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A SUMMIT proposed by

Archbishop - Desmond. -

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ummit hits snags

Tutu has hit snags with
some of the potential
participants expressing
reservations about the in-
itiative.

Opening the Anghcan
diocese of Cape Town on
Wednesday, Tutu said he
would invite leaders of
the major black political
movements to an urgent
summit to. hammer out a

joint strategy on negotia-
tions.

He said black leaders -

needed to adopt a code of
conduct in their political
dealings, and to decide
how to handle factional
violence and to promote
unity and peace.

In his response, Chief

Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

By SY MAKARINGE

president of Inkatha Free-
dom Party and Chief Min-
ister of KwaZulu, said in-
itiatives taken by Inkatha
and the African National
Congress to address the
violence in Natal needed

to be nurtured and en-

couraged.

He said these peace talks might result in a meeting of the leaders.

~**I cannot see how we'
- can overally these peace

talks to meet all of a sud-
den in a summit at
Bishopscourt,â\200\235â\200\235 Buthelezi
said. :

He said he would,
however, refer Tutuâ\200\231s in-
vitation to Inkathaâ\200\231s cen-
tral committee and the
caucus of the KwaZulu
Legislative Assembly for
guidance before giving
his final response.

The Azanian Peoples
Organisation said Tutuâ\200\231s
call for a summit was in
no way different from the

initiatives Azapo had al-
ready taken.

â\200\230â\200\230We hope Bishop
Tutu will be able to ad-
vance his motivations for
the Bishopscourt summit
in a manner which will
not undermine all well

meant. initiatives which

are already in motion.â\200\235â\200\231
Azapo was referring to
two meetings it initiated
to address the continuing
violence and to find a

common strategy on ne- |

gotiations.

THE
AUSTRALIAN

23 OCT. 1990

South Africa's hideous black violence

SIR An article by Bruce Haigh, director of the Australia-South Africa Training Trust (26/9), accuses me, among other numerous ghastly deeds, of being the fire under the South African cauldron.

I seek the opportunity and space to defend myself against some of his appalling accusations and to put forward another perspective on the issue of the hideous black-on-black violence in my country. -

His biased, inaccurate and vicious attack on me and the Inkatha Freedom sought to present us as the unpopular bad guys to put it mildly) and the African National Congress as the popular good guys. Simplis-

tic propaganda but neverthe-

less extremely damaging to us when we are wrongfully accused of being a cruel and destabilising force. In calling for our international isolation one gets an early clue of where Mr Haigh is coming from. Finally, in his last paragraph he lets the cat out of the bag: Inkatha must be deprived of funds.

- Inkatha believes choice is what democracy is all about and that all South Africans, regardless of race, creed or colour, should at last (after

Party-

suffering the evils apartheid) have the right to freely support the leaders and organisations they wish to.

How can a multi-party democracy have any hope in

hell of getting off the ground in South Africa if international favour (and finances) are significantly weighed now towards some to the exclusion of others.

The horrors of one-party'~

State rule are well-known throughout Africa and what chance have we got if the Bruce Haighs of this world assist in perpetrating a climate of political intolerance and encouraging external manipulation?

â\200\230In praising those who have, he claims, denied me access to your country, he is preaching the kind of tyranny that denies freedom of speech, not only to me but

to many others. Until now Iâ\200\231

didnâ\200\231t realise people of this ilk had such power in Australia. .

He asserts, incredibly, that Inkatha with 18 million paid-up members has "very littleâ\200\235 support. The ANC' (ac-

cording to Newsweek maga- -

zine â\200\224 October 15) has yet to reach the 200,000 mark in its ongoing membership drive. Far from â\200\234sponsoringâ\200\235 so-called â\200\234tribalâ\200\235 violence,

of .

which I denounce, I have espoused peaceful change and negotiation all my life and, at great political and personal cost, refused to ally myself or my supporters with the ANCâ\200\231s armed struggle and with terrorism in any form whatsoever.

For that the ANC set out

to teach Inkatha, and me in particular, a lesson and in 1985 it officially declared its intention (at its National Consultative Conference in Zambia) to â\200\234work to win overâ\200\235 my supporters, make Kwazulu â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230ungovernableâ\200\235, and to â\200\230â\200\234depriveâ\200\235 me of my â\200\234social baseâ\200\235.

The stage was then set for

conflict and we have witnessed a sickening cycle of action and counter-action which, for the most part, is now completely out of control.

The violence appals me and I despise the fact that Inkatha supporters have been drawn into the bloodshed. I have never encouraged or directed violence and I take great exception to being accused of unleashing a wave of terror.

Let me also categorically deny that I work in league with members of the highly unsavoury white Right . . . I am a black South African who has felt the boot of

racists on my neck for as long as I can remember and to be accused of stabbing my own people in the back, in

cohort with fascists, is just too much. ?

For a real understanding of the causes and effects of the ' violence between the ANC and Inkatha one needs to first examine what apartheid has done to this country and how it has ruthlessly fragmented black and other political opposition to it.

Add to this dimension the winner-takes-all attitude of the ANC which sees itself as a government-in-waiting. It tolerates no opposition and those of us who called for a

multi-strategy approach towards liberation were declared the enemy many years ago.

Simply put, if you were not with the ANC you were given a death sentence as the widows of many town councillors and black policemen can readily testify. Inkatha is not the only organisation to have faced ANC guns, bombs and hit squads. Others, including the PAC and AZAPO, are as vocal as I in denouncing their bully-boy tactics and

are also, like us, burying
their dead. . :

The ANC long ago insti-

gated a culture of violence in
South Africa, called for the
country to be made â\200\230â\200\234un-
governableâ\200\235 .and the results
are clearly evident now.

To date more than 100
Inkatha branch leaders have
been systematically assassi-
nated. In addition, I have 90
pages available listing more
than a thousand Inkatha
members and supporters
(that we know of) who have
also died violently. ANC Kkill-
ers have set out to murder
me, of which there is proof.
There are 6000 homeless
Inkatha refugees in Natal/
Kwazulu and nearly 500 in
the Transvaal.

The ANC embarked on an
â\200\234armed struggleâ\200\235 (terrorism)
to achieve its political goals
and to this day employs
trained and equipped forces |
beyond our borders.

ANC insurgents captured
only a few weeks ago in
Natal/Kwazulu (after the
ANC had agreed to suspend
the activities of its armed
wing) admitted they had
been sent to â\200\234stoke the vio-
lenceâ\200\235 in the region and to
â\200\234eliminateâ\200\235 Inkatha mem-
bers.

I rest my case.

MANGOSUTHU G.
BUTHELEZI

- President

Inkatha Freedom Party
Ulundi, South Africa

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THE ANC would not
meet Bophuthatswana
leader Chief Lucas
Mangope until he had met

political activity and the
lifting of the state of
emergency in the
homeland, the organiza-

- said yesterday

their demands for free -

tionâ\200\231s Eersterust branchâ\200\230

F e e

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It claimed Mangope
had urgently requested a
meeting with ANC
deputy president Mr Nel-
son Mandela two weeks
ago to discuss the â\200\234situa-
tion in Bophuthatswanaâ\200\231â\200\231.
A spokesman for the
branch said even if

Mangope agreed to the
preconditions, talks

'ANC refuses to meet Mangope

cw(f?ï¬\201d

would only be held on a
very â\200\234â\200\230low levelâ\200\235â\200\231 with
civic associations and
youth congresses.

