, was poisoned with pesticide, apparently administered while he was in hospital in Lusaka.

According to evidence he was killed with Diazinon, an organo-phosphate pesticide manufactured by Beyer and Hoechst, apparently administered less than two days before his death. This confirms earlier reports, contradicting South African media claims that Zulu was a South African agent who died of Aids.

Although the new evidence counters claims that Zulu died as a result of his treatment in detention, it has been established that on his release he was suffering from military tuberculosis in many of his organs which could in fact have killed him in a matter of days and weeks.

Although he was healthy when he was detained, Zulu had a history of tuberculosis which reappeared but apparently remained untreated during his nine months in the hands of the ANC intelligence department.

At almost precisely the time that Nelson Mandela was receiving five-star treatment for tuberculosis contracted in Pollsmoor Prison, Zulu's TB remained apparently untreated in a secret ANC intelligence detention centre - spreading from his lungs to his liver, kidneys and spleen.

after his release and say he showed none of the symptoms associated with organo-phosphate poisoning - pin-point pupils, extreme sweating, tears, wheezing, cramps, vomiting, a rapid change in blood pressure and pulse rate, blurred vision, urinary incontinence, convulsions and extreme anxiety.

And although his deteriorating health probably means it would have taken less than the usual dose of 25-30 grammes to kill him, it is unclear why he should voluntarily consume a glassful of liquid which - though Diazinon does not have the foul odour which characterises some pesticides - would "taste like ant poison" according to one medical expert.

Also unexplained was the presence of 0,08mg of alcohol in his bloodstream at the time of his death - the equivalent of about two tots of whisky.

And while poisoning has emerged as a fairly common method of assassinating anti-apartheid figures in the past five years, the use of an organo-phosphate is less so. The only suspected South African case is that of SACC head Frank Chikane, who suffered temporary paralysis and serious illness during a visit to the USA, apparently after articles of his clothing had been contaminated with an organo-phosphate capable of absorption through the skin.

In the five days between his release from detention and his death, Zulu's health deteriorated steadily. Two days after his release, he was too weak to open the door for visiting friends. A day later he was too weak to rise from his bed, and was, say first-hand accounts, often semi-conscious.

How the poison was administered to him remains unexplained: for three days before his death - the period during which forensic and pathological evidence indicates he must have taken the poison - he was apparently continuously in the company of two MK minders.

In sufficient quantity, organo-phosphates can be extremely fast-acting, killing within hours. Medical experts believe Zulu took the Diazinon a maximum 48 hours before his death. This calculation is backed by the testimony of friends who saw him

Organo-phosphate poisoning was more common in Ian Smith's time in Rhodesia, where government operatives succeeded in poisoning several hundred guerilla recruits by contaminating a consignment of uniforms.

The Zulu case has been a source of ongoing tensions within the ANC.

A fast-rising star in the ANC guerilla army Umkhonto weSizwe (MK), Zulu had been in line to succeed Chris Hani as MK chief of staff when he was detained in July 1988.

Zulu headed MK's Natal Command from 1984, turning the province into MK's most active region in the mid-1980s. But, like many of his subordinates, Zulu was targeted by the ANC intelligence department as a potential government agent because of the heavy attrition rate suffered both among MK fighters in Natal, and

among operatives in Swaziland, headquarters for MK's Natal and Transvaal commands.

There is evidence of a government agent in upper ranks of the ANC's Swaziland network as early as 1983 - prior to Zulu's arrival in Swaziland from Angola (via several months in hospital for treatment for tuberculosis).

He or she has never been identified.

Instead in 1987 senior intelligence officials began pressing ANC president Oliver Tambo for permission to detain and interrogate Zulu.

Resistance from Zulu's MK commanders kept the would-be interrogators at bay, but did not prevent the detention of Zulu's deputy, known as "Ralph" or "Fear".

