

# UNIT ON APARTHEID PAPERS

No. 12/70

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS\*

April 1970

## THIS IS APARTHEID

FACTS AND FIGURES ON SOUTH AFRICA  
(with special reference to racial discrimination)

APARTHEID DAY BY DAY

SOME PERTINENT STATEMENTS

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FACTS AND FIGURES ON SOUTH AFRICA  
(with special reference to racial discrimination)

Population

1

|                  | <u>1960 Census</u> | <u>Mid-Year Estimate 1969</u> |                 |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
|                  |                    | <u>Number</u>                 | <u>Per cent</u> |
| Whites           | 3,080,159          | 3,728,000                     | 19              |
| Coloured Persons | 1,509,053          | 1,959,000                     | 10              |
| Asians           | 477,047            | 591,000                       | 3               |
| Africans         | 10,927,922         | 13,340,000                    | 68              |
|                  | <u>-----</u>       | <u>-----</u>                  | <u>-----</u>    |
| Total            | 15,994,181         | 19,618,000                    | 100             |
|                  | <u>=====</u>       | <u>=====</u>                  | <u>=====</u>    |

African Reserves

2

According to the South African Government, the Africans who constitute sixty-eight per cent of the population have rights only in the scattered reserves ("homelands") which are now less than twelve per cent of the area of the country and will eventually be expanded to cover thirteen per cent. It claims that the rest of the country is a "white area".

3

The Government claims that the Africans constitute eight or nine "nations" and that the reserves are their "homelands". These "homelands" constitute scattered pieces of land, as follows:

| <u>Ethnic group</u>        | <u>Population</u><br><u>(1960 census)</u> | <u>Number of</u><br><u>separate pieces</u><br><u>of land in the</u><br><u>reserve</u> | <u>Total area</u><br><u>of the reserve</u><br><u>(in morgen)</u> |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Xhosa                      | 3,045,000                                 | 2 (Transkei)<br>17 (Ciskei)   | 3,980,647<br>1,035,903   |
| Zulu                       | 2,867,000                                 | 29  | 3,585,212  |
| Swazi                      | 334,000                                   | 3   | 519,057  |
| North Sotho                | 971,000                                   | 3   | 1,947,277  |
| South Sotho (Witziesshoek) | 1,283,000                                 | 1   | 50,000   |
| Tswana                     | 1,149,000                                 | 19  | 4,330,135  |
| Tsonga (Shangaan)          | 511,000                                   | 4   | 890,716  |
| Venda                      | 246,000                                   | 3   | 935,800  |

- 1/ Republic of South Africa, Bulletin of Statistics  
 2/ Reply to a question by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development.  
House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 7 February 1969, cols. 320-321.  
 3/

4

Only 5,100,000, or about thirty-nine per cent, of the Africans live in the reserves; the remainder live in the so-called white areas.

5

During the no confidence debate in the House of Assembly in February 1969, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff said that the standard of living of the African people in the reserves had either remained static or had fallen in the last fifteen or sixteen years. He recalled that the Tomlinson Commission had estimated in the mid-fifties that the income per head in the reserves was 48 rand (\$67.20): of this 25.8 rand (\$36.10) was earned in the reserves and the remainder was obtained from people working outside the reserves. Dr. Adendorff had estimated that at present the income per head was 53 rand (\$74.20) of which 22 rand (\$30.80) was earned in the reserves. Taking the value of money into account, the standard of living of the people has fallen.

6

In the last six years, new jobs in industry have been created for less than one thousand Africans in all the reserves in South Africa.

7

More than forty per cent of the economically active men in the reserves are absent at any given time, working in the mines, factories, farms and homes in the "white areas".

8

During 1969 about 41,700 Transkeian Africans were employed in the Transkei; 155,400 were away as migratory workers.

- 4/ Dr. P. Smit, head of the Department of Geography at the Africa Institute, at the Congress of the Association of Geography Education, July 1969. Reported in The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 12 July 1969.
- 5/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 3 February 1969, col. 16.
- 6/ Sir de Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition. House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 3 February 1969, col. 28
- 7/ Dr. P. Smit, head of the Department of Geography at the Africa Institute, at the Congress of the Association of Geography Education, July 1969. Reported in The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 12 July 1969.
- 8/ Muriel Horrell, The African Reserves of South Africa (1969), p.119



The Transkei is so short of resources that of the Transkei Government's total budget of 20,344,000 rand (\$28,483,600) in 1969-1970, only 5,269,000 rand (\$7,376,600) is derived from Transkeian sources. The rest is covered by grants from the Central Government.

