



NEWS BULLETIN

Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa
Box 545, Adelaide Street Station

Toronto, Ontario
M5C2J6

SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 1985

Vol: 9 No: 4

Tories introduce mild sanctions



The Mulroney government enacted more anti-apartheid measures in mid-September, although they are more symbolic than real. The measures include an embargo on direct air transport, a "voluntary ban" on new bank loans, and provision of a \$1 million fund to help families of imprisoned black activists.

These initiatives are rather ineffective because there is no regular air travel from Canada to the South Africa and many Canadian banks already refuse to loan money to the regime.

The measures also include:

- * A voluntary ban on crude oil or oil product shipments to South Africa. Currently, there are no Canadian sales and none planned. The measure's intention is supposedly to send a message to the South African government that they won't be able to buy oil from Canada if other countries also ban sales.

- * Creation of a register where companies, private Canadians and other levels of government can make known their individual protest measures. Again this is a symbolic measure which will have no effect on South Africa. For example, if you boycott a certain South African product, you can write to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark who'll put your name on the register. What purpose this will fulfill is still unclear.

cont'd on p. 2

cont'd from p. 1

* The appointment of an administrator to make sure companies doing business in and with South Africa are complying with Canada's code of conduct. This allows companies such as Bata to go on profiting from apartheid, while giving the appearance of effecting change.

The net effect of these measures, as can be gathered, will be minimal. The Mulroney government still refuses to establish full economic sanctions against South Africa.

It is clear, however, that our government and the governments of many other Western nations are feeling the pressure to invoke stronger measures against South Africa. As these recent actions show, the Canadian government is trying to look as though it is acting in line with its expressed opposition to apartheid, in the hopes that it can avoid having to impose effective economic sanctions against South Africa.

It is important, therefore, that all those in Canada who oppose apartheid keep up the pressure on the government to support total, mandatory sanctions against South Africa. This is the only effective action that will be heard by the Botha regime, and it is the action being demanded by the majority of black people inside South Africa.

CANADA'S LINK TO APARTHEID SPORT

The Canadian government recently provided a "clarification" of its policy vis-a-vis sporting contacts with South Africa, issued jointly by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sport on July 8, 1985. It has now officially placed the following qualification on the sports embargo:

"Canadian policy is not aimed at individual amateurs or professionals of South African origin or citizenship who may or may not agree with apartheid, but at organized, nationally-representative South African sport."

This, of course, is a gigantic loophole through which any South African athlete can make their way into Canada. All they have to do is claim that they are an "individual"!

There is nothing in the Gleneagles Agreement or the United Nations Declaration Against Apartheid Sport, which Canada has signed, which can justify an exception of this kind. The U.N. Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa includes "individual amateur and professional athletes", and it appears that the Canadian government does not make the same distinction with regard to Canadian athletes travelling to South Africa.

CCSA urges members and friends to protest this substantial weakening of Canada's sports boycott by writing to Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Otto Jelinek, Minister for Fitness and Amateur Sport, and their Member of Parliament.

Guerrilla group swears vengeance

Reuter

Anti-apartheid activists around the world denounced the execution of a black dissident in South Africa yesterday, and the African National Congress vowed to avenge the hanging of Benjamin Moloise with "even greater blows against the enemy."

The Organization of African Unity joined the outlawed ANC, the main guerrilla group fighting the Pretoria Government, in urging the people of South Africa to avenge the execution.

Many governments said the execution would stiffen calls for economic sanctions against South Africa, where more than 750 people have been killed in 21 months of racial unrest. Mr. Moloise, a poet, was convicted of killing a black policeman in 1982.

In Paris, French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius observed a minute's silence outside the South African Embassy.

"This is an execution which shows flagrant disregard for human rights by the racist regime of Pretoria," said Mr. Fabius, who announced a ban on new French investment in South Africa in July.

He would not say whether the French Government was considering fresh measures, but foreign ministers of the five Nordic countries meeting in Oslo said the hanging showed it was vital to apply more pressure to end apartheid.

The United States expressed concern that the hanging, carried out despite international appeals

for clemency, would worsen racial tension, while Commonwealth leaders meeting in Nassau expressed shock and revulsion at the news.

