

# UNIT ON APARTHEID PAPERS

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NOTES AND DOCUMENTS\*

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## APARTHEID DAY BY DAY

### South African Muslims protest demolition of mosques

The Muslim community in South Africa is strongly protesting the recent threat to demolish the Pier Street Mosque in Port Elizabeth (which is in an area recently proclaimed a "white area") and the threatened demolition of many other mosques.

A petition which is being circulated among worshippers at mosques all over the country explains that Islamic law lays down that no mosque or ground on which it is built can be sold, given away or bartered. It states:

"Once a mosque has been established, the ground and the building thereon become a trust consecrated to the worship of the Almighty Allah, the Divine Being.

"This kind of trust severs the ownership right of all donors and is vested in the name of Allah, described in Islamic terminology as Tahreer Meikor Fakki-Mielk, meaning freed from ownership or relinquished ownership.

"In other words, it was owned by mortal beings but is no longer so owned.

"It is thus decreed that no matter the circumstances or reasons, even if a mosque is destroyed or worshippers in its area are removed, or the worshippers no longer cross the path of the mosque and, even if they are aware that no one will ever use the mosque for prayer, under all such and similar circumstances, the mosque still retains its sanctity as a mosque and can never be sold or exchanged."

The petition ends with a formal protest against the compulsory removal of the Pier Street Mosque as an act of injustice against a law-abiding minority.

"We are a helpless people who can only resort to supplication to the Almighty for guidance and protection."

Sheikh A. Najar, vice-president of the Muslim Judicial Council and Imam of Zinatal Mosque, Cape Town, said on April 4, 1970, that the Muslim community would fight "to the end" to defend the mosques against demolition by the Government.

"We will go to court if necessary. Our people will never accept financial compensation."

The warning follows a refusal by the Sheikh and other Muslim leaders to accept an offer of 30,000 rand (\$12,000) in compensation for the demolition of the mosque. Sheikh Najar described the situation as "a tragic setback for the Muslim community."

"All the main mosques throughout South Africa -- including 36 out of a total of 55 in the Cape Province alone -- were threatened with demolition," he said. In Cape Town, the Goodwood Street Mosque had already been sent a letter

stating it was in a white area. As a result the entire Muslim community was prepared to do battle over the Port Elizabeth mosque which was regarded as a test case. Sheikh Najjar said:

"We have no alternative. On religious grounds, mosques can never be abandoned. Even if a mosque building is destroyed, the ground itself remains sanctified as a mosque until eternity and Muslims are always entitled to pray there at all times.

"The Government does not understand that a true Muslim can never accept compensation for the 'Beitul-lah' (House of God). Such acceptance, in the eyes of Muslims, symbolises the proverbial pieces of silver accepted by Judas for his betrayal."

In an attack against the 'broken promises of non-interference made by Nationalist ministers, Sheikh Najjar said this meant the destruction of what had been built up over 300 years. He was particularly bitter about the situation in Bishop Lavis township. While the Goodwood Street Mosque stands virtually unused, since the area was proclaimed White some years ago, the entire Muslim community moved from there to Bishop Lavis is without a place of worship.

According to Sheikh Najjar, the lease land which was offered had to be refused on religious grounds. "We cannot dedicate ground that does not belong to us," he said.

- Sunday Times, Johannesburg,  
5 April 1970

#### White delighted at "reclassification" as Coloured

Mr. Pieter van Vuuren, 26, a welder of Durban, was jubilant in April 1970 when his application to be reclassified as "Coloured" was accepted by the Department of Interior. The reclassification ended six years of heartache and misery.

Seven years ago, Pieter met Miss Fay Emmanuel, daughter of a Mauritian businessman and a white mother, and fell in love with her. They decided a year later to marry but they could not, despite the approval of the parents, as the South African law prohibits marriage between whites and non-whites.

The couple have two daughters, and expect a third child in September.

In March 1970, they were convicted under the "Immorality Act" which prohibits sexual intercourse between whites and non-whites.

With the reclassification, Pieter can finally marry Fay.

- Sunday Times, Johannesburg,  
11 April 1970

(There may still be some problems with the segregation laws as Pieter's parents are white. Pieter was quoted to have said: "My family approves of what I've done and they'll be welcome to come and stay with us. If some people don't like it, that's up to them." )

Witwatersrand Principal denounces police intimidation of students and staff

Speaking at a special convocation on April 11, 1970, Dr. G.R. Brozzoli, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the Witwatersrand University, said that in 1959 the Government introduced the "inflexible policy of refusing the universities the freedom to select their students and staff on academic grounds alone".

There had been continuing distress about the measure and in April last year Wits students and staff had tried to show that although ten years had passed, "the academic colour bar was just as unacceptable as in 1959". This reaffirmation of the true ideals of academic freedom drew a violent reaction from the police. Armed police with police dogs had mounted a counter-offensive against the students that bore no relation to the magnitude or the character of the demonstrations.

"The action was also highly undesirable, as experience in many countries has shown that police action has often transformed what might have been a peaceful expression of opinion into a violent affray."

