



NEWS BULLETIN

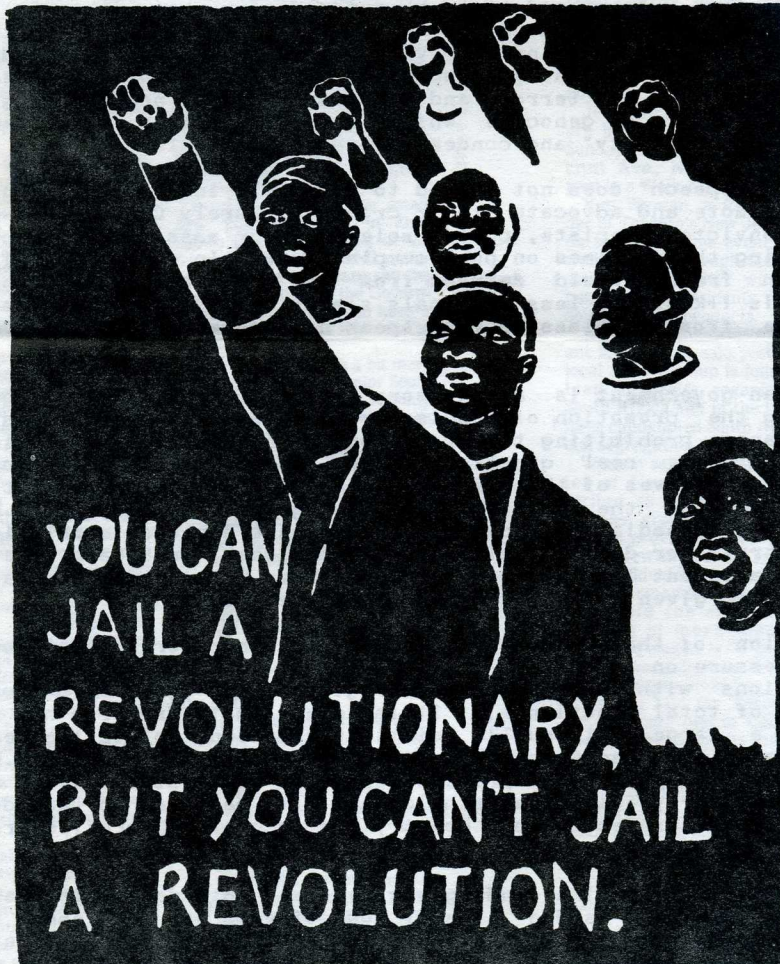
Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa
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Artwork by Jaqueline Rebazo, prepared for the CCSA New Years Greeting card to Nelson Mandela and all South Africa and Namibian political prisoners, from a slogan by F. Hampton.



FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND GLEN BABB

The last month has seen the issue of "freedom of speech" gain prominence in Canada as Glen Babb and other representatives of the apartheid regime increasingly speak on public platforms across the country. The Toronto Globe and Mail felt the issue was of such importance that it published four editorials on the matter. (All supported Babb's "right" to speak.)

CCSA feels the "freedom of speech" argument has proved an effective tool in dividing the anti-apartheid movement and diverting our attention away from the real issues. Unfortunately, many see apartheid as a "controversial topic" or a "debatable issue". This notion can only benefit the Pretoria regime. Apartheid must be exposed for what it truly is -- a racist and terrorist system. South Africa not only subjects the Black majority to a life of grinding poverty, political repression and violent death, but has also illegally occupied Namibia for almost 20 years, and wages a campaign of terror and sabotage against neighbouring states. Apartheid is a form of genocide which has justifiably been declared a "crime against humanity" and condemned around the world.

"Freedom of speech" does not extend to criminals in our midst who wish to publicly promote and advocate their crimes. Surely Canadians would not tolerate convicted rapists, child molesters, or mass murderers promoting and defending their crimes on public platforms. In fact, to give these people such freedom would detract from the freedoms of the rest of us. Babb and his ilk are no less criminals simply because they wear suits and ties, quote from the classics, and speak not of genocide but of "cultural diversity".