THE CASE OF NAMIBIAN URANIUM

While the focus of attention over the last little while has been South Africa, neighboring Namibia is also suffering under apartheid. One reason that Pretoria continues to occupy the country illegally is due to Namibia's vast mineral resources such as uranium. At the moment, there are at least two Canadian companies profiting from this situation.

Uranium is an important strategic ore because it's central to the nuclear programs of the world. Used both in atomic reactors and in nuclear weapons the uranium business has been the focus of much international scrutiny. For these reasons, Namibia, lying on the borders of South Africa, Angola and Zambia, is an important element of the arms race.

In the early 1960's, an open pit mine started up in Namibia's barren coastal Namib Desert. The Rossing Mine claimed its stake and would eventually, over the next two decades, become the world's largest uranium mine in the world. This mine is owned by a number of interests, the largest being the British based Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation (RTZ). Operating in 44 countries with 757 subsidiaries and employing 74,000 workers, RTZ is the second largest mining conglomerate in the world.

But there is a Canadian link involved. The Rossing Mine is partly owned by a subsidiary of RTZ - Rio Algom Ltd. which holds 10 per cent. Rio Algom also runs uranium mines at Elliot Lake, near Sudbury, and is one of Canada's largest corporations, with assets worth \$1.5 billion.

Before the various countries of the world can use uranium for deadly purposes, it goes through a number of processes. It must be refined, enriched and packaged, all steps which aren't carried out in Namibia. Instead, the raw uranium is shipped to other countries, such as Canada.

This is where a second Canadian company steps in. Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. is a crown corporation (assets of \$915 million) with a very large refinery at Port Hope, Ontario. There it receives and processes uranium from Namibia's Rossing Mine.

Back in 1978, Eldorado signed a 10-year contract with Rossing and it is believed that substantial portion of the mine's approximately 5,000 tons of annually produced uranium ends up at Port Hope. Exactly how much uranium is difficult to determine. Statistics Canada indicates that in 1984, Ontario imported 14,740 tons of radioactive ores and concentrates from South Africa, valued at \$37 million. According to the environmentalist group Greenpeace, from Port Hope the uranium ends up in Japan. This refining happens to be illegal. The United Nations Council for Namibia passed Decree No. 1 in 1974 which prohibits the exportation of Namibia's natural resources. Canada refuses to recognize the legality of this Decree.

One reason this is worrisome is due to South Africa's desire to create its own nuclear arsenal. In September 1979, an American satellite picked up two flashes over the Southern Atlantic Ocean. Since then, there's been strongly backed up speculation that South Africa tested a nuclear tipped howitzer shell from the side of a ship.

When the Canadian government imposed a series of mild sanctions this past summer, it agreed the processing of Namibian uranium, but not until 1988 when the current contract expires.

-Bruce Livesey

POLITICAL PRISONERS

CCSA has just reissued its "Free Nelson Mandela and all South African and Namibian political prisoners" postcards. These are mailed to President Botha in South Africa, and while they may never actually reach him, information that they are being sent does get into the broad community. This is one way of indicating that the international community has not forgotten about imprisoned freedom fighters. These postcards are available from CCSA at the cost of \$5 per hundred.

In addition, CCSA is for the third year soliciting signatures for its New Years Greeting Card to Nelson Mandela on behalf of all South African and Namibian political prisoners. Last year 31 organizations and over 1000 individuals signed the card. This year we hope to collect even more signatures.

CITY OF TORONTO OPPOSES APARTHEID

After concerted lobbying from a number of groups, the City of Toronto recently agreed to a number of actions against apartheid. These actions included encouraging Civic Employees and the Fire Department to divest funds from South African related firms, prohibitions on the purchase of South African products, restrictions on doing business with companies with connections to South Africa, requesting that the federal government close the South African trade office in Toronto immediately, and agreeing to name a street in the new Bathurst Quay development after Bishop Desmond Tutu.

It is hoped that these actions will spread to other boroughs in Toronto, and indeed to other cities across the country. To assist other groups and individuals, CCSA has prepared a package of material which is now available for \$3.

