

= But what sympathy there might be |
= for Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s and the ANCâ\200\231s frus-
â\200\230trations may have been sorely tested

_ by the attack on Inkatha. Chief Man-

= gosuthu Butheleziâ\200\231s party may be small -

~ numerically but, as the situation in the

Saturday Star April 6 1991

township demonstrates, it is an influen-

=Y ' S / " |E tial force that is deeply sensitive to
= 2 = d . |= criticism. i R
aturday taty "= In the light of this, the ANC's re- |
: LT -+ k. marks @râ\200\230:hlat;k%lz to iurther% {iâ\200\230,â\200\234' A4
: ki o 9 | | passions that have already thrown tae
| Ill-conceived | | fmip o tumoi St fes

laying a partin

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g

[ultimatum |

. R NELSON MANDELAâ\200\231S ultima- :
. L tum yesterday attempted to place
~ the full responsibility for the violence
. in the black townships at the govern-
" mentâ\200\231s door. But in doing so, it may
Â© have done little more than painted.it-
= self into a corner. ,
~ More than anything the ultimatum
- reflected the degree of panic that has
- gripped the ANC leadership. Unable to -
- control its forces on the ground, frus-
- trated at not being able to stop the kill,
- ing, angry at what it sees as govern-:
- ment indifference towards fulfilling
o f_iromises, and anxious at losing the po-

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F litical initiative to both Inkatha and the
. = government, the ANC has tried to force
. == the pace by throwing down a rather ill-
| conceived gauntlet. Cremig
' B= There is no way that President de
< I Klerk is going to fire Mr Adriaan Vlok
- | and General Magnus Malan by May 9.

~ And while he may find room to com-
| promise on some of the demands, he
" b will find others either unacceptable or
b impossible to fulfill before the stipulat-
- ed deadline. â\200\230 :
" This will then leave Mr Mandela with
â\200\234 a problem of his own making: what to
= do about negotiations? He has threa-
tened that if there is no satisfactory re-
- sponse from the government there will
be an end to negotiations. If that hap-
_pens everybody will be the loser â\200\224
especially the ANC. Being seen to have
torpedoed negotiations could lose it
: support it is desperately trying to se-
. cure. And if it tries to backtrack from
its promise to end talks with the gov-
_ernment, it could lose further prestige.

L~ b Nowil lae) -
Govt warned to end

township violence,
sack Vlok, â\200\230Malan

IN the most serious threat
yet to the peace process,
â\200\230the. African National Con-
gress yesterday said it
would suspend all constitu-
tional talks with the Gov-
ernment if certain steps
were not taken by May 9 to
stop the township violence.
The ANCâ\200\231s national executive.
listed seven security-related de-
mands to be met within a month
â\200\224 including the sacking of De-

Adriaan Vlok.

Inkatha Freedom Party, the ANC
said perpetrators of violence aimed
to â\200\234inflate the image of the IFP
from that of a minor to the rank of
the third major player' in the politi-
cal arenaâ\200\235.

| fence Minister Magnus Malan
il and Law and Order Minister

, Andinastmgmgattackontheâ\200\230

wmti VAN DER MERWE
Political Reporter

of the kwaZulu leader, ANC Â\$

â\200\230Troikaâ\200\231
TheANCalsodismissedIFâ\200\230Plead-,

er Chief Mangosuthu Butheleziâ\200\231s

on of a â\200\234troikaâ\200\235 â\200\224 consisti

president Nelson

; qut de Klerl, â\200\224,Mz,)de:al wi;b?Â»the
4 Yesterday's demands, formmated

at a two-day extraordinary meeting
of the ANC's leadership, were that:

@ Ministers Malan and Vlok be dis-
missed, and all SADF and SAP offi-
cers who bear direct responsibility
for the setting up and ent
of the Civil Co-operation Bureau

/ the Sebokeng massacre

.curity forces. .~ -
Yesterdayâ\200\231s ultimatum was con-

(CCB)andotherhitsquachbe â\200\230rusti
catedâ\200\235 (isolated and penalised). !

