



NEWS BULLETIN

Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa
Box 545, Adelaide Street Station

Toronto, Ontario
M5C2J6

MARCH-APRIL 1986

Vol: 10 No: 2

50 Killed in South Africa As Police Fire on Rioters

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, opened fire today on the lice station at Sharpeville. Officials report twenty-five Africans had killed and fifty wounded. official reports indicate about fifty had been killed

SOUTH AFRICA SET TO OUTLAW FOES

acted with the utmost speed. This was the latest development in a momentous week that has seen South Africa stiffening in her determination to stifle political expression by

tear gas against the demonstrators. One African was reported shot dead in this clash and several policemen injured. The police forced through reinforcements from Witwatersrand in armored cars. Another trouble spot was

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South Africa Business Men Plan Drive to Win World's Goodwill

By LEONARD INGALLS
Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 6—A new campaign to "sell" South Africa to the world is being organized by some of the country's leading industrialists, financiers and businessmen. They are designing a

and the contribution to interference in South Africa's domestic affairs" and contravention of the United Nations Charter. "It is my duty to point out that interference in South Africa's domestic affairs is an important factor in the development of South Africa. It is my duty to point out that interference in South Africa's domestic affairs is an important factor in the development of South Africa. It is my duty to point out that interference in South Africa's domestic affairs is an important factor in the development of South Africa.

**SOUTH AFRICA PUT
IN STATE OF ALERT;
OPPONENTS JAILED**

PARLIAMENT IS GUARDED

**30,000 Negroes in March on
Capital—Premier Warns
Force Will Meet Force**

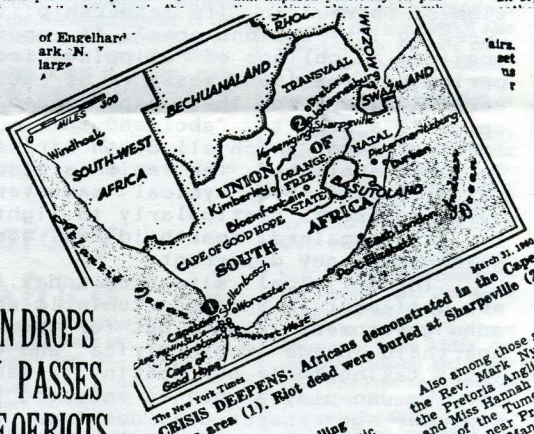
By LEONARD INGALLS
Special to The New York Times.
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 30—A state of emergency was declared today in much of South Africa. The declaration follows the arrest and execution of 23

CAPETOWN DROPS IDENTITY PASSES IN WAKE OF RIOTS

Suspension of Hated Curbs
Indicates Major Change in
Strict Racial Policies

MEETING BAN IS WIDENED

By LEONARD INGALLS
Special to The New York Times.
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 26—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's Government suspended today a requirement of many years standing that African



The New York Times
CRISIS DEEPENS: Africans demonstrated in the Cape town area (1). Riot dead were buried at Sharpeville (2)

Reports of Panic Selling
There were reports of panic selling on the Johannesburg Stock exchange after the emergency was declared. The price of the South African Wool Board, Dr. J. W. van der Merwe, called for an appeal to industrial leaders for a change in the possibility of our

Also among those arrested were the Rev. Mark Nye and Miss Hannah S. Robert. Many Pan-Africanist leaders have been under arrest. The police reasons were that these demonstrators were taking the law into their own hands. The arrest of these leaders is a heavy blow to the anti-apartheid movement.

**WHAT IS WRONG WITH
THIS PAGE?
SEE PAGE 2, INSIDE.**

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March 31, 1960

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REFLECTIONS ON THE CURRENT SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

On March 7, the South African regime lifted its state of emergency imposed eight months earlier. Its lifting may be useful in Pretoria's ceaseless propaganda offensive about alleged "changes coming to South Africa", but world opinion won't be impressed for very long when the facts are exposed.

One of the the most shocking aspects of the emergency was the powers granted to the government and its agents, exempting them from legal liability for anything done under the emergency regulations. Taken together with the press blackout also imposed under the emergency, one cannot be surprised that the rate of deaths was actually double that before the emergency was imposed (as near as can be determined). Clearly the South African regime needs to give its repressive apparatus "carte blanche" in order to restrain the forces of change.