Segregation and forced removals

A Population Register is maintained by the Department of Interior, in terms of the Population Registration Act, in respect of every person in the country. All persons are classified into racial groups. Records in respect of Africans are maintained separately and cards for each person are filed numerically. Records of all others are maintained collectively. By 1968, the records covered an estimated 10.276 million Africans and 7.5 million others.

The Group Areas Act, condemned by the United Nations, provides for designation of areas for occupation by racial groups or sub-groups, and the forced removal of members of other racial groups to their "own" areas. The Minister of Community Development gave the following statistics for families ordered removed in terms of proclamations under the Group Areas Act:

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Whites           | 1,318  |
| Coloured persons | 68,897 |
| Indians          | 37,653 |
| Chinese          | 899    |

More than half of the entire Indian population of South Africa has been forcibly removed as a result of the "group areas" decisions. It is estimated that two million Africans will have to be resettled and rehoused in the province of Natal alone during the next five to ten years.

- 9/ Muriel Horrell, The African Reserves of South Africa (1969), p. 119.  
10/ Reply to question in the House of Assembly by the Minister of the Interior. House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 8 March 1968, cols. 1774-1775.  
11/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 17 February 1970, col. 1181.  
Mr. Eric Winchester, M.P., who made a three-year study of Group Areas and the Department of Community Development, stated that by September 1968, more than 1,100,000 people had been uprooted from their homes. Quoted in Civil Rights, newsletter of the Civil Rights League, Cape Town, 13 January 1970.  
12/ Ibid.

13

Mrs. Helen Suzman, Progressive Party Member of Parliament, commented in February 1970:

"... when the (Group Areas) Act was introduced in 1950, the then Minister of the Interior, Dr. Dönges, said that equal sacrifices would be required from all sections ...

"But the truth of the matter is that white greed has motivated much of the implementation of the Act, so that the best business and residential sites could be handed over to the Whites."

Salaries, wages, taxes and government expenditure

14

The average white income per head is about 95 rand (\$133.00) per month, with about 7 rand (\$9.80) per month for Africans.

15

According to the 1966 statistics of the South African Department of Internal Revenue, 2,746 persons earned more than 20,000 rand (\$28,000) of taxable income. Of these, 2,738 were White, 4 Asian, 2 Coloured and 2 African.

16

The number of persons assessed for income tax in 1966-1967 was as follows:

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| Whites           | 1,013,310 |
| Coloured persons | 86,475    |
| Asians           | 32,498    |
| Africans         | 2,045     |

---

13/ The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 21 February 1970.

14/ Financial Mail, Johannesburg, 18 April 1969. The paper added:

"This is a shocking state of affairs which would never have been tolerated if the African community had the political influence or trade union power it could expect to have in a more advanced society.

"Africans have no registered trade unions, strikes for higher pay are forbidden, their productivity potential is ensnared by a complex mass of laws restricting education, employment and mobility and they have no say in the Government they are called on to finance."

15/ The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 18 May 1968.

16/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 4 June 1968, cols. 6440-6441.

17

Africans, the poorest section of the population, are taxed more heavily than whites.

All African men over 18 years have to pay a fixed annual tax of 2.50 rand (\$3.50), plus a local tax of 1 rand (\$1.40) for every dwelling hut or unit. They are also liable to tribal levies. Whites do not pay these taxes and levies.

All Africans are liable to income-tax if they earn more than 360 rand (\$504). (Whites do not pay income-tax on earnings less than 750 rand if single or 1,000 rand if married). Africans get no tax relief for dependents.

The taxes are deducted from salaries under the P.A.Y.E. system. Whites obtain refunds if the deductions are higher than the tax: the Africans are entitled to no refunds unless "the Secretary for Bantu Administration is satisfied that the circumstances of any particular case would warrant a refund".

18

Among the economically active whites in 1960, 18.5 per cent were engaged in professional, technical and managerial occupations, and 18.9 per cent had school leaving or matriculation certificates.

