

NEWS BULLETIN

Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa
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Johannesburg

March 21, 1960 - Sharpeville: 69 black protesters shot to death by police.

June 16, 1976 - Blacks students protest school curriculum in Soweto triggering countrywide unrest that continues to 1977, leaving nearly 600 dead.

June 16, 1983 - 1 killed, 3 seriously wounded as Soweto mark 7th anniversary of 1976 riots.

June 1, 1984 - 27 arrested in protests marking 8th anniversary of Soweto riots. Man killed by car bomb in Bethal on same day.

July 16, 1984 - 40 blacks arrested in protests over rent increases in Sebokeng.

Aug. 1, 1984 - Rubber bullets, tear gas used to disperse 300 black protesters in Thaborg township.

Aug. 10, 1984 - Hundreds of students riot in Daveyton.

Sept. 3, 1984 - 29 blacks killed in Sharpeville protesting new constitution.

Sept. 5, 1984 - Series of explosions hits Johannesburg as P.W. Botha is inaugurated as South Africa's first president.

Sept. 17, 1984 - 7 blacks killed as police confront 8,000 miners in Westonaria. 350 injured. 40,000 miners go on strike.

Sept. 18, 1984 - 600 blacks arrested in police sweep of Johannesburg's satellite townships.

Sept. 27, 1984 - 40 killed in riots in Soweto and Port Elizabeth. Blacks say more than 50 killed.

Oct. 23, 1984 - 7,000 army troops raid black township of Sebokeng, arrest 340. First time army instead of police used on such a scale to quell unrest.

Oct. 30-Nov. 1, 1984 - 3 blacks killed as riots sweep black townships.

Nov. 5, 1984 - Black policeman killed by rioters in Duduza township.

Nov. 8, 1984 - 23 blacks killed as nationwide strike called to protest apartheid. Hundreds of thousands boycott schools, jobs. Unrest spreads to Eastern Cape.

Nov. 12, 1984 - 5 black "collaborators" killed by gasoline bomb in Daveyton.

Nov. 16, 1984 - 2,300 blacks arrested in Sebokeng.

Nov. 28, 1984 - 7-year-old boy shot to death by riot police in Sharpeville.

Dec. 7, 1984 - Mayor-elect of Soweto shot dead by four blacks.

Bloemfontein

Feb. 18, 1983 - 76 blacks wounded in bomb blast at Orange Free State provincial building. ANC blamed.

Nov. 11, 1984 - 9 leaders of United Democratic Front arrested. Countrywide unrest breaks out.

Pretoria

May 20, 1983 - Car bomb kills 18, wounds 190 at air force headquarters in Pretoria. ANC blamed.

May 10, 1984 - 6,000 black students riot in 2 black townships. 18 injured, dozens arrested.

Aug. 16, 1984 - Black student shot to death at technical college. 19,000 black students boycott classes.

Cape Town

June 1976-1977 - Scores killed in riots in wake of Soweto uprising.

March 26, 1985 - 264 people arrested, including clergymen, after march on parliament.

South Africa

Port Elizabeth

June 1976 - Widespread rioting breaks out in black townships near Port Elizabeth over shooting of students in Soweto. Sporadic unrest continues until mid-1977.

March 21, 1985 - 19 blacks killed by police in Langa township near Uitenhage. Blacks say at least 32 killed.

March 27, 1985 - 3 blacks shot to death by police in Port Elizabeth.

Durban

April 3, 1984 - 3 killed, 12 injured in car bomb explosion in Durban. ANC blamed.

May 14, 1984 - 4 guerrillas attack oil refinery in Durban with rockets. Seven die in gunbattle, including guerrillas. ANC blamed.

Jan. 1, 1985 - Stone-throwing black youths attack white tourists in Durban, injuring 6-year-old boy.

Dec. 27, 1984 - Riots break out in Boipatong, Mamelodi and Bophelong. 2 black youths killed, 32 wounded.

Jan. 20, 1985 - 14-year-old black girl killed in Kattlehong unrest. Gasoline bombs thrown at black policemen's homes.

March 25, 1985 - Blacks stone cars at Alexandria while riot police fire at blacks refusing to disperse at Graaff-Reinet in Cape. Government bans meetings of multiracial United Democratic Front.