As items elsewhere in this News Bulletin show, South Africa's control over the black population is already questionable. Despite the "end" to the state of emergency little has changed. Steps are now being taken by the regime to put in place laws which would permit the South African authorities to invoke emergency measures in any place and on any occasion deemed necessary. South African racism has just become that much more refined.

The conflicting positions taken by the regime are more than just a sign of stress in its leadership. It is also a sign of the government "keeping its options open". As an illustration of this gambit, we have provided a collage of clippings from the New York Times, taken from the period of the 1960 massacre at Sharpsville, which precipitated a crisis very similar to that experienced today. Recently, the Botha regime released a plan to "abolish" the pass laws and substitute, instead, an identity card which all South Africans must carry. Whether passbooks are, in fact, abolished, the regime's sincerity about abolishing apartheid can be dismissed. The cynical maneuvering of the racist regime in 1960 is quite apparent, particularly in light of subsequent history. Once stability was regained, apartheid was again entrenched. Present events are not going to be any different.

The political situation today, however, is vastly different. It is not different in the opportunistic opposition to apartheid of business and some government leaders but for the breadth and depth of the opposition to apartheid inside South Africa and out. The oppressed of South Africa are truly taking their own destiny in hand.

We can play a role in ensuring the speediest transition by ensuring that our government does not inadvertently prop up the regime as they did with their inaction in 1960 and 1976.

-Guy Wright

PASSES RESTORED
BY SOUTH AFRICA;
EASING IS HINTED

Identity Documents Required
for Africans but Study of
Systems Planned

BUSINESS MEN AROUSED

Commercial Leaders Press
for Softer Policy—Day
of Prayer Scheduled

By LEONARD INGALLS
Special to The New York Times.
JOHANNESBURG, South Af-
rica, April 6—South Africa an-
nounced today it was reintro-
ducing the enforcement of laws
in Africa

As you may have guessed, these articles are from the period of the Sharpsville crisis in 1960. They encompass the period between March 21 and April 7 (the article at the left). For an analysis, read on above....

THE GLOBE PRINTS APARTHEID'S LIES

The following is an abridged version of a statement distributed at a picket organized by CCSA(Toronto) on March 26 outside the Globe and Mail's offices.

On Wednesday, March 19, the Globe and Mail printed a full-page ad taken out by the South African Embassy in Canada. Not surprisingly, many Canadians were angered by the appearance of this ad. Let us explain our opposition to such an ad:

1) Even though the Canadian government has not complied with the international call for total mandatory sanctions it has nevertheless publicly stated its abhorrence of the apartheid system in South Africa. The Commonwealth nations, led by Canada, gave South Africa six months to demonstrate that the apartheid system was being dismantled, or have escalating sanctions imposed against it. Surely it is stepping up its propaganda campaign to convince Canadians that "power sharing and equal opportunity for all" is coming to South Africa. It is our understanding that such an intensive campaign is happening nowhere else in the world at present.

As Canadians, we find it disturbing that an agent of a foreign power in Canada, with an almost infinite source of funding, can attempt to influence public opinion and change our government's stated position through the presentation of distortions and outright lies. The content of the ad has little bearing on the realities presently taking place in South Africa. In fact, the very government that has placed the ad has slapped massive restrictions on the mass media inside South Africa, severely restricting the dissemination of accurate information about what is happening in South Africa. How then can the average Canadian clearly assess the validity of the ad's contents? This ad is nothing more than the South African regime's attempt to convince the international community that change is taking place when, in fact, the basic structures of apartheid have remained unchanged.

2) The Globe and Mail, like all the mass media, is not obliged to provide advertising space to every organization or individual who wishes it. Many television stations have recently refused to accept an advertisement from South African Airways which presents the false image of a peaceful and non-racist South Africa. Why was the Globe and Mail unable to make a similar judgement? Moreover, why did it not make it clearly evident that this was indeed an advertisement paid for by the South African Embassy?

3) A full-page ad in the Globe costs close to \$26,000. For that trifling sum, the South African Embassy can present to the Canadian public its totally illegitimate version of what is actually happening in South Africa. On the other side, opponents of apartheid who wish to present the reality of South Africa today to the Canadian public are highly unlikely to raise the amount of money required to take out a similar ad. Is this the "freedom of speech" that the Globe and Mail has been touting so highly in recent editorials -- the freedom to present lies to the Canadian public because you have a large bank account?