Among the economically active Africans, only 1.7 per cent were engaged in such occupations and only 0.1 per cent had school leaving or matriculation certificates.

|                  | <u>Economically<br/>active<br/>population</u> | <u>Percentage of persons<br/>engaged in professional,<br/>technical and managerial<br/>occupations (excluding<br/>farming)</u> | <u>Percentage of<br/>persons with<br/>school leaving<br/>or matriculation<br/>certificates</u> |
|------------------|---|--|--|
| Whites           | 1,142,821                                     | 18.5   | 18.9   |
| Indians          | 125,890                                       | 13.2   | 5.7  |
| Coloured persons | 551,750                                       | 3.7  | 1.4  |
| Africans         | 3,886,457                                     | 1.7  | 0.1  |
| Total            | <u>5,706,918</u>                              | <u>5.5</u>   | <u>4.1</u>   |

17/ The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 4 February 1970.

18/ Dr. E.G. Malherbe, "Bantu Manpower and Education", 1969.

The Cape Teachers' Professional Association, in a resolution adopted in May 1969, expressed disappointment with the salary increases received by Coloured schoolteachers at the end of April. It said that the gap between Coloured and White teachers had widened. Coloured teachers received about 54 per cent of the pay white teachers received.

In August 1969, the salaries of non-white medical staff in the Cape Provincial Hospital service were raised by 20 to 37 per cent following protests against racial discrimination. The new salary scales, fixed by law, remain discriminatory, however. The new top salary scales in the various grades are as follows:

|  | <u>Starting salaries</u> |                               |                |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|  | <u>White</u>             | <u>Coloured</u><br>(in rands) | <u>African</u> |
| Intern                                       | 3,480                    | 2,760                         | 2,400          |
| Medical Officer                              | 7,200                    | 5,700                         | 5,100          |
| Senior medical officer and specialist        | 8,400                    | 6,300                         | 5,700          |
| Medical superintendent and senior specialist | 9,000                    | 6,900                         | 6,300          |

19/ Cape Times, 24 May 1969. Die Burger, Cape Town, a pro-Government daily, commented on 26 June 1969:

"The leaders and organizations of the Coloured teachers lately put forward a case which seems to us to be a solid one.

"It boils down to the fact that since the transfer of Coloured education by the provinces to the Central Government, the relation between the salaries of Coloured and White teachers has deteriorated from 80 to 54 per cent. Before the new deal came into being, the tendency was for many years to reduce this difference. Since the change it has become spectacularly bigger."

20/ Cape Times, 9 August 1969. A rand is equivalent to \$1.40.

The Minister of Health made the following statement regarding pay scales:

"... It is in fact recognized that there is a difference between the salaries of white doctors on the one hand and the salaries of Coloured and Indian doctors on the other hand and thirdly, the salaries of Bantu doctors. Let me say at once to the agitators and to every doctor in South Africa that the difference will remain, no matter who agitates for equal treatment. This is inherent in South Africa." House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 22 April 1969, col. 4335.

21

In the Cape Province, a White nursing sister's commencing salary was raised in October 1969 to 2,040 rand (\$2,856) a year. A Coloured nursing sister earns 960 rand (\$1,344) rising to a maximum of 1,500 rand (\$2,100). Their training is the same and there are standard qualifying examinations. Their duties are the same. Discrimination in pay is, therefore, based solely on grounds of race.

22

The wages of non-white workers in the various industries and in government service are only a fraction of the wages earned by Whites.

| <u>Industry</u>            | <u>Average monthly earnings, 1968-69</u> |                 |               |                 |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                            | <u>Whites</u>                            | <u>Coloured</u> | <u>Asians</u> | <u>Africans</u> |
|                            |  | (in rands)      |               |                 |
| Mining                     | 297                                      | 62              | 76            | 18 *            |
| Building construction      | 282                                      | 98              | 135           | 45 **           |
| Wholesale trade            | 245                                      | 171             | 94            | 48              |
| Retail trade               | 130                                      | 51              | 82            | 38              |
| Banking institutions       | 205                                      | 56              | 72            | 53              |
| Building societies         | 229                                      | 77              | 107           | 49              |
| Public service             | 211                                      | 100             | 127           | 36              |
| Provincial administrations | 198                                      | 49              | 67            | 32              |
| Local authorities          | 230                                      | 71              | 50            | 38              |

(One rand is equivalent to \$1.40)

\* Including cost of food and other benefits provided to the miners.