WINNIPEG DEMONSTRATION

A protest was recently held in Winnipeg regarding the showing of a film on South Africa by World Adventure Tours entitled "Amazing South Africa", which seemed to be sponsored by the South African government. On very short notice a demonstration of close to one hundred people was mounted in front of the Centennial Concert Hall where the films were to be shown. The event was sponsored by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of Manitoba and a coalition of anti-racist and anti-apartheid groups in Winnipeg.

A similar event was also held in Calgary, organized by the Committee Against Racism (CAR), to oppose the showing of the film there.

AFRICA LIBERATION DAY

Plans are now well under way for a large Africa Liberation Day celebration in Toronto. Although CCSA (Toronto) has organized an event around this day for the past five years, it was felt that this was the year to expand to a much larger event, given the current situation in southern Africa. As a result, a Coalition for Africa Liberation Day was formed, and is now preparing for a march and rally for Saturday May 25.

The march will begin at the South African consulate, march past Tory headquarters and the U.S. consulate, and then proceed on to Nathan Phillips square for the rally which will include speakers and entertainment. For more information, contact CCSA.

EDITOR OF SOWETAN SPEAKS

Joseph Latakomo, the editor of the Sowetan, spoke in Toronto at a public meeting on Tuesday, March 26th, as part of a Canadian tour. Mr. Latakomo was brought to Canada by the Canadian government, and the event was sponsored by CCSA (Toronto), Crossroads International, TCLSAC, United Church Division of World Outreach, and the University of Toronto Divestment Committee.

The editor spoke of the worsening conditions for the residents of Soweto over the past few years. Mr. Latakomo said that apartheid was on its last legs and anything we could do in Canada to speed up that process was extremely important. He did not support the premise often put forward by many in the Western media that divestments would hurt the blacks of South Africa most.

ARTISTS AGAINST APARTHEID

On April 3 in Toronto, Artists in Canada Against Apartheid (ACAA) and the Community Arts Group of A Space Gallery co-sponsored an evening there entitled "Art Against Apartheid". Participants in the event included Scott Barton and Paula Finn, both artists and organizers of Art Against Apartheid (AAA) in New York, and the following Toronto poets: Lillian Allen, Dionne Brand, Devon Houghton, Clifton Joseph, Ishaka and Adri Zena Mandiela.

The poets began the evening by reading their own works, the subjects of which included not only apartheid in South Africa but also racism in Canada and the hidden bias in the structures of language and culture here. The two organizers of Artists Against Apartheid in New York spoke to the audience about their organization and the month long city-wide event held last October.

AICAA, in conjunction with AAA, are now organizing a mail-art and poetry exchange between Toronto, New York, and (tentatively) Halifax. For more information on the organization, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: AICAA, c/o 69 Glengarry Ave., Toronto M5M 1C8, Ontario.

STUDENTS ENDORSE BOYCOTT

Students at Saskatchewan's two university campuses have added their voices to the growing list of those in public opposition to apartheid. Earlier this term, students at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon voted for a boycott of South African products by their student union. Their example was followed at the University of Regina on March 28, when a similar referendum was passed. On both campuses, the products in question are mainly Carling-O'Keefe beers and Rothman's cigarettes.

UDF HOLDS MEETING

In spite of intense government harassment, the UDF National Executive Committee meeting held on April 5, 6, & 7 was attended by over 300 enthusiastic delegates. As indicated in the statement issued by the NEC, "this meeting...is ample proof and eloquent testimony to the strength and resilience of the UDF as a mass organization." Most interesting was a resolution opposing foreign investment, in which they "reject the argument that foreign investments benefit the oppressed and exploited of South Africa". The full text of the statement and resolution are available from CCSA.

SWEDEN TOUGHENS LAW

Sweden's parliament has toughened its sanctions against apartheid by widening a ban on Swedish investments in South Africa and it urged other nations to follow suit.

The new measure closes loopholes in a 1979 law banning Swedish companies from making new investments in South Africa and Namibia. It prohibits long-term leasing as a means of circumventing the investment ban and provides a clause empowering the Swedish government to stop technology transfers to South Africa.

(Int. Herald Tribune, Feb. 22)

HARVARD SELLS INVESTMENT

Harvard University has announced that it has sold stock valued at \$1 million in Baker International Corp. because the company did not adhere to reasonable standards to improve the welfare of its nonwhite employees in South Africa.

It was the first time that the university has sold holdings from its stock portfolio under its policies governing investment in companies doing business in South Africa. The move came two days after Stanford University in California voted to sell its stock in Motorola Inc. if the company made any further sale of communications equipment to the South African military and police.

