



NEWS BULLETIN

Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa
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Watercolour by Claire Carew, prepared for the CCSA New Years Greeting card to Nelson Mandela and all South African and Namibian political prisoners. See details inside.



APARTHEID NO LAUGHING MATTER

In spite of frigid winter weather, CCSA (Toronto) held two very successful protests recently in front of the theatre showing the movie "The Gods Must Be Crazy". On receiving the flyer a number of individuals decided against seeing the film. CCSA (Toronto) also received a letter from a filmgoer which stated in part, "As we left the theatre a picketer gave us your flyer and after reading it, we definitely want to thank you for your concern. You have definitely raised our awareness of the situation. We can only be amazed at our ignorance." More such protests are planned for the future.

NEW YEARS GREETINGS

For the second year in a row, CCSA has sent New Years Greetings to Nelson Mandela on behalf of all South African and Namibian political prisoners. Copies of the greeting were forwarded to ANC and SWAPO headquarters, as well as to the United Nations.

This year's card was signed by 29 organizations and over 950 individuals from across the country. Organizations signing the card included solidarity groups, peace groups, church organizations, women's organizations and trade unions. Special thanks go out to the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour which circulated its own "greetings" at its annual convention and collected close to 200 signatures which were forwarded to CCSA. Thanks also to CUSO, the Comité de Solidarité in Trois Rivieres, and CCSA (Toronto) for their active solicitation of signatures for the card.

A letter of thanks has recently been received from the ANC Department of International Affairs in Lusaka. The letter says, in part: "Please convey these warm sentiments to all members of your organisation and all those Canadians, who share with us these noble ideals of freedom and human dignity, which Mandela and other Leaders of our National Liberation Movement, who have been languishing in prison for the past two decades, have come to symbolise in the world wide struggle against the criminal system of apartheid."

LIQUOR STORES PICKETED

Three government liquor stores in Toronto were picketed in December by members of CCSA (Toronto). The date was chosen to reach people at the beginning of the Christmas season. Members reported a very positive response, with a good number of "Boycott South African Products" buttons sold and pamphlets distributed.

TORONTO DEMONSTRATION

A demonstration was held in front of the South African Consulate on December 27. The event was jointly sponsored by CCSA (Toronto), the Biko-Rodney-Malcolm Coalition, SACTU Solidarity Committee, TCLSAC, United Church Division of World Outreach, and U of T Divestment Committee. The demonstration was held to protest the arrest on charges of treason of six members of the United Democratic Front in South Africa, and was attended by over 50 people.

HELP TO U.K. STRIKERS

The National Union of Mine-workers (NUM) -- representing more than 10,000 workers in South African mines -- is to provide financial support to the striking British coal miners. This is believed to be the first time that a black South African union has provided material aid to a trade union in a Western industrialised country.

The support was expressed during a month-long visit to South Africa by Mr. Roy Jones, a striking miner. At the conclusion of his visit, Mr. Jones said that black South African miners worked in the "most appalling mining conditions I have seen in my life."

A representative of the South African union said, "We're expressing international solidarity with the British miners. We are also drawing lessons from their strike. One day we too might have to face the whole issue of the closure of mines." (from Rand Daily Mail, Dec. 15, 1984)

CANADA VOTE AT U.N.

In December a resolution was passed at the United Nations entitled "Concerted International Action for the Elimination of Apartheid". It calls for the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and urges all states, pending mandatory sanctions, to increase the pressure on the apartheid regime by undertaking a variety of actions including cessation of further investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa and ending all forms of relations with that country.

We are pleased to note that Canada supported the motion along with the vast majority of states. Only the United Kingdom and the United States voted against the motion, with Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and Malawi abstaining.

However, the true test of the Canadian government's position will be its willingness to put into action the appeals of the resolution. CCSA has therefore written to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, asking what actions the government has taken or plans to take with regard to the U.N. Resolution, and we urge all our affiliates and friends to do the same. A "yes" vote on a resolution is relatively easy. It is up to all Canadians who oppose apartheid to force the government to "put its money where its mouth is". For a full copy of the resolution, contact CCSA.