The Canadian government is a signatory to many international agreements prohibiting the promotion of fascism, racism, and genocide. We also have a law in Canada prohibiting the promotion of hatred towards an identifiable group. The real question, then, is why the Canadian government allows representatives of the apartheid regime, which it claims it abhors, to travel across the country, justifying and defending its criminal policies. The Canadian government does not have diplomatic relations with every country, nor does it allow every diplomat in Canada the kind of freedom of movement it has given to Glen Babb. Why, then, are all these freedoms being given to this illegitimate government?

The direction of those who oppose apartheid, therefore, should be to put maximum pressure on the Canadian government to immediately sever diplomatic relations with the apartheid regime as a first step towards the imposition of total sanctions. It is clear that Pretoria has recently undertaken a large-scale public relations campaign to win the hearts and minds of Canadians, and Glen Babb was apparently hand-picked by P.W. Botha to lead such a campaign. At present Canada is the Western nation speaking out most forcefully against apartheid, and it can be no accident that South Africa has selected our country for such a high profile propaganda campaign.

Apartheid, racism, fascism, and genocide are not debatable issues for which there are "two sides". Until such time as our government sees fit to expel these international outlaws from our country, we must continue to demonstrate wherever and whenever the apartheid regime is given a platform to legitimate its criminal policies.

DIVIDE & CONQUER TACTICS OF APARTHEID

The Western media have recently displayed stories about inter-tribal conflict amongst South African Blacks. The not so subtle message is that Blacks are not ready for power because they can't even settle their own differences.

However, the occasional incident of purported inter-tribal fighting is, in fact, due to apartheid's efforts to divide the struggle. As ANC President Oliver Tambo recently said, "The enemy is busy trying to set African against African, and Black people against one another. It continuously seeks to impart racial and tribal connotations to the many conflicts that are a direct result of the apartheid system."

Two examples of so called inter-tribal rivalry show how the violence stems from racist policies of the regime. The first case involves the 120,000 people of the rural Moutse district, near the border of Zimbabwe. For years, the Pedi living in Moutse resisted attempts by Pretoria to uproot and send them to the so called homeland of Lebowa. So the government changed its tactics. Instead of removing the people, they began incorporating Moutse into the neighboring homeland of KwaNdebele. Inhabited by the Ndebele people, KwaNdebele is one of Pretoria's favourite homelands because its Black leaders co-operate with apartheid. The regime, as part of their amalgamation campaign, armed some KwaNdebele henchmen, sent them to kill Pedi leaders and takeover their peoples' land. The Pedi resisted and dozens of deaths resulted.

Is there a "tribal" or "ethnic" factor at play here? Yes and no. The Pedi people are unrelated in language and culture to the Ndebele. And there is Pedi resistance to living under Ndebele leadership. But this is due more to the leadership's relationship with Pretoria than tribal differences. "We can live happily side by side with the Ndebele and have for years, but we don't want to live under them," explained one Pedi elder.

The other incident revolves around the deaths last December of 60 people in the bantustan of Kwazulu, just south of Durban. This violence, involving Zulu and Pondo Blacks, was instigated by the economic conditions imposed on them by apartheid.

A large number of unemployed Pondos had moved into the area in search of work. Kwazulu's residents are predominantly Zulu. It was the shortage and competition for jobs that formed the basis of the conflict. But it was the actions of Kwazulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi, whose complicity with apartheid and opposition to the struggle is well known, that ignited the situation.

Buthelezi has long promoted Zulu ethnic identification. When he discovered that Pondos were looking for work in his area, he incited some Zulus to attack them. He claimed that the reason for the Zulus' desperate conditions was because Pondos were taking their jobs.

What must be stressed about these incidents is their isolation and that the overwhelming belief amongst South African Blacks is the wish to see their country free of divisions based on colour or tribe. The majority realize that tribal differences aren't the problem, apartheid is. As Tambo said, "The Pretoria regime not only hopes to slow down our struggle but also to demonstrate that we are different peoples who cannot live together in peace. The racists want to prove that we have to be separated into different racial and tribal compartments, controlled and presided over by the white minority regime."

- Bruce Livesey

NEW CAMPUS NETWORK FORMED

At a recent meeting of students representing eight colleges and universities, participants decided to initiate the Inter-Campus Anti-Apartheid Network (ICAAN). This meeting was a follow-up to the Campus Anti-Apartheid Action Workshop held at the University of Toronto last November.