(Int. Herald Tribune, Feb. 18)

N.Y. CITY SUPPORTS BOYCOTT

New York is to become the first American city to act against the purchase of South African goods and against South African-linked businesses and banks. A spokesman for the American Committee on Africa said many other cities were ready to follow suit.

A Bill introduced by Mayor Koch, and certain to be adopted, seeks to prohibit the purchase of South African products by any municipal agency and to prohibit the deposit of city funds in banks that lend to the South African government or promote Krugerrands.

Companies that sell to the South African police or Defence Force or the Ministry of Co-operation and Development will be discriminated against in bidding for municipal contracts. The ordinance provides an exception in the case of bank loans for educational, health or housing projects "available to all persons on a totally non-discriminatory basis."

(S.A. Report, Feb. 8, 1985)

"BATA OUT" PROTEST

Thomas Drucker of Bata Shoe Co. was recently invited by the International Law Society to address a gathering of 50 students at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto on legal ethics. An ad hoc group of students opposed to Bata's role in the bantustans attended the meeting and handed out leaflets which called for a Bata boycott. When students found Drucker's responses to their questions inadequate, most of the non-law students walked out of the meeting. The group of approximately 35 returned shortly shouting "Bata out!", and succeeded in completely disrupting the meeting.

The organizers had no option left but to cancel the meeting and escort the speaker to the doors of the law school, with a procession of protesters trailing behind.

NEW PAMPHLET AVAILABLE

The Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility has recently updated a small pamphlet on Canadian bank loans to South Africa. Copies can be obtained from the Taskforce at 129 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario M4V 1N5.

WINNIPEG CONFERENCE

During the weekend of April 13, CCSA (Toronto) executive members Lynda Lemberg-Pelly and Sheldon Pelly attended the Racism and Apartheid Conference organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of Manitoba in Winnipeg. They filed this report:

About 100 students, teachers and resource people attended this first annual Racism and Apartheid Conference. Keynote speakers included Ed May of the B.C. Federation of Labour, Jabu Dube of the ANC (S.A.) Canadian mission, and a Methodist minister in exile from South Africa. Lynda Lemberg-Pelly gave a workshop in which participants explored action alternatives in solidarity work. Sheldon Pelly's workshop examined the economic links between Canada and South Africa. There were a number of other workshops, including one which discussed the connection between treatment of Blacks in South Africa and the treatment of Native Canadians.

Action resolutions were presented by each workshop and adopted by the participants. An implementation group was established to follow up on the proposals of this very successful conference.

Police arrest three blacks in roundup

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Police arrested three black leaders yesterday in a crackdown on the main alliance opposing the South African Government's racial separation policies.

Vandalism and violence spread through South Africa's black ghettos.

A police spokesman said the three leaders detained without charge — all from the multiracial United Democratic Front — are Patrick Lekota,

publicity secretary; Poppo Molefe, general secretary; and Moses Chikane, a UDF official in Johannesburg's Transvaal province. He said they are under investigation in connection with cases of unrest near Johannesburg eight months ago.

Police reported dozens of incidents of stone-throwing and arson by crowds near Johannesburg in the north, Bloemfontein in the centre of the country and Port Elizabeth in the south. Riot police used tear gas, rubber bullets and shotguns to scatter hundreds of black youths, but reported no injuries.

The spokesman at national police headquarters in Pretoria said 482 teen-aged boys

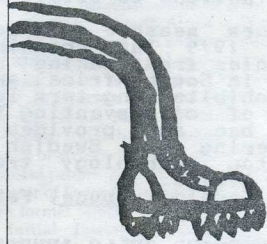
and girls were arrested in Sebokeng, near Johannesburg, for holding an illegal meeting in a school to protest against rent increases for Government housing. Most paid fines and were released, he said.

Sixteen UDF leaders are to be tried for treason in May.

The organization, which says it represents two million people in 600 community groups, has emerged as the most active foe of apartheid.

Speculation has grown that the Government will ban the UDF in an attempt to halt the black riots, strikes and school boycotts that have cost hundreds of lives over the past eight months.

BATA walks all over its South African workers.



Put the shoe on the other foot!
BOYCOTT BATA

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

Massacre inquiry builds more disturbing picture

Observer News Service and AP

JOHANNESBURG — Evidence being given to the commission inquiring into the Uitenhage massacre reveals a picture even more disturbing than accounts given by people in the crowd at the time.