TORONTO STUDENT CONFERENCE

For the second year in a row CCSA (Toronto), in co-operation with the City of Toronto Board of Education Race Relations Committee, held a one-day conference for high school students on southern Africa. Building on last year's very successful event, over 300 staff and students from across the City heard speakers from the ANC, SWAPO, and the United Nations. The film "Last Grave at Dimbaza" served as a starting point for discussions at morning and afternoon workshops on a variety of specific topics. Also included in the programme was a "cultural event" of music, dance, and poetry. The day ended with a panel discussion on how students might get involved in anti-apartheid activities. As a direct result of the conference a number of follow-up activities have been held at Toronto high schools.

EDMONTON CONFERENCE

A highly successful conference on southern Africa was held from January 18-20 in Edmonton. The conference was jointly sponsored by Citizens Against Racism and Apartheid, CUSO Alberta, the Alberta Federation of Labour, and the University of Alberta Chaplaincy Association.

The Friday evening plenary was addressed by Ferdinand K. Ruhinda, Tanzanian High Commissioner to Canada, who spoke on the role of the Front Line States. On Saturday, after opening speeches from representatives of the ANC(SA) and SWAPO, as well as a representative from the U.N. Centre Against Apartheid, conference participants divided into various workshops. The pattern was repeated in the afternoon, with more workshops following a discussion on the role of Canadian unions given by Pat Clancy of the United Auto Workers.

On Sunday the two keynote speakers were Linda Freeman of Carleton University, who spoke on the links between Canada and white-ruled South Africa, and Joanne Naiman of CCSA, who looked at the practical aspects of organizing anti-apartheid activities. The conference synthesis was provided by Dave Werlin, President of the Alberta Federation of Labour.

CCSA wishes to congratulate the sponsors for an extremely well-attended, well-organized conference. The content was informative, and media attention was substantial. It is now up to all groups and individuals who attended the conference to convert their expanded knowledge into heightened actions on behalf of the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE YOUTH

In celebration of International Year of the Youth, CCSA(Toronto) has launched a fund-raising drive for the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania. The campaign was launched on February 2 at a public meeting jointly sponsored with the University of Toronto Divestment Committee. Guest speakers were Hinyan-gerwa Asheeke from the SWAPO mission to the United Nations, and Lonkululeko Dlamini from the ANC. A short video on SWAPO refugee camps was also shown.

On February 17 a brunch was also held to help the campaign. Approximately 40 people attended, and over \$200 was raised.

Cultural boycott moves from strength to strength

The cultural boycott of South Africa is moving from strength to strength. The anti-apartheid movement in general and the cultural boycott movement in particular has won a major victory. Superstar *Tina Turner*, one of the most vocal opponents of the cultural boycott has announced that she will not be returning to entertain in the land of apartheid.

Turner who once told City-TV's New Music that she "performed in South Africa a thousand years ago when the apes were still there", sent the following letter to the Centre Against Apartheid at the United Nations:

"I have recently learned that my concert tour of South Africa in 1979 has resulted in me being listed on the Centre Against Apartheid's Register of Cultural Boycott.

At that time I was naive about the politics of South Africa. However, in recent months I have turned down several lucrative offers to perform in that country and the Republic of Boputhatswana. I will continue to reject such offers while the present circumstances there prevail. It is my hope that you will consider this genuine pledge and remove my name from future registers."

Turner was met with pickets when she performed at Toronto's Royal York Hotel in 1983 and again in 1984 when she played at the Copa. The demonstration at the Copa organized by the *Biko-Rodney-Malcolm* Coalition (BRMC) was particularly lively.

However, it was in Turner's own hometown Los Angeles that she was hurt the most by the cultural boycott. Turner lost a prestigious award because of her cultural collaboration with apartheid. The Los Angeles chapter of the Unity In Action Network forced the Hollywood chapter of the National Association of Colored People (NAACP) to pull Turner's nomination for an Image Award. The NAACP gives Image Awards to outstanding Blacks. Unity In Action informed Bishop *Desmond Tutu*, who was also to be honored by the NAACP that Turner was to be recognized. Tutu supported Unity In Action. He says he supports the United Nations sanctioned cultural boycott.

Turner's name will now be taken off the United Nations "hit list".