The reincorporation ofâ\200\231

Bophuthatswana was still

a central issue and the
ANC spokesman urged
the people of Bophutha-
tswana to â\200\234â\200\230intensify the
struggleâ\200\235â\200\231, -.Sapa

OPEN

SCHOOLS;;.
THE .
BIG 'rns'r?&

STARTING

HAT the first
~ 'white schools

in the

Western Cape
will open their doors
to pupils of all races
-at the start of the new
year is now little â\200\230
more than a
formality.

With big majorities
of parents at Rhenish
Girls High in
Stellenbosch and
Plumstead High
having formally voted
in favour of open
schools and with many
others set to follow in
the next few weeks, it
is clear that white
â\200\234own affairsâ\200\235
education minister Mr
Piet Clase has no
option but to approve
their official requests
when these arrive on
his desk.

Attempting to exercise
a veto at this stage
would almost certainly
lead to open defiance.

But for many of these
schools, the real
challenge has only just
started.

As far as the
Government is |
concerned, the three
â\200\234open schoolsâ\200\235 models
_proposed by Mr Clase
are a sop to political
pressure, and apartheid
education â\200\224 based on
â\200\234ownâ\200\235 and â\200\234generalâ\200\235
affairs of the tricameral
system â\200\224 must continue.

This is clear from the
information document
put out by Mr Claseâ\200\231s
department. It reads:

â\200\234All the schools under the jurisdiction of this department strive to accomplish the following mission: 7

Daily News correspondent JOHN YELD reports from Cape Town that many schools in the Western Cape will be opening their doors to all races in the new year.

â\200\234The provision of excellent and relevant The formidable

education originating in the cultural milieu of a local community, that is, schooling which has a Christian and broad national character and which is provided to its target group through the medium of the mother tongue. Where possible, the department renders a service to other groups

challenge for white

schools admitting pupils

of other races for the . first time next year will be to develop a truly non-racial ethos. For these new pupils will, in most cases, constitute a tiny minority.

It will also take great patience and determination to root out

in terms of the

long-standing prejudices Constitution.

and debunk existing

myths, as teachers Emilia Potenza and Charlotte Schaer of Sacred Heart College in Johannesburg pointed out in a recent article in The Transvaal Education News:.

â\200\234Racial prejudice has been part of the fabric of life in South Africa for so long that we are all victims of it.

Consequently, myths
about other race groups
and ourselves abound,
particularly when it
comes to the very -
pressing issues of
integrated education.â\200\235

â\200\234The Minister will -
approve the conversion
of a state school to one
of the additional models
only if it will still be

ssible under the
changed circumstances
to achieve the stated
mission of the
department in practice.â\200\235

And the document
states categorically that
the majority of pupils

\Vâ\200\230:)

i a0 L G e

must remain white.
Although many white

schools have decided to
hold polls in terms of Mr
Claseâ\200\231s guidelines, this
racially-based criterion
remains unacceptable to
them. They want open
schools in a non-racial
system with admissions
based on educational
criteria â\200\224 not
â\200\234multi-racialâ\200\235 schools
with effective racial
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the Äï¬\202cumm of Inkatha:

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'Crucial e
ANC

â\200\230meeting
may be

deferred

who will wield power in the ANC when it hammers

out a final deal with the Government is a major

factor behind the current confusion about the organ-

i;:rtio:â\200\231s national conference, scheduled for Decem-
16.

A significant number of ANC members, both in
South Africa and still abroad, want the conference
postponed or downgraded in importance, according to
sources. They believe that if the conference goes
ahead as planned â\200\224 and effectively sets the new ANC
hierarchy in stone â\200\224 several high officials will keep
their positions â\200\234undemocraticallyâ\200\235.

e T S Only a fraction of the
large number of ANC
members still in exile
(some estimates run into
tens of thousands) will
have been repatriated by
December. Many of
them, it is alleged, would
vote against some of
those in the current lead-
ership with whom they
worked abroad and re-
gard as â\200\234dead woodâ\200\235.

There has been partic-
ular unhappiness about a
proposal that exiles be
â\200\234pepresentedâ\200\235 at the con-
ference by ANC officials
who would cast bloc
votes on their behalf.

It is this -dissatisfac-
tion, coupled with consid-
erable organisational
complications, which re-
portedly prompted ANC
Deputy President Nelson
Mandela to propose be-
fore his departure for the
Far East that the De-
cember gathering be
held outside South Afri-
ca, and be styled a â\200\234con-
sultative conferenceâ\200\235.

While important, a con-
sultative conference does
not carry the weight of
the landmark delibera-
tions back at home.

It is now probable that the long-awaited conference â\200\224 which would have set the seal on the â\200\234homecomingâ\200\235â\200\231 of the movement after three decades of illegality as well as the apportioning of leadership positions between external and internal activists â\200\224 will be rescheduled for next year. This means that decisions taken at the consultative meeting (Zambia and Tanzania have been mooted as possible venues) will be subject to review within a few months of them having been taken.

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SIR An article by Bruce
Haigh, director of the Aus-
tralia-South Africa Training
Trust (26/9), accuses me,
among other numerous
ghastly deeds, of being the
fire under the South African
cauldron." hell of getting off the ground
I seek the opportunity and in South Africa if inter-
_space " to defend myself national _ifavour: ' (and fi-
against some of his appalling nances) are - significantly
faccusations and . to put for- weighed now. towards some
wa ther perspective on _to the exclusion of others.
lthe issue of the hideous - The horrors
|black-on-black violence State rule are well-known
zmy country. it o el throughout Africa and what
T. His biased, inaccurate and chance have Wâ got if the
iyicious attack on me and the Bruce Haighs of this world
ilnka.tha " Freedom ; - Party- assist , In.. perpetrating = 2
' }sought, to present us as the climate of polltical intoler-
â popular â bad guys" to put ance and encouraging â-x-
4Âst mildly) and the African _ternal mapipulation?
National Congress 25 . In:. praising. those
â popular â good guysâ . have, he claims, denied me

evils of
apartheid) have the right td
freely support the leaders
and organisations they wish
to. i

. How can 2 multi-party de-
â democracy have any hope

suffering

â tic propaganda . access to your country, he is
fess extremely damaging to preaching the kind of
â us when we are wrongfully tyranny that denies-freedom
. accused of being a wcruel of speech, not only to me but
- and destabilising forceâ . Lie
v In calling for our inter-
-national isolation one gets
- an early clue of where Mr
Haigh is coming from. Fin-
. ally, in his last paragraph he
. lets the cat out of the bag:
Inkatha must be â deprivedâ
of funds.
% ' &,mkatha pelieves choice 18
P hat - democracy s all about
= and that all South Africans,
: regardless of race, creed or
= colour, should at last (after

didn't realise people of this
ilk had such power in Aus-
tralia. .
He asserts, incredibly, that
Inkatha with 1.8 million
. paid-up members has rvery
littleâ support. The ANC (ac-
cording to
zine â October 15) has yet to
â reach the 200,000 mark in its