Students decided to form ICAAN to better co-ordinate anti-apartheid work now being done on various campuses. Up until now campuses have been working in relative isolation, resulting in much repetition of tasks on each campus. It is hoped that the new Network will allow campus groups to draw on the experiences of other campuses, utilize their research, avoid repeating common mistakes, and generally increase the efficiency of anti-apartheid activities at colleges and universities.

For more information and membership forms, contact CCSA, which has agreed to co-ordinate the Network.

AVAILABLE FROM CCSA

Below is a list of materials available from CCSA:

Postcards to P.W. Botha calling for the release of all South African and Namibian political prisoners. \$5 per hundred

"South Africa and the Myth of Corporate Engagement: The Case of Bata Shoe Co.", August 1985 \$2

Brief to the Senate Committee on Canada's International Relations, November 1985 \$1

"Boycott South African Products" flyers \$5 per hundred

"Boycott South African Products" buttons \$15 per 20

"Danger: Contaminated With Apartheid" stickers \$1 per 15

Petitions calling on the Canadian government to immediately impose comprehensive, mandatory sanctions. Free

FOOD STORE PICKETS

CCSA(Toronto) is continuing its regular pickets of grocery stores selling apartheid products. A very successful picket was held in front of a Dominion store on January 25, and another took place at a Loblaws store on February 22. Participants report a very sympathetic response from customers.

CBC DEMONSTRATION IN TORONTO

Outraged by the debate with Glen Babb on CBC's "Sunday Morning", an emergency demonstration was organized by CCSA(Toronto) at CBC headquarters. The demonstration was called not only to protest Babb's appearance on "Sunday Morning", but also to oppose the appearance of a South African information officer on a regional phone-in show the following day.

The topic of the phone-in show was to be "Tell a representative of the South African government what you think about apartheid", and was selected as a particularly appropriate topic for Martin Luther King Day. At the last minute CBC announced that the guest would not be appearing, claiming he had suddenly decided to turn down the invitation. CCSA, however, feels the cancellation was due to the large number of protest calls received by the CBC, and feels it was a victory for the anti-apartheid forces.

The demonstration at CBC headquarters went ahead as planned, with close to 75 people participating. Media attention to the event was substantial. CCSA is asking individuals and organizations to send letters to Pierre Juneau, President of the CBC, 1500 Bronson Ave, Box 8478, Ottawa K1G 3J5, expressing opposition to our publicly-funded radio station giving airtime to representatives from the apartheid regime.

NEW YEAR'S CARD

For the third year, CCSA has sent New Year's Greetings to Nelson Mandela on behalf of all South African and Namibian political prisoners. This year's card was signed by 75 organizations, 7 Members of Parliament, and close to 800 individuals. Copies of the card were sent to ANC and SWAPO offices in Lusaka and to Winnie Mandela. Organizations signing the card included trade unions, religious organizations, student groups, women's organizations and a variety of solidarity and community based groups.

CCSA wishes to thank all those who showed their solidarity with the political prisoners of South Africa and Namibia. Let us hope that this is the last year the card will have to be sent!

S.A. TRAVEL ADS

South African Airways has recently started promoting travel to South Africa on television ads. The images are of an idealized, mythical country of blue sky and giraffes, where Blacks and whites intermingle at will. This campaign is clearly part of the apartheid regime's attempt to bolster its sluggish tourist industry. More important, however, is its attempt to portray an image of South Africa to Canadians of calm, reform, and racial harmony.

The CBC has decided not to air the ads, but they have been appearing on local affiliate stations of the CTV network as well as some smaller independent stations. Telephone calls and letters should be sent to stations airing such ads. A demonstration was held recently in front of CKCO in Kitchener, Ont., and other groups in the southern Ontario region are planning similar demonstrations in their area.

CAMPUS ACTIONS AGAINST APARTHEID

Members of the University of Guelph community recently made submissions to the President's Advisory Committee on Social Responsibility advising that the Board of Governors should completely divest all university holdings from corporations which do business in apartheid South Africa. Most groups also called for the boycott of South African products on campus, an end to academic and cultural links with South African universities where these could be seen to support the regime, and the extension of scholarships to South African students in exile.

At Ryerson Polytechnical Institute in Toronto, a decision was made recently to sever ties with the apartheid regime in a variety of areas, including a decision to prohibit faculty exchanges. At McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, students decided in a referendum to discontinue the purchase or sale of goods produced in South Africa or produced by businesses linked to South Africa. They also supported a policy of not investing in companies linked to South Africa.