\*\* In building construction, Africans are generally provided with free accommodation.

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21/ Cape Times, 29 October 1969 (editorial).

22/ South African Institute of Race Relations. A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1969, pp.104-108. The estimates are for 1968-69.

"... the minimum rate for an African miner is now 10.40 rand a month. The average is 15.60 rand a month. In addition African miners get food, accommodation, recreation and medical care amounting, on a township analogy, to about 7.60 rand a month. This makes a total of at least 18 rand a month and on an average 23 rand, for hard and potentially dangerous work." Editorial in The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 13 September 1969.

23

The economic boom in the past decade resulted in a substantial increase in employment and earnings in South Africa. However, the gap between white and non-white earnings also increased.

The average monthly earnings of whites in the manufacturing industry increased from 163 rand (\$228) in 1962 to 238 rand (\$333) in 1967, or by about 8.6 per cent a year. The earnings of non-whites increased from 37 rand (\$52) to 49 rand (\$69) or by 5.8 per cent a year. Earnings of whites averaged 440 per cent of earnings of non-whites in 1962 and 485 per cent in 1967.

24

"In ... Europe and America, at the most the spread between skilled and unskilled wages is something like 25 per cent to 30 per cent, but in South Africa the spread is something like 400 per cent between skilled and unskilled wages."

25

In 1967, there were 158,000 White skilled artisans in South Africa, against 21,800 non-Whites.

26

There was not one registered African apprentice in the whole of South Africa in 1967 and 1968.

27

Because of labour shortage in recent years, many non-whites have been employed in formerly white occupations, but at much lower wages.

In the railway workshops for instance, the job of casting dressers (who clean up rough castings) was previously a "semi-skilled" job and white workers were paid 80 cents (1.12) an hour. It has now been reclassified as an "unskilled" job and Africans are employed at about 25 cents (\$0.35) an hour.

- 23/ Statement by Mr. A.B. Dickman at the national congress of the Progressive Party in Johannesburg in September 1968. Financial Mail, Johannesburg, 6 September 1968.
- 24/ Helen Suzman, M.P. House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 9 April 1969, col. 3612.
- 25/ Statement by the Minister of Labour, House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 21 May 1969, col. 6338.
- 26/ Financial Mail, Johannesburg, 31 October 1969.
- 27/ Financial Mail, Johannesburg, 19 September 1969.

28

After a strike of more than one thousand African dock workers in April 1969, their minimum wage was raised from 6 rand (\$8.40) to 12.42 rand (\$17.39) a week. Minimum wages for other workers (White, Coloured and Indians) were also raised: new rates vary between 17.25 rand (\$24.15) for drivers to 40 rand (\$56) for foreman stevedores.

29

According to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics in September 1969, 51.7 per cent of the white households in the nine major urban areas had servants. The percentage varied from 27.8 per cent in Cape Town to 76.7 per cent in Durban. The average expenditure on servants' wages for all households in the nine areas was 8.12 rand (\$11.37), with a further 8.56 rand (\$11.98) for food, quarters and other benefits.

30

Whites, who form 19 per cent of the population of South Africa, control 69 per cent of the national purchasing power. The figures for the four main racial groups are as follows:

|                  | Percentage of<br>population | Percentage of<br>purchasing power |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Whites           | 19                          | 69                                |
| Coloured persons | 10                          | 6                                 |
| Asians           | 3                           | 2                                 |
| Africans         | 68                          | 23                                |

31

In 1964, the purchasing power of the Africans was about 1,000 million rand and of the country as a whole about 5,500 million rand.

32

In 1965, there was one motor car for every 3.5 whites in South Africa and one for every 230 Coloured and Asian people.

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28/ Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 23 April 1969.

29/ The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 20 September 1969.

30/ Report published by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa in October 1969. Quoted in The South African Financial Gazette, Johannesburg, 24 October 1969. Also in Financial Mail, Johannesburg, 18 April 1969.

31/ South African Digest, Pretoria, 8 October 1965.

32/ Professor C.G.W. Schumann in Southern Africa, London, 17 May 1969, quoted from Standard Bank Review, April 1969.



33

Mr. John O'Brien, director of a South African motor company, estimated that some ten percent of the new car sales in the Republic in 1969 can be attributed to the increased purchasing power of the Africans. "That does not mean," he added, "Africans bought ten per cent of all the new cars. They bought two and a half per cent new - but the number of used cars they bought generated more new car sales to make up the ten per cent."