More recently a more serious and disturbing tendency had arisen, that of police interrogation after legitimate critical comments by members of the academic staff.

"This is direct intimidation of professors and other academics whose primary duty is to study and examine matters on which they profess knowledge.

"It would be wrong if they did not express such opinions, and it is grievously wrong to prevent them from doing so or to try to intimidate them into refraining from comment."

The hostile police reactions against students also gave reason for grave disquiet.

"Today it takes a great deal of courage for a serious student to accept a position of responsible leadership with the knowledge that his passport may be withdrawn or his liberty curtailed if he holds opinions that are critical of the Government.

"The effect of intimidation could be to discourage the best leaders from taking office and so to strike at the very heart of the democratic university society."

-- Sunday Times, Johannesburg,  
12 April 1970

Police spy on student leaders

A group of student leaders who live in a house in Johannesburg - including Mr. Julian Riekert, president of the Students' Representative Council - claimed that the police had offered their servant 5 rand (\$7) for information about them. The servant told the police she was not interested. The students also saw a man sitting in a tree opposite their house one afternoon when they were entertaining a student leader from Cape Town.

- The Star, weekly, Johannesburg,  
7 March 1970

Dutch theologian calls South Africa "police state"

Professor J. Verkuyl, Professor of Missionary Theology at the Free University of Amsterdam and general secretary of the Missionary Council of the Netherlands, said at the end of a five-week visit to South Africa: "South Africa is more of a police state than I had visualized." He had visited South Africa as a guest of the South African Council of Churches.

Professor Verkuyl said that he based his view mainly on the "apartheid, authority and police-dominated existence" of many Africans and other non-whites he had met in South Africa. The Security Police had questioned a number of people of all races after he had visited them. A Dutch television team had covered his visit and the election campaign: a large part of their tapes had been wiped clean while they were in Durban and a case of films had been removed from their Johannesburg hotel room.

- Sunday Express, Johannesburg,  
19 April 1970

Swedish archbishop shocked

Dr. Ruben Josefson, Archbishop of the Swedish Evangelical Church, said in Stockholm, on his return from a three-week visit to South Africa, that apartheid was "growing harsher and more rigid from week to week". New regulations were continually increasing apartheid. Tens of thousands of people were forcibly transferred from their homes every year, and Christian congregations were broken up as a result.

He had been shocked by the case of a veteran of two wars who had been accepted as white all his life and had lived as a white man, but had suddenly been "demoted" to non-white status and had lost half his veteran's pension.

Dr. Josefson visited South Africa at the invitation of Bishop Helde Fosseus of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa.

- The Star, weekly, Johannesburg,  
25 April 1970

No "white" eggs for Blacks in a Volksrust chain store

"I raise ... my hat, to the African woman who defeated the mindless race prejudice of Volksrust.

"She entered a shop in that town and asked for a dozen eggs. The assistant in the shop, which is apparently already putting into practice what has been so passionately and so recklessly advocated for the "White" shops of the Reef, wasn't going to serve any non-White customer. She simply said there were no eggs, although the African woman could see them stacked high on the counter.

"The African woman, a cultured and intelligent person, accepted this graceless position with great grace, left the shop, wrote a note asking for a dozen eggs, and handed it with the necessary cash to a small African boy.

"The boy went to the same shop and, because he appeared to be bearing an order from a white "missus", was sold the eggs without any difficulty....

"I expect soon to hear some genius advocate two kinds of money -- Black and White, with differential values. Then no cheeky non-European could say that his money was as good as the white man's."

- "Lodestar" in The Star, daily,  
Johannesburg, 28 January 1970

Poor matriculation results

At the beginning of 1970, as in past years, the very poor matriculation results of African students have caused grave concern. In Soweto, the African location of Johannesburg with a population of 700,000, for instance, only one student gained a first-class pass.

The World, the Johannesburg daily for Africans, commented on 28 January 1970:

"What could be a bigger indictment of our education system than the matriculation results? ...Soweto's high schools could only produce one first-class matric pass between them!

"We cannot accept that given the opportunity and the facilities our children are incapable of doing far better... The overcrowded conditions in our classrooms ... are the root of the problem... With the poor wages paid to our teachers, the best men and women are being attracted to industry.

"The high number of unqualified teachers in our classrooms is reaching alarming proportions. We now face a real threat of our education system falling to pieces."

The Evening Post, Port Elizabeth, wrote in its editorial of 21 February 1971:

"The declining standards in African schools began with the enforcement of the Bantu Education Act some 16 years ago, and this system is the brainchild of the Government. For your true apartheidist there is nothing more to be feared than an educated non-White person. The Bantu Education Act - and the schools control changes enforced on Coloureds and Indians as well -- was designed specifically to restrict non-whites even further educationally. One of the reasons for the weakness of African senior examination candidates is the lack of qualified teachers of the official languages, especially English. This shortage has been aggravated by the Bantu Education Act.

"The Bantu schools breakdown is part of a big and subtle plan to hold non-White people back, to prevent development, separate or otherwise, by withholding full educational facilities. Sensible people with some understanding of history will not need to be told what effects such a policy will have on South Africa in the future. Among other things, it will worsen our already frightening incidence of crimes of violence.