CCSA PAPER ON BATA

CCSA recently prepared a paper for the United Nations Centre on Trans-National Corporations which examines the question of whether the trans-nationals in South Africa can constrain the apartheid system. Entitled "The Fallacy of 'Corporate Engagement' in South Africa: The Case of Bata Shoe Company", the paper is available from CCSA for \$2 to cover printing and mailing costs.

MARCH AND RALLY IN TORONTO

A march and rally was held in Toronto on October 11 to commemorate the International Day of

Solidarity With South African Political Prisoners. Close to 1000 people marched from the South African consulate to City Hall. The event was sponsored by the newly formed Anti-Apartheid Coalition of Toronto.

At City Hall marchers were honoured to be addressed briefly by Herman Toivo ja Toivo, Secretary-General of SWAPO, who was released from prison last year after 18 years in detention. Toronto Mayor Art Eggleton unveiled the street sign for Bishop Tutu Boulevard. Other speakers included representatives from the African National Congress, Metropolitan Toronto and District Labour Council, and the United Steelworkers of America.

During the evening candles were distributed to those attending, each with the name of a different prisoner printed on it with their date of sentencing. The speech by Toivo ja Toivo, the sight of the candles, and the high spirits of the young people in attendance made the evening a moving and exhilarating experience.

ACT AGAINST APARTHEID!

Act Against Apartheid (AAA) is a new initiative being undertaken by Black Theatre Canada in an effort to encourage the professional theatre community across Canada to become actively involved in the anti-apartheid movement. The theme of their playwrighting contest this year (co-sponsored with the Toronto Board of Education Race Relations Office) is "Defining Your World", focusing on the issue of apartheid.

They are also suggesting that theatre groups "dedicate at least one performance a year to the black and white people within South Africa who are struggling against apartheid" and/or "to incorporate one play within your season that has as its theme an emphasis on human rights, equality or the anti-apartheid struggle".

For more information contact Black Theatre Canada, 109 Vaughan Rd., Suite 1, Toronto M6C 2L9, or telephone (416) 656-2175.

WINNIPEG HOLDS MARCH

On September 15 over 650 people participated in a march and rally sponsored by the new Manitoba Coalition of Organizations Against Apartheid. With the theme "Rise Up Against Apartheid", the march proceeded from Vimy Ridge Park to Memorial Park, where there were a

number of speakers, including Yusef Saloojee, Chief Representative of the African National Congress in Canada, and John Pullen, past president of the Manitoba Federation of Labour.

DEMONSTRATION IN WINDSOR

A protest was held in front of a Bank of Montreal branch in downtown Windsor on July 25. The demonstrators were using the event to help raise awareness in Windsor about conditions in South Africa shortly after the state of emergency was declared.

EVENTS IN EDMONTON

Citizens Against Racism and Apartheid (CARA) has been stepping up its activities this fall. Several pickets have been held recently in front of liquor board stores. Close to 2000 signatures have been collected on a petition calling on the Alberta government to remove South African wines and spirits from liquor board shelves. A candle-light vigil and march was held on October 11 to commemorate International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners. Speakers included an ANC spokesperson and Dave Werlin, president of the Alberta Federation of Labour.

TORONTO BOARD OF ED. TAKES ACTION

At its Sept. 18 meeting the Toronto Board of Education passed a number of resolutions against apartheid. These resolutions followed the decision of the Board in August not to purchase or contract for goods or services with any company trading with South Africa.

Resolutions passed on the 18th included urging trustees of pension and retirement programs and funds to adopt divestment policies, and considering, at its School Programs Committee, the City of Toronto's recommendation to the Board regarding "the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the South African people."

CAMPUS WORKSHOP PLANNED

CCSA, in co-operation with the University of Toronto Divestment Committee, is organizing a one-day Campus Anti-Apartheid Action Workshop on Saturday, November 9 in Toronto. The event is not being seen as a formal conference, but rather a day in which students from post-secondary institutions can talk about their past experiences and plan for future events. The emphasis will be on campus actions. For more information, contact CCSA at (416) 656-6068.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ACTION

CCSA has received information that the International Planned Parenthood Association will consider expelling South Africa at its meeting in November. The Anti-Apartheid Movement of Great Britain has therefore launched an international campaign asking groups to contact their country's Planned Parenthood Association, urging them to support the expulsion of South Africa. Canadians should write to: Planned Parenthood Assoc. of Canada, 151 Slater St., Suite 200, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3.