Contrast, February 8, 1985

7 black South African leaders arrested, charged with treason

By MICHAEL VALPY

Globe and Mail Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — After striving for several weeks to put a new face on its racial problems to show the world, the Government yesterday laid charges of treason against seven blacks who are leading members of South Africa's largest multi-racial extra-parliamentary opposition, the United Democratic Front.

Police raids in several cities beginning at 3 a.m. were carried out on offices and houses of UDF members and supporters.

Meanwhile, thousands of young blacks fought police in the squatter town of Crossroads, and the death toll in two days of violence rose to at least 13, with more than 200 injured, as the rioting continued last night.

Thousands of blacks, using shields of corrugated iron for protection, advanced until driven back by concentrated fire from columns of police vehicles racing through the dust. The rioters repeatedly regrouped after being dispersed.

The UDF leaders reported to be arrested on treason charges include one of South Africa's most revered blacks, Albertina Sisulu, the front's co-president and wife of top African National Congress official Walter Sisulu, who is serving life imprisonment.

Others reported arrested were union officials Sam Kikine and Isaac Ngcobo, UDF vice-president Rev. Frank Chikane, treasurer Cassim Saloojee, UDF Transvaal official Ismael Mohamed, and Tom Manthata, an official of the South African Council of Churches.

Government spokesmen said they will be tried in connection with the same investigation that resulted in treason charges against eight other leading members of the UDF, several of whom recently occupied the British consulate in Durban for more than a month.

Political talk in the country yesterday was that the trial, expected to begin in March, would be comparable to the 1956 treason trial of, initially, 156 persons that ground on for two years, when the last 28 persons still before the court were acquitted, to the Government's great embarrassment.

It is doubtful whether Pretoria will let itself in for that kind of thing again.

February 20, 1985 (edited)

Apartheid with different face concealed in words of reform

By MICHAEL VALPY

Globe and Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN —, Whatever the words of promise these days of a new political deal for South Africa's blacks, the Government clearly is not abandoning the tenets of its 35-year-old apartheid policy.

Even those South African scholars and observers who now talk about apartheid as yesterday's issue do so only because they see the rhetoric of white racial superiority dissolving into the rhetoric of economic class superiority.

This is not to say that President Pieter Botha's National Party Government is not genuinely committed to reforms. Rather, the point to be made is that the reforms being proposed would create basically an apartheid — whether it be racial or economic (the end result, in any case, would be the same) — with a more human face.

The shadow of the Government's philosophy hangs over every proposal.

When he outlined his reforms before Parliament last week, the President talked about his Government being engaged "in a program of fundamental reform in every sphere of life." Indicative of that reform, he said that "one part of our population cannot on its own pursue our goals for South Africa . . . All the communities, all reasonable South Africans, will have to stand together if we are to lead our country to peace, safety and development."

However, measured against this acknowledgment that all races must be given a role in political decision-making, he also said his Government will "not deviate from the clear principles" of separate racial development.

"Co-operative co-existence . . . is possible only within a system in which there is no domination of one population group over another, which in turn requires self-determination for each group over its own affairs and joint responsibility for, and co-operation on, common interests." In other words, no unitary state of one man, one vote.

This two-track thinking is attached to every proposal that has been made.

Mr. Botha spoke of eliminating the negative and discriminatory aspects of influx controls — the vast set of controls that limits the movement of blacks in the country. But what does

the Government mean by negative and discriminatory? Influx controls apply only to blacks; therefore they have to be discriminatory.

The Government, however, does not intend to get rid of controls completely. "I don't think, given the economic and demographic realities, that we can do away with all controlled settlement in South Africa." Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen said.

He said his department, which is responsible for blacks, has in mind a procedure that would have two simple requirements for legal residence: availability of a job and availability of acceptable housing. "Which could be a colorless policy, if you will. It could be framed in such a way as to make it applicable to all people."

The minister was asked whether this means a white could be turned away from Johannesburg if he did not have an available job or acceptable housing. He did not answer the question.

Mr. Botha said it was the Government's "firm intention" to give attention to the problem of forced resettlement of blacks into "homelands" — the tribal areas established by the Government and granted either "independence" or a measure of self-governing status.

Since the resettlement program began, between two and three million blacks have been relocated and approximately another million are still to be moved, most of them now living in 25 rural "black spots" and another 20 black townships on the edges of white cities within 50 kilometres of a black homeland.