ongoing membership drive.
Far from "sponsoring" SO-
called "tribal" violence,

of one-party-

who

to many others. Until now Iâ\200\231

Newsweek maga-â\200\231

which I denounce, I have
espoused peaceful change
and negotiation all my â\200\230life
and, at great political and
personal cost, refused to ally
myself or my supporters with
the ANC's armed struggle
and with, terrorismâ\200\231 inâ\200\230 any
form whatsoever. : o WA
For that the ANC set out
to teach Inkatha, and me in
particular, a lesson. and in
1985 it officially declared: its
intention - (at @ its National
Consultativeâ\200\231 Conference in
Zambia) ,to- â\200\234work & to
overâ\200\235 my; supporters;â\200\231 make
Kwazulu fâ\200\230ungov'erna.bje".
and:to â\200\234depriveâ\200\235 me: of my
â\200\234social baseâ\200\231. i ety
The stage was then set for
conflict â\200\230and we have ' wit-
nessed a; sickening cycle of
action .and . counter-action
which, for the most part, is
now' completely out of con-
trol. e
The Violence' appals mÃ®
and'J despise â\200\230the fact that
Inkatha . supporters . have
been drawn intoâ\200\231 the blood-
shed. I've never encour-
aged or directed violence and
I take great exception to be-
ing accused of ' unleashing a
â\200\234wave of\200\230(-,rror"'.â\200\230 v agth
G ls0, categorically
deny that' I work â\200\234in league
with members:, of. the â\200\230highly

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am: a_black South:African
who has".s,felt;{'," the Â¢ boot of

win -

.the - .violence; between .. the.znated.

â\200\230lessly fragmented, black; and

,â\200\231 racists Ton'!
"long as'1â\200\231ca

to be accuse
â\200\230own .people .in the*
-cohorts, with fascists;- is ;justi .are A
too much. ey afid it o' ' date more â\200\230than 100"
i.For 2 â\200\230rea.l._â\200\234understanding .;Inkatha branch' leaders have'!
of .the causes and;eIfect.s;;ot Â«ibeen v'systematlclly assassi-
| â\200\230In addition, 1 have 90"
ANC. and Inkatha,one; needs:f.pages available listing, '
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apartheId ,has Â»done +to: this I memi~\201ers B
Â¢country-and how it has ruth-5Â¢ (that; we Know
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I'Add â\200\230to this dimension;.the:Â® There ;
Innerâ\200\224takes-all

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clearly evident now. "

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set out, to m !
â\200\234of which there is â\200\230proof. â\200\235
â\200\235 ; ~ homeless

v attitude sofr -Inkatha

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' refugees. in' Natal/ .
as + Kwazulu andr nearly 500 inâ\200\235,
a government-inâ\200\224waltlng.~-.-ItlÂ».~Â¢th}13â\200\230 l;rr.i~\201l RGP A

the â\200\230ANC: which- sees: itself

o ANC embarked on an.
earnedâ\200\231 struggleâ\200\235â\200\235 (terrorism)
it achieve â\200\230its political goals.â\200\231
and to - this: Â«day .employs
! t,ralned{ andâ\200\231 equipped_forces]

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tolerates noO, opposition and
those of us who called, for 2
â\200\234multi:strategyâ\200\235 i) approach
towards < i liberation i were
declared â\200\230# tne - enemy*

years 8g0. . RS

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â\200\234withâ\200\235 â\200\234theâ\200\231 â\200\230ANC_"â\200\230Youâ\200\230iwwere
-given . death-sentence â\200\224 28 | : :
the widows.: of ,many,, town ,, ANC 'had â\200\230agreed t0 suspend
councillors and black police- . the! activities "of "its armed
men ..Can .. _readil j A,xte_st.ifyf . wing). vadmitted ~theyâ\200\231 â\200\230had
Inkatha, is . nob. the ' only. been :sent to vstoke .the vio-'
_organisation â\200\230to;h'a.vc', faced . lenceâ\200\235 In the region and to
ANC guns, â\200\234bombs . and jhit * weliminateâ\200\235. Â¢ Inkatha! . mem-
squad. 10t1_Ã©rs.' .inchâ\200\230]dlng.â\200\231.the"_,, bers.
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Y only â\200\231
. Natalâ\200\231/Kwazulu'

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*â\200\230MANGOSUTâ\200\234U G. .
S RSB BUTHELEZI

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G L G b d K ' Presidentâ\200\230
P ,Inkatha Freedom Party
ot indi, South Africa,

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Honoring Mr

OVES to grant the freedom of the City of Melbourne to Nelson Mandela began three years ago. Then, Cr Bill Deveney, who went on to become Lord Mayor, introduced a motion to honor the South African nationalist leader when and he ever came to.Melbourne. < â\200\234 it was a controversial issue and though the former Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, went to the Town Hall to brief councillors on the desirability of the move, it failed by a single vote to get the necessary two-thirds majority. : On Friday night, Cr Deveney was more successful, and his proposal that Melbourne acknowledge Mr Mandela's leadership against apartheid by making him an honorary freeman of the city was accepted overwhelmingly. It is a custom that dates back to 13th-century England, when merchants had to pay for the privilege of trading in particular boroughs. But in Melbourne it began as recently as 1956, when the Freedom of the City of Melbourne Act went through State Parliament and became a coun-

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'MACKAY

OPINION

cil by-law in time to make>

the Duke of Edinburgh our first â\200\234freemanâ\200\235 when he

. was here. to open the

Olympic Games.

Since then, it has been

an honor infrequently
granted:

@ 1958: Governor-General
Sir William Slim.

@ 1963: Long-serving Vic-
torian Governor Sir Dallas
Brookes.

@ 1966: Retiring Prime
Minister Sir Robert Men-
zies.

@ 1969: Governor-General
Lord Casey.

Â® 1974: Victorian Gov-
ernor Sir Rohan Dela-
combe.

@ 1975: Retiring Premier
Sir Henry Bolte

@ 1981: Victorian Gov-
ernor Sir Henry Winneke.

Mr Mandela breaks the
mould of Queenâ\200\231s men and
politicians, but since he
was freed from 27 yearsâ\200\231
imprisonment in South
Africa in February, he has
become an international

VIP of considerable stan-
g.

He was invited to visit
Australia in March, when
the Foreign Minister,
Senator Evans, attended a
meeting of leaders of the
so-called front-line states
in Lusaka.

The Prime Minister, Mr
Hawke, was invited but
couldnâ\200\231t go because of the
impending federal elec-
tion. He said he was hon-
ored to get the invitation
because it acknowledged
Australiaâ\200\231s part in impos-
ing the sanctions that led
to Mr Mandela's release.

Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s visit com-
â\200\230was granted freedom of
Mandela

â\200\230QO

Several weeks later, he
was back as guest of the
Prime Minister, Mrs That-

cher.

From Europe, he flew to the US as guest of President Bush. In New York he

the city by the Mayor, David Dinkins. In Washington he made an ° impassioned address to a joint sitting of Congress.

In Australia, as in India and the US, he has been granted Guest of Government status, which means the taxpayer will pick up the tab. In Victoria, there will be extra state govern-

#

Mr Mandela has Guest of

Government status, which means taxpayers will pick up the tab

es at the end of an Asian-Pacific swing which last week saw him drawing enormous crowds in India.

He has made two visits to the UK. In June he was guest of honor at a 10-hour rally and pop concert at London's Wembley Stadium, televised live to 60 countries.

ment costs in terms of police and other security. One of his appointments here is a private meeting with Mr Fraser, a passionate opponent of apartheid both while he was in office as Prime Minister, and since as a private citizen and as a Commonwealth eminent person.