PETITIONS ON SANCTIONS

CCSA has submitted close to 4000 signatures for its petition calling on the Canadian government to impose total mandatory sanctions against South Africa. There are a number of other organizations also circulating similar petitions. Such petitions are important at this time to demonstrate the fallacy of the government's contention that Canadians would not support such measures against the apartheid regime. If you would like petitions, they are available from CCSA.

NEW BRUNSWICK ACTIVITIES

Although it just began this past summer, CCSA (Saint John) has been undertaking a variety of activities against apartheid. Actions have centred around promoting the boycott of South African products, and members have been interviewed on both radio and television. They are also hoping to meet with management of the Atlantic Sugar Refinery, the main importer of South African sugar in New Brunswick. A candlelight vigil was planned for October 11.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN TORONTO

A demonstration was held in front of the South African consulate on October 4. Sponsored by the Black Music Association, it was attended by a variety of well-known entertainers in Toronto, including Bruce Cockburn, Salome Bey, and Lorraine Segato of Parachute Club.

On October 19 a vigil/demonstration sponsored by CCSA (Toronto) was also held in front of the South African consulate. The emergency event was held shortly after the South African government executed freedom-fighter Benjamin Moloise.

CLOSING THE DOOR ON APARTHEID PRODUCTS

The majority of provinces have now banned South African wines and spirits from their Liquor Board

shelves. In addition, two grocery chains, Valdi, a subsidiary of Miracle Mart, and Safeway stores have ceased the sale of South African products. Safeway says it is not taking this action for political reasons, but rather because the products have not been selling well in their stores. These victories for the anti-apartheid forces in Canada indicate the importance of undertaking sustained actions on all fronts including boycotts and pickets.

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH ACTIVITIES

Anti-apartheid activities have increased recently at the University of Guelph. On October 2 Yusef Saloojee spoke to over 300 students at an event sponsored by the University, the Ontario Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG), and Southern Africa Interest Group (SAIG).

In addition, SAIG has been actively soliciting signatures for CCSA's petition as well as getting letters sent to the Prime Minister regarding the imposition of sanctions. The committee also met recently with the University's newly formed President's Advisory Council on Social Issues regarding the question of divestment. The committee hopes for positive action on this issue in the near future.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

In our last issue, Vol. 9, No. 3, we forgot to credit the cartoon on the cover to Mike Constable of Toronto. Thanks also to Bruce Livesey for helping with the layout of the News Bulletin.

CUSO HOLDS CONFERENCE

A conference on southern Africa sponsored by CUSO was held recently in Ottawa. It was a follow-up meeting to a conference held last April in Lusaka, Zambia. In attendance were representatives of the African National Congress in Canada, as well as approximately 40 delegates

from Canadian solidarity groups including CCSA. Guest speakers included Jean Sindab of the Washington Committee on Africa.

The participants described past activities, and spent several days examining strategies for future actions. A statement was sent to the Prime Minister on behalf of the participants, calling on the government to impose sanctions against South Africa.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE TORONTO SUN

Anger has been mounting in Toronto over the Toronto Sun's negative portrayal of visible minorities. The protest began in the summer over a series of articles in the paper on South Africa. In one of them, columnist Mackenzie Porter described black South Africans as "mobs with barbaric instincts" and as embodying "vestiges of a recent Stone Age past."

A Sun editorial entitled "Assigning Blame" argued that the black people of South Africa are dying not because of the racism of the dominant white population, but rather "because they've been whipped into class warfare by communist elements". A recent column by Barbara Amiel on Caribbean women further fanned the flames of race hatred.

Many groups including the Anti-Apartheid Coalition of Toronto and the Metro Toronto Labour Council have expressed strong opposition to such material. The Mayor's Committee on Race Relations recently agreed they would urge the city to refrain from co-sponsoring events with and advertising in the Sun. There is also some possibility that the Sun may be brought up on charges of willfully promoting hate literature.

In the meantime, individuals and groups can write letters of protest to Paul Godfrey, Publisher, Toronto Sun, 333 King St. E., Toronto.