Mr. Viljoen, said that, pending a Government rethinking of the whole program, this resettlement will be halted — except in cases where the Government decides movement is absolutely essential, where the Government can reach a "negotiated agreement with the community's leaders," and where the quality of life would be enhanced by resettlement.

It has never been clear, however, who these leaders are that the Government deals with, and the minister rejected the idea of holding community plebiscites. As for enhancing the quality of life, he said it is the Government that will determine whether life quality would be improved by resettlement. But communities that are too large to move, or that are orderly and functioning smoothly, will be left alone.

Mr. Viljoen is considered one of the leading liberals of the Cabinet. If he could turn the clock back 20 years, would he have approached the resettlement issue differently?

"I think it should have been done far more quickly," he said. "I think the resettlements that have taken place have contributed towards a more demographically ordered situation in South Africa, have established more geographically better consolidated national states from a point of view of effective government and the promotion of the political and socio-economic welfare of the people concerned."

It is hard to match the minister's statements with Mr. Botha's declaration that no one population group — the vogue expression for race — should dominate another.

The President asserted that there must be a resolution of the issue of black citizenship.

The apparatus of apartheid has stripped millions of blacks of South African citizenship by declaring them citizens of independent homelands which no other state in the world recognizes. The citizenship and nationality of hundreds of thousands of other blacks is in doubt.

The Government is not prepared simply to restore citizenship to those who were stripped of it. It may, it said, look at a proposal for dual citizenship.

The point, as Constitution Minister Chris Heunis said this week, is that the black homelands are never going to be dismantled.

Finally, the issue of granting blacks the right to own property. Mr. Viljoen and Mr. Heunis say this will be the easiest reform to achieve.

But it has catches.

First, only those blacks who qualify now for 99-year leases — a lengthy and arduous process — will qualify for freehold, or property ownership rights.

Second, Mr. Botha and Mr. Heunis have pointed out that property ownership rights and occupancy rights do not mean the same thing. In other words, a black may be able to buy a house, but for a variety of reasons he may not be able to live in it.

Pretoria has legitimate concerns about uncontrolled urbanization. It may be justified in arguing that a lasting permanent solution for the country's problems must be a slow, evolutionary political process.

Apartheid is still in place, and the Government has no intention of getting rid of it.

Demonstrations show solidarity

For the past three months Americans of stature in various walks of life have been arrested outside South African consulates and embassies in the United States. The latest person to be seized by the police was the great American singer Stevie Wonder.

Now many of us may wonder what these demonstrations may accomplish. Since the people that are being arrested are not in fact the fat cat business types that are reaping large profits in South Africa, it would appear at the outset that their protest may accomplish nothing. But not so. When Bishop Tutu was in the U.S. in the fall of 1984, he called upon ordinary Americans to take a more active stand against the policies of their government and their corporations in South Africa. And many Americans who have been active in civil rights causes, union activities and political situations responded in a way that has been extremely heartening to those who wish to see less support given to the racist regime by American businessmen and government.

Since the Reagan ad-

ministration took over, the U.S. has officially declared itself to have a policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria regime. What this has meant in practice is that the South African regime has obtained all sorts of industrial and military assistance from the U.S. During the past four years America's investments in South Africa has reached more than \$5 billion, making her South Africa's largest trading partner. Through bank loans and

The U.S. and other western nations have also helped South Africa to become the first country in Africa to be in a position to use nuclear weapons. Reading the government controlled Afrikaans Press one is clearly able to tell that the South African government has full confidence in the U.S. administration to keep on reinforcing their immoral policies.

It is clear, therefore, that nothing progressive will occur in the U.S. until or-

more effective way. It will undoubtedly ensure that over the next few months congress will be forced to debate issues of economic and military sanctions against the South African government. And at a time when South Africa is experiencing severe economic

recession and political unrest any action by the U.S. congress can precipitate change in South Africa.

Lastly, the South African demonstrations have brought together again civil rights workers who for some time now have been despondent about bringing any change in their own country. By focusing on the racism of South Africa, many Americans are also able to look at the plight of their own disadvantaged people.

The anti-apartheid demonstrations in the U.S. have been widely reported in South Africa. In the past few days the struggle against apartheid in South Africa has grown in fury and intensity. With the knowledge that others care about their plight, oppressed South Africans are redoubling their effort to destroy racism.