. other Australian.

He visited Mr Mandela three times in prison in South Africa, and probably has had more direct contact with him than any

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I am very glad Mr Mandela

. dela is coming to A

lia, Mr Fraser said yesterday from his property, i

reen. â\200\234People in Aus
have many preconceijed
ideas about South Afriâ\2027an..
issues, not all of them par-: .
ticularly accurate. â\200\230

â\200\234What they should re-

_member is that whatever -

progress President de-
Klerk might have made, ;
the fabric of apartheiddis: ;
still in place and the apart-:

. heid laws have not.been;

repealed. g e ry
â\200\234Mr Mandela is one â\200\230of -
the more remarkable:
people I have ever met,
and people should realise -
that he was in jail because
he was fighting for the
kinds of rights which Aus- |
tralians take for granted.â\200\235 -

Mr Fraser said the grant-
ing of the freedom of the
city of Melbourne was:
appropriate to such a dis- -
tinguished figure.

â\200\234By any standards, he is

a remarkahle_persan.â\200\235 he
said.

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TUESDAY OCTOBER 23 1990

Sanctions
No.1 on
top-level
agenda

By foreign affairs writer GREG
SHERIDAN and staff reporters

THE deputy president of the
African National Congress.
Mr Nelson Mandela, arrived
in Australia last night for a
five-day visit in which he will
hold talks with the Australian
Goyrnment on sanctions
aga|nst South Africa,

HÂç will also thank the thou-
san| gs of Australians who
havk supported his struggle
, against the system of apart-

heid over the past 30 years.

Mr Mandela. in a dark suit.

| walked down the steps of the

Indonesian presidential jet

after it arrived at Darwin

RAAF base shortly before

6pm. i

He then boarded an RAAF
VIP flight for Canberra, ar-
riving at Fairbairn Base at
11pm.

He was met by the Minister
for Foreign Affairs, Senator
Evans. and South Africas
ambassador to Australia, Mr
David Tothill.

Mr Mandela was whisked
away to his hotel early today.

He told journalists in Dar-
win he did not want to become
involved â\200\234in the internal
affairs of every countryâ\200\235.

â\200\234We are coming here to ex-
press our sense of gratitude.â\200\235

he said.

First to greet Mr Mandela was the federal MP for the Northern Territory. Mr Warren Snowdon. followed by the Australian ambassador to South Africa. Mr Colin McDonald.

After Mr Mandela and his

Mandela here for five-day visit

12-member group shook hands with the welcoming party he walked to a cordon-

By 2.50 p.m., Mr Mandela is greeted by the South African ambassador, Mr Pavid Tothill, and Senator Evans after arriving in Canberra late last night. Picture: JOHN HOULDSWORTH

ed-off area to speak to reporters.

Mr Mandela said he felt very, very well.

Recent visits to Europe, the United States and Indonesia

B

Mr Mandela saw his

an opportunity to meet and

thank personally the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, and the Australian people for support in the dismantling of apartheid.

He said he Australia's continuing support.

Mr Mandela will be afforded the same treatment as a head of State while in Australia

and will be welcomed to Par-

admitted huge crowds in Sydney and

would seek "Hawke" Said

liament House this morning by Mr Hawke.

He will hold talks with Mr Hawke. Senator Evans and other ' *Cabinet ministers today.

Melbourne.

Mr Hawke appeared to soften his pro-sanctions position at the weekend in the lead-up to Mr Mandela's visit. He thought the time was approaching, and Australia might be able to lift sporting sanctions against South Africa.

Australia would lift sanctions once it was clear the

suggested to draw: ify sanctions.

" when Australia-

process of dismantling apart-aid was irreversible, he said. and It appeared that the process was getting to that stage.

The Prime Minister had previously
of the election,

The Leader of the Opposition. Dr Hewson, criticised the Mr Hawke yesterday for creating confusion, over Australia's policy towards South Africa.

He accused the Prime Minister of a policy backdown and said it was reminiscent of the way Mr Hawke handled the issue of Chinese student visas earlier this year.

Senator Evans yesterday moved to play down any suggestion of a change in Australian policy, stressing that Australia would move on sanctions only in consultation

0 s provinces with
countries. "

He stressed the Government would be seeking Mr Mandela's views on sanctions and whether any policy change was appropriate.

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Continued Page 4
Challenge of chequered past;
Champion of middle class:
Dutch trip seen as reward for

Â® Black civil rights leader Nelson Mandela o

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[uocâ\200\230c:Ã©

rrives in Darwin yesterday for his

historic five-day visit to Australio.

~as Mandela

arrives for

ANTI-APARTHEID lead-
er Nelson Mandela yester-
day flew into Australia
â\200\224 and a broadside from
outspoken RSL chief
Bruce Ruxton.

Mr Ruxton condemned
the historic flve-day visit,
saying â\200\230the black South
Afritan was a â\200\234committed
terrorist and communistâ\200\235,

He sald Mr Mandela's
African National Con-
gress was a terrorist or-
ganisation and the IRA
and the PLO â\200\234paledâ\200\235 in
comparison. 3

The ANC deputy leader
landed at: the Darwin
RAAF base yesterday
evening amid tight

rity,
uflâ\200\234n wâ\200\231un mel by offelals
after stepping on to Aus-
tralian soll for the first

time.
Mr Mandela, 72; waved
to waiting reporters n; ll n
o

By STEVE WRIGHT
and PETER FOGARTY

the Prime Minister, Mr
Hawke, today about the
timing of moves to ease
economic and sporting
sanctions against South
Africa.

Senator Evans earlier
{elterdly contradicted
ir Hawke by saying it
was too early to lift bans.

Senator Evans con-
ceded Australia could be-
gin lifting some sanctions
before apartheid was
totally ended.

â\200\234But |t is not time yet,â\200\235
he sald.

â\200\234There are many other
plllars l\pli¬\202he d still
remalning intact Inelud.
ing ... the prohibition on
black people voting.â\200\235

Mr Hawke said at the

d he ht the

tour

yesterday Mr Mandela
â\200\234should have been kept in
jail for pursuing a de-
structive policy against
his own country by call-
ing for violence, terrorism
and sanctionsâ\200\235.

â\200\234It should be clear that
there is utterly no ground
for Mr Mandela being
treated like a legitimate
foreign dignitary,â\200\235 he
said.

Melbourne Lord Mayor
Cr Richard Wynne last
night defended the decl-
sion to give the black
rights activist the key to
the city on Thursday.

â\200\234ff Mr Ruxton was a
black in South Africa he
wouldn't be allowed to
give I\AD'I viewsâ\200\235 Cr Wyn-
ne sald,

â\200\234Ninety per cent of
South Africans bhave no
voice or freedom of

and his

teft the Indonesian presi-
dential jet for the begin-
ning of their taxpayer-
funded visit,

Mr Mandela said he felt
â\200\234yery, very wellâ\200\235 and that
his world tour was pro-
ceeding "bgond our wild-
est dreamsâ\200\235.

He arrived in Canberra
aboard a RAAF VIP jet
just after 11pm whereulâ\200\230ne

d e

P of

apartheid were â\200\234getting
to the stage where they
may well be irreversibleâ\200\235.

Australia officially cut
sporting links with South
Africa in 1977,

In 1983, when the
Hawke Government was
elected to power, econo-
mic sanctions were ex-
panded.