A dossier of evidence is building up that suggests a callous disregard for black lives. Police who went to Langa township in the Eastern Cape on March 21 were ordered not to take tear gas, rubber bullets or light shotgun cartridges. They had only lethal weapons and ammunition.

They were also ordered by police headquarters in Pretoria to "eliminate" rioters seen throwing gasoline or acid bombs.

The initial police version was that the patrol opened fire because it was surrounded and attacked by a dangerous mob, but post-mortem certificates last week showed that 17 of the 20 killed were shot in the back. Ten died of brain wounds, suggesting the police were shooting to kill.

Many casualties were children. Nine of the 20 dead were aged 16 or under, including a girl of 11, Fundiswa Wamba, and two boys aged 13 and 14. Only five were over 20.

There may have been more than 20 killed. Local black community leaders say 43 died and police concealed bodies to reduce casualty figures.

At the commission hearing yesterday, an ambulance driver, Michael Gogo, testified that he had found a baby about a year old, apparently dead from a bullet wound. The police list of casualties mentioned no one so young.

Two ambulance orderlies have testified that they saw five bodies dumped on a hospital room floor. One was a 2-year-old child with what looked like a bullet wound in the head. The baby is not on the official dead list.

Molly Blackburn, a Liberal member of the Cape Province council, told the commission she had gathered evidence about 23 people missing since the day of the shooting. She will give the information to the commissioner, Mr. Justice Donald Kannemeyer.

In his testimony, Mr. Goqo also told the commission that a black policeman kicked a wounded woman Mr. Goqo was attending to. Mr. Goqo said he protested; but said the officer replied in Zulu: "You can see what I'm doing, and if you've got a lot of things to say, you'll lie here like the others."

One orderly, Dennis Barlow, said his ambulance was about five minutes from the scene when it was ordered back to wait for a police escort. It waited 30 minutes.

At the scene, Mr. Barlow said, he saw police dragging bodies to a prison van and "throwing them in like sacks."

Another ambulance orderly, Joseph Berry, said that while he was giving first aid he overheard police conversations. Constable Billy Ruiters said to his mate: "Yes, you kaffirs, you wanted to be stubborn. Look how the Boers have shot you."

Both Mr. Berry and Mr. Barlow said they saw bodies in the hospital room. Mr. Berry said one person was still alive and when he drew this to the attention of Dr. Isaac Viljoen, the doctor said the man had brain damage and would die.

Among doctors who examined the dead and injured were two involved in the Biko case, Dr. Ivor Laing and Dr. Benjamin Tucker. They examined black leader Steve Biko before his death from brain damage while in the hands of security police in Port Elizabeth in 1977. After a two-year battle a group of doctors recently won a Supreme Court order directing the Medical and Dental Council to investigate their conduct. The hearing is due in July.

Students held for protests

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — South African police raided the homes of student leaders here early yesterday and arrested 12 people for attending a protest meeting four months ago.

Those arrested — six men and six women — were charged with attending an illegal gathering and freed on bail.

Student sources said police were seeking a further 92 people in connection with a demonstration at the University of Cape Town against the detention without trial of Kate Philip, then president of the National Union of South African Students.

Colin Kahanovitz, vice-president of the University's Student Representative Council, said, "We see these arrests as an attempt to harass legitimate opposition."

Globe & Mail,
March 9, 1985

Bata builds third plant in South Africa

Special to The Star

CAPE TOWN — Bata, the Toronto-based multinational shoe empire, has defied criticisms of its employment and labor practices in South Africa, by making plans for a third factory in the Kwazulu homeland.

Tenders for the construction of the 4,000 square metre (43,057 square feet) factory at Ntunjambili near Kranskop in Kwazulu closed this week.

The tenders were called for by the Homeland Development

company, the Kwazulu finance and investment corporation, which called for quotes for the "construction of a new factory for Bata shoe company" at Ntunjambili.

Considerable financial incentives are given by the South African government to companies investing in one of South Africa's 10 homelands, including a cash grant of up to 100 rand (about 58 U.S. dollars) a worker every month.

There are also training, transport and electricity subsidies, interest and rental rebates, and tender preferences for government contracts.

The company already has two such factories in Kwazulu — one at Loskop and the other at Keats drift in Kwazulu.