@ All special counter-insurgency
aunits be publicly dismantled and dis- |
-â\200\230armed, including the CCB, Koevoet |
â\200\230and the Askaris. A mults-party com- |
minionshouldbeletuptoovmsee%
. this process. â\200\230

M All police officers implicated in
March

last year be immediately suspended
and and all officers impli-
cated in last monthâ\200\231s Daveyton and
Benom shootings on March 24 be

@ Sal aaurances be given
that security forces will use civi-
< lised of crowd control, and
â\200\234the use of live ammunition be prohi-
~bited on such occasions.

Â® Laws be introduced in the cur-
rent session of Parliament to out-
law the carrying of all weapons,
including traditional weapons at

public gatherings ana

Â® Effective steps be taken to
the process of phasing out h::i%

.- and other labour compounds

these d
cy flats,

quiry be set up to investigate
.complaints of misconduct by the

tained in an open letter to Presi-
dent de Klerk and his Cabinet, rle"

leased at a press codem a
ANC's Johannesburg head ofï¬\201cef 11

rocessions. .g

Â®An independent commission of %

transform into Âf
ly housing units and single occug

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NC puts talks
on lin

drming press conference,
â\200\230Mr Mandel hinted that the ANC
nï¬\202i¬\202ltrobonsider the ultimatum â\200\234if
the JÂçernment responds in a .
factn 4 way it o os St & !

This is the second ANC deadline, |
presented to the Government re-; |

. cently. In December, theâ\200\231 ANC: |
. warned that it would review the |

suspension of the armed struggle;
if all political prisoners were not -
freed and all exiles not allowed toâ\200\230
return by April 30.

Â® TO PAGE 2. E

theï¬\201ndmgsofa o

HEN one comes to
ink of it, there does

â\200\234son

not appear to be an unbrid-
geable difference between
the National;?arty and the
ANC standpoints on the
structuring of the negotia-
tion process. Perhaps the

most obvious difference js
that the ANCâ\200\231s Pposition is far

of the NParty. It is, of co

another story whether the
ANCâ\200\231s position would yield a de-

sirable democratic result under
the

Ppresent-day South Africa.

- In short, the ANC is calling

for a constituent assembly

elected on the basis of one per-
one vote, which would then
draw up a constitution for post-
apartheid South Africa, -

It also calls for the installa-
tion of an interim government
(presumably dominated: by the
party that would have won the
constituent assembly election)
that would govern the country
and preside over the process of
political transition, :

Well-reasoned

- The proposal seems to be si-
lent on the question of the elec-
tion of a post-apartheid govern.
ment after the constitution hag
. In other words, ii;

Party appears to be saying it could seriously consider an elected negotiating forum, provided the electoral system used was, for example, proportional representation, or any other system that takes minority parties into consideration,

In both cases the difference between the two positions is clearly not unbridgeable. The problem is that no one seems to be bothering about bridging it.

So far, I have not heard any ANC spokespersons who say they would be against this arrangement in principle.

On the question of the interim government, there appears to be more common ground. The National Party is not against the idea of an interim government, provided it will have a meaningful piece of the action in this government and will not be forced to abdicate prematurely before there is a post-apartheid constitution.

All told, the only coherent plan of structuring the negotiation process that is on the table at the moment belongs to the

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Yet, on o

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ANC

- UBishop Tutu uh

EGOLLI. - UmBhishobj

omkhulu weBandla lase-
Sheshi, u-Archbishop

Desmond Tutu, ukuhla-
- be kakhulu ukubhebhe-
theka kodlame emaloki-
shini abaNyama eGol,

ikakhulukazi e-Alexan-

dra ngokuhlaselwa kwa-
bantu abebesemlindelwe-
ni

Ephawula ngokufa
kwabantu nsukuzaphuma
e-Alexandra umBhisho-
bhi omkhulu uthe abala-
ndeli bezinhlangotho zo-
mbusazwe zabaNyama
abasabalaleli abaholi

babo. Uthe sengathi ku-

khona okonakele kulom-
â\200\230phakathi wabaNyama.