Mr Mandela became an
fonal symbol of

was w
Foreign Minister, Senator
Evans,

Mr Mandela, looking
tired after the flights, was
whisked off to his hotel.

He will have talks with

m|
the struggle ngaiâ\200\231nst racial
ion after di

y.
â\200\234Thei have no democra-
tic rights which is what
Mr Ruxton fought for and
is respected for.â\200\235

Mr Mandela is expected
to face protests from
Aborigines because he has
refused to speak about
their plight during his
visit, claiming it would be
a breach of protocol.

Six members of the
Aboriginal Provisional
Government, led by

ian black actlvist

opp

27 years in prison, He was
released earlier this year.
Mr Ruxton, the Victor-

jan RSL president, said

f

Michael Mansell, waited
in vain at the nearby civil-
ian aircraft terminal to
see Mr Mandela.

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u, (vz\ul"gu

@ Mr Mandelo signs autographs at Darwin ...

his world tour is proceeding

â\200\234beyond our wildest dreamsâ\200\235.

THE AGE, Tuesday 23 October 1990

AGE

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Guess whoâ\200\231s not commg to dlner"

ELSON Mandela, depu-
ty president of the Afri-

ys of concentrated deification

Australia, courtesy of the tax-
yer. Would it be too much to
ope that politicians and the me-

Natal) and the next that I
has sufficient numbers to be visit-
ing death upon well-armed sup-

porters of the ANC and its UDF
political front across a huge
swathe of territory. It does not
add up. Closer to the truth is that
Inkatha has been forced into de-

dia, ally television,

the laudatory and superficial
treatment that has so heavily
marked the Mandela circus else-
where abroad, and get down to
some serious questioning about
the nature of the ANC and the fu-
ture of South Africa?

The mythology is wrong. It is
not axiomatic that to question

even a facet of South Africa's most publicised revolutionary black group is to register a de facto vote for apartheid. Yet that is how the ANC propagandists (black and white) would have it and this intimidatory ploy has worked remarkably well in controlling debate.

Even President F. W. de Klerk appears not to have remained entirely immune, having in recent times paid considerably less public attention than he might have to other black leaders, notably Dr Mangosuthi Buthelezi, head of the Inkatha movement and pollucal leader of the Zulus,

Africa's bigen and tough-

trlbll grouping.
hat must be grasped about the scene in South Africa today is that the essential struggle is not so much that for the continued

MICHAEL BARNARD
e R

realisation of black power, fundamental as this might be, as that for control of the new power within black groupings of quite diverse philosophies. In this battle for hegemony over all blacks the ANC is

) showing itself to be just as ruthless

indeed, more so than the white racist minority regime it seeks to replace.

The big stumbling block for the ANC, Dr Buthelezi's Inkatha, once a Zulu cultural movement but now a political party open to all races, has been subjected to every pro-

sentation in the ANC: book, trequently with the help of a gullible media. For instance, Inkatha has

the prime instigator of the mass black-on-black violence that has cost thousands of lives across Natal and KwaZulu.

Thus we read one day of market

katha (even two per cent outside

ling itself against the ANC's

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meANCaslnatunlnn fallly

representative heir to go
ment in South Africa.

instigating the long-running
now abated) inter-factional bufel

drive for a total of pow-
er.

For ANC propagandists, Dr
Buthelezi, whose ghost is unlikely
to be evoked on our television
screens when we are shown Mr
Mandela and his Australian hosts
cooing about the pending age of a
new â\200\234democracyâ\200\235, is an extreme

nt. He personifies

embarrassme:
the truth that the South African

\$ P
and messy and that the new dis-
pensation is not a simple matter of
a homogeneous black mass re-
placing a white minority.

This sort of complication, of
course, is not what Western left-
liberals want. They ask merely
for qulck â\200\234solutionsâ\200\235 so that they

can pass on to the next great
â\200\234causeâ\200\235 on the international agen-
da. The sour fruits of their fickle-
ness and abbreviated attention
span can be seen across the
breadth of decolonised Africa.

Still less is it what the ANC
wants. The ANC executive, whose
policy and membership overlap
with the South African Communist
Party raises the question as to just

â\200\234â\200\234WHTCTat core is the dominant
ideological force, are trying des-

published, complete 'nh
tions held, dates, places and n
ner of death (eg, hacked, shot,
necklaced, stoned, throat slit,

grass-

organisational level. Nor is the exhaustive.

DOUBT Mr Mandela will face

many questions about issues

of this sort. Chris Hani, chief of staff of the ANC terror wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, was quoted in 1988 as saying that targets for assassination included members of Inkatha's central committee. Other threats have been made to destroy Inkatha and to "isolate" Dr Buthelezi, "the snake which is poisoning the people of South Africa" (Radio Freedom 11/86). The violence, therefore, is not surprising!

What should surprise, however, is that a nation-such as Australia; which proclaims the virtues of democracy and political

should so comprehensively ignore a person of the stature of Dr

philosophy, are light years closer

to ours than those of the Marxist-

to suffer.

Perhaps that is his offence "being moderate. Moderation mostly comes at a cost. In the ANC lexicon, of course, it merely means "Uncle Tom". Yet here again Dr Buthelezi with honor. Not only did he resist all pressures from the white Government to accept a phoney "independence" for KwaZulu, the Zulu

against all: from home ground. speeches variously criticising and chiding Pretoria are legion.

Mr Mandela's endurance in jail, whether or not one overlooks the fact that he was there for an ANC program of vio-

lence he had refused to renounce, is, by some measure,

decision

Mandela freedom of the city "in recognition of his "outstanding leadership", are a giggle.

ADLY, there has been no

ANC leadership worthy of

the term since his release. The ANC appears bankrupt of

ideas other than the single focus that control of the future belongs to the ANC (and its SACP alter ego) alone. If Mr Mandela had truly shown â\200\234outstanding leadershipâ\200\235 since his release â\200\224 the period that counts the most â\200\224 South Africa would be in far better shape today. Much of the black-on-black violence would have been avoided and substantiveÂ« talks between all major groups within and across the color lines would have been well under way.

Instead, he has allowed himself, at best, to become captive to a self-serving ANC public relations machine and, at worst, hostage to radical black forces hell bent on excluding all other blacks, Dr Buthelezi included, from the negotiating process. In this lie the

From correspondents in Johannesburg and Pretoria

PRESIDENT De Klerk arrives in the Netherlands today on the first visit to that country by a South African head of State in 42 years of apartheid rule â\200\224 an important reward by the estranged- Dutch fatherland for his reform initiatives.

The Netherlands trip - months after he visited most other European Community countries â\200\224 is seen in The Hague as a sign of Mr De Klerk's progress in bringing his country into the international mainstream.

â\200\234The very fact of the visit is an important point for us. Some of the most active and strongly motivated anti-apartheid lobbies in the world are in the Netherlands." said the â\200\230South African Ambassador in The Hague. Mr Albert Nothnagel.

The Netherlands' bitter antipathy to apartheid bears some resemblance to a disappointed romance â\200\224 particularly with the Dutch-descended Afrikaners who dominate South Africaâ\200\231s white power structure.

â\200\234For years. we Dutch saw the

Afrikaners as the unspoiled -

grandchildren of freedom fighters in South Africa. there was a feeling of kinship,â\200\235 said Mr Hans van der Meulen, a Dutch academic who specialises in South Africa.