MOSES MABHIDA

Anti-apartheid activists were saddened to learn of the recent passing of Moses Mabhida, General-Secretary of the South African Communist Party and a tireless fighter for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of South Africa. Moses Mabhida had joined the freedom struggle in the early 1940's, eventually coming to hold high-ranking positions in the ANC and SACTU. In 1973, the ANC set him to work on the development of Umkhonto We Sizwe, the ANC's military wing. "Whatever aspect of the South African revolution you look at, you see Moses Mabhida's leading hand", said ANC representative Jabu Dube at a March 25th memorial organized by the ANC. CCSA extends its condolences to the friends and family of Moses Mabhida and to his comrades in the SACP and the ANC.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY DIVESTMENT DRIVE

On April 2nd, the Board of Trustees of Queen's University considered the question of divestment of funds linked to South Africa. The Board is being pressured by an ad hoc committee to divest. Over 300 people demonstrated in favour of divestment outside the Board meeting. A delegation of 25 people including representatives from the undergraduate student union, faculty, and the Kingston Anti-Apartheid Coalition later made a presentation to the trustees.

ANTI-APARTHEID WEEK AT GUELPH

The call for sanctions and divestment was strengthened at the University of Guelph when the Southern Africa Interest Group (OPIRG-Guelph) held its second annual Anti-Apartheid Week. Through events such as a panel discussion on the conditions of apartheid, an evening of South African culture and the staging of an information picket at a local Miracle Food Mart store, organizers were able to heighten campus awareness of the need to isolate the Botha regime and press the Canadian government to impose sanctions against it. Kicking off a concerted petition campaign for university divestment, the organizers were able to garner support from 25% of the undergraduate population in one week. The campaign continues....

LENNOX FARRELL CASE IN TORONTO

The trial for Lennox Farrell, who was charged last fall with assaulting Glen Babb, has been rescheduled for May 27 at Old City Hall in Toronto. For more information on the case, contact the Lennox Farrell Anti-Apartheid Defence Committee at (416) 657-1465.

TORONTO HIGH SCHOOL CONFERENCE

For the third year in a row, CCSA (Toronto) co-sponsored the "Apartheid and Southern Africa Conference" with the Toronto Board of Education's Race Relations Committee. Close to 400 students participated in role-playing sessions and workshops. Fred Dube of the ANC, Asheke Hinyangera of SWAPO, and David Mesenbring of the World Lutheran Federation in New York were well-received key-note speakers. In addition, Bill Bigelow, author of the anti-apartheid curriculum guide Strangers In Their Own Country, added his expertise to the conference. Youth Against Apartheid (YAA) representatives closed the day with an appeal to the participants to combine their obviously strong and sympathetic reactions to the conference with concrete actions. Conference Co-ordinator Lynda Lemberg-Pelly expressed the hope that no future conferences of this type would be necessary with the imminent dismantling of apartheid and that next year's conference could celebrate the liberation of Southern Africa.

MANITOBA REPORT

On March 15, a successful student conference on the links between racism and apartheid was held in Winnipeg. Attended by over 130 people, the conference was sponsored by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of Manitoba, the Idea Centre, the Manitoba Coalition of Organizations Against Apartheid and the Winnipeg chapter of the United Nations Association. Support was also provided by the Winnipeg Schools Division #1. Workshop topics reflected the overall theme exploring the relationship between racism in South Africa and racism in Manitoba, particularly against the Canadian native population. Jessie Duarte, General Secretary of the Transvaal Womens Federation was a keynote speaker. On March 21, a successful candlelight vigil was held at the Manitoba Legislative Building to commemorate the Sharpeville massacre. The event was sponsored by the Manitoba Coalition of Organizations Against Apartheid and was attended by over 180 people. The gathering was addressed by Rev. Alvin Gervais, a member of the Canadian Roman Catholic delegation which recently returned from South Africa with many criticisms of the apartheid regime. Solidarity greetings were sent by reps of the provincial political parties, Lloyd Axworthy M.P., the mayor of Winnipeg and the Manitoba Federation of Labour.

WORTH READING

Strangers in Their Own Country: A Curriculum Guide on South Africa, by William Bigelow.

An excellent guide for teachers and students about South Africa and Namibia. The author uses short stories, poems, role playing, simulations, news articles and historical readings in a lesson by lesson format. Although written primarily for high school students, it could easily be adapted for other groups. The book is available from Africa World Press, Inc., P.O. Box 1892, Trenton, New Jersey 08607, or call (609) 695-3766. Individual copies listed at US\$14.95.