"And can an economy thrive for long when a national policy is designed deliberately to restrict the educational, and therefore the economic, development of the great majority of the population?"

African painters in Transvaal may apply first coat of paint, but not the second

Africans in the Transvaal are allowed to put the first coat of paint on a building, but may not apply the second or finishing coats. This is one of the peculiar labour regulations which is making contractors throw up their hands in despair.

"That first coat is more important than the finishing coat," said a painter. "Yet we have unskilled labourers putting on the first coat and skilled men putting on the subsequent coats that don't matter so much."

The conviction in the Johannesburg magistrate's court last week of a painting contractor who allowed Africans to do work reserved for whites, has again drawn attention to the chronic shortage of skilled men in the building trade.

The contractor told The Star that with the huge increase in building work in the past few years, there was a shortfall of white workers which he estimated at about 40 per cent.

Yet in the Transvaal, non-whites may not be artisans, and according to an agreement between employers and employees under the Industrial Conciliation Act and published in the Government Gazette in June last year, non-artisans may not do painting work except:

- applying a priming coat or first coat;
- stripping, sparkling or touching up in renovation work;
- applying lime wash or cement wash to all surfaces, except during erection of buildings or latrines or within 60 days of their completion;
- applying decorative bitumastic to sewerage pipes;
- applying the first coat on shop-painted steel surfaces;
- applying liquid reviver to brickwork or slasto;
- applying paint to roofs, gutters and downpipes.

Unskilled men may also apply chemical adhesives, varnishes or various other materials according to regulations.

In the Cape, Coloureds may become artisans in certain jobs, and in Natal, Indians may become artisans. They receive full artisan pay, ...

In the Transvaal and the Free State non-whites may not become apprentices,...

- The Star, daily, Johannesburg,  
28 January 1970

#### High school student released after eight months' detention

Mr. Percival Phillip, 18, a brilliant high school student of Orlando, Johannesburg, was released in February 1970 after eight months in detention with no charges.

He was detained in the police swoop in June 1969 when Mrs. Winnie Mandela and others were detained. During his detention, he was neither charged nor called to give evidence for the State. "It is wonderful to be back home," he said, "I want to forget the whole experience."

He was given special permission to study in jail for matric in which he won a third class. He said he plans to go to school to do matric again so that he can go to college.

- The World, Johannesburg, 21 February 1970;  
The Post, Johannesburg, 22 February 1970

Mr. Eli Weinberg and Mr. Ivan Schermbucker placed under house arrest on release from jail.

Mr. Eli Weinberg and Mr. Ivan Schermbucker were released from jail on April 11, 1970, after serving five years in prison on the charge of belonging to and furthering the aims of the Communist Party of South Africa.

They were immediately served with five-year house arrest and banning orders. The orders confine them to their homes from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. on weekdays, after 1 p.m. on Saturdays and on all Sundays and public holidays. They are prohibited from attending any gatherings of more than two people. They are also prohibited from leaving the Johannesburg magisterial district and are required daily to report to the police station.

#### Mr. Weinberg

Mr. Eli Weinberg, born in Latvia in 1908, is a prominent photographer and trade unionist. He was formerly general secretary of the Commercial Travellers' Union of South Africa.

His mother and sister died in a German concentration camp during the second World War.

He was arrested in September 1964 and convicted in April 1965 on three counts under the Suppression of Communism Act. While he was in jail both his wife and daughter were imprisoned.

Mrs. Violet Day Weinberg, a former national Vice-President of the Federation of South African Women, was detained in November 1965 and sentenced in May 1966 to three months' imprisonment for refusing to give evidence for the State in a political trial. She claimed that a statement had been extracted from her by improper methods. In August 1966, she was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of assisting Mr. Bram Fischer while he was in hiding. A month after she was sentenced, her only son, Mark, died of an accident: the parents were refused permission to attend his funeral. Mrs. Weinberg was served with house arrest and banning orders on release in November 1966: she had to obtain special permission from the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg to visit her husband in prison.

Their daughter, Sheila Weinberg, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on the charge of taking part in the activities of banned organizations - the African National Congress and Umkonto We Sizwe - and painting their symbols on a bridge in Johannesburg. Twelve months of the sentence were suspended on appeal to the Supreme Court and she served six months.

While in jail, Mr. Weinberg studied for a Bachelor of Arts degree by correspondence, majoring in English and Sotho.

It is reported that he will resume his photographic business, which was flourishing before his arrest in 1964. His main assignments, however, had involved taking pictures at functions: he will no longer be able to undertake this type of work because of the terms of the banning orders.

Mr. Schermbrucker

Mr. Schermbrucker, who had worked with the newspaper New Age before it was banned, is now prohibited from entering any newspaper premises.

He was served with banning orders in 1963 when he was manager of Arnold Christmas Hamper Club. Detained under the "90-day law" on July 23, 1964, he was charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and sentenced on April 13, 1965, to five years' imprisonment.