Doonesbury



THE DIVESTMENT ISSUE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The University of Toronto, the country's largest university, has \$3.7 million invested in Canadian companies that have holdings in South Africa. This September, attempts by the U of T Divestment Committee to sell off these holdings were partially derailed.

At a Governing Council meeting on September 19, the members voted 32-8 to end all investments in corporations and banks which fail to comply with the Canadian code for businesses operating in South Africa. This decision was met with hostility by members of the Divestment Committee and its supporters who called out "Shame! Shame!" when the votes were tallied.

The Council's move means the university hasn't divested its holdings. Indeed, if those companies with investments stick to Canada's Code of Conduct, the university may not have to divest a penny. Earlier in the summer, the Mulroney government announced that it will be making sure those companies who haven't been following the code, must do so from then on. U of T has investments with companies such as Alcan, Falconbridge Mines, Moore Corporation, Noranda Mines, Exxon, and Xerox all of which do business in South Africa.

U of T President George Connell came under attack from many quarters because of the university's previous indications that it would not divest. But as events in South Africa became prominent in the media, pressure built. Connell became the subject of a well versed column in the Globe & Mail by Michelle Landsberg who lambasted him for the university's conservative position.

2 die in Cape

Two black men were killed by police firing shotguns at rioters in the Crossroads shantytown yesterday, bringing the death toll in unrest to seven during the past two days.

Police said they fired on a mob stoning a patrol in Crossroads, killing two people and wounding three, including a 2-year-old baby.

In the mixed-race township of Athlone, a 17-year-old youth was shot in the back and legs.

Witnesses said the youth was hauled into the back of an armored personnel carrier as his mother pleaded to be allowed to take him to a doctor. She told bystanders that her daughter had died in similar circumstances.

A child of 10 and two youths were shot on Tuesday night by railway police in Athlone.

Witnesses described their shock at seeing policemen spring out of containers in the back of a truck that was being stoned and

open fire on the crowd on Tuesday night. A teacher who would not give his name said, "They were shot at point-blank range. It was terrible, murder in the first degree."

Security forces, including railway police, routinely escort delivery vehicles through strife-racked townships, but they normally travel in separate armored vehicles.

Another black man was shot dead in Soweto, the giant black township of Johannesburg, on Tuesday night. Police said he was among a crowd burning a car.

Cape Town University, whose students are mainly white, issued a strongly worded statement condemning what it termed excessive security force action in the area.

It urged the withdrawal of troops from the townships and "rapid and unambiguous" reform initiatives from the Government.

Afrikaner students from Stellenbosch University said yesterday they would defy President Pieter Botha and meet the youth wing of the banned African National Congress.

Mr. Botha said the students owed an explanation to troops fighting for "the principles of democratic government structures, freedom and justice" and to "the relatives of innocent civilian victims of ANC acts of terror."

Opinion polls suggest that the ANC, the main guerrilla group fighting Pretoria, has mass support among the 73 per cent black majority, who have no parliamentary votes.

The mother of a black South African poet who is to be hanged tomorrow said after visiting him yesterday that her son urged blacks to continue the fight against white-minority rule.

On Monday, Mr. Botha rejected an appeal for a retrial by 28-year-old Benjamin Moloise, a poet and upholsterer who was sentenced to death for the 1982 murder of a black policeman.

Charges of torture mount

BY MICHAEL VALPY
Globe and Mail Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Doctors and researchers have alleged that political prisoners are being systematically tortured by security police in South Africa's jails.

The most startling criticism has come from a young state medical officer, 25-year-old Dr. Wendy Orr, who recently obtained an interim Supreme Court injunction ordering police to stop assaulting prisoners in the Eastern Cape region.

In her affidavit to the court, supported by 43 other affidavits, Dr. Orr — a district surgeon responsible for the physical care of prisoners — said detainees were being brutally assaulted during interrogation in two Port Elizabeth prisons.

Since her court appearance, Dr. Orr is reported to have been taken off prison duty and assigned to institutions for the aged and physically handicapped.

A University of Cape Town study of 176 former prisoners said 83 per cent had said they were assaulted and tortured. The study gave details of what was done to the men: beatings, electric shocks, enforced nakedness, enforced standing, sleep deprivation and withholding of toilet facilities.