Lokhu bekusukela
ekubulaweni kwabantu
abangu 15 abadutshulwe
besemlindelwenj WOowesi-
fazane obulawe odlame-
ni. ISAPA ithi ofakazi
abazibonela bathi babo.
na abantu abaNyama

abangu 40 bephethe izi.

bhamu, abangena badu-
bula intululwane yezi-
nhlamvu bebhekise kula-

_ba ababesenj\202indelweni.

Kubikwa v; xkuthj kusu-
kela ekuqaleni kuka-

%uku
arch se gu 65 al;; a-Ã©

ntu esebefe kuloludlame
oluseGoli. Okukhuphule
isibalo, wukungqubuzana
kwamaphoyisa namaly-
ngu e-African National
Congress (ANC) eDa-
veyton, lapho kwafa kho-
na abantu abangu 11 ka-
nye nosayitsheni wom-
Lungu. Kubikwa ukuthi
abe-ANC babeqogene

benze umhlangano lapho
kvwakunokhukhulelaâ\200\224ngo-
qo0 womhlangano we-
Nkatha Freedom Party
(IFP) okukholakala uku-
thi babakha uzungu.
Umcwaningi wezom-

ohebhetheka kodlame

busazwe uMnuz. Robert

Schrire uphawule wathi, -

"abaholi bafana nathi nje
. izibukeli. Akekho
okwazi ukunganda."

Okhulumela i-Alex-
andra Civic Association,
uMnuz. Mzwanele Maye-
kiso, uthe lamakomidi
e-ANC ne-IFP abekelwe
ukudala uxolo kawathi
shu. Wathi lokhu kwada-
Iwa wukuthi imeya yase-
Alexandra, uMnuz. Prin-
ce Mokoena wajoyina
i-IFP. Uqhube wathi lo-
khu okwenzekayo kwe-
nzelwa ukukhinyabeza

Kubuywe kusolwe
imizamo ye-ANC yokuzi-
nza kulendawo.
amaphoyisa abeLungu
ukuthi acelwa ukuba

- awugade lomlindelo ubu-
- suku bonke, kodwa anga-

kwenza lokho. Amapho-
yisa athi asichitha lesosi-
celo ngoba isimo sasinge-
sibi. Omunye wababeku-
lomlindelo uFani Ma-
phanga, uthi wagijima
wayobiza amaphoyisa ko-
dwa wona angathatha si-
nyathelo.

Mayelana nokuthi

udlame Iwagqala e-Alex-

andra ngoba imeya ya-
hona isijoyine i-IFP,

uthe kuyiphutha lokho-
~ ngoba kade yayijoyina

imeya lenhlangano.
Uthe okuyiginiso uku-
thi yena uMnuz. Mayeki-

\$o nenhlangano yakhe |

i~ANC, bebengabela ezi-
nye izinhlango ukuba
zenze imihlangano kule-

lilokishi. Uthe ubufakazi | |

balokho yilokhu okwe-
nzeke ngenkathi kunom-
hlangano we-IFP eDa-

veyton, laphe i-ANC ine-

le yezwa ukuthi i-IFP
ihlangene yase ihlela
ukuhlasela khona. :

ooy

The

Natal Witness
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" Habit

ne of the cornerstones of apartheid
was its emphasis on the existence of

separate communities. South Africa â\200\224
we were told â\200\224 did not contain a single
nation but several nations, each of
which had the right to live in its own
areas and practise its own way of lifeâ\200\224a
concept that gained such a hold on white
thinking, in particular on Afrikaner
thinking, that President de Klerk, when
announcing the demise of apart_held,
made a special plea for the protection of
â\200\234group rightsâ\200\235.

Such an attitude, of course, is anath-
ema to the ANC and other opponents of

oupism or elitism. Ameen Akhalwaya,
in an article Igublishec:i on Thursday, at-
tacked the Natal Indian Congress for
continuing to think in ethnic terms. In
an article published yesterday, Harald
Pakendorf sounded a note of caution. As
we move towards the new South Africa
of non-racialism and equal rights, there '
are signs of retribalisation. People are
so conditioned to think of themselves as
â\200\230Asians or Zulus or Afrikaners that they
turn instinctively to people of their own
community for support and reassurance
in a time of rapid change. They are .
afraid that another dominant commu-
nity will fill the vacuum left by the dis-
mantling of white control. The faction
fighting between Zulus and Xhosas is
symptomatic. Whites, too, find it diffi-
cult to adjust to a future of non-discrimi-
nation. Many cannot accept the scrap-
ping of group areas. The racist
signboard planted in a Montrose garden
shows the extent of their prejudices.