"Ralph" died in ANC detention in early 1989. The official intelligence department explanation held that he had choked on his own

vomit after taking ill.

New details of Zulu's poisoning, and other recently emerged information add further question marks to those hanging the "Ralph" case.

Despite concern at the time that "Ralph" had been poisoned, no official inquest appears to have been undertaken. His body was examined instead by a doctor brought in by the ANC intelligence department from Angola.

And while intelligence operatives maintained he had confessed to working for Pretoria, his wife - also detained as a suspected South African agent, but now released and back in South Africa and former MK comrades contest this.

The only evidence produced of his guilt was a confession in his own handwriting.

It was, however, unsigned.

This dovetails with consistent claims from returning ANC de-

tainees that they were given "confessions" during their detention and instructed to copy them in their own handwriting.

ANC intelligence finally won permission to "interview" and eventually detain Zulu only in July 1988, backing their case by pointing to the ambushing and killing of nine MK soldiers as they crossed into Natal.

It has subsequently emerged that Zulu was in Swaziland at the time of the crossings, and had apparently formally reported his own suspicions regarding the guide used in the crossings.

An internal ANC commission subsequently cleared Zulu of the accusations of spying, say ANC sources. But with individual officials continuing to identify him as a spy, former friends and colleagues within the ANC are beginning to demand that the liberation movement formally cleared him.

6-12 Sept. 1991

supported by US citizen's tax dollars is pro-apartheid, pro-fascist, controls the world's illegal drug trade, promotes violence between the ANC and Zulus.

I realize your fears of an anti-white backlash after years of apartheid, but one man, one vote must be adopted for all South Africans regardless of race.

The future will be better for all in South Africa.

HATRED COMES FROM FEAR

Christoph Hebling van Durban skryf: I am a student from Germany volunteering with a Durban based welfare organisation called TREE. I was extremely impressed by Philip Jourdan's letter in VWB [16-22 August 1991] that expresses my feelings as well.

Although I haven't seen this particular programme I can imagine the atmosphere of the speech of "ET" (Eugene TerreBlanche).

That is because I attended, just out of curiosity, an AWB meeting last April here in Durban and was shocked by the cruelty and violence reflected in Piet Rudolph's speeches and the audience's responses.

I felt extraordinarily uncomfort-

able and threatened - not just because my Afrikaans is absolutely unacceptable but also because I am more or less involved in the liberation struggle.

When I left that meeting I had a strong feeling that this hatred and anger originated from tremendous fear and somehow those Afrikaners seemed to be so helpless that I actually felt pity for them. As you write in the letter, I felt there was no inner centre, no reflection and evaluation of what they really feel, no I AMness. I had the impression that they were desperately grabbing at something out of their reach, denying something like their individual identification as ME and not as an Afrikaner in the first place.

I also feel very disappointed by the Churches whose majority turned into so-called "Reborns" who practice the same kind of mass orientation.

I think of myself as a Christian and I was very impressed by the French Community of Taizé, which you might have heard of.

I always thought it should be the task of the churches to help people find their own way and individuality and to build a better world together, instead of creating fear and pushing people deliberately in an aimed di-

rection.

I sometimes doubt if it is still justified to call myself a Christian because the overwhelming majority of Christians in Western societies focus on other things than the above-mentioned and I even doubt whether it is really part of Christian ideology.

However, a symptom of this "escaping yourself", I think, is the inability of people to stand silence. Silence (inner) forces you to ultimately face yourself, your feelings, your doubts, your desires, your inner voice. This results in the desire to be entertained, not to know what to do with yourself.

I strongly believe that the success of such "Creating Fear" tactics is based as well on the emptiness/senselessness of our own (Western) society and I feel that the task for the churches should be to discover a new sense with its followers instead of replacing the emptiness with a hollow, superficial message.

Dear Mr Jourdan, I am not only writing you to express my feelings, but also to ask you whether you can recommend some book or other publications dealing with these issues.