â\200\234For that reason the reaction against apartheid was particularly outspoken here.

â\200\234After World War II. there was a sense of revulsion when apartheid laws were written in Dutch - in our | â\200\224and

Dutch tip seen as re"xrard Champion of middle class

}
for De Klerkâ\200\231s reforms

The establishment of apartheid by the ruling Afrikaner minority in 1948 horrified the Dutch and in recent years some of the most violent anti-apartheid protests in Europe have taken place in the Netherlands.

In 1987. anti-apartheid arsonists forced the Makro wholesale chain to sell its

South: African y by setting fire to Makro stores and causing millions of dollars of damage.

ge.

RARA. a radical Dutch underground group. claimed responsibility for cutting hoses and contaminating pumps at about 150 Royal Dutch/Shell petrol stations to try to force Shell. the largest foreign company in South Africa. to disinvest.

Twice in the past 15 years. the issue of trade with South Africa aroused passions to such a pitch that the Dutch Government was almost toppled.

In 1975. the Labour-led coalition of then prime minister Mr Joop van Uyl faced a

h when it South Africa was about to buy Dutch-made nuclear reactors. Mr Van Uyl was let off the hook. when Pretoria quickly switched its order to France

ce.
In-1980. prime minister Mr Andries van Agt faced a crisis when a majority in Parliament demanded the Netherlands unilaterally impose an embargo on South African oil. He saved his coalition by to :

pr to try

the whole of the EC to impose
an oil embargo and a 200\234year
later suspended a cultural

there was a feeling of guilt that
we had had such good contacts
with Afrikaners. 200\235

It was the Dutch who set up
the first white settlement at
the tip of southern Africa in
1652 and in the 19th century
staunchly supported Afrikan-
ers fighting off British dom-
ination of the region during
the Boer Wars.

with South Africa.

Klerk's ruling National Party.
bucked government policy yes-
terday by agreeing. with the
African National Congress,
that a constituent assembly
could write a new Constitution.

Reuters. A Fg n

From Page 1
Sporting sanctions. he said. 200\234are
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South Africans 204ç.

200\230In many wave thav ara ar laacr

Mr Mandela signs autographs.h Darwin

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Picture: CHERYLYN CAINES

Sanctions No.1 onlagenda
at top-level Mandela talks

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Africa is going to want to commit
suicide by 200\230oining a party which.
from the point of view of its esta-
blished policy. has. really, no fu-
ture. 200\235

Diplomat BRUCE HAIGH examines the role of the ANC and other black
groups in the fight against apartheid, while foreign affairs writer GREG
SHERIDAN looks at problems raised by the ANC's history of violence

THERE is no doubt the African National Congress is the most popular political party in South Africa today.

It holds this position because of its deep-seated commitment to ending apartheid. It has pursued this over the past 30 years by diplomatic contact with many nations. armed aggression against the National Party Government of South Africa and political activity in black South African townships.

Even during wavering support. such as the rise of the Black Consciousness Movement under the late Steve Biko from the late 1960s until 1977 when government action crushed the BCM and saw Biko killed in detention. the ANC maintained a base of support in South Africa.

The crushing of the BCM saw rapid growth in the ANC outside the country as thousands of youngsters fled from South Africa to join the ANC as the only organisation with the structure. funds and capability to hit back at the widespread repression by the South African government at that time.

The pragmatic association of the ANC with the South African Communist Party ensured

with the exception of the government-funded Inkatha. led by the Zulu "homeland" leader Chief Buthelezi. ensured that black politics was forced underground once again.

In a sense. the foundation and rise of the United Democratic Front picked up on this idea and provided a vehicle for the extension of ANC activities inside South Africa.

Mr Nelson Mandela. detained for 27 years. served as a powerful symbol of hope for all those struggling to end the abhorrent system of apartheid.

In this. the ANC has been served by other great leaders such as Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Oliver Tambo. Chief Luthuli (a Nobel Peace Prize recipient)

and other younger leaders.

The ANC has attracted and continues to attract some of

Jobless wait
and watch

port from among the educated
black middle class.

It is not so clear how far this support is enjoyed in the rural areas or among the 40 per cent or more of jobless black South Africans. Many in the latter category are watching and waiting to see how much and how soon the ANC can deliver.

If the ANC joined with Mr De Klerk in some form of loose governing arrangement while negotiating a new Constitution and if it was not able to deliver at the grass-roots level, it might find other organisations capitalising on this resentment.

What is of concern is the absence of strong calls from the ANC for a redistribution of re-

to fill overwh
needs in the rural areas and the townships in health, housing, welfare and education.

are 1.7 million squatters living around the edge of Durban. Soweto has large

of where 10

the best and brightest young blacks but not all. Others are working for the PAC, the Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO) - the phoenix of the old BCM - and a host of community-based organisations. All can claim to represent a

a regular and steady flow of funds from the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries through the '60s, '70s and '80s. This funding, and its broader base of appeal, ensured ANC dominance over its rival, the Pan Africanist Congress, which relied on the People's

Republic of China for funds.
- At the peak of his influence
in 1976, Stevo Biko was
attempting to unite the ANC.
PAC and BCM. His death and
the crackdown by the South
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the Government and in the
future nature of government.

To treat the ANC as the sole
representative of blacks in
South Africa is to ignore the
influence of these organisa-
tions and is dangerous for the
future of democracy in the
country.

The ANC appears to draw

able and active sup-

years ago there were none.
The black population is esti-
mated to be rising at about 2.5
per cent per annum.

One might have thought that
as a precondition to negotia-
tions, the ANC might have in-
sisted on an immediate works
program.

The Government must now
be forced to begin to address
and redress the problems it
has created over the past 30
years. If this process is delayed
until after majority rule, it will
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day, presumably the ANC,
which will be forced to deal
with black frustration,

- BRUCE HAIGH*

Mr Haigh is an Australian c:p-
lomat posted in South Africa He
is working on a soint tramming
scheme which brings South Arrn-
cans to Australia for work expe-
rience.

Challenge of chequered past

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It is this sustained mistreat-
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The ANC's notorious practice
of â\200\234necklacingâ\200\235 numerous of
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On the other hand. when the Chinese communists overthrew the corrupt and tyrannical regime of General Chiang Kai Shek's Kuomintang in 1949. they instituted a regime which was ultimately far more bloodthirsty. cruel and rar

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Reuters. AF) g

From Page 1

Sporting sanctions. he said. â\200\234are
tremendously significant in their
psychological impact on white
South Africansâ\204ç.

â\200\234In many ways they are at least

as important as trade sanctions
and financial sanctions.â\200\235 he said.

~It will be a matter of discussion
and consultation with other Com-
â\200\230monwealth countries and with the
/Africans themselves to see what
might be appropriate in due cour-
e

He said Australia wanted to see
the dismantling of the pillars of
apartheid.

He identified these as the South
African Constitution. which
prevents blacks from voting. the
Population Registration Act.
which registers people according to
race. the Group Areas Act. which
prescribes where people can live
and the various land Acts. which
preserve the majority of land for
whites.

Senator, Evans said that apart
from discussing the situation in
South Africa with Mr Mandela the
visit would provide the opportunity
for the Government to pay its re-
spects to one of the great figures in
the world.