In August 1964, while he was under detention, his wife, Mrs. Leslie Erica Schermbrucker, appealed to the Transvaal Supreme Court against brutal methods of interrogation of her husband. The application was dismissed. She was herself detained under the "180-day law" on November 18, 1965, and sentenced on January 28, 1966, to 300 days' imprisonment for refusing to give evidence for the State in the trial of Mr. Abram Fischer. In August 1966, she was again sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of helping Mr. Fisher while he was in hiding. Released from prison in November 1968, she was served with five-year banning and house arrest orders.

The Schermbruckers have two children.

Chinese barred from sports in South Africa

Chinese were prohibited, in April 1970, from playing billiards, snooker and putt-putt in Port Elizabeth in the company of whites.

They were barred from playing miniature golf on the Humewood beachfront or skating at a nearby ice rink, as the area has been proclaimed a white group area.

Thirteen-year-old Patricia Tam, daughter of the only Chinese resident in Alival North and a pupil at Holy Cross Convent, was forced to withdraw from an inter-school tennis tournament following a complaint to the police.

- Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 9 and 10 April 1970; Sunday Times, Johannesburg, 12 April 1970

Lying spy remains free

South African Security Police agent X-54, who committed perjury in one case and lied in another case, will not be prosecuted, the Minister of Police declared on February 27, 1970.

The secret agent's evidence was responsible for the imprisonment and trial of twenty-one Africans for over a year. An account of this trial illustrates the way security laws are being implemented in South Africa.

Seventy-nine Africans, including several labourers and the principal of a school, were detained in Victoria West, Western Cape, in April 1968: it was alleged that they were members of the underground Pogo, who planned, among other things, to tamper with the medical supplies at the local hospital and kill the white inhabitants of the town.

Ten were prosecuted in the Cudtshoorn Magistrate's Court and convicted in November 1968, but were acquitted on appeal in June 1969.

Twenty-six were charged in Cape Town with sabotage and a summary trial began on September 3, 1968. During the course of the trial, five of the accused were discharged for lack of evidence against them. On September 30, 1969, thirteen months after the trial began, Mr. Justice Theron found the other twenty-one Africans not guilty and discharged them.

The judge said that the State's case rested mainly on the evidence of agent X-54, a spy for the Security Branch, who was a liar. He felt that the four State witnesses who partly corroborated his evidence were also telling untruths.

He said:

"It is crystal-clear that Agent X-54 is the pivot of the State case ...

"In Agent X-54 the court had to deal not only with an ordinary liar but with one qualified to tell a convincing story.

"(In a similar court case in Port Elizabeth) Agent X-54 committed perjury without being found out. It is not only that he committed perjury in that case; this court has other reasons to doubt that he is a good witness.

"As I have already indicated, we regard him as a consummate liar.

"It makes one shudder to think that a person with this mentality, this attitude of mind, can be put in the position of a police agent with power to influence the arrest of members of the public ...

"The defence submission cannot be rejected as unreasonable that Agent X-54 gave false testimony in return for remuneration by the police.

"Agent X-54, the pivot on which the State case rests, is found to be a reckless liar."

These strictures led to demands for a judicial enquiry. Dr. Oscar Wollheim, Chairman of the Civil Rights League, said in a statement on October 1, 1969:

"Since April 1968 when arrests took place, very many persons have had their lives needlessly and severely disrupted on the evidence of one unreliable spy. Their families and dependants have been without income and some of them have lost their homes because they could not pay rent. Were it not for a sympathetic Superintendent many more would have been ejected for non-payment of rent.

"The Judge refused to indemnify any of the State witnesses against prosecution because of the unsatisfactory nature of their evidence. He further found that there was a reasonable possibility of a conspiracy on the part of the State witnesses and the police spy to implicate certain of the accused falsely...

"Obviously people who have committed acts of sabotage or terrorism must be punished but in securing a conviction it should not be necessary to disrupt the lives of hundreds or even thousands of perfectly innocent people."

He suggested that the inquiry also cover other cases in which people had been detained for long periods and later released without trial, or discharged for lack of evidence, or acquitted. He recalled that, in 1963, about 3,000 people had been rounded up in the Cape Peninsula, and their interrogation and the subsequent investigation had taken about eight months to complete. The detained persons, he said, had been shifted from one police cell to another in ever-changing groups, so that it became impossible to arrange legal defence for them on a group basis (individual defence would have been too expensive).

The Star of Johannesburg commented on October 11, 1969:

"The implications go far beyond this single case. The police use large numbers of spies and informers, only a few of whom ever appear in court. The information they supply is frequently responsible for arbitrary detention, banning orders, passport refusals and interrogations. Do other informers also tell lies? We have no way of telling. Their credibility, unlike that of X-54 has no opportunity of being tested in open court.

"In cases like the Cape Town trial, it is up to the police to determine whether their witnesses are credible enough to base a charge on. Here they evidently took inadequate care. They accepted the spy's story and he became the centre of a prosecution in which twenty-one people were unjustifiably held in prison for seventeen months.