Cecil Abrahams

With the knowledge that others care about their plight, oppressed South Africans are redoubling their efforts against racism.

By focussing on the racism of South Africa, many Americans are also able to look at the plight of their own disadvantaged people.

U.S. influence at the International Monetary Fund South Africa has succeeded to become a formidable industrial giant in Africa. Although the U.S. has endorsed a United Nations resolution banning the sales of arms to South Africa, the Reagan administration has blatantly violated this resolution and has supplied South Africa with sophisticated arms.

ordinary Americans begin to take the matter to the streets and to the embassy and consulates of the South African regime. Since the demonstrations began, conservative Republicans have called upon the U.S. administration to be more severe on the South African regime. It has even led to President Reagan admitting that at times one must deal with the apartheid regime in a

Paralyzed dancer sues South Africa

NEW YORK (AP) — A dancer, paralyzed from injuries suffered when a car flipped over on a South African road, filed a \$130-million suit yesterday charging that a hospital there refused to treat him because he is black.

Barry Martin, 23, of Queens, said he suffered from discrimination from the moment he was denied passage on a "whites-only" ambulance until he finally was treated at a second hospital, about 100 kilometres away — but only after he was granted "honorary white" status.

In the interim, Mr. Martin charged in a suit filed in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, he had become a quadriplegic. He remains wheelchair-bound.

The action of the Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital in Rustenberg, "so shocks the conscience of mankind and violates the standards of civilized nations so as to constitute outrage and torture," the suit argues.

Harvey Wachsman, a neurosurgeon and malpractice lawyer who represents Mr. Martin, said a parallel suit is being pursued in South Africa, where lawyers

have filed notice of claim with the hospital.

Dr. Wachsman said Mr. Martin was a victim both of apartheid and of malpractice; he seeks \$80-million in compensatory damages and \$50-million in punitive damages from the Republic of South Africa and the Transvaal Department of Hospital Services.

Globe & Mail,

December 19, 1984

Wife rejects freedom offer for Mandela

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter) — South Africa's conditional offer to free Nelson Mandela, jailed leader of the outlawed African National Congress, was dismissed yesterday as irrelevant by the Mandela family.

The family's comments came a day after South African President Pieter Botha said that Mandela, who has spent more than 20 years in jail despite international protests, could go free if he renounced the use of violence in pursuit of the African National Congress' (ANC) goal of overthrowing white minority rule.

Speaking on behalf of Mandela's wife Winnie, lawyer Ismail Ayob said: "P.W. Botha has missed the whole point. Mandela has never asked for his release and he isn't asking for it now."

Ayob quoted Winnie Mandela as saying: "Botha is speaking of my husband's freedom. My husband is speaking of the people's freedom."

Winnie Mandela, herself banished to a remote South African town, has been allowed a brief visit to Johannesburg for the funeral of her sister.

Under sedation

But the Mandelas' daughter Zinzi said at her home in Johannesburg's black satellite city of Soweto that her mother was under sedation and too distressed by her sister's sudden death to speak to reporters herself.

Ayob said he saw Mandela, now 66, in Pollsmoor jail near Cape Town last year and quoted him as saying then: "If the ANC is legalized and can participate in the constitutional development of the country, then there's no need for violence."

"But the conditions which lead up to violence must be removed," Mandela said. Ayob added that Mandela was referring to the whole structure of apartheid, the racial discrimination policies of South Africa.

He said Mandela's nephew, Kaiser Matanzima, had made several approaches to Mandela last year in attempts to negotiate his release. Matanzima is president of Transkei, one of the nominally independent black tribal homelands set up under apartheid.

"Mandela rejected any negotiated release on his behalf," Ayob said.

Can't be quoted

Ayob quoted Winnie Mandela as saying: "Botha the jailer is asking the prisoner Mandela whether Mandela wishes to be released. Which prisoner has ever had the chance to determine the terms of his imprisonment or his release?"

Referring to laws which prevent Mandela and herself being quoted in South Africa, Winnie Mandela added: "Everybody has heard of Mandela but nobody has heard him speak (since he was jailed). Why can't he be heard to speak himself?"

