

CITIEEN

CP learnsâ\200\231|

06 -099;

from others:
hris Hani

UMTATA. â\200\224 The
South African Com-
munist Party will learn

from the mistakes
made by formerly
Communist-ruled

countries, according to
SACP heir apparent

the Inkatha Freedom Par-
ty as â\200\234a tool of the Nat-
ionalist government. I
donâ\200\231t even want to waste
time answering questions
about Inkathaâ\200\235.

Asked about negotia-
tions, Mr Hani said there
would be no retreat on

interim government.

The homelands, Mr
Hani said, would even-
tually be reincorporated
into South Africa. The
contributions of home-
land leadÃ©rs would be
needed when negotiations
for a new constitution got

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Mr Chris Hani. the ANC demand for an underway. â\200\224 Sapa.
Answering questions [~

on a Radio Transkei talk

show on Wednesday

evening, Mr Hani, never-
theless, insisted the future
of South Africa lay with
socialism.

Mr Hani was recently
tipped to succeed Joe Slo-
vo as the SACPâ\200\231s general
secretary after the party
requested that he be re-

lieved of his ANC duties,
including his position as
chief-of-staff of Umkhon-
to we Sizwe.

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

â\200\234l can feature any-
where, I have no prob-
lems.â\200\235

77777777 Turning to political is- |
sues, Mr Hani dismissed

Police on
lookout
after cash
vanishes

Citizen Reporter
POLICE are looking for
an accountant, Mr Clive
Basson (29), in connec-
tion with the disappear-
ance of R570 000 from an
Edenvale bank at the
weekend.

Bank personnel discov-
ered the money was miss-
ing from the bankâ\200\231s safe
on Monday afternoon.

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

The bankâ\200\231s regional
manager, Mr Len Load-
er, said Mr Basson left for
work as usual at about
7am on Monday, but
didnâ\200\231t arrived.

He had made arrange-
ments 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 3 key to the
bankâ\200\231s safe, went to the
bank on Sunday night to
- â\202atch up on work.

Mr Basson js 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
31\200\2301\200\230*200\2301;:::31hc\200\224_green Mazda

, Registratio
Wi I%IGT n number

_Anyone with informa-
tin regarding Mr Basson\200\231s
whereabouts s asked
to contact Detective-Ser-
geant . Tony Hogg, on
453-8470 (W) \200\231 or M : g
Loader,l,;on 832-3361 @v)

L.768:3911 (h), L,,.,

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â\200\230 Mercury Reponenâ\200\231

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THE leader of the Conserva-
tive Party, Dr Andries
Treurnicht, er(

Dalling, the Democratic Par- s
â\200\231ty spokeÂ\$man on Justhe 'an
'said the prisoner re-

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

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

ment 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 Gerret Viljoen.

The ANC believes the Inkatha 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 Sutiner.

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 made

blocked.â\200\235 The SA Corix.fnbeumst' t
P position appears in
hmar-nt.w".rony with the ANC'= -

The PAC/Azapo vision differs
from that of the ANC â\200\224 it pro-
poses 2 â\200\234transitional authorityâ\200\235
much more limited in scope
than an interim government â\200\224
and it expresses deep concern
about who would appoint such a
body. The PAC/Azapo proposal
is distinguished by the heavy
emphasis placed on interpartisan
involvement and fear that an
interim body might â\200\234be co-
opted as co-manager of apart-
heid.â\200\235 According to PAC official
Barney Desai: â\200\234Our proposals
are in line with our conviction

that the transfer of power ought
circumstances

only to occur in circumstances
where there is legitimate agree-

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PACâ\200\231s Desai . . . the interim body could be hijacked.

authority acting on a democratic
mandate.â\200\235

Strini Moodley of Azapo says
â\200\234the difference between the
transitional authority and the
interim government is the put-
ting together of 2 groups of cred-
ible and neutral people ... in-
cluding (possibly). representa-
tives of organisations like the
OAU, the International Com-
mission of Jurists and the Non-
Aligned Movement,

â\200\234International agencies were
involved in Angola and Namibia
... Internal parties cannot re-

" solve the conflict because of

their subjective involvement. *
The DP seeks to address the
dichotomy: it accepts the S

claim that it is a legal Treaty, 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 2 new constitutions

to be finalised

commodate

cannot 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.

Ang, 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 01 | :

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S African
death-fast

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7 A //jcx / /4/ testifyâ\200\231

,.--'â\200\224-__"â\200\230 \ /
: ; / 7/ By Ross Dunn
S i) e Â¢ &N In Johannesburg
J / THREL white Right-wing

hiunger strikers, near to
death, have agreed to testify

Y
/ / befor%a government commis-
sion that they ran a campaign
â\200\230@ 'f/.[_ C O X/ of terror for military intelli-

gence and the security forces.
Their lawyer, Mr Wim Cor-
nclius, egaid the men would
give ovidence to the proposed
standing commission on pub-
tiv vivleuwe., Tallks are con-
tinning o try lo eel thom te
end their fast., The men say
that if tests show they have !