34

In 1966 Mr. G.G. Maasdorp estimated that just over 50 per cent of the Indians in Natal lived below the "poverty datum line" of about one hundred dollars per family.

35

The Johannesburg Municipality's Non-European Affairs Department estimated in 1967 that 68 per cent of the families in Soweto, the African area of the city, had incomes below the estimated minimum family budgets.

36

The maintenance grants paid by the Government to mothers (in cases where the fathers are unable to support them) vary by race, as follows:

|                  |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Whites           | 43 rand (\$60.20)             |
| Coloured persons | 6-19.25 rand (\$8.40-\$26.95) |
| Africans         | 2-6.25 rand (\$2.80-\$8.75)   |

- 
- 33/ Southern Africa, London, 6 December 1969.  
According to the Automobile Association of South Africa, almost 1,250,000 cars are in use in the country. Non-whites own 180,000 cars or 14.6 per cent. Cape Times, 18 June 1968.
- 34/ From a paper by Mrs. Doreen Patrick in Black Sash, February 1968.
- 35/ The minimum budget includes only food, clothing, rent, transport and other necessities, and does not provide for other needs such as sickness and other emergencies, recreation, furniture, reading materials, etc. The effective minimum level of income is generally estimated at one and a half times the minimum budget. South African Institute of Race Relations, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1969, pp. 82-83.
- 36/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 6 February 1970, cols. 423-426.



It has been estimated that the central and provincial governments spend about sixteen times as much on whites as on non-whites.

" ... If you add up all the money spent directly by the State and Provinces on non-Whites - the votes for the three non-White Departments and Bantu Education - you get a sum of 180 million rand (\$252 million) a year. This works out at 12 rand (\$16.80) a head of non-White population.

"If you then add up all the money spent by the central and provincial administrations directly on Whites - on culture, for instance, White Education, Agriculture (which means White agriculture because the non-Whites' departments have their own agricultural votes), Defence (which is a White force except for a Cape Coloured Corps with an establishment of 622 - a White force principally to serve White interests), Information and Social Welfare (which again means White welfare because the non-White departments have their own welfare votes) - you get a sum of 761 million rand (\$1065 million). This works out at about 200 rand (\$280) a head of White population.

"There remains about 1,240 million rand (\$1,736 million) of the national and provincial budgets combined which is spent on general services like roads, health, policing, prisons and communications services, and it would be reckless for anyone to try to apportion how much of this is spent on Whites and how much on non-Whites.

"So leaving it aside, the only thing one can say with any confidence is that on the determinable figures the Government and the Provinces spend about sixteen times as much on Whites as on non-Whites."

#### Health and medical services

The birth, death and infant mortality rates in 1967 were as follows:

|                  | Birth rate (per<br>1,000 of popula-<br>tion) | Death rate (per<br>1,000 of popula-<br>tion) | Infant deaths<br>(per 1,000 live<br>births) |
|------------------|--|--|---|
| Whites           | 22.9   | 9.0  | 24.1  |
| Coloured persons | 43.3   | 15.7   | 136.8                                       |
| Asians           | 30.0   | 7.6  | 54.7  |

These statistics are not maintained for Africans.

37/ The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 30 August 1969.

38/ Republic of South Africa, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1968.

39

In 1969, for the first time, a South African insurance company offered disability insurance to professional and semi-professional Africans. The premium for Africans is 50 per cent more than the premium for whites because, according to the managing director of the company, Africans suffer a far higher mortality rate.

40

In 1967, 69,261 tuberculosis cases were notified in South Africa, as follows:

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Whites           | 1,244  |
| Coloured persons | 8,116  |
| Asians           | 1,150  |
| Africans         | 58,751 |

41

Kwashiorkor, a disease caused by malnutrition, affects mainly the Africans and Coloureds. The incidence of the disease in 1967 was as follows:

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Whites           | 7             |
| Coloured persons | 1,046         |
| Asians           | 12            |
| Africans         | 9,675         |
| Total            | <u>10,830</u> |

42

In South Africa, a Coloured child dies of malnutrition every thirty-five minutes, and two African children die during that time. Fifteen thousand Coloured children die of malnutrition a year and nearly a million African children go to bed hungry.