The company has recently defended its presence in the homeland.

Bata claims it pays the highest wages in areas where it operates "when compared with other employers in similar activities" and "the wages also compare favorably with those paid in other areas, if the different cost of living is properly taken into consideration."

It also claims there is no poverty line in Kwazulu and says "since Kwazulu is essentially in agricultural-based area, for most people working in Bata factories this is the first employment opportunity they have ever had."

But the claim that there is no "poverty line" in Kwazulu is difficult to comprehend. Poverty datum lines or minimum subsistence levels have been academically established for most areas of South Africa, including rural areas.

15,000 blacks fired by mines in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter-AP) — More than 15,000 black miners are being fired after weeks of tension at two South African gold mines, the mining companies said yesterday.

The dismissals came as an estimated 50,000 blacks thronged to two mass funerals yesterday for 26 victims of racial rioting, and speakers pleaded with them to stop venting their hatred of white-minority rule on fellow blacks.

The Anglo American Corp. said it was firing 13,000 men from its Vaal Reefs gold mine — the world's largest — in the tense Klerksdorp mining area, 157 kilometres (95 miles) from Johannesburg.

At neighboring Hartebeesfontein mine, 2,000 men were fired this weekend after striking, an Anglovaal spokesman said. Anglo American said its men were being paid off after illegal strikes at the mine Friday and yesterday.

There have been sporadic stoppages at the mine for two months, as daily-paid workers protested a 10 per cent pay rise awarded some monthly-paid workers. The black National Union of Mineworkers

had declared a major dispute over the matter.

Anglo said the other 30,000 men at Vaal Reefs were working normally.

Police last night reported that a woman had died in a hospital after rioters clashed with police in an

□ U.S. rallies focus attention on apartheid policies. Page H6

eastern Cape township. One man died soon after the violence, which broke out when a crowd of funeral-goers began stoning a black policeman's house and he opened fire on them, police said.

A 12-year-old girl was badly burned at another eastern Cape

township in an arson attack on a black councillor's home. Councillors and policemen, seen as "sell-outs" to the white authorities, are frequent targets of rioters.

At Zwide and Kwanobuhle, neighboring shantytowns in riot-torn eastern Cape province, mourners gathered for the second round of mass funerals in two weeks.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," Rev. Daniel Soga, head of a ministers' association, told 50,000 mourners at Zwide. "We may differ ideologically, but at this time we cannot fight among ourselves. This makes our enemy laugh."

Most of the 15 victims buried at Zwide and the 11 at Kwanobuhle were killed by police. The youngest, a 14-year-old girl, died from exposure to tear gas, friends and family members said.

The banners of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front were prominently displayed at the funerals.

Reduce our economic ties with S. Africa

Gerald Caplan, Toronto Star, March 31, 1985

In a world where evil is rampant, South Africa remains singularly vile. In a world where dictatorships are commonplace, torture is the rule and totalitarian control is the objective, nowhere is the state more intrusive, brutal and oppressive.

In no other country on earth does race and color define every aspect of life of every inhabitant. It is precisely as if every Canadian born with brown eyes were penalized forever after for that accident of birth: where they could live, where they went to school, with whom they could play, study, work, sleep or marry, what buses they could take, where they could relieve themselves, whether they could vote.

It is this cruel, rigid caste system that has long kept South Africa a pariah among nations — at least rhetorically. Hardly anyone attempts to justify apartheid. Even when the world trades with it, lends money to it, invests in it, visits and tours in it, plays sports with it, it is often done furtively.

The Canadian government is in the process of reviewing our relations with South Africa. The question is whether we will take serious steps against the racist regime or substitute the kind of easy rhetorical outrage which disguises inaction.

Let there be no silliness about the kind of action needed. The argument against disinvestment flies in the face of common sense. If the South African government makes it a criminal offence to advocate economic sanctions, we surely have the right to draw the obvious conclusion.

Nor should we be moved by the sudden solicitude of those who oppose disinvestment in the name of black welfare. The apartheid structure needs Western trade and capital. We should therefore deny as much of both as possible.

There is much to be done even to live up to our own modest commitments of the past. Eight years ago the Trudeau government pledged to stop promoting trade with South Africa. Yet Canadian exports actually increased between 1977 and 1984 from \$83 million to \$202 million.