MR. BABB

I hear South Africa
Screaming
Words you would not have me hear

I see South Africa
Burning
With rage you would not have me
see

I hear your reasoned voice
Soothing
Those for whom the facts would
disappear

I see your pink and dimpled hands
Shooting
Black skulls, raised fists, the
truth, the light, the free

I hear South Africa
Singing
Songs of peace, songs of life,
with blood bought, without fear.

-Kenneth Klonsky, Toronto

MARCH 21 EVENTS IN TORONTO

Since 1966 the United Nations has declared March 21st as the International Day for the Elimination of Racism. This day, falling on the anniversary of the 1960 Sharpeville massacre in South Africa, serves to remind us of the ongoing struggle being waged against apartheid and serves as a symbol of the growing international movement against all forms of racism.

This year in Toronto the Committee for the International Day for the Elimination of Racism (CIDER), a coalition of which CCSA is an active member, held its fifth annual commemoration with a successful day of events. In the afternoon, a rally against racism was held outside the South African consulate where over 200 demonstrators picketed and heard speeches from ANC and SWAPO representatives as well as speeches from Toronto-based organizations. The day culminated in a successful benefit dance that evening which was attended by over 350 people.

CCSA (TORONTO) REPORT

CCSA (Toronto) has been continuing its monthly information pickets in front of grocery stores which sell South African products. Recent attention has been focused on the Loblaws chain. Response has continued to be very positive. CCSA (Toronto) also reports a positive response from Toronto City Council with regard to the proposed Bata Shoe Museum. In a letter of response to a supporter of this museum, Councillor Richard Gilbert wrote, "The proposed museum is to be known as the Bata Shoe Museum. With this name the shoe museum unfortunately becomes a symbol of all that people find abhorrent about apartheid." Congratulations to CCSA (Toronto) for its good work, and to Toronto City Council for its principled position.

LABOUR OPPOSES APARTHEID

A Week of Action against apartheid was carried out across Canada by an assortment of trade unions in mid-March. The action, initiated by the SACTU Solidarity Committee, asked workers not to handle South African communications such as mail, telephone calls and airline tickets. Unions such as the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, the Communication Workers of Canada and the United Auto Workers (Canada) asked their members to take part in this attempt to sever links between Canada and apartheid South Africa.

The Week received widespread support. In fact, it stretched as far as British Columbia where dockworkers refused to unload South African cargo. In a separate action, a rally outside the South African embassy in Ottawa led by Canadian Labour Congress secretary-treasurer Shirley Carr was so successful that ambassador Glen Babb condemned it in the media.

MALNUTRITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Medical surveys have established that there are nine million children in South Africa suffering from clinically diagnosable malnutrition. A child is dying of malnutrition-related causes every 15 minutes.
(Sunday Times 19.1.86)

BANTUSTAN LEADER VISITS ANC

Mr. Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of the designated Swazi "homeland" of Kangwane recently defied authorities and had talks with the ANC in Lusaka, Zambia. Before departing, Mr. Mabuza said, "The leaders of the ANC have an important role to play in the present and future of South Africa...."
(Manchester Guardian, 1.3.86)

THE MEDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Has South Africa virtually disappeared from newspapers and television screens because the media became bored with the story? Partially, but there's more to it than that.

Last fall, Pretoria banned broadcast and photographic coverage of social unrest in "emergency areas". Print journalists were told they had to have accreditation and would only be allowed into these areas with a police escort. This ruling justifiably enraged the media for they knew such requirements would curtail their activities. Evidence suggests that it has.

Curtailling press activities also serves the present determination of the South African regime to weather this crisis at any cost. Their control of the press not only prevents accurate information getting out but ensures that only the information and images they do want to release gets into the press abroad. A case in point is the proliferation of stories on "black vs black" violence, which presents the black unrest as "mob rule" rather than a part of the strategy pursued by the liberation movement. The numerically more significant incidence of killings by security forces and by death squads serving the interests of the apartheid state are not covered or are obscured by the lack of analysis.

Indeed, the obstacles facing journalists are extreme. For example, if they defy the ban, they face a possible \$8,000 fine or a 10 year prison sentence. Journalists with police escorts will be steered clear of hot spots and have difficulty interviewing eyewitnesses.