43

A survey conducted in 1966 indicated that almost half of the children born in a typical African reserve in South Africa died before reaching the age of five years.

- 
- 39/ Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 4 November 1969.
  - 40/ Republic of South Africa. Bulletin of Statistics, December 1968.
  - 41/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 3 May 1968, col. 4590.
  - 42/ The Post, Johannesburg, 30 November 1969.
  - 43/ Professor John Reid, head of the Department of Physiology at the Durban Medical School, quoted in The Star, Johannesburg, 10 May 1969.

44

Kwashiorkor and other diseases kill off an estimated 40 per cent of the Transkei children before they reach the age of ten years.

45

Dr. Guy Danes, medical superintendent at St. Lucy's Hospital, carried out a comprehensive survey in a village in the Tsolo area - X-raying everyone over the age of six months. He found that over 20 per cent of those examined had tuberculosis.

46

The white population of South Africa produced one doctor to every 455 people. South Africa's white population has the largest proportion of doctors to population in the western world.

47

There are only between 100 and 150 African doctors in the Republic of South Africa.

48

The number of persons who received medical degrees - M.B., Ch.B. - at the end of 1968 (or early in 1969) - was as follows:

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Whites           | 332 |
| Coloured persons | 19  |
| Asians           | 32  |
| Africans         | 10  |

44/ The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 14 March 1970.

45/ The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 7 March 1970.

46/ Professor H.W. Snyman of Pretoria at the medical congress in Pretoria in July 1969. Reported in The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 12 July 1969.

47/ Dr. R.E. Norridge, quoted in Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 27 November 1969.

48/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 13 June 1969, col. 7954.

49

The number of medical students in mid-1969 was as follows:

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Whites           | 3,283 |
| Coloured persons | 136   |
| Asians           | 323   |
| Africans         | 149   |

50

In July 1969 the Department of Bantu Administration and Development sent a circular to municipalities that African doctors who applied for facilities in African townships in the "white areas" (that is, outside the reserves) should not be granted these facilities lightly. African doctors who were already established in the townships would be encouraged to offer their services in the "homelands" (reserves) where the necessary facilities would be provided.

51

Only ten African doctors are employed by the South African Government as district surgeons or hospital medical officers in the African reserves (which have a total population of four million) - one full-time, six part-time and three on sessional basis.

52

In Soweto, the African location of Johannesburg with a population of about half a million, there are only seven resident doctors.

#### Education

53

The per capita expenditure on education for African children is less than one-eighth of that for white children.

#### Per capita expenditure

|                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| White children               | 114.1 rand (\$159.74) |
| Coloured and Indian children | 74.5 rand (\$104.30)  |
| African children             | 13.5 rand (\$ 18.90)  |

- 49/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 13 June 1969, col. 7954  
50/ The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 23 August 1969.  
51/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 9 February 1968, col. 254.  
52/ South African Institute of Race Relations. Quoted in editorial in The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 18 October 1969.  
53/ Speech by leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, in House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 9 February 1968, col. 319.

54

While the Central Government and the provincial administrations spend almost 238 million rand (\$333 million) on white education, they spend only 14.5 million rand (\$20.3 million) on African education. The rest of the expenditure on African education comes from the taxes paid by Africans.

55

White and Coloured schoolchildren receive free textbooks from the school authorities; African children in secondary and high school are required to pay for school books.

56

The number of candidates for matriculation examinations in 1968 was as follows:

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Whites (1967)    | 39,637 |
| Coloured persons | 3,446  |
| Africans         | 2,289  |
| Indians          | 2,112  |

57

In 1969, only 3,911 African students were enrolled in universities (including 2,144 enrolled for correspondence courses), as against 68,549 white students.

|  | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Coloured<br/>Persons</u> | <u>Asians</u> | <u>Africans</u> |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| "White universities"                                   | 51,992        | 346                         | 737           | 182             |
| University of South Africa<br>(correspondence courses) | 16,557        | 478                         | 996           | 2,144           |
| Non-White colleges                                     |               | 774                         | 1,621         | 1,585           |
| Total  | 68,549        | 1,598                       | 3,354         | 3,911           |

54/ Dagbreek, 1 September 1968; quoted in Cape Times, 2 September 1968.

55/ Cape Times, 30 May 1968.