An enormous amount of re-education
will be necessary before we start think-
ing of our fellow South Africans as indi-
viduals instead of categorising them as
members of ethnic or lingual communi-
ties. More pernicious is the tendency to
see them as a threat to our own security.
Yet it would be stupid to pretend that
such problems are all in the mind.
People belonging to other communities
do have customs and ways of thinkin
that are different from oneâ\200\231s own an
are consequently not easy to accept. It
will take years of patience and forbear-
ance before the mental habits im-

lanted in the South African psyche by

he system of apartheid are finally eradicated.

| Six injured
N

e\ \â\200\230\Ywne

in violence

Cx
at Soweto train station

JOHANNESBURG â\200\224 Six people were injured, two seriously, in an outbreak of violence at Sowetoâ\200\231s Inhlazane railway station last night, police reported. Ot

" However, an ANC-SACP-Cosatu protest march on the West Rand will go ahead today despite threats to use violence to disrupt it. L â\200\231

Soweto police liaison officer Captain Joseph Ngobeni said those injured last night â\200\224 three men and three women â\200\224 were taken to Baragwanath Hospital. He said police received no reports of deaths as claimed earlier by some Soweto residents.

Police did not know what sparked the fighting, although there were unconfirmed reports that it was a revenge attack following an earlier death at a nearby hostel.

Responding to reports from Soweto residents that Inkatha members were involved in the attack, Ngobeni said: â\200\234We donâ\200\231t know if this is true, at this stage police do not know exactly what happenedâ\200\235.

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandelaâ\200\231s personal secretary, Bontle Setshogoe, said â\200\230the Mandela residence had been inundated with calls from residents claiming Inkatha supporters were attacking commuters at the station.

She said she had received telephone calls saying Inkatha supporters were disembarking from trains and shooting people at random and police were in the area but were not stopping the violence. !

Some callers claimed that at least two â\200\230people had died, Setshogoe said.

Meanwhile, both the police and the ANC reacted with grave concern to a pamphlet threatening violence if todayâ\200\231s joint march went ahead.

The pamphlet, purportedly issued by the extreme right-wing Wit Wolwe (white wolves), was distributed in Georgina, a sub-

urb of Roodepoort on the West Rand. :
A policeman who collected a pile of the

â\200\230pamphlets at a Georgina block of flats yesterday morning told a resident the police

would try to get the organisers to call off the march in the interests of everyone concerned. - it v

The ANC's Barbara Hogan said, however, that today's march would go ahead

As far as we are concerned the march is still on. The police haven't contacted us to try and stop it.

With regard to the pamphlet, she said: If they are going to start attacking people for their legal rights and you must remember legal permission has been given for our marches then it is very disturbing and we hope the police are taking note. ;

We are also going to have to inform our members and warn them and ensure there is a non-violent response from them, Hogan added. v - v

The single-page pamphlet is in Afrikaans and with a drawing of an animal which looks like a cross between a dog and a wolf.

At the bottom right hand corner of the pamphlet are two Ws over each other.

Police spokesman Sergeant Andy Pieke, however, said: We don't call off any marches. T :

The police will be there to maintain law and order, but the police are not going to stop the march, he added.

The African National Congress, SA Com-

munist Party and Congress of SA Trade Unions in the PWV region have obtained

permission to stage five joint protests marches in support of their demands for the release of all political prisoners by April 30, the ANC's deadline to the Government. Similar protest marches will be held across the country on Saturday as part of a national mass action offensive. Sapa.

aturday, April 6, 1991

-NEWS

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CAPE TOWN â\200\224 All the major political groups in South Africa were surprisingly in agreement and eager to move rapidly towards a negotiated constitutional settlement for South Africa.