The Natal Supreme Court in Durban heard seven separate injunction applications recently from families of prisoners who attested that their relatives had been assaulted or had suffered serious ill-effects from their imprisonment.

A group of Johannesburg doctors is collecting torture evidence that includes genital abuse, electric shock, suffocation and general beating.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, responsible for the South African Police, said neither he nor General Johan Coetzee, the police commissioner, would tolerate illegal actions by police.

He said the SAP had a proud record which must not be damaged. He said all cases of misconduct should be publicly investigated. Such inquiries are carried out in camera by the SAP itself. There is

no civilian review board that examines misconduct allegations.

The police will respond to Dr. Orr's allegations when a hearing on a permanent injunction is held in a few weeks' time.

After widespread complaints of police and army brutality in black townships, both the SAP and the South African Defence Force established public complaint centres throughout the country a month ago.

Virtually no one has come to them.

The SADF's Brigadier A. C. Chemaly, director of manpower liaison, said a few days ago: "People simply don't use the centres. They must either be afraid or they are being intimidated not to talk to 'the enemy.' I'm sure there can't be any other explanation. It's all very disappointing."

Dr. Orr's action in going to court with her allegations has won her considerable national praise and initiated a petition calling for the release of political prisoners, an end to South Africa's three-month state of emergency and the dismantling of apartheid.

The petition, launched by South Africa Cosmopolitan magazine editor Jane Raphaely, is being circulated among women and has collected a Who's Who of signatures — from leading actresses, journalists and the wives of some of the country's top corporate executives.

Dr. Orr said she has examined about 20 newly admitted prisoners a day since the beginning of August and on one day, Aug. 16, examined 170 people. "An extremely large proportion of them claimed to have been assaulted by police."

She said she was instructed by her superior, Dr. Ivor Lang, merely to keep a record of their names in case any of them should institute civil action against the Department of Health (Dr. Lang's and Dr. Orr's employer).

Dr. Lang is one of the two so-called Biko doctors. Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader, was in their care as a prisoner when he died in 1977. Dr. Lang was found guilty on July 5 this year of negligent professional conduct and his fellow district surgeon, Dr. Benjamin Tucker — now on extended sick leave — was found guilty of disgraceful and negligent conduct.

A senior Department of Health official denied Dr. Orr had been barred from seeing prisoners. He said she had been assigned to homes for the aged in the course of a normal rotation of duties.

One doctor interviewed by The Globe and Mail said he had examined 35 people who said they have been beaten and tortured.

He said the worst case was a man who had had an electric current run through his body from alligator clips attached to his achilles tendons and fingers.

"He was badly burned and could barely walk. He had asked repeatedly to see a district surgeon and, when he was allowed to, he said the district surgeon told him he was all right and to go away."

The doctor told of another man who said he had been ordered to lay his penis on a table where it was beaten with fists, grabbed and twisted.

He said a woman patient told him she was ordered to do repeated exercises. Whenever she failed, she was kicked. She developed a blood clot in her leg that resulted in the leg being 10 centimetres greater in circumference than her other leg. She was sent away without treatment by the district surgeon she saw, he said.

Another prisoner told the doctor he was forced to sit on the floor with his hands handcuffed behind him. Something was placed in his hands. He was told it was a grenade with the pin pulled and he was not to drop it. Police then beat him.

Blacks boycott classes in South African apartheid protest

Thousands of black students boycotted classes on the first day of the new South African school term yesterday, in a protest against apartheid.

Police reported scattered rioting but no deaths. They said black youngsters in the eastern Cape Province town of Colesberg poured gasoline on a black woman and set her on fire. Bystanders extinguished the flames, but the woman was seriously burned, police said.

Blacks have frequently attacked other blacks whom they consider to be collaborators with the white Government.

Meanwhile, South African President Pieter Botha rejected calls for the scrapping of racially segregated residential areas and schools, saying segregation is not the same as discrimination.

Reacting to calls at a Cape provincial congress of his ruling National Party to remove racial segregation, Mr. Botha said that "the white child is also entitled to have his education within his own cultural surroundings."