"An inquiry is undoubtedly needed - and it is to be hoped that X-54 will be dealt with like other perjurers."

The matter was raised in the House of Assembly on February 27, 1970, when Mrs. Helen Suzman asked the Minister of Police for information on action taken against Agent X-54. The Minister said that no steps had been taken to prosecute him for perjury. He refused to disclose whether the Agent's services had been terminated. Mrs. Suzman commented:

"Innocent people are clearly in danger of being found guilty of, and being punished for, crimes they did not commit, because of the evidence of unreliable police agents.

"Indeed, it is not going too far to say that the liberty of the individual is at stake in so far as the Minister acts on information given to him by police agents when he bans, house-arrests or detains people.

"Such people do not even have the protection of the scrutiny of a conscientious court of law.

"This is a state of affairs that makes one extremely uneasy."

She turns non-white to marry a Chinese

"Johannesburg - The knock on the door came while they were eating...

"The four of them stood in the dining room in the flickering candlelight, Susan still holding the coffee pot in her left hand, listening to the words she and Henry had been dreading for the past five years.

" 'You are charged with breaking the Immorality Act....' "

"The coffee pot was left on the table. The dirty dishes were left in the sink. And the three children were left in the back room, asleep, while their parents were taken to police headquarters for fingerprinting and booking. Their mother was white and their father was Chinese and this was against the law.

"In South Africa, mixed marriages are prohibited. The bedrooms of the land, like the public facilities, are strictly segregated, and love - between the races - is forbidden.

"So now Susan Schoeman was standing in the witness box and Henry May was sitting in the dock across the room, and the judge listened as Susan told the court about her early childhood -- about the broken home she had been brought up in; about her stepfather, who had tried to force himself on her; how she had run away from home and met "Mr. May", and how Mr. May had cared for her and gently nursed away her fears and feelings of insecurity, and how she had fallen in love with him.

"And then the judge ordered a recess for afternoon tea, and when the court went back into session he declared the couple guilty of having violated the Immorality Act, and he sentenced the man to 18 months' imprisonment, suspended, and Miss Schoeman to a suspended sentence of six months in prison.

"The next day May, a soft-spoken young man who runs a Chinese restaurant, went to the police station and asked the head of the immorality squad whether they could live in the same house if they were in separate rooms. The policeman was sympathetic, assured him that yes, he could continue to live in the same house with the mother of his three children and in fact could even sleep in the same room with her, as long as they stayed in separate beds and did not contravene the Immorality Act, which makes it a crime for a white person to have sexual relations with a non-white.

"Despite this reassurance, Susan and Henry decided not to take any chances, and that night she moved into the other bedroom with her mother, who stays with them in the little brick house on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

"The only way they could ever sleep together again, legally, would be if Susan could get herself racially reclassified.

"In South Africa, where everyone is officially classified by race, and race determines privilege, a "white" classification is normally the most valuable possession one can have. But for Susan Schoeman there was something even more valuable - the man she loved. And the only way to keep him was to "try for non-white". That's what she decided to do.

"Nowadays, on Sunday afternoon, Susan and Henry frequently take their little girls to the zoo, and Henry sometimes buys them pin wheels, and the children run along the path ahead of them, waving the pin wheels in the air to make them spin. People passing the couple can plainly see that the young man in the light blue shirt and matching knee socks is Chinese, and the attractive woman with the jet black hair, walking beside him, is a white.

"But Henry and Susan are happy and secure, knowing they can never again be charged under the Immorality Act. The authorities took pity on them.

"Susan Schoeman is now Mrs. May. She has been reclassified. In the eyes of the law she is now, officially, "Chinese".

- Timothy Leland in Boston Globe,  
22 April 1970.

MCRE FACTS AND FIGURES ON APARTHEID

Salaries and wages

1

The whites who constitute one-fifth of the population have seven-tenths of the purchasing power. The purchasing power, by racial groups, is as follows:

Whites	4,974 million rand (\$6,964 million)
Africans	1,616 million rand (\$2,262 million)
Coloured persons	282 million rand (\$ 395 million)
Asians	176 million rand (\$ 246 million)

2

Two recent surveys by Market Research Africa of the Cape Coloureds and Natal Indians show that average Coloured salary is 50 rand (\$70) a month and the Indian salary is 64 rand (\$96). Whites spend about a fifth of their income on food: Coloured and Indian people spend almost a half.

3

According to a recent report by Mr. Langschmidt, of Market Research Africa Limited, 45 per cent of the urban Africans owned none of the stock household possessions, and only 31 per cent had electricity in their homes. The average income of an urban African household - with an average of six people - is about £29 a month - about 15 per cent of that of the average white household.

Education

4

School attendance is compulsory for white children. It is compulsory for Coloured children in only a few areas. There is no compulsory education for African and Indian children.

- 1/ from the documentary film "The Market in South Africa". Reported in The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 28 January 1970.
- 2/ Financial Mail, Johannesburg, 24 December 1969.
- 3/ Anthony Sampson in The Observer, London, 19 April 1970.
- 4/ In the Cape Province, where the overwhelming majority of the 1.8 million coloured people live, there are only four primary schools, one secondary school and one high school at which attendance is compulsory for children resident within three miles of the schools. Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 26 November 1969.