56/ South African Institute of Race Relations. A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1969, pp. 194-206.

57/ South African Institute of Race Relations. A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1969, p. 210.

58

Degrees and diplomas received at the end of 1968 (or early in 1969) were as follows:

|                  | <u>Degrees</u>       |                   | <u>Diplomas</u>      |                     |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                  | <u>Post-graduate</u> | <u>Bachelor's</u> | <u>Post-graduate</u> | <u>Non-graduate</u> |
| Whites           | 2,296                | 6,245             | 931                  | 1,268               |
| Coloured persons | 12                   | 85                | 16                   | 28                  |
| Africans         | 46                   | 172               | 32                   | 113                 |
| Asians           | 50                   | 208               | 48                   | 33                  |

59

In 1968, there was only one qualified African engineer in South Africa and only three were training for this profession.

#### Social disruption

60

South Africa's crime rate increased 216 per cent between 1950 and 1966.

61

The percentage of people murdered in South Africa increased by 377 per cent over sixteen years, and the South African prison population increased from 284,000 in 1955 to more than 500,000 in 1967.

62

Almost 40 per cent of new marriages between white people in South Africa break down within a year. The Government set up a special commission to try to ascertain why South Africa has one of the highest divorce rates in the world and recommend new provisions for fighting marriage disintegration.

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58/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 1969, cols. 5834-35, 6024, 6689.

59/ Senator Henderson (United Party). House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 5 May 1969, col. 2310.

60/ Policy, Fact and Comment (monthly newsletter of the Progressive Party), quoted in The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 4 October 1969.

61/ Mr. Justice J.H. Steyn of the Cape Supreme Court, in a radio broadcast on 27 July 1969. Cape Times, 28 July 1969.

62/ Daily Telegraph, London, 16 February 1968.

63

South Africa has "one of the largest average daily prison populations in the western world - more than double, in absolute figures, that of Great Britain with a population of 55 million against our estimated 19 million."

64

Hundreds of persons are prosecuted each year under the Immorality Act (section 16) which prohibits sexual intercourse between whites and non-whites.

|                         | Number of persons<br>charged |         | Number of persons<br>convicted |         |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
|                         | 1966-67                      | 1967-68 | 1966-67                        | 1967-68 |
| Whites - male           | 671                          | 452     | 349                            | 238     |
| - female                | 18                           | 16      | 11                             | 6       |
| Coloured persons - male | 20                           | 10      | 5                              | 4       |
| - female                | 264                          | 184     | 126                            | 84      |
| Asians - male           | 11                           | 3       | 4                              | 2       |
| - female                | 20                           | 7       | 13                             | 3       |
| Africans - male         | 8                            | 9       | 5                              | 6       |
| - female                | 338                          | 230     | 180                            | 116     |
| Total                   | 1,357                        | 911     | 693                            | 459     |

65

Each year one out of every six Coloured men is convicted of a crime. The crime rate among the Coloured people is 5.5 times that among the whites.

- 63/ Mrs. Helen Suzman, M.P. House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 2 June 1969, col. 7082.
- 64/ Replies to questions by the Minister of Justice. House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 22 March 1968, col. 2655; Ibid., 13 May 1969, col. 5817.
- 65/ Policy, Fact and Comment (monthly newsletter of the Progressive Party), quoted in The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 4 October 1969. The newsletter commented:

"And it is the Coloured people, their political future unsure, their settled communities continually being uprooted by Group Areas implementation, their personal ambitions thwarted by legal and customary colour bars, who are the epitome of a people without a sense of belonging, without a stake in the 'good life'."

## Repression

66

At the end of 1968, a total of 1,019 persons were serving sentences of imprisonment in South Africa under the four main security laws, as follows:

|  | <u>Whites</u> | <u>Coloured<br/>Persons</u> | <u>Asians</u> | <u>Africans</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| "Sabotage Act" (section<br>21 of General Law<br>Amendment Act of 1962) | 11            | 17                          | 14            | 374             | 416          |
| Suppression of Communism Act   | 6             | 2                           | -             | 34              | 42           |
| Unlawful Organizations Act   | -             | 2                           | 1             | 527             | 530          |
| Terrorism Act  | -             | -                           | -             | 31              | 31           |
|  | <u>17</u>     | <u>21</u>                   | <u>15</u>     | <u>966</u>      | <u>1,019</u> |

In addition, a number of persons were detained without trial.