The Leader of the National
Party. Mr Fischer. called yesterday
for the immediate resumption of
direct flights between Australia
and South Africa and said South

Mr Mandela signs autographs in Darwin last night â\200\224 Picture: CHERYLYN CAINES

sanctions No.11 on agenda
at top-level Mandela-talks

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All can claim to represent a legitimate black aspiration and have won the overthrow

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They differ in the concessions that should be offered to the Government and in the future nature of government.

To treat the ANC as the sole representative of blacks South Africa is to ignore the influence of these organisations and is dangerous for the future of democracy in the country.

The ANC appears to draw

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The Government must now be forced to begin to address and redress the problems it has created over the past 30 years. If this process is delayed until after majority rule, it will be the black government of the day, presumably the ANC, which will be forced to deal with black frustration.

-~ BRUCE HAIGH*

Mr Haigh is an Australian diplomat posted in South Africa. He is working on a joint training scheme which brings South Africans to Australia for work experience

Challenge of chequered past

ALL through the 1980s whenever one met South African diplomats, the conversation inevitably turned to Mr Nelson Mandela.

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ment has been forced to turn to Mr Mandela as a negotiating partner partly as a result

of its own efforts. By

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Now all that has changed.

Now the South African President.
Mr De Klerk. describes
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The Government. the black
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It is this sustained mistreatment:
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which led the ANC to embrace
the concept and sporadic practice
of armed struggle.

The ANC's notorious practice
of necklacing numerous of
its black opponents. a practice
which involves burning people
to death. has caused justifiable
fears about what an ANC government
would be like.

Similarly. the ANC's long-

tion for too long.

The resentment and hostility of
the people is very intense. You can
cut it with a knife. even at the moment.
he said.

To most South Africans. the Na-

tional Party still represented
apartheid.

â\200\234Anybody who joins that party
now will be joining a party whose
major policy is the enforcegment of
apartheid still.â\200\235 he said.

â\200\230The president of the Victorian
RSL. Mr Bruce Ruxton. accused
of being a terrorist

African Airways should be allowed
to land in Australia.

Before he left Indonesia. Mr
Mandela was told of the South
African National Party's decision
to allow blacks to join the party for
the first time.

Mr Mandela welcomed the move
but said- black leaders would be
committing political suicide if they
joined a party he believed had no
future.

~I think it is a good step.â\200\235 he said.
â\200\234But I don't think (the National
Party) will have much response be-

Mr
who should stay out of Australia.

Mr Ruxton also criticised the
Melbourne City Council for grant-
ing Mr Mandela the freedom of the
city.

He said the ANC was a terrorist
organisation which made the IRA
and the PLO pale into insignifi-
cance.

He claimed he spoke for â\200\23480 out
of every 100 Australians, who wan-
ted to trade and play sport withâ\200\231
South Africaâ\204¢.

The Australian Government's
timing of its invitation to Mr Man-
dela was hardly appropriate. he
said.

the inter
refusal to talk to

has anointed Mr Mandela as
the man to lead a democratic
South Africa.

Several caveats need to be

are

tly unpredictable and Mr Man-

delala has not yet been elected

by anybody. The ANC does not
represent all blacks. Many

South African blacks support a

range of other

Danger in

; 'lged with murderous ruth-
lessness by the old Irish

. Republican Army (which bears

no relation to the organisation
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On the other hand. when the
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cal regime of General Chiang
Kai Shek's Kuomintang in
1949. they instituted a regime
which was ultimately far more
bloodthirsty. cruel and totali-
tarian than that which it re-
placed.

The precedents in Africa are
not particularly encouraging.
although Zimbabwe has
the worst excesses

alienation

black organisations which it

with the South African Gov-
ernment â\200\224 in particular the
Zulu Inkatha â\200\224 and

More dangerously. perhaps.
many South African blacks ap-
pear to be altogether alienated
from politics. a tragic and dan-
gerous result of the policies
pursued by successive South

African governments for the past 40 years. From such disaffected masses can spring violent and undemocratic movements.

But it seems the ANC would probably win a free election held now in South Africa and no other ANC leader has anything like the international standing, emotional appeal or spiritual resonance within South Africa that Mr Mandela

has.
The South African Govern-

which it has only recently partly reversed. is seen by many as a dangerous sign of and

ism within the ANC itself. The ANC's long association with the 'C'ist Party of

confidently predicted for it. However, the times may help South Africa. All over the African continent there are movements away from one-party

rule.

The close association which the ANC, and particularly Mr Mandela, is forging with the leadership of Western nations, not least Australia, may influence the ANC in a pro-democratic way.

â\200\230When majority rule comes to South Africa there will be an

South Africa is seen as evidence of a bias against democracy.

History is replete with movements of liberation and democracy which embraced violence to throw off unacceptable political repression and then have ruled peacefully and democratically. just as it is replete with liberation movements which, when they have

attained power. have been
morn* ' ;ranmcal and repressive

overw i surge of inter-
national goodwill towards the
new South Africa. But if an
ANC government slides into its
own version of repression this
goodwill will quickly evaporate.
It is powerful testimony.
however. that the South Afri-
can Government thinks Mr
Mandela is the best hope. not
only for black South Africa but
for a reasonable future for

white South Africans as well.
= GREG SHERIDAN

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By SALLY LOANE,
MICHELLE GRATTAN
and KAY ANSELL

The deputy president of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, refused to be drawn on the question of sanctions against South Africa when he arrived in Canberra late last night.

â\200\234I've got a meeting with the Prime Minister. [will talk to him
i-\'202m Mr Mandela told journal-

Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s RAAF VIP plane touched down at Canberraâ\200\231s Fairbairn air force base at 11.10 pm â\200\224 about 40 minutes later than expected on a direct flight from Darwin.

Waiting to meet Mr Mandela, in winds that threatened to blow away the red carpet and the potted trees on the tarmac, were the Foreign Affairs

Mandela will

drawn

on sanctions

of sanctions against South Africa being lifted quickly. "I do not think anybody is going to rush in to lift sanctions," he said.

Senator Evans's comments came after weekend remarks by Mr Hawke which were interpreted in some reports as suggesting an early end to sporting sanctions.

Despite Government sources insisting that Mr Hawke had said nothing new, the Opposition Leader, Dr Hewson, said that Mr Hawke seemed to have announced a significant shift in policy.

A former Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, said he would be surprised if Mr Mandela supported any easing of sanctions against South Africa yet, but he would back any position the ANC leader

took. "I'd be prepared to go with

Evans, the ANC representative in Australia, Mr Eddie Funde, the South African ambassador to Australia, Mr David Tothill, and a former South Australian Premier, Mr Don Dunstan, who is national president of the Mandela Foundation of Australia.

Mr Mandela, who flew in from Indonesia yesterday, looked fit as he began his five-day tour of Australia. Before leaving the plane, he went to the flight deck and thanked the RAAF crew.

Asked about concerns expressed by some Aboriginal leaders about his visit, Mr Mand:

would agree to; but my own position has been that no sanctions should be lifted until, at the very least, the legislative requirements of the United States Congress have been fulfilled."