York University in Toronto is likely to soon approve total divestment of holdings linked to South Africa, which are almost entirely held through its pension fund. And Dalhousie University in Halifax will soon begin divesting itself of between \$2 million and \$3 million in holdings in corporations that invest in South Africa.

BOYCOTT SUCCESSFUL

It would seem that as a result of a recent information picket in front of a Guelph Zehr's supermarket, three of the chain's five stores in the city have ceased the sale of South African products. Members of the Southern Africa Interest Group have planned two more pickets in the next month which are geared towards the rest of the stores in the chain and towards Miracle Food Mart, which have continued to carry apartheid goods to date.

YOUTH AGAINST APARTHEID

Youth Against Apartheid in Toronto has been very busy recently in their attempts to educate and mobilize local young people. Since the beginning of the school year the group has made presentations at ten high schools across Toronto, as well as being involved in other local anti-apartheid activities. Future activities include the organization of a workshop to help interested high school students initiate anti-apartheid groups at their own schools, and a material aid campaign for the ANC's Solomon Nahlangu Freedom College.

REVOLUTIONARY GRAFFITI

The writing is on the wall for South Africa, at least according to slogans appearing throughout South Africa. Some examples of graffiti include: "You ANC nothing yet", "1000 detained -- 23,999,999 to go", "No to conscription, yes to guerilla warfare", "ANC unites, Inkatha kills", and "Every new act of tyranny and suppression merely betrays the weakness of the Government. The future is ours". (Johannesburg Star, 11.11.85)

WORTH READING

Winnie Mandela, Part of My Soul, a moving personal story of courage and dignity, and a powerful indictment of apartheid, has recently been published by Penguin Books. Not an autobiography in the strict sense of the term (because such a book would have been impossible for Ms. Mandela to write at this time), it was edited by Anne Benjamin and adapted by Mary Benson, based on taped interviews, letters and documents.

TAMBO DECLARES 1986 YEAR OF PEOPLE'S WAR

South Africans of all races would have to bleed to save their country from apartheid, and violence in the black townships would have to spread across the entire country, ANC President Oliver Tambo said recently.

"We declare 1986 the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the people's army, Mr. Tambo said in a message to South Africa marking the 74th anniversary of the founding of the

ANC. He predicted that "four decades of illegal rule by the heirs of Hitler" were coming to a close in South Africa.

To carry out its important work inside South Africa, the ANC is in urgent need of financial contributions to its political fund. CCSA urges its supporters and friends to give to the maximum at this crucial time. In Canada, donations should be sent to ANC (S.A.), P.O. Box 302, Adelaide St. Stn., Toronto M5C 2J4.

PROPOSED BATA MUSEUM SPARKS PROTEST

BY GEOFFREY YORK

The Globe and Mail

Sonja Bata, wife of shoe tycoon Thomas Bata, has launched a lobbying campaign to persuade Toronto City Council to ignore anti-apartheid activists who oppose construction of the proposed Bata Shoe Museum.

Mrs. Bata has already held meetings with most Toronto councillors in an effort to convince them that the museum would have no direct connection with Bata Ltd., the giant shoe manufacturer which employs 3,500 workers in South Africa.

The \$3.8-million museum would be built on a site just west of Queen's Quay Terminal in Harbourfront and would contain

Mrs. Bata's personal collection of 6,000 shoes and related artifacts. The collection includes footwear from ancient Roman and Egyptian times, as well as snowshoes, moccasins and space shoes.

Last week, the Toronto chapter of Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa decided to oppose Mrs. Bata's proposed shoe museum.

Municipal approval of the museum would violate the spirit of Toronto's official policy on South Africa, the anti-apartheid group says. Under the city's policy, Toronto refuses to purchase South African products or deposit money in banks which invest in South Africa.

Bata is the largest Canadian employer in

South Africa. It has faced criticism for failing to follow some of the collective bargaining principles in the Canadian Government's voluntary code of conduct in South Africa.

Mrs. Bata, a director of Bata Ltd., was a governor of York University until 1985. An anti-apartheid group collected 1,000 names on a petition demanding her resignation from the university's board of governors.

Lynda Lemberg-Pelly, chairman of the Toronto affiliate of Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa, said the group will urge City Council to reject the proposed shoe museum.