## Censorship

67

In 1969, the South African Publications Control Board prohibited 616 imported publications and 63 local publications. In the six years since the institution of the Board, from 1963 to 1969, a total of 4,402 publications were prohibited.

68

It was estimated in June 1969 that there were some 13,000 prohibited publications, including those banned by the Censorship Board before the Publications Control Board was created in 1963.

66/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 30 May 1969, col. 6948.

67/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 17 February 1970, cols. 1185-1186.

68/ Estimate by Professor Ellison Kahn, professor of law at the University of Witwatersrand, in Sunday Times, Johannesburg, 8 June 1969. Quoted in A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1969, p.39.



69

It is an offence to disseminate or reproduce the utterances or writings of (a) listed communists; (b) other banned persons; and (c) exiles listed by the Minister of Justice.

The writings or speeches of about 750 persons are thus banned in South Africa.

#### Military establishment

70

South Africa now possesses military equipment worth more than 2,000 million rand (\$2,800 million).

71

The South African budget estimates for defence increased from 40 million rand in 1959-1960 to 271,600,000 rand in 1969-1970.

72

The strength of South Africa's Defence Force, including average number of members of the Citizen Force who are under military training, is estimated at 39,700, as follows:

|           | <u>Regular</u> | <u>Citizen Force</u> |
|-----------|----------------|----------------------|
| Army      | 5,700          | 22,300               |
| Navy      | 2,500          | 1,200                |
| Air Force | 5,000          | 3,000                |
| Total     | <u>13,200</u>  | <u>26,500</u>        |

When fully mobilized, South Africa's armed forces (including men who have completed Citizen Force training) would total 85,500. In addition, there are about 58,000 commandos or part-time militia.

69/ Estimated. Based on figures in A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1969, pp. 41-42.

70/ Statement by Commandant-General R.C. Hiemstra in July 1969. South African Digest, Pretoria, 25 July 1969.

71/ Estimates of Expenditure from Revenue Account.

72/ Estimate by the Institute of Strategic Studies in The Military Balance. Reported in The Star, Johannesburg, 12 September 1969.

### Police Force

73

The authorized strength of the South African Police Force has increased from 20,588 at the end of 1948 to 34,437 at the end of 1969. The number of generals in the Police Force increased during that period from two to forty-five.

### South African Airways

74

South African Airways, like other airlines, provides travelling concessions to its staff, their wives and children. But these concessions are granted only to the white staff.

### Immigration

75

The Deputy Secretary for Immigration, Mr. Piet Weideman, said in Pretoria in October 1969 that South Africa gained about 150 million rand (\$210 million) worth of professional and technical skills a year through its immigration drive. This was the amount it would have cost the country to train more than 3,000 qualified professional men and 7,000 artisans who came from Europe every year to settle in South Africa.

He said the country's immigration drive had attracted 204,000 immigrants between 1964 and 1968. The primary aim was to augment the country's skilled labour force. South Africa's future lay in the manufacturing industry and immigration was an important source of skilled workers.

### Diplomats

76

A Black diplomat in South Africa would not be free to send his children to any school, but would be advised by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

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- 73/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 6 February 1970, cols. 416-418.
  - 74/ House of Assembly Debates (Hansard), 17 June 1969, cols. 8213-8214.
  - 75/ South African Digest, Pretoria, 10 October 1969.
  - 76/ Statement by Mr. De Wet, Minister of Health and Mines at a National Party meeting on 4 December 1969. Reported in Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 5 December 1969.

Foreign Investment

77

By the end of 1968, total foreign investment in South Africa was \$6,416 million. Thirty-one per cent of this was in manufacturing industry. Foreign interests controlled twenty-two per cent of the country's manufacturing industry.

78

Foreign investment in South Africa increased from 2,790 million rand (\$3,906 million) at the end of 1956 to 4,583 million rand (\$6,416 million), as follows:

|      |   |                    |
|------|---|--------------------|
| 1956 | - | 2,790 million rand |
| 1963 | - | 3,053 million rand |
| 1964 | - | 3,135 million rand |
| 1965 | - | 3,471 million rand |
| 1966 | - | 3,825 million rand |
| 1967 | - | 3,966 million rand |
| 1968 | - | 4,583 million rand |

79

The source of foreign investment at the end of 1968 