,â\200\230 suffered permanent physical
R damage, they wish to fast to
s | death,

r Mr Henry Martin, a Briton
i who arrived in South Africa in
1967, was on his 60th day of
fasting and was not expected
to survive the week. 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 vis-
ited the men this week, said

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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 domi-
nate the white minority.
@ Trevor Tutu, son of Arch-
bishop Desmond Tutu, was
given a three-and-a-half year
life sentence yesterday after
being found guilty of making
a hoax bomb threat at East
London airport in October
1989. He has been freed pend-
ing an appeal. Reuters

Reuters

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THAMI ULUPOISONED.
WITH PESTIEIE

~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, contradict-

& ing 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 miliary 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 re-appeared but apparently remained

. untreated during his nine months

in the hands of the ANC intelligence department.

Atalmost precisely the time that Nelson Mandela was receiving five-star treatment for tuberculosis contracted in Pollsmoor Prison,

. Zuluâ\200\231s TB remained apparently

untreated in a secret ANC intelli-
gence detention centre - spread-

~ ing 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, ex-
treme sweating, tears, wheezing,
cramps, vomiting, a rapid change
in blood pressure and pulse rate,
blurred vision, urinary inconti-
nence, convulsions and extreme
â\200\230anxiety.

And although his deteriorating
health probably means it would
have taken less than the usual
dose of 25-30 grammes to Kkill
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 pesti-
cides - would â\200\234taste like ant
poisonâ\200\235 according to one medical
expert.

Also unexplained was the pres-
ence of 0,08mg of alcohol in his
bloomstream 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-apart-
heid 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,
arparently, _äï^\201er articles of his
clothing had been contaminated
with an phosphate -ca-
plz:ble of absorbtion through the
skin. . s

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, organophosphates can be extremely -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

Vrye Weskblad

Organo-phosphate poisoning was more common in Ian Smith's time in Rhodesia, where government operatives succeeded in poisoning several hundred guerrilla 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

guerrilla 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's intelligence as a 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 sev-

eral months in hospital for treatment for tuberculosis).

He or she has never been identified.

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

Resistance from Zulu's MK commanders kept the interrogators at bay, but not prevent the detention of Zulu's deputy, known as â\200\234Ralphâ\200\235 or â\200\234Fearâ\200\231:

â\200\234Ralphâ\200\235 died in ANC detention in 1989. The official intelligence

held that he had choked on his own

vomit after ukin% 'ill.

New details of Zulu's poisoning; 1:?, and other recently added information add further question marks to those hanging the â\200\234Ralphâ\200\235 case

Despite concern at the time that â\200\234Ralphâ\200\235 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 coâ\200\231tlltheeï\201x id produced of

only evidence his guilt was a confession in his own writing. It was, however, unsigned.

This dovetails with consistent claims from returning ANC de-

tainees that they were given â\200\234confessionsâ\200\235 during their detention and instructed to copy them in their own handwriting.

ANC intelligence finally won permission to â\200\230â\200\234interviewâ\200\235 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 SEPTEMBER 1991

V'ye m

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.

South Africa.

HATRED COMES FROM FEAR

Christoph Hebling van Durban dwyl'

I'm 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

(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 vio-

lence reflected in Piet Rudolph's

speeches and the audience's responses. :

I felt extraordinarily uncomfort-

able and threatened - not just be-

- Cause my Afrikaans is absolutely un-

acceptable 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

: 'seernedtobesohelplesstlml
â\200\231Iâ\200\230hefuturewnllbebetterforallm :

actually felt pity for them. As you

~ write in the letter, I felt there was no
inner centre, no reflection and evalu-
ation of what they mllly feel nol
AMness. I had the impression that

they were desperately grabbing at
something out of their reach, deny-
ing something like their individual

'identli- \201ationasMBandnotasanAf-

rikaner in the first place.

~ lalsofeel very disappointed by the
Churches whose majority tured
into so-called â\200\234Rebornsâ\200\235 who prac-

% txcethesamekindofmassonema
~ tion.

I'think of myself as a Christian and
I was very impressed by the French
Community of TaizÃ©, 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-

: Isometnmesdoubtnfit:sst:ll .
;usn- \201edtomllmyselfadmsnm
because the overwhelming :
jority of Christians in Western
societies focus on other t- \201nssâ\200\230Â»_
than the above-mentionqdand["

~even doubt whether it is r&lly
'partofChnstianldeology

â\200\234escaping yourselfâ\200\235, I think, isthÂ\$
inability of people to stand si-
lence. Silence (inner) forces

to ultimately face yourself, 0
feelings, your doubts, your dÃ©- s
sires, your inner voice. â\200\231ms re- :
sults in the desire to be ente

~ tained, nottokncszwm;to3â\200\230?L

with yourself. Ty
I strongly believe that ;lpe (
cess. of such â\200\234Creating Fe:

own (Westem) society and- \201uel -
that the task for the Â©l\urches
should be to discover a â\200\230new
sense with its followers mst&dgfg
replacing the emptiness with a "
hollow, superficial message.

Dear Mr Jourdan, I am not only %
writing you to express my feel-

{ings, but also to ask you whether r*-

you can recommend some book

_orother publications dealing with

these issues.