5

Nearly 2,000 applicants had to be turned away from seven high schools in Soweto, the African location of Johannesburg, when the school term began on January 27, 1970, because of lack of facilities. Several of the children had gained first-class passes in Standard VI examinations.

6

White and Coloured pupils are provided textbooks and stationery free in all standards. African pupils in primary standards (Sub A to Standard VI) are issued with textbooks, but they remain the property of the school: they are not provided with stationery. African pupils in secondary and high schools must pay in full for their books. One estimate is that these cost 14 rand (\$19.60) for the first year of the secondary course, 15 rand (\$21.00) for the second year, and 5 rand (\$7.00) for the third year.

7

African high school pupils, unlike white pupils, must pay for their education.

8

According to the Bantu Education Journal, published by the South African Government in December 1969, the number of students in the segregated African colleges increased between 1960 and 1970 from less than 500 to 1,586. The number of graduates increased from a little over 50 to nearly 150, the number of diplomas issued from about 60 to about 120, and the lecturing staff from about 9 to nearly 270.

Of the 1,586 students, however, about two-thirds were in arts and education. Only fifteen were studying agriculture.

There is no engineering faculty in these colleges and only two or three Africans were enrolled in the subject in "white" universities by special permission of the Government. There is no medical faculty, and the Natal Medical School for non-Whites, where Africans are admitted, was producing only seven or eight African doctors a year.

The rectors of the three African colleges and nearly four-fifths of the teaching staff were white. The ratio of whites to Africans was more than ten to one for professors and twelve to one for senior lecturers. Nearly one-fifth of the students were twenty-five years of age or older.

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- 5/ The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 28 January 1970. The Government is restricting expansion of secondary schools in urban areas in order to force children to go to the reserves.
  - 6/ Cape Times, 30 May 1968.
  - 7/ The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 27 January 1970. The costs are estimated at 10.40 rand (\$14.56) in fees, up to 20 rand (\$28) for uniforms, plus cost of books.
  - 8/ The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 15 and 17 December 1969.

Medicine and Health

9

In 1968, 70,600 cases of tuberculosis were reported in South Africa, an increase from 39,000 in 1965. The disease is found predominantly among Africans.

10

"Non-white medical students may only examine non-white patients, though white students can see both white and non-white. Apartheid lingers on after death; white cadavers may not be dissected by non-white students, who cannot study pathology freely either - they may not attend an autopsy on a white body."

African reserves

11

The number of jobs created in the past ten years for Africans in industry in the "homelands" is only about 2,000.

Prisons

12

A total of 297,237 persons were sentenced to imprisonment in 1965-64, and 486,260 in 1967-68. Most of them were jailed for short terms. The figures for 1967-68 were:

Less than one month	276,745
One month to four months	145,456
Four to six months	31,049

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The number of persons prosecuted for pass offenses in 1967-68 (the latest figures available) was 693,661 or an average of 1,900 per day.

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- 9/ Statistical Year Book of South Africa. Quoted in The Star, Johannesburg, 10 January 1970.
- 10/ Anti-Apartheid News, London, February 1968.
- 11/ Mr. J.A. Grobbelaar, General Secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa. Quoted in The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 16 February 1970.
- 12/ Annual report of the South African Department of Prisons. Reported in The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 18 April 1970.
- 13/ 1969: A survey of Race Relations in South Africa, quoted in The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 12 February 1970.

The average daily prison population in South Africa increased from less than 50,000 in 1958-59 to more than 80,000 in 1967-68. The annual figures are as follows:

1958-59	49,886
1959-60	52,956
1960-61	55,762
1961-62	62,769
1962-63	66,575
1963-64	70,351
1964-65	72,627
1965-66	74,033
1966-67	73,030
1967-68	80,534

In 1967-68, a total of more than 654,000 persons were admitted to or passed through prisons, including 4,222 breast-fed infants.

The number of persons sentenced to death was 143 in 1966-67 and 115 in 1967-68.

#### Segregation on airlines

In internal flights of the South African Airways whites and non-whites are segregated. On the Boeing jets two rows of seats at the back of the aircraft are reserved for non-whites, while on the Viscounts the two front rows are used. But non-whites use the same aircraft toilets as whites. On international flights non-whites can sit beside whites.

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- 14/ Report of the Prisons Department for the period 1966-1968, reported in Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 20 February 1970.
- 15/ The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 10 December 1969.

Status of Japanese

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The status of the Japanese citizens in South Africa under various laws is contradictory. Under the Group Areas Act, which provides for residential segregation, they are classified "white". As regards entry into South Africa or the Population Registration Act, they are "Asiatic". Their status under the Mixed Marriages Act (which prohibits marriages between whites and non-whites) and the Immorality Act (which prohibits sexual intercourse between whites and non-whites) is not known, as no cases have arisen.