Pretoria has gone even further to intimidate the media. Police and soldiers have attacked and arrested journalists. One freelance reporter was shot in the leg and a London Times correspondent escaped critical injury despite having received a shotgun blast in the back. Television crews have been detained, one French photographer was whipped by police and other journalists report being fired upon with tear gas. Reporters in the bantustans without a police escort have also been arrested.

The South African regime is also refusing journalists visas or expelling them. At least two reporters have been thrown out of the country while others have simply not been allowed in.

Such methods of media control, while seemingly effective, aren't always successful. Some of the more inventive reporters are still doing critical work despite the pressures. As a quick reading of press reports from South Africa makes clear, the press corps is unanimous in its opinion that South Africa's unrest will not be quelled with state violence.

Metro rejects South African goods

Metro Council has decided to boycott South African goods, but not parties attended by South African representatives.

Metro will not buy finished goods, foods and beverages from South Africa, council agreed yesterday.

Councillors Robert Yuill, Fergie Brown, Peter Oyler, Maureen Prinsloo, Mario Gentile, Chris Stockwell and Jim McGuffin opposed the boycott.

Council also decided to ask the

trustees in charge of Metro's pension funds to avoid investing in South African bonds, in companies with investments in South Africa or in firms that do business with that nation.

Councillors Yuill, Brown, Oyler, Prinsloo, Stockwell, McGuffin and Irv Chapley opposed that move.

But council agreed that Metro will continue to send official representatives to "functions attended by representatives of the South African government."

NOTHING TO CELEBRATE!

The government has decided not to hold any special celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the declaration of the Republic in 1961. Government sources were denying yesterday that the decision had been based on fears that any celebrations could cause further unrest. In a statement issued yesterday the Minister of National Education, Mr FW de Klerk, said that the reason for not holding special celebrations was that the government had previously decided to mark the occasion once every ten years. However, he said the anniversary this year remained a special event that should be celebrated and the government would welcome celebrations organised by private initiative. It would also encourage local communities to mark the occasion. The next major celebrations were being planned for 1991. Special Republic Day celebrations for 1981 were marked by widespread protests, including many runners in the Comrades Marathon, held on May 31, wearing black arm bands as a mark of concern.

Sowetan 11.3.86

De Beers Is Said to Deplete Namibian Diamond Fields

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — A judicial commission in South-West Africa, or Namibia, has accused the world's largest diamond producer of systematically depleting Namibian deposits in breach of an agreement with the territory's administration.

The commission said Friday that De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. instructed its company in Namibia, Consolidated Diamond Mines, to strip diamond deposits near the west coast town of Oranjemund in the late 1960s and 1970s in anticipation that the territory would become independent.

Critics have long said that De Beers has tried to strip the diamond fields of their best gems before its activities are curtailed by political change.

In a statement Sunday, Consolidated Diamond Mines said it "rejects the commission's findings relating to the conduct of its affairs." De Beers is tied by a system of cross-holdings to Anglo-American Corp., South Africa's biggest gold producer.

South Africa, which dominates Namibia in defiance of the United Nations, has been fighting Soviet-armed guerrillas in the north who oppose exploitation of Namibia's mineral resources. It says it will give the territory independence if Cuba withdraws its troops from neighboring Angola.

The accusations were made in a nine-volume report by Justice P.W. Thirion, a judge appointed in 1982 to head the commission.

The report said a pact, called the Halbscheid Agreement, had been struck in 1923 between De Beers and the South African administration giving the mining company rights in Namibian diamond fields.

But the agreement, Justice Thirion said, stipulated that mining operations should not exhaust more valuable deposits at the expense of low-grade ore. The intention was to insure the greatest possible extraction of minerals. The mining of low-grade ore would not be itself economically viable.

Justice Thirion's report said a commission serving under him was "satisfied that excessive depletion of the reserves in respect of grad and stone size" occurred on various occasions from the 1940s onward

South African cargo ship draws protest

MONTREAL

About 75 anti-apartheid and peace demonstrators eluded police roadblocks at Montreal's east-end docks yesterday to protest against the arrival of a ship from South Africa bearing containers of uranium yellowcake for processing in Canada.

Philippe Duhamel, spokesman for the protesters, said the uranium aboard the ship was mined in Namibia, loaded in Cape Town and shipped to Montreal. He said the uranium would be transported by rail and truck to Eldorado for processing before being shipped to Japan to fuel nuclear reactors.