This was the general view gained by a group of U.S. congressmen after a week-long confidential debate with representatives of the Government, -Democratic Party, ANC, PAC, Inkatha and Azapo, U.S. senator Dick Clark said at a news conference in Cape Town yesterday. :

Although the identities of the participants and the content of the discussions are traditionally confidential, it is known that among those present were President F.W.

de Klerk, the U.S. assistant secretary of State for African affairs, Hank Cohen, the ANC'â\200\231s deputy president, Nelson Mandela, and Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Clark, an African specialist and frequent visitor to South Africa, said the U.S. congressmen were leaving South Africa with a positive attitude and optimism about the general direction the country was taking.

â\200\234We cannot help but be impressed by their (the participating political groups) willingness to move towards a negotiated settlement.

â\200\234All the groups said they waixted to move |
very rapidly. Without exception, they said

topic had been discussed
ticipants concentrat, ou iy ol Suihe G
o The ot ed on six themes:

ference, interim

o governme :

sl'llel? Ssembly fully caï¬\202vasse:iâ\200\230;t and constitu-

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that. .. but there are so many variables that nobody would commit themselves to any time scale.

Clark said with few exceptions, those par-

ticipating had spent the entire week locked in the talks. .

He felt the exercise had contributed to the negotiating process in the sense that the South Africans had left the talks with a better understanding of each others' positions.

The series of meetings on South Africa would continue. The American participants felt an urgent need to know more about the South African situation.

The discussions were primarily in the form of questions from the Americans, who

did not submit many contributions,
Each participant was asked to give his

party's view of the status of the
ne, i
stood and with
: or their perspective
obstacles and the issue
Stob
taining a democratic South

As a result, Clark said, every conceivable

of developing a consti-

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imistic about

; The economy, focusing
on apartheid
Looked South A

The U.S. role and the
and a democrat
The latter was
the congressmen
new debate for
rivate Party,
r by the Institute
had decided

ing of sanctions

San issue not ant
en, but which in

also considered a
ute, had been in-

not to attend. 200224

202 violence and security situation with 201fÃ200231gl200231 playe

Views expressed on the possible causes and Sapa

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| Diakonia: bringing pe

â\200\234HEAL â\200\224 Reconcile â\200\224 Build â\200\235 â\200\224 three words used by Diakonia to sum up the theme for their activities in 1991, Only after the victims of violence and injustice have been healed can there be a move forward according to a statement by Diakonia â\200\224 â\200\234only then can reconciliation commence, and when reconciliation is happening it becomes possible to start activities of buildingâ\200\235.

Diakonia director Paddy Kearney acknowledges the violence is not over â\200\224 â\200\234but there are places where it is now possible to promote a process of reconciliationâ\200\235.

â\200\234Obviously people have suffered traumatic experiences in the violence and they need to get beyond that before they can be reconciled with people who they saw as their enemies. When that has happened they can begin to start building.â\200\235

Diakoniaâ\200\231s foundations were laid in

the 1970s by Archbishop Denis Hurley,

who was concerned that despite social and justice issues being discussed at meetings of church leaders little or nothing happened in the interim.

â\200\234His idea was that churches needed to get involved in issues of justice in a much more systematic way ... he thought it would be useful to have an agency in a

city as large as Durban which would have full-time staff working permanently on those and reminding the churches of the issues and helping them find ways of being involved.â\200\235

Hurley presented his ideas to the Durban Council of Churches and, after a period of consultations, Diakonia opened its doors in 1976 with the backing of seven member churches,

Helping the churches â\200\234get involvedâ\200\235 sees Diakonia acting as an intermediary between people with a problem and the churches who can do something to help. Whether the problem be forced remov-

als, a worker's strike, or an educational crisis, once approached Diakonia re- Â°

search the issue, evaluate it and then decide what part of the church could most effectively be involved.

Â°Is it something that only concerns township churches or is it something that only concerns suburban churches, or is it something that goes right across the board?Â°

Involvement could mean church members or clergy visiting an area to meet community leaders and the people in order to experience the problem at first hand. Alternatively someone from the community could address church mem-

BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS ople and churches

Diakonia, which takes its name from - the Greek word for service, is an organisation serving the churches and the people by bringing both together to deal with social and justice issues. STEPHEN COAN reports.

bers. ;

Â°If, for example, it's a trade union or a group of workers who lost their jobs because they took part in a strike, they might get a trade unionist to come and address a church group.Â°

After such a presentation people would then explore various options as to the type of action the church could take

WORLD NEWS= {Â°

PADDY KEARNEY, director of Diakonia

at the most basic level maybe the workers families need some kind of material help while they are on strike and that could come from congregations.