Seven years ago the government introduced a voluntary code of conduct for firms active in South Africa. The intention was to promote equal hiring and training opportunities and equal

pay for equal work for blacks and whites. In 1978, six companies reported compliance with the code. Of an estimated 35 corporations with interests in South Africa in 1984, only one bothered to report at all.

Of course Canadian actions will not alone bring the Botha government to its knees. But it will help, both directly and symbolically. The Mulroney government is perfectly aware of the uses of symbolism. It is finding \$100 million to send 1,200 more troops to Europe, as yet another gesture of good will to the Americans.

But the Americans are precisely the rub for a government which takes no step remotely disturbing to the Reagan administration. The president himself is, to put it gently, insensitive to apartheid. Bishop Desmond Tutu was able to embarrass him into a statement of condemnation, but Ronald Reagan's truer instincts were on display last week when he ascribed the slaughter of 18 unarmed blacks in Uitenhage to anti-apartheid protesters who, in his words, "want trouble in the streets."

The truth is the Reagan administration actually believes the South African government must clandestinely be shored up as part and parcel of its strategy to defend the "free," i.e. anti-Communist, world. Charles Maynes, editor of the American journal Foreign

Affairs, informs us that South Africa has been actively enhancing its nuclear capacity with the full knowledge of Reagan's White House.

On yet another issue, then, the tension between American interests and Canada's good intentions returns to haunt us. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark assures us the government intends to take action "consistent with the tradition of the leadership of Canada . . . in opposition to the apartheid regime." The Prime Minister talks endlessly of fairness.

Tens of thousands of Canadians, collected in dozens of anti-apartheid organizations, believe it is time we put our country's policies where our mouth is on South Africa.

If ever there were a time for a concerted mass lobby on an issue that would make Canadians more proud of themselves, the issue is minimizing our economic ties with South Africa and the time is right now.

Then we will be able to judge whether the Canadian people or the president of the United States has more influence on the policies of the Mulroney government.

□ Gerald Caplan, former New Democratic Party federal secretary, is a frequent commentator on national affairs.

Stevie Wonder faces South African boycott

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter) — The South African Broadcasting Corp. said yesterday it would stop playing music by Stevie Wonder on its radio and television shows.

The corporation's television news program said Wonder, awarded an Oscar Monday night for the best film song of 1984, was being boycotted because he had said he was dedicating the prize to Nelson Mandela, leader of the main guerrilla group fighting to overthrow white minority rule in South Africa. Mandela, still widely regarded as leader of the banned African National Congress, was jailed more than 20 years ago on charges of plotting violent revolution.

He recently rejected a South African Government offer of release, made on condition that he renounce the use of violence in seeking political change.

Wonder was awarded his Oscar for the song I Just Called To Say I Love You, from the film, The Woman In Red.

No More Stock In South Africa

By Jerry Dunfey

My family and I have decided that we will no longer hold stock in any company that invests in South Africa.

I was in that country in January and saw the twisted face of apartheid. I saw the single-sex hostels outside Johannesburg where fathers and husbands are forced to live 11 months a year separated from their wives and children, because apartheid denies their families even the most elementary rights of citizenship and free movement inside their own country. I saw the resettlement camp at Onverwacht, a treeless, desolate desert where hundreds of thousands of people have been forced to move simply because their skin is black. When I hear about "progress" in South Africa, I think of the fastest growing part of Onverwacht — the cemeteries filled with the bodies of young chil-

many cases, the same companies that are enforcing the notorious 3 percent rule, under which only 3 percent of black miners can bring their families with them to the mine site, while all white miners can. These companies are, in effect, active partners in an intolerable racism.

Token steps and half measures cannot conceal the true face of apartheid. Real progress, I am convinced, depends on three changes: an end to the denationalization of black South Africans, movement toward full political rights for all South Africans and the repeal of apartheid in all its forms.

I heard the excuse that disinvestment or economic sanctions will hurt only blacks, or that it will not work. The argument, curiously, came from whites, who seemed remarkably exercised about measures that, in the next breath, they dismissed as "ineffective." As black people repeatedly said to me, this was one of the few times they had ever seen such solicitude for their conditions from the very people that were profiting from it. And as one black father in his mid-30's said: "It was 15 years ago when I first got that explanation that sanctions would hurt blacks. I wish they had hurt me then, so my son wouldn't be hurting so much now."