Mandela was jailed for life in 1964 on charges of sabotage and plotting violent revolution. He backed armed struggle, which has generally been aimed at property rather than people, after the African National Congress' campaigns to end apartheid by non-violent means failed to produce results.

In Zambia, the African National Congress vowed to continue its armed struggle.

Toronto Star, February 2, 1985

Black states call for stepped up pressure on apartheid regime

MBABANE, Swaziland (Reuter) — Nine black southern African states yesterday called for greater international pressure on white-ruled South Africa to abandon its apartheid system of racial discrimination.

The two-day meeting brought together the members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and their aid donors to review economic progress since the group was formed in 1980.

The conference attacked South Africa for economic and military

hostility toward the black states of the region and called on the international community "to follow a policy of . . . sustained pressure on South Africa to force that country to desist from these acts of aggression."

"Such pressure should be maintained until apartheid, the root cause of regional instability, is eradicated," the conference added.

It also called for much more aid for the Conference so that "an unhealthy level of dependence" on South Africa could be reduced.

Toronto Star, February 2, 1985

Police use whips on demonstrators in South Africa

ATTERIDGEVILLE, South Africa (Reuter) — Riot police used whips and tear gas yesterday to rout blacks commemorating the death a year ago of the first of more than 170 victims of nation-wide rioting, witnesses said.

The violence erupted as an opposition politician called on the Government to set up an inquiry into allegations of police brutality in putting down black unrest.

The riot police moved in as about 1,000 youths left a church in this black township near Pretoria where they commemorated the death of 15-year-old Emma Satheke, which heralded the worst year of white-black confrontation since 1976. Miss Satheke was run over by a police vehicle when security forces fought with township youths who launched school boycotts in pursuit of better education standards for black students.

Toronto Star, February 19, 1985

Parsing the poverty in KwaZulu

By MICHAEL VALPY

Globe and Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — The national N3 highway heading west from Durban to Johannesburg, plied by South Africa's bounteous supply of Mercedes-Benz and BMZ sedans, winds up into the spectacular Drakensburg Mountains. A secondary highway, the R33, splits off at Pietermaritzburg and heads into the lush, rolling farmland of northern Natal.

Then, with shocking suddenness, the beauty ends. Here there are rock and thorn and spindly trees, starved land, falling-down houses, junked cars, skinny goats and herds of barefoot children. The road deteriorates into a tarred, potholed track.

The boundary has been crossed from white South Africa into black KwaZulu, one of the national "homelands" created by apartheid.

Keate's Drift, about 150 kilometres from Durban, is a strung-out shanty village on the Tugela River without even a name-sign to confirm its existence. Canadian business, however, has found it — the Bata shoe company has a plant here.

Only 50 kilometres away from the whizzing BMWs, this is the Africa of *chovha* — the southern African word for cars that do not work — the Third World Africa, of poverty and goats and no electricity, no telephones and no running water.

To see Keate's Drift is to realize how successful apartheid has been. It is so easy to live in white South Africa and never see black South Africa.

This is the site of one of two Bata factories in KwaZulu that have been battling for years, in violation of Ottawa's code of conduct for Canadian companies in South Africa, to keep a union out of their operations — a black union, the National Union of Textile Workers.

There are guards at the plant's gate. Two yellow police trucks are parked outside. Scores of women are milling around the entrance. Market stalls line the road for about half a kilometre.

Bata officials will not be interviewed about working conditions in the plant, and the reporter from The Globe and Mail, observing it under police scrutiny, has not been given permission to go inside.

According to the union's figures, Bata pays its KwaZulu workers — 90 per cent are women — about 200 rand a month (\$140 Cdn.).

One of two poverty measures (datum lines) used for blacks in South Africa, the household subsistence level, is currently about 297.75 rand in the Durban area. Ottawa's code of conduct says

Canadian employers in South Africa should adopt "the widely accepted guideline" and pay 50 per cent above the line, which would be nearly 450 rand (\$337.50).

The company and the union are in dispute as to whether the HSL or the other poverty measure, the minimum living level, is a fair figure to use. The figures apply to an average family of six. Bata argues that most of its women employees are not the sole family wage-earners. The union says they are.

Empirical evidence tends to be

"widely accepted guideline," but even the supplementary levels hardly catapult a black family into luxury.