Or maybe the union is having a battle with management and needs some kind of backing not that the church should negotiate for them but the church might be able to apply some pressure to per-

suaude management to negotiate with

- workers. From time to time we have been

gsked to do that but we have always made it clear it's not negotiations it's for workers to negotiate.

In the past Diakonia has provided a voice for the voiceless, but now the ANC is unbanned and the new South Africa in the offing, Diakonia's advocacy role is likely to recede and their development work in the squatter communities around Durban expand. Diakonia recently started a health programme and community resource and education programmes are already in place,

Despite the intensification of their development work, Kearney does not believe the advocacy role will simply fall away: Even if we have a black majority

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ANCâ\200\231s Budget proposals

slammed by businessme

Financial Reporter

ECONOMISTS and business lead-
ers describe as unrealistic and in-
flationary a hypothetical ANC
Budget that would raise State rev-
enue by 50 percent and greatly in-
crease the Stateâ\200\231s participation in
the economy.

However, the absence of any
mention of nationalisation and the
emphasis on fiscal measures as a
means of redistributing wealth is
described as â\200\234encouragingâ\200\235.

An economist with a major fi-
nancial institution, who asked not
â\200\230to be identified because her views
were not necessarily those of her
employer, said while the proposals
â\200\224 carried in the latest issue of the
ANCâ\200\231s official mouthpiece, Mayi-
buye â\200\224 â\200\234may be nutty, they start

to be an interesting contribution to_.

the debate on where we are goingâ\200\235.

The â\200\234budgetâ\200\235 â\200\224 which intro-
duced taxes on capital gains, capi-
tal transfers, land, property values,
as well as mooted a minimum
business tax â\200\224 envisaged increas-
ing revenue available for State
spending by R40 billion a year over
a five-year period.

Governmentâ\200\231s share of GDP
would be raised from 28 percent to
35 percent in the same timespan.

Raymond Parsons

A less conservative deficit spend-
ing policy would be adopted, lead-
ing to the Budget deficit before
\borrowing being widened from the

.current three percent to five per-
. cent (the Government has cut the
. figure from above five percent in

recent years in a move welcomed
by economists).

With spending directed away
from defence and â\200\230â\200\234duplicated

apartheid structuresâ\200\235, almost R59 billion would be dispersed on capital subsidies for 1,2 million houses, township infrastructure, employment training, small farmers, schools, adult literacy, pensions,

Growth rate â\200\230could reach 4,5 percentâ\200\231

â\200\230SOUTH Africaâ\200\231s growth rate could reach 4,5 percent within three years if the correct economic policies are followed through and overseas investment sentiment continues to improve.

This is the view of Standard Bank chief economist Nico Czipionka who addressed Durban businessmen yesterday.

Mr Czipionka said local busi-

nessmen had become habitually gloomy about prospects â\200\224 and they did not appear able to conceive that much better growth rates were possible.

He challenged this view, saying there now were good chances of a multi-party democracy in SA, accompanied by increased economic growth.â\200\224Fiancial editor

S News Yoy

feeding schemes, â\200\234industrial restructuringâ\200\235 and primary health clinics.

Most business observers were unimpressed with the ANC approach. Economist Rob Lee, a portfolio manager with the Board of Executors, said while the aim of increasing social spending was laudable, the methods were unworkable.

â\200\234Re-allocating expenditure is one thing,â\200\235 said Mr Lee. â\200\234They are talking about increasing governmentâ\200\231s share of GDP to 35 percent. This is an enormous increase. It is

~ not feasible in the time they have

given to achieve this and to expect the economy to grow at three percent a year, as they have said.â\200\235 Quite apart from the â\200\234strong evidenceâ\200\235 that free enterprise was a far more efficient means of pro-

moting social causes, he added a

plethora of new and higher taxes

would sound the death knell for the
. retention of skills and the invest-
ment for growth.