Globe & Mail, 2.13.86

Contrast,

University votes on club's fate

2.21.86

By Angela Kryhul

The Carleton University Student Association (CUSA), voted Thursday on whether to de-certify the university's journalism society because it invited South Africa's ambassador to Canada to speak on campus.

The executive members of CUSA temporarily suspended funding to the Press Club, the journalism school's student society, last Friday because it violated the association's policy of severing all ties with South Africa and its investors, says CUSA president Tony Macerollo. Student clubs that are members of CUSA are required to adhere to its policies, he says.

The Press Club has invited Glenn Babb to debate the issue of freedom of expression probably in

March, however no date has been confirmed.

"The (association) either has to change the policy, or the club has to be de-certified," says Macerollo.

The tension surrounding Babb's visit to Carleton University echoes the recent controversy at the University of Toronto where he debated law professor William Graham on January 31.

However Macerollo says the sensitivity of the South African issue is resulting in a backlash against ethnic minorities on campus.

Last Wednesday, during the university's Black History Week celebrations, a poster of Nelson Mandela was defaced with the words "Hitler had the right idea — he just did it to the wrong race — gas niggers."

"We were sad, a lot of people were crying," says

Veria Stephens, of the African Student Association and the Carleton Caribbean Community. "We wanted to show the Canadian public we have a history here."

"I have been at this school for five years, and I have never seen this before," says Macerollo. "We don't know who did it."

"On a campus this large, it's difficult to police this kind of thing, but that doesn't take away the responsibility of trying to figure out who did this and why," he says.

The Carleton Anti-Apartheid Action Group, which is made up of a number of campus groups, will stage a demonstration against Babb when he speaks at the university, she says.

Speech sparks walkout

Globe & Mail,

2.8.86

Special to The Globe and Mail
KINGSTON, Ont.

A loud whistle set off an orchestrated emptying of seats occupied by anti-apartheid protesters in a Queen's University auditorium yesterday during an address by South African diplomat Wesley Johanneson.

The incident climaxed a wave of protests at the Kingston campus since it was announced that the second secretary at the South African Embassy in Ottawa would address the opening session of the university's model United Nations.

About 20 RCMP officers and several local police officers watched as about 75 students out of a crowd estimated at 300 left the hall, chanting "Johanneson lies as blacks die."

Growing attached to border raids?

CAPE TOWN

THERE IS, or used to be, a poster in the office of a South African public servant that showed tanks moving through Moscow's Red Square. The caption read: "Visit Russia Before Russia Visits You."

Ha ha, but really. It is difficult to think of a state these days that has acquired more the habit of visiting its neighbors without advance notice than the Republic of South Africa.

Botswana, Lesotho, Angola, Mozambique, they've all had the South Africans drop in — as in with troops uninvited, crossing the frontier in the dead of night — either looking for guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC) or doing some destabilization counselling (blowing up economic installations) or, in the case of Angola, invading.

The rightness or wrongness of South Africa's nocturnal wanderings gets aired frequently at the United Nations. The point here is to wonder just how much the Pretoria Government — in particular the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan — is getting attached to the practice.

The South Africans always have said in the past that violating their neighbors' frontiers is something they have done only as a last resort to protect their own territory from guerrilla infiltration. A last resort.

Zimbabwe is probably the republic's most powerful neighbor. It has not had an overt visit from South African troops.

Several weeks ago, anti-government guerrillas planted land mines along farm roads just inside the South African border with Zimbabwe. A number of people were killed or injured.

The instant assumption was that the attack had come from Zimbabwe.

Gen. Malan immediately warned Zimbabwe that it risked a visit from the South African Defence Force (SADF). Zimbabwe's state-controlled radio broke — well, not hysterically, but certainly with some emotion — into invasion talk. It was, for a few days, a tense time.

It also was most unusual that Zimbabwean territory should have been used for the launching of a guerrilla attack. The ANC has implied that if the attack was an ANC operation, it was a maverick one — not directed by the organization's military wing. The Zimbabwean Government

repeatedly has made clear that it will not allow its territory to be used for military assaults across its frontier. As far as anyone acknowledges, the Government has made good on its pledge. People talk of ANC bases or former bases in Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho. But Zimbabwe?

People talk about the small ANC publicity office in Zimbabwe that is not listed in the telephone directory. ANC members who live in Harare say the blunt message from the Government is that they are to keep a low profile: it does not want to hear about them.