The Toronto representative of Christenson Canadian African Lines, the Norwegian owner of the ship; Thorscape, confirmed its arrival from Cape Town on Sunday. "The ship is full of general commodities," David Bauman said, "including six containers holding 242 barrels of yellowcake."

South Africa off limits to actors

Reuter

LONDON

THE BRITISH actors union, Equity, yesterday banned its members from working in South Africa, saying that those who disobey the ruling could face expulsion.

The ban, in protest against South Africa's apartheid policies, follows a referendum held by the 32,000-member union, and will become immediate union policy, general secretary Peter Plouviez said.

The union's ruling council will meet next week to decide on the penalty for those not obeying the ban, which also covers South Africa's nominally independent homelands.

They could face a reprimand, a fine, suspension or expulsion, he said.

The issue has regularly split the union, whose current president, Derek Bond, opposes a ban. He wants members to sign a pledge that they will not perform to racially segregated audiences.

Only 10 per cent of members voted in the referendum but Plouviez said this was a normal turnout for the union.

Britain, the world's biggest investor in South Africa, discourages cultural and sports links with Pretoria in line with European Community policy.

It has also adopted military and political sanctions, an arms and oil embargo and a ban on military and nuclear co-operation, but insists that economic sanctions are not the way to end apartheid because they would hurt the black majority.

Western-style democracy ruled out for South Africa

Reuter

JOHANNESBURG

South African President P.W. Botha, his country reeling under relentless anti-apartheid riots, yesterday ruled out Western-style democracy in his country, saying it would increase bloodshed.

Only hours before he addressed Parliament in Cape Town, a bomb explosion ripped through a building that houses the Government of Transkei, one of 10 black homelands set up under apartheid race policies.

In Johannesburg, West German elder statesman Willy Brandt warned after a three-day visit to South Africa that time is running

out for a peaceful solution. And he urged Pretoria to release black nationalist Nelson Mandela from jail.

Mr. Botha repeated plans to reform apartheid, which Government opponents say cannot be reformed and must be abolished. But he restated opposition to the introduction of a one-person, one-vote political system.

Mr. Brandt, on his way to a meeting of the Socialist International in Botswana, told a news conference that the white-black divide in South Africa is growing. He said: "We have met a lot of kindness and friendship (among blacks) but we have also met a lot of bitterness and even desperation."

THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1986

Globe and Mail, April 12, 1986

Globe and Mail, April 12, 1986

Sport in South Africa

Three points in response to the letter from South African Counselor K. Praekelt (Feb. 26):

Yes, blacks and whites may now play together on the same field in South Africa, but hardly under the conditions of genuine integration and equal opportunity. They are still organized and categorized by race to conform with apartheid's requirements for "separate development" — note that Mr. Praekelt

used the term "multi-racial" to refer to these events instead of the anti-apartheid "non-racial" — and athletes must obtain a permit to play against someone of a different race. The per-capita spending on white sport is still 13 times that of non-white sport. More important, these events occur in a society where the white minority systematically exploits and oppresses the non-white majority.

The South African Council on Sport (SACOS), a federation of those non-racial sports bodies committed to the eradication of apartheid sport, has endorsed the international boycott with the slogan: "No normal sport in an abnormal society." Until full, one-person one-vote democracy is established and South African society is reorganized on that basis, there cannot be the conditions for "racial harmony on the field."

It was in keeping with Mr. Praekelt's defence that he chose to quote former New Zealand prime minister Robert Muldoon's interpretation of the Gleneagles Agreement. Mr. Muldoon's extremely loose interpretation is not shared by other Commonwealth leaders. When he used this interpretation to justify the 1981 South African rugby tour of his country, other Commonwealth leaders criticized him for violating Gleneagles and moved the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting from Wellington. Many

observers also believe Mr. Muldoon's peculiar interpretation of Gleneagles cost him the last election.

Finally, it is not only the Commonwealth prime ministers, the United Nations, the International Olympic Committee and many other government and sport bodies that support the international boycott; a growing number of whites within South Africa do as well. In the July, 1985, issue of South African International, journalist Barry Streek argued: "Nothing causes as much suspicion among black sportspersons as the belief that their white counterparts are interested in reform in sport only in order to re-establish international links. SACOS has called for a moratorium on tours to South Africa. The call was foolishly ignored, and the alienation was exacerbated."

Bruce Kidd
Toronto

Globe and Mail, April 3, 1986

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