Mr Lee said while he was sure
the ANC was sincere about its pro-
posals, he believed it would be far
more realistic were it confronted
with the realities of running the
country.

Raymond Parsons, director-gen-
eral of the SA Chamber of Busi-
ness, said the tax proposals would
not enable the ANC to achieve
â\200\234even a fractionâ\200\235 of its social pro-
gramme. They would â\200\234impoverish
all South Africans and threaten the
balance of paymentsâ\200\235.

â\200\234Implicit in the ANC tax propos-
als is the idea that business can be
taxed in isolation,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\234But most taxes are passed on to
the public, either in the form of
higher prices, lower wages or in
unemployment.â\200\235

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,Mmlster Magnus Malan andâ\200\230Law and Order
â\200\230Minister Adriaan Vlok. If the talks are suspended, it
ould delayâ\200\230the start of formal negotxatlons on_ o

: â\200\234There was no lmmedlate 4
_â\200\230government. & i BRI g i

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ANC thrÃ©Ã©?to ne

CAPE TOWNâ\200\224The nego-
tiating process was
plunged into doubt last
night by the ANCâ\200\231s threat
- to pull out of talks if g
range of conditions were
not met. :

Late last night the Govern-
ment was still studying the
open letter from the national ex-
ecutive committee, but a
spokesman for Defence Minister
General Magnus Malan, Dr Das
Herbst, described it as â\200\230laugh-
able and ludicrousâ\200\231. .

Dr Herbst brushed aside the
ANC ultimatums, asking: â\200\230Who
are they to make such
demands?â\200\231 - :

The ANCâ\200\231s NEC demanded
that Gen Malan and Law and
Order Minister Adriaan Viok be
fired before May 9 or they would
suspend talks with the Govern-
ment about an all-party confer-
ence and the negotiations on a

- new constitution. ;

They also demanded a ban â\200\224
in a clear broadside at Inkatha
â\200\224 on the carrying of traditional
and -other weapons in public
places and processions.

They called for the disman-

â\200\234tling of counter-insurgency
units such as the CCB, Koevoet
and the Z Squad and the sus-
pension of policemen involved
in the Sebokeng and Daveyton
shootings.

| The letter alleged that

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By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

Inkatha forces, in league with
the Government, were being

used to weaken the ANC and its structures in both urban and rural areas. ;

The lengthy open letter was faxed to Mr de Klerk.

Mr Vlok, the target of many of the allegations, said he wanted to â\200\230study the full text of the document before saying anythingâ\200\231.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Constitutional Development and the Governmentâ\200\231s chief negotiator, said: â\200\230The Government would first like to study the full document before commenting.â\200\231

Dr Herbst, however, said the demand that General Malan should resign â\200\230is laughable and ludicrousâ\200\231 and the demand to disband the CCB was outdated as it was â\200\230no longer active and is non-existentâ\200\231.

â\200\230Mr â\200\230Mandela and company have been told this before and it is time they realised the facts.â\200\231

The letter could, however, amount to a serious obstacle to upcoming negotiations.

There have been indications recently that the ANC leadership and its supporters are becoming increasingly disturbed about the pattern of violence. It is understood that at the recent Aspen Conference in Cape Town

thÃ© Government noted a hardening of ANC attitudes on the violence issue.

There is, however, virtually no

likelihood of the Government |

acceding to the demands, and the NEC must have been aware of this before releasing the letter. :

Part of the motive for the

letter might, therefore, be for | the ANC leadership to move |

into a strong position before the organisationâ\200\231s national conference, scheduled for late in June.

With the multi-party conference unlikely to get off the ground before August, the only elements of negotiations that

are underway are the various Working Groups.

The ANC, while obviously genuinely disturbed by the on-going violence, might benefit from getting some â\200\230breathing space.

Sapa reports that among the ANC demands were:

The immediate suspension from duty of all police members implicated in the massacre at Sebokeng in 1990 and of police-men responsible for the shooting at Daveyton last month,;

Assurances that in future the SAP, SADF and other security organs employ â\200\230acceptable and civilised methodsâ\200\231 of crowd control, and that police not be issued with live ammunition at mass meetings.

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