I do not deny that business has done some good in South Africa. But now, finally, the fundamental issues must be faced. They relate to the very nature of the South African system — which is the only explicitly racist system still openly, even proudly, proclaimed to the world. For my family and for me, given the suffering I saw, the decision about where we invest involves first this basic moral question. As a businessman, I also feel it involves economic good sense.

Some day, all South Africans will have their rightful say in the running of their country. Is it really prudent for American business to invest on the side of the present regime, under its rules and in complicity with it? Is it really prudent to identify ourselves with the apartheid system, at the very moment when black South Africans are beginning to look — in my view, mistakenly but understandably — to Marxism and Moscow as a source of hope, primarily because they regard capitalism and America as helpmates of their oppressors?

I believe it is vitally important to reverse that trend, and to put both our country and our companies on the side of freedom. In any accounting that calculates beyond the short-term, both principles and profit should move us in that direction. □

Investment only helps apartheid

dren who have died in infancy as a result of the conditions of the camp and the lack of medical care.

So it was across South Africa. I will never forget, for example, the proud, gentle people I encountered during my visit to Crossroads, an unauthorized settlement near Cape Town, who asked only that they be allowed to live in peace and human dignity. Just a month later, some of them were shot down by South African police, and many more were injured, during a protest against the Government's plan for their forced removal.

I also heard what is often referred to as "the other side" of the story in meetings with business leaders and Government officials. Yet the so-called official "reforms" they cited have in fact only deepened the rift between the minority white community and the vast majority of South Africans who are black. I was told of economic progress, yet in many respects the disparities between whites and blacks are becoming greater.

Corporations that portray themselves as a force for change are, in

Jerry Dunfey is management consultant to the Dunfey Hotel chain.

Anti-Apartheid Demo

EVER SINCE NOVEMBER 21, THERE have been demonstrations in front of the Embassy of South Africa in Washington, protesting that country's policy of apartheid, or official segregation of blacks, Asians and whites. Organized by TransAfrica, a black lobby group led by 43-year-old Randall Robinson, the demonstrations have resulted in hundreds of arrests, including those of prominent people like Coleman Young, the mayor of Detroit, and James Abourezk, the former senator from South Dakota.

Initial Jewish support for the demonstrations was hesitant; TransAfrica had a history of pro-PLO activity and had been critical of Israel in the past. But anti-Israel rhetoric did not become part of the demonstrators' activities.

Jewish groups therefore decided to support the demonstrators, and some have even been arrested in front of the South African embassy.

On December 10, a group of Jewish leaders and about 30 marchers called on the South African government to end what they called a "gross violation of human rights." Three members of the American Jewish Congress — president Theodore Mann, executive director Henry Siegman, and singer and actor Theodore Bikel — were charged with demonstrating too close to the embassy. Officials of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations also participated in the march.

Two days later, the Washington Board of Rabbis and the executive board of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington passed resolutions condemning apartheid; both groups demonstrated outside the embassy December 17.

On Christmas Day, in a large demonstration organized by the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Labor Committee, and the New Jewish Agenda, among others, about 250 Jews picketed the embassy. Hyman Bookbinder, Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee, said they wanted to give Christians "a day off" from the ongoing vigils, and also wanted to remind blacks that Jews "are indeed close allies in the struggle for human freedom and social justice everywhere."

The demonstrations have revived Jewish involvement in civil rights activities and have renewed black-Jewish dialogue. Many of the demonstrators were quoted as saying it was important for a Jewish voice to speak out strongly against apartheid. □

— Henry Srebnik

APARTHEID AD ABSURDUM

According to figures released in parliament recently, nearly 800 South Africans officially became members of a different race group last year.

They included 518 Coloureds who were officially reclassified as whites, 14 whites who became Coloured, seven Chinese who became white and two whites who became Chinese.

Three Malays became white, one white became an Indian, 50 Indians became Coloured, 54 Coloureds became Indians, 17 Indians became Malay, four Coloureds became Chinese, one Malay became Chinese, 89 Blacks became Coloured and five Coloureds became Black.
(Solidarity News Service, Feb. 15)

EVENTS AT MCMASTER

Students at McMaster recently organized an anti-apartheid day on campus in commemoration of Sharpeville Day. Organized through Ontario Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG)-McMaster, events included a film showing, a talk by Yusef Saloojee of the African National Congress, and a panel discussion on the case for divestment. The latter panel included Joanne Naiman of CCSA. A table was also set up for the sale of literature, buttons etc. Attendance was excellent at all events, and interest was high.

SHARPEVILLE COMMEMORATIONS

One of the largest demonstrations held in Toronto in recent history against the apartheid regime took place in front of the South African Consulate on March 21. Well over 200 people marched, carried Nelson Mandela masks, and chanted slogans such as "Free Mandela", "Freedom Now", and "Don't Buy Bata". The event was sponsored by the International Day for the Elimination of Apartheid Committee, and was endorsed by a number of Toronto organizations. The event concluded with the singing of "We shall overcome." At the same time, a similar demonstration took place in Ottawa in front of the South African Embassy on Sussex Drive. Close to 100 people attended. Both events were, of course, particularly emotional, occurring as they did on the day the South African police once again opened fire on innocent demonstrators in Uitenhage.

ROGERS OFF BLACKLIST

The U.N. Centre Against Apartheid has announced that country singer Kenny Rogers has been removed from the blacklist of entertainers and actors who have performed in South Africa.

The Centre said it took the action because of a letter received from Rogers promising never to appear "in a nation where apartheid is in force." Rogers wrote: "The institutionalized racism known as apartheid is contrary to all of my most dearly held beliefs."
(Windhoek Advisor, Feb. 22, 1985)

A COUNTRY OF "CRIMINALS"

In 1984 there were more than 163,000 pass arrests in South Africa -- 135,752 men and 28,110 women. On average, one black person on the Witwatersrand (the area with the highest number of arrests) is made a criminal every seven minutes for not being in possession of a pass book.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

As a result of the recent Conference for high school students held in Toronto, there have been increased anti-apartheid activities in the schools. CCSA has been asked to speak at a number of high school events in Toronto, both in the public and separate school systems.

An enthusiastic group of high school students met recently and decided to form a youth wing of CCSA (Toronto). Through this organization they hope to mobilize support of students for the liberation struggles in southern Africa. They are already beginning a campaign to send protest letters to various firms and banks investing in South Africa. For more information, contact Wayne at (416) 769-7292 or write CCSA (Toronto) - Youth, Box 6468, Postal Stn A, Toronto M5W 1A0.

U.S. BAN ON ADS

The CBS television network has killed advertisements promoting package holidays to South Africa. They are sponsored by the South African Tourist Corporation in cooperation with Sun International, South African Airways and a number of U.S. participants.

After running the ads for about a week, CBS pulled them off the air and told Satour's New York representative that it was no longer "opportune".
(from Sunday Times, Feb. 3, 1985)

South Africa announces ban on gatherings by 29 groups

CAPE TOWN (Reuter) — Rioting continued in South Africa yesterday despite a ban on meetings by 29 groups, including the country's largest anti-apartheid organization, the two-million-member United Democratic Front.

Meanwhile, a policeman contradicted the Government's account of the police killing of 19 blacks.

Blacks stoned cars at Alexandra in Johannesburg, and riot squads fired shots at a crowd that refused to disperse at Graaff-Reinet in the Cape.

A man was fatally stabbed in Graaff-Reinet's black township on Thursday night, allegedly because he disobeyed a call to stay away from work, while a council leader in its mixed race township was wounded when a crowd stoned him and set fire to his house and car.

Law and Order Minister Louis le

Grange announced the ban on gatherings of the 29 groups until June 30 in 18 magisterial districts, including two near Johannesburg.

The South African Council of Churches said the edict effectively bans the UDF. It is an act of desperation by the Government to "stem the tide of black liberation," it said.

The clampdown was preceded by strong hints that action was imminent against the UDF, which Pretoria links with the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla group as instigators of a year of riots that have claimed more than 300 lives.

Sipho Hashe, secretary of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization, one of the groups barred from holding meetings, said the ban will force blacks to meet in secret.

"The position is that now definitely people are going to devise ways and means of meeting even if it means they must meet underground."

The UDF had planned to hold a meeting tomorrow in the Port Elizabeth New Brighton township to commemorate the 19 blacks killed by police in the eastern Cape township of Uitenhage last week.

Mr. le Grange told parliament that police opened fire after coming under a hail of missiles, including gasoline bombs.

But yesterday, at a judicial inquiry into the shooting, police warrant officer Wouter Pentz said he had not seen any gasoline bombs being thrown at his patrol. He said the minister's account could have been a little exaggerated.

Globe & Mail, March 30, 1985

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