Prime Minister Verwoerd explained the "white" classification in 1965 as follows: "We sell to Japan and we buy from them. It is the normal and correct thing. One cannot trade without certain contacts, and so the Japanese must come to South Africa in connexion with certain trade contacts. But there are never more than 60 to 100 in the country at one time, so there is no threat from these temporary trade relations." (The position of the Chinese was different, according to him, as there was a larger Chinese population.)

While they live in "white" areas, the Japanese often face discrimination. "Japanese have been refused service in Johannesburg restaurants; they have been refused houses to rent, they have been ordered off a Pretoria bus, they have been refused permission to swim in a Pretoria swimming pool."

In 1965, when a white had protested the presence of Japanese in Vanderbijl park, the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. T. Susuki, was quoted to have said: "Suggestions that we are undermining anyone's culture are beyond my comprehension. Our culture is three or four thousand years old. We are Japanese and have never asked to be classified as Europeans."

WORLD AGAINST APARTHEID

Canadian Prime Minister on trade with South Africa

In a television interview on February 24, 1970, with a panel of students, Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada admitted, in reply to a question on Canada's relations with South Africa, that the government's position has "not been very consistent". "I'm not very proud of this policy." Canada, he said, should either stop condemning South Africa for its apartheid policies or stop encouraging Canadian trade with South Africa. He asked the students to bear with the government a little longer until such questions were dealt with in the White Paper on foreign policy.

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the External Affairs Minister, said the next day that the Prime Minister was thinking of "particular transactions" and not of a general trade embargo. He added: "The whole question of relations with South Africa is under study now in the foreign policy review."

- Ottawa Journal, 25 February 1970;  
Montreal Star, 26 February 1970.

South Africans forced to stay at Dar es Salaam airport

On March 14, 1970, twenty-five angry South Africans on a B.C.A.C. flight were not allowed to leave the Dar es Salaam airport transit lounge while other passengers on the flight went to the city. The plane had been diverted from Nairobi because of bad weather.

- Sunday Express, Johannesburg,  
15 March 1970

Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement presses for end to economic relations with South Africa

The Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement (173 Barton Road East, Dundrum, Dublin 14) reports that it has received a letter from Mr. George Colley, Minister for Industry and Commerce, which makes it clear that the Government have taken a decision that Irish exports to South Africa shall not be officially promoted. The Minister's letter reads:

"As I have stated in Dail Eireann on a number of occasions, the Government is completely opposed to the racial policies of the Government of South Africa and, as you are aware, the Irish delegation at the United Nations has constantly supported condemnations by the General Assembly of South Africa's policy of apartheid and will continue to do so. The Security Council has not, however decided on any economic sanctions on South Africa and, in the circumstances, it is not the Government's policy to interfere with the activities of individual Irish firms wishing to trade with South Africa or to withhold normal facilities from such firms. However, Córas Tráchtála will not send any Trade Missions to South Africa, or organise such missions, and will not themselves directly engage in any activities aimed at promoting exports to that country.

"The embargo imposed by the Government in accordance with the Security Council resolutions in 1963 and 1964 on the sale and shipment of arms or military supplies to South Africa, is, of course, still in force."

It congratulated the Minister on this stand which, it said, "will be warmly welcomed by the liberation movement and all those fighting for freedom in South Africa".

The Movement added in its bulletin Amandla (March 1970):

"In direct contradiction to the C6ras Tr6cht6la move, an Irish businessman, Mr. John Daly, recently visited South Africa to advertise the grants available from the Industrial Development Authority here to businesses setting up manufacturing plants in Ireland. The Johannesburg Sunday Times (1.3.70) gave extensive publicity to the fact that grants of up to 60% are available on new machinery, and tax relief on export profits for 20 years. Besides those South African companies which already operate in the Shannon Free Trade area, a Durban company, Paolene Ltd., which manufactures polythene wrapping, is shortly to open a plant at Ennis.

"From the early 60's South Africa has been developing a new policy of economic expansion. The rationale behind the policy is both economic and strategic. Because of racial inequality and the high incomes of the whites, South Africa has one of the highest rates of saving in the world. Some savings are invested at home, some need outlets abroad. The inequality of income means that domestic demand is low. South Africa needs to export, but in the markets of industrialized countries it must compete with Europe, with Japan, with North America.

"The most dramatic illustration of the outcome of this need has been South Africa's drive to increase trade with Black Africa, even if in so doing some of her apartheid regulations have been infringed...

"Is South Africa's expansion now to encompass Ireland? South African industrialists see in the facilities offered by the Industrial Development Authority a new gateway to trade with Britain, since goods manufactured here will have duty-free access to the British market under the Free Trade Agreement with Britain... This trade will be conducted with little benefit to Ireland itself, but with the generous assistance of the I.D.A.

"There is also the strategic reason for South Africa's expansionist aims, which is more obvious in Africa in that it is on African countries that the Liberation Movements in southern Africa in large part rely for arms, material support and facilities. If South Africa can buy off that support she can go a long way towards protecting herself from revolution within her own borders.