A research paper prepared by the National Union of Textile Workers states: "To the extent that wages approximate the SLL (University of South Africa's supplemented living level) or HEL, then they allow for a state of poverty at a barely above subsistence level. In short, a company paying a wage level equal to the SLL or HEL has little to be proud of, and if its wages had been below that previously, a

considerable amount to be ashamed of."

Ottawa says Canadian companies should "strive to provide remuneration sufficient to assist their black employees in particular to achieve a standard of living sufficiently above the minimum level required to meet their basic needs."

Each family member is allowed one chair, to last for 15 years

on the union's side. Unemployment in KwaZulu is horrendously high. Bata is the only significant employer in Keate's Drift, as it is in Loskop, the site of its other KwaZulu plant. The influx control laws prohibit blacks in the area of the two plants from working more than a few score kilometres away.

The HSL and MLL, developed respectively by the University of Port Elizabeth and the University of South Africa, were meant to be descriptive, not prescriptive. Unfortunately, employers of blacks have used them as the goal to attain, not as the point of departure.

The University of Port Elizabeth adds a flat 50 per cent to its HSL to get a household enriched level — HEL — which presumably is the source of Ottawa's

A South African academic writing about the poverty datum line for blacks several years ago said this:

"It is perhaps more remarkable for what it omits than for what it includes. It does not allow a penny for amusements, for sport, hobbies, education, medicine, medical or dental care, holidays, newspapers, stationery, tobacco, sweets, gifts or pocket money or for comforts or luxuries of any kind, or for replacement of household equipment and furniture or for hire-purchase or for insurance or saving . . . It is not a human standard of living. It thus admirably fulfils its purpose of stating the barest minimum upon which sustenance and health can theoretically be achieved under Western conditions."

It has been improved somewhat since the academic wrote that description, but not a lot.

The current MLL adult clothing allowance calculated by the University of South Africa prescribes the following:

Clothing to last for one year: one plastic raincoat, one pair of overalls (men and women), two pairs of shoes, one cotton vest, one long-sleeved sweater, three pairs of cotton socks (men), three pairs of stockings (women), one pair of cotton pyjamas (men) and one nightie (for women), two headscarves, two brassieres, two pairs of women's overalls, two pairs of women's undervants, two pairs of women's overalls.

Clothing to last for two years: one sports jacket, one pair of khaki pants, three khaki shirts, one white shirt, two pairs of underpants (men), one pair of jeans, two cotton dresses.

The supplementary levels allow for a man's suit that must last three years, one woman's "costume" to last three years and an overcoat to last five years.

On the HSL, families are allowed to spend annually per child on education between 8.46 rand and 13.77 rand in elementary and junior high school and between 77 rand and 87 rand in high school. This includes school fees, sport fees, books, stationery and miscellaneous expenditures.

In its allowance for household equipment, the HSL calculates an expenditure on one bed, 106 centimetres wide, for two persons to last for 15 years. The family is allowed one table to last for 20 years, and each family member gets one chair, to last 15 years. Each person is allowed one enamel plate, one enamel mug, one spoon, knife and fork — all to last for eight years. For cooking ware, the household is allowed of one saucepan, one kettle and one frying pan, all to last 10 years.

For personal care: two jars of petroleum jelly per month for a household of six; one medium-sized tube of toothpaste monthly for a household of six; one tube of lipstick per year for women over age 18; "a wig for all black females over 18 — lifetime two years;" a cake of toilet soap per month for every adult woman.

The research paper prepared by the National Union of Textile Workers — the union Bata is battling in KwaZulu — concludes: "The measures are not designed to be accurate indicators of what a fair wage is.

BUTHELEZI VISIT SPARKS PROTEST

Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu bantustan, spoke to a business luncheon in Toronto on Feb. 26 on "The Case Against Disinvestment". In response, a coalition of groups including CCSA (Toronto) picketed in front of the Westin Hotel where he was speaking. Approximately 70 people carrying Nelson Mandela masks shouted slogans and handed out flyers. The demonstration received excellent media coverage.