What makes all this a bit more interesting is that a senior South African security official recently briefed foreign journalists on operations of the ANC.

He was asked several questions on what role Zimbabwe played. He said it was accurate to say that the Zimbabwean Government was dead set against the use of its territory for ANC military means. The ANC, he said, did not have a military structure "as such" in Zimbabwe.

Was Gen. Malan's threat to send troops into Zimbabwe the words of "last resort"? Or just the boast of the toughest kid on the block?

If it is the former, the South Africans would have to explain the history of Zimbabwean-launched guerrilla attacks that initiatives more respectful of international law than armed incursions by the SADF have failed to deter.

The general was at it again last week. His Government has proposed anew that South Africa and its neighbors join in a regional security body. Gen. Malan refined the offer: if the neighbors don't join, South Africa might resume its cross-border raids.

Michael Volpy, Globe & Mail, 2.3.85

Metro Jews condemn apartheid

By Michael McAteer Toronto Star

A concern among some Jews that Metro's Jewish community has been "overly silent" on apartheid has prompted a Jewish group to take to the streets Sunday in support of a South African goods boycott.

Jews who support the boycott are being asked to meet 11 a.m. Sunday at Bathurst St. and Baycrest Ave., North York, to take part in a Walk Against Apartheid.

Ken Wyman, a founding member of Toronto's New Jewish Agenda sponsoring the event, says the walk will be through the "historic Jewish community" with participants urging residents to boycott South African products.

Wyman, a fundraising consultant to charities, said yesterday the local Jewish group is following the lead of Jewish organizations in South Africa and in the U.S. which have condemned South Africa's racial segregation policies.

Wyman said the Canadian chapter of New Jewish Agenda, described as a progressive Jewish citizens' group, was founded last year to provide a voice for "traditional Jewish views" on national and world-wide issues such as racism, disarmament and apartheid.

He said the organization has chapters in more than 50 U.S. cities. Its slogan is "a progressive voice among Jews, a Jewish voice among progressives."

Wyman said the Toronto chapter, the only one in Canada, has about 90 people on its mailing list. He said members include Jews from all mainstreams of Judaism.

Wyman said because the Jewish community, unlike Christian church groups, has been "overly silent" on apartheid, there is concern that local anti-apartheid groups will get the wrong impression.

Toronto Star, 2.6.86

Tour of South Africa, remarks by president shock RC delegation

BY SUSAN DELACOURT
The Globe and Mail

A Canadian Roman Catholic delegation has returned from South Africa horrified by apartheid and incredulous over President Pieter Botha's remarks last week on "so-called reforms."

The group was angered by Mr. Botha's speech to the South African Parliament last Friday, in which the President declared a commitment to equality and reform.

Mr. Botha, the delegation reported, is only trying "to give the impression of movement, when in reality the status quo is maintained."

During the next several weeks, the group will prepare a report recommending further economic sanctions against South Africa and other ways in which Canada can put pressure on the white supremacist regime.

The seven-member delegation, which returned to Canada on Monday, included representatives of the

Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops, the Canadian Religious Conference and Development and Peace.

The group travelled in South Africa for 12 days and saw people who had been whipped and brutalized in protests. Though "intellectually prepared" for what they saw, they were shocked by the injustices meted out by the white authorities.

"I had not expected it to be so blatant," said Renate Pratt of the Task Force on Churches and Corporate Responsibility, who has spent the past 20 years studying South Africa.

At the end of their trip, the delegation reported back to the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops Conference and recommended that the nation's Catholics, who make up about 10 per cent of the population, actively help people fighting apartheid.

This help could include providing meeting places for protesters and apartheid victims; encouraging hospital staff to treat people wounded in protests instead of reporting them to police; and establishing a league of rights and committees to educate and protect people whose rights are violated under apartheid.

Bishop Faber MacDonald of Grand Falls, Nfld., who led the news conference yesterday, said a new consciousness is emerging among South Africa's Catholics. He called it "engagement theology" — a theology committed to change in the country's apartheid structure.

The group dismissed suggestions that blacks fear the damage of economic sanctions against South Africa.

About 95 per cent of the country's blacks are "prepared to suffer for a short period as long as it has results," Ms Pratt said.

C.C.S.A.

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