Mr Fraser said he had absorbed

lutely no doubtâ\200\235 that sporting sanctions had had a big impact on South Africa. â\200\234I think that argument has been won absolutely, especially since some of those who said sanctions would never work have been among the first to want to impose them on Iraq.â\200\235
Mr Bob Dwyer, coach of the

sald during a quick flight change in Darwin that he did not want to get involved in local affairs,

Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s program today starts with a 10 am meeting with Mr Hawke for talks on economic ,and sporting sanctions of South . Africa. Later in the day he will â\200\234meet Government ministers and the Governor-General, Mr Hayden, and attend a parliamentary luncheon and a media confer-

ence. b
Earlller yesterday, Senator Evans played down t enprospect

TheÃ© Foreign Minister, Senator Evans, greets Mr Nelson Mandela in Canberra last night.

rugby union
football team, said rugby union had always supported the line the Government wished to adopt:

â\200\234But at the same time we have

always sald that when the time

came, we'd be very pleased to re-

lufl;;e sporting contacts with South ca.â\200\235

" The Returned Servicemen's League state president, Mr Bruce Ruxton, attacked Mr Mandelaasa terrorist who should stay out of Australia.

PAGE 13: Editorial; Michae!
Barnardâ\200\231s comment.

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Honoring

'VES to grant the
freedom of the City
of Melbourne to Nel-

son Mandela began three
years ago. Then, Cr Bill
Deveney, who went on to
become Lord Mayor, intro-
duced a motion to honor
the South African na-
tionalist leader when and

if he ever came to Mel-

bourne.

It was a controversial
issue and though the for-
mer Prime Minister, Mr
Flaser, went to the Town
Hall to brief councillors on
the desirability of the
move, it failed by a single
vote to get the necessary
two-thirds majority.

On Friday night, Cr De-
veney was more success-
ful, and his proposal that
Melbourne acknowledge
Mr Mandela's leadership
against apartheid by mak-
ing him an honorary free-
man of the city was
accepted overwhelmingly.

a custom that dates
back 13th-century Eng-
land when merchants had
to pay for the privilege of
trading in particular
boroughs.

But in Melbourne it be-
gan recently as 1956,
when the Freedom of the
City of Melbourne Act
went through State Parlia-
ment and became a coun-

IAN
MACKAY

OPINION .

and was freed from 27

cil by-law in time to make
the Duke of Edinburgh our
first â\200\234freemanâ\200\235 when he -

was here -to open the
Olympic Games.

Since then, it has been.

an honor infrequently

granted:

@ 1958: Governor-General
Sir Willllam Slim.

@ 1963: Long-serving Vic-

- torian Governor Sir Dallas

Brookes.

@ 1966: Retiring Prime

Y.

@ 1974: Victorian Gov-
ernor Sir Rohan Dela-
combe.

@ 1975: Retiring Premier
Sir Henry Bolte

@ 1981: Victorian Gov-
ernor Sir Henry Winneke.

Mr Mandela breaks the
mould of Queenâ\200\231s men and
politicians, but since he
yearsâ\200\231
imprisonment. in South
Africa in February, he has
become: an international

VIP of considÃ©rable stan-

ding.

He was invited to visit
Australia in March, when
the Foreign Minister,
Senator Evans, attended a
meeting of leaders of the
so-called front-line states

couldnâ\200\231t go because of the

impending federal elec-

tion. He said he was hon-
ored to get the invitation

-because it acknowledged

Australiaâ\200\231s part in impos-

ing the sanctions that led

to Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s release.
Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s visit com-

Several weeks later, he was back as guest of the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher.

From Europe, he flew to the US as guest of President Bush. In New York he was granted freedom of the city by the Mayor, David Dinkins. In Washington he made an impassioned address to a joint sitting of Congress.

In Australia, as in India and the US, he has been granted Guest of Government status, which means the taxpayer will pick up the tab. In Victoria, there will be extra state govern-

Mr Mandela has Guest of Government status, which means taxpayers will pick up the tab

es at the end of an Asian-Pacific swing which last week saw him drawing enormous crowds in India. He has made two visits to the UK. In June he was guest of honor at a 10-hour pop concert at Wembley Sta-

dium, W was televised live to 60 countries.

ment costs in terms of police and other security. One of his appointments here is a private meeting with Mr Fraser, a passionate opponent of apartheid both while he was in office as Prime Minister, and since as a private citizen and as a Commonwealth eminent person.

Mr Mandela

He visited Mr Mandela : three times in prison in South Africa, and probably has had more direct contact with him than any other Australian.

I am very glad Mr Mandela is coming to Australia, Mr Fraser said yesterday from his property, Naareen. People in Australia

have many preconceived ideas about South African issues, not all of them particularly accurate.

â\200\234What they should remember is that whatever progress President de Klerk might have made, the fabric of apartheid is still in place and the apartheid laws have not been

â\200\230repealed.

â\200\234Mr Mandela is one of the more remarkable : people I have ever met, - and people should realise - that he was in jail because he was fighting for the kinds of rights which Australians take for granted.â\200\235

Mr Fraser said the granting of the freedom of the city of Melbourne was appropriate to such a distinguished figure. 3

â\200\234By the way, he is a remarkable person,â\200\235 he said. .

ZULU

JOHANNESBURG â\200\224
South Africaâ\200\231s two
main black groups
took a step towards
settling a bloody feud
today when Zululead-

r Mangosuthu

uthelezi acceptÃ©d an

ican National Con-

ress invitation for
eace talks. =

Nelson Mandelaâ\200\231s :ANC

. extended an olive branch
to Buthelezi, president of
the Zulu-based Inkatha
Freedom Party, asking
him to join in talks aimed
at ending townshlp vio-
lence.

The vlolence has
claimed about 800 lives
since mid-August.

The ANC said Mr Man-

la, at present in Austra-

l}, would take part in the

eeting _Chief Butheleziâ\200\231s

- Herald-Sun, Tuesday, October 23, -1990â\200\224Pqge-- 19 :

S, ANC* ;0
'ON FEUD

â\200\230key condition.

The Zulu leader said: â\200\234It
remains therefore for us to
agree on a mutually
acceptable time and venue
for the meeting.â\200\235

Chief Buthelezi had re-
fused to meet ANC offi-
cials until he had first had
a one-to-one, private ses-
sion with Mr Mandela.

An Inkatha official said
three closed-door sessions

in recent weeks between the two organisations had cleared the way for the top-level meeting.

The meetings were primarily involved in bringing an end to the four-year [e in Natal province between Inkatha and ANC ;upporters. which has

claimed an estimated 4000 lives in four years.

A time for the meeting is . unlikely to be announced until Mr Mandela returns home. The ANC accuses Inkatha of fomenting the township violence with the

help of white government .

forces. Hundreds of people have been hacked, shot, beaten and burned to

â\200\230death in black communi-

ties around Johannesburg.

Inkatha denies the allegations, saying that the ANC sought to exclude other black groups from power-sharing negotia-

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tions with the white gov-. ernment of President F.W. .

de Klerk.
Â® South African police

ptoposed meeting, - thus

N

ALK

today issued a coded warning for whites to keep out of black townships â\200\224 especially at night â\200\224 after an attack on a white couple parked in a car at the weekend.

Police said the couple were parked near the black township of Sebokeng when four black men walked up and shot

the man in the chest and
neck, grazing his head
with a third shot.

He was in a satisfactory condition today in
hospital.

Three white men and a
white woman were burned
alive with petrol-soaked
tyre and necklaces after they
got involved in an argu-
ment in a shebeen (bar) in
Khutloanong black town-
ship near Odendaalsrus in
the Orange Free State on
September 29..

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