Inside, business people heard Buthelezi tell them what they wanted to hear -- that disinvestment was bad for the blacks of South Africa, and that more foreign investment in South Africa would help bring about change in that country. Buthelezi claims to be the spokesman for the majority of blacks inside South Africa, but many inside and outside the country think otherwise. The ANC dissociated itself from him in 1980. Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is generally seen as little more than a personal political vehicle by which he controls the KwaZulu bantustan, and it has been increasingly intolerant to any political opposition. It is mainly a rural based organization which has failed to find much support among the urban black population.

Buthelezi's visit to Canada and the United States is no surprise, following as it does so closely on the recent tour of Bishop Desmond Tutu who spoke out in support of sanctions against South Africa. As the call for sanctions has rapidly escalated, particularly in the United States, the business community has needed to find a spokesperson to give legitimacy to what is increasingly being seen as an immoral position. Gatsha Buthelezi was just their man. However, such arguments will not deter the real opponents of apartheid, who can easily see through the self-seeking nature of his position.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

Sergio Cesari, senior vice-president for Bata, concerning the conditions of workers at the Bata plants in KwaZulu bantustan: "The majority of people in those plants are girls. That follows the tradition -- you know, men carry the spears and the women do the work." (quoted in the Globe and Mail, February 16, 1985)

WORTH READING

Don't miss the Volume 9, No. 1 (Winter 1985) issue of The National Reporter (formerly Counterspy). In it are two fascinating articles: "Destructive Engagement: Apartheid's Secret Propaganda Campaign Against the U.S." by Murray Waas, and "South Africa's Golden Armor" by Robert Shepherd. The first article describes the secret campaign conducted by South Africa to buy itself a better image -- through illegal campaign contributions, front organizations, jaunts to South Africa for U.S. Congress members, and by buying U.S. newspapers. The second article deals with the way in which gold helps the South African government resist pressure for change.

The magazine can be ordered for \$3.50 (U.S.) from: The National Reporter, P.O. Box 647, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044, U.S.A.

ART STUDENTS TAKE ACTION

In early November, a number of Ontario College of Art students discovered that New Age Catering was selling products from South Africa. The products were candy bar and gum. A group of students placed posters in the cafeterias urging a boycott of the cafeteria until the products were removed.

In January when school resumed, the products had been taken off the shelves and returned to the supplier. As well, the caterer posted notices announcing their removal and apologising for any convenience to the OCA students. (fish wrap, January 11, 1985)

GUELPH ANTI-APARTHEID WEEK

The Guelph Campaign for Equality in Southern Africa held a successful anti-apartheid week at the University of Guelph campus from January 21-25. Events included films, an information table, a guest speaker from CCSA and a dance.

Members report a very positive response. Approximately 75 people attended events during the week, while over 150 students attended the week-end dance.

S.A. PREPARES INVASION

A South African battle force recently completed a two-day conventional warfare exercise (code-named "Iron Fist"), the largest held in the operational area near the Angolan border with Namibia.

The South Africans maintain a conventional battle group at Oshkati, south of the Angolan border, and most senior officers accept that sooner or later they will again have to deploy deep into Angola.
(from Daily Telegraph, Jan. 19, 1985)

ANC WINS SUPPORT

Strong support for the banned African National Congress and its jailed leader Nelson Mandela has been found in a survey of students at five universities in the "homelands". The survey, conducted over three years by a visiting professor at the University of Cape Town, found that 71% of the students at Unisa University believed the ANC was the movement or political party they supported or sympathised with most. At Unibo University 70% supported this, at Univen University 44%, and at both Uniqua and Fort Hare, 59%.
(from the Guardian, Dec. 22, 1984)

RIVER OF DEATH

An insecticide so deadly to humans that it is outlawed in South Africa and most Western countries, is being supplied to neighbouring states by a South African connection as a cheap method of controlling the tsetse fly.

Thousands of people who live along the Chobe River in Botswana -- where the chemical Dieldrin is being used -- are in danger. Already, birds and game on the river have been poisoned. The river feeds into the Zambezi, one of Africa's most populated river areas, and many fear a disaster is imminent if use of the poison continues.

One expert was horrified that Dieldrin was being applied near a river used extensively by humans. It is supposed to have been banned. It is a deadly poison very easily assimilated into the gastrointestinal tract through the skin or by inhalation.
(from S.A. Star, Jan. 21, 1985)

**APARTHEID IS A CRIME
AGAINST HUMANITY**

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