"The strategic reason does, however, also apply to countries beyond Africa, and in particular to those countries which are sympathetic to the cause of the liberation movements. The stronger the economic links which can be established between South Africa and Ireland, the more difficult it becomes for our Government to take any political steps,... the more awkward it would be to impose economic sanctions on South Africa if the Security Council of the United Nations resolved on such a policy.

"For these reasons it is obvious that all collaboration with South Africa must be opposed, and the Anti-Apartheid Movement takes strong exception to the I.D.A. move in giving direct encouragement to South Africa to invest in Ireland."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement is currently considering plans for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and various suggestions have already been put forward. These include the holding of a National Conference on the "roots of racialism"; the presentation of a dramatized "trial" of Johannes Balthazar Vorster; an educational programme for schools; and the provision of greater political and material assistance to the liberation movements.

- Amandla, Dublin, March 1970.

Zambia bans import of fruit and vegetables from South Africa

On February 9, 1970, the Zambian Government announced a ban on fruits and vegetables from South Africa.

On the same day, President Kaunda of Zambia and President Tito of Yugoslavia, in a joint communique, called for a halt to arms supplies to South Africa and pledged full support to movements fighting against colonialism in South Africa.

- The Guardian, London, 10 February 1970.

United Kingdom Student Union protests South African cricket tour; sets up fund for liberation movements

The United Kingdom National Union of Students, at its conference at Bradford, voted overwhelmingly on April 3, 1970, to support demonstrations against the South African Springbok team, during its tour in the United Kingdom in June.

The Conference also decided on setting up a "fighting fund" to raise money for liberation movements in southern Africa.

- Reuters.

"International Campaign Against Racism in Sport" to be launched

At a press conference in London on April 18, 1970, Mr. Dennis Brutus, President of the South African Non-Racial Open Committee for Olympic Sport, and Mr. Peter Hain, leader of the "Stop-the-70-Tour Committee" announced the formation of an "International Campaign Against Racism in Sport" (I.C.A.R.I.S.). ICARIS, an international co-ordinating body against racialism, was the result of a recent visit by Mr. Brutus to the United States, Australia, New Zealand and India. The following are some of the organizations which will work with ICARIS:

United Kingdom:	South African Non-Racial Open Committee for Olympic Sport Stop-the-70 Tour Committee West Indian Campaign Against <u>Apartheid</u> Cricket
New Zealand:	Citizens' Association for Racial Equality (CARE) Halt All Racist Tours (HART)
Australia:	Council Against Racialism in Sport (CARIS)
United States:	American Committee on Africa Olympic Project for Human Rights.

Various other organizations in Norway, Sweden and Netherlands were reported to have pledged support. The first official meeting of ICARIS will be held in London in May.

- Sunday Express, Johannesburg,  
19 April 1970

Japanese jockey will "never go to South Africa"

Mr. Suetō Masuzawa, the famous Japanese jockey, who was at first refused a visa to ride at Pietermaritzburg and Germiston in February-March, and then granted one after pressure from racing and trade bodies, was quoted as saying: "I would never go to South Africa, even if I was asked again."

The Japanese Racing Association has turned down the South African invitation "with thanks".

- Pand Daily Mail, Johannesburg,  
27 February 1970

World Assembly of Youth calls for help to liberation movements

The World Assembly of Youth (rue d'Arlon 39-41, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium) has called for material support to the liberation movements in southern Africa, including assistance to enable their offices abroad to reach many more people to seek their help. The W.A.Y. has purchased 80 subscriptions to Sechaba (monthly organ of the African National Congress of South Africa) and the Anti-Apartheid News (monthly organ of the United Kingdom Anti-Apartheid Movement) for distribution to its national committees and other youth organizations so that more young people will hear about the freedom struggle on a continuing basis. For this purpose, it is using money saved at the W.A.Y. Assembly in August 1969 when the delegates fasted for one meal and voted to devote the proceeds to support for liberation movements in southern Africa.

Liberation News, published by W.A.Y., writes:

"Clothing, money for food and medicines, money for maintaining the freedom fighters in the field, typewriters and other office machinery to maintain offices and administer liberated territories, and books for school children in liberated areas are among the principal needs. However, each of the liberation movements has its own most pressing needs, which they regularly call to readers' attention in their own publications. Supporters can either refer to these publications and respond directly to the individual movements, or can contribute generally through the W.A.Y. Liberation Fund."

New Australian movement against racialism set up

An Anti-Racialism Council was formed in Australia in April 1970 to promote action against racism in Australia, South Africa and Rhodesia. The council, which will embrace a wide range of community and industrial groups, is planning a massive campaign for severance of Australia's links with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1971).

Mr. J. Brink, chairman of the South Africa Defence and Aid Fund and a member of the new council, said on April 15: "We have very strange links with South Africa, a country which has not been in the Commonwealth for ten years. Yet the Australian Government regards white migrants from South Africa as British subjects, while intending black migrants from South Africa are classified as aliens."

Mr. Brink said the council would also campaign to remove discriminatory laws applying to many Aborigines. He added that Australia was not a racist country in the sense that South Africa was because it did not have a racist ideology which provided the basis for the laws in South Africa.

- The Australian, 16 April 1970.