Mr. Botha said it is not discrimination to protect black, mixed-race and Indian communities in their own areas, although in practice black schools and townships in South Africa are greatly inferior to those reserved for the white minority.

Southwest of Johannesburg in Soweto, the country's largest black area, students roamed the dusty streets as soldiers aboard armored personnel carriers took up positions in school yards.

No students attended classes at 174 of the 7,000 black schools in South Africa and attendance appeared to vary from 5 per cent to 95 per cent at others, said Job Schoeman, spokesman for the national department of education and training.

He said it was impossible to know how many of the 1.73 million black students in South Africa joined the boycott, which also protested against the deployment of police and army units in black areas torn by 13 months of riots against the white-minority Government.

Mr. Schoeman said boycotts appeared to have the greatest effect at schools near Pretoria, 40 kilometres north of Johannesburg, and near East London and Port Elizabeth, in eastern Cape Province, about 800 kilometres south of Johannesburg.

"There has been a considerable improvement," Mr. Schoeman said, comparing yesterday's boycotts with those called before the imposition on July 21 of emergency rule in 36 regions. He said about 200 black schools had no attendance at one point before the Government's emergency declaration.

Thousands of students have been detained without charge under the emergency decree, and some complain they were tortured while being denied access to lawyers or family.

As many as half the 230,000 students in Soweto skipped classes yesterday, Mr. Schoeman said.

Soweto residents said blacks who attended classes did not wear their school uniforms, so as not to be labelled dissenters by people supporting the boycott.

Youngsters, however, were seen heaving stones at buses and telling school-bound students not to proceed, residents said.

Yesterday's action indicates that students are able to organize boycotts despite the Aug. 28 ban of the Congress of South African Students, the main black student alliance that has been blamed for previous boycotts.

Meanwhile, the Cape Times newspaper reported that South Africa's only two mixed-race magistrates have quit, saying their consciences would not allow them to remain in the state's legal system during current unrest.

The paper quoted Eshaam Palmer as saying he and Pam Sickle resigned positions with the department of justice at the end of August because their religious convictions made them reluctant to preside over political cases.

More than 725 people have died in more than 20 months of riots.

"Pam is a committed Christian and I am a Moslem and we felt on religious grounds we had to identify with the ordinary people," Mr. Palmer said.

France cancels advertisements from S. Africa

PARIS (Reuter) — France's state-run advertising body says it has cancelled a planned series of television advertisements for South African oranges because of public protests.

A spokesman for the French Office of Advertising said commercials for South African-grown Outspan oranges would not be broadcast this month as scheduled despite earlier approval.

"Previous advertisements raised widespread criticism and the current situation in South Africa makes this publicity campaign inopportune," she said.

It is the first time a campaign has been cancelled by the office, which handles all commercials on France's three state-run television channels.

France in July became the first major Western nation to impose economic sanctions against Pretoria by forbidding new investment.

SANCTIONS: THE SUNDAY TIMES POLL

Black South Africans overwhelmingly support international economic sanctions against South Africa. A Sunday Times (Br.) poll shows that 77% of blacks believe other countries should impose sanctions unless South Africa gets rid of apartheid.

The poll was carried out by the Gallup affiliate in South Africa with interviews of 400 urban blacks. The maximum likely error is no more than +5% or -5% on each question asked.

This poll once again shows that the black community inside South Africa are prepared to suffer in the short term in order to bring a more rapid end to the system of apartheid. This was also confirmed in a recent meeting of heads of the Front Line States who also supported the imposition of sanctions, even though their countries might suffer negative consequences. Thus the arguments made recently by many Western governments, including Canada, that the imposition of total economic sanctions would hurt those who are suffering most sounds paternalistic at best.

When asked whom they thought would make the best president for South Africa, 49% said Nelson Mandela, 24% said Bishop Tutu, 11% said Helen Suzman and only 6% said Gatsha Buthelezi. Even in the greater Durban area, the main city of Natal, from where Buthelezi draws most of his Zulu support, he attracted only 27% of the vote, half of Mandela's 47% in the same area.

C.C.S.A.
BOX 545, ADELAIDE STREET STATION
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5C 2J6

30
X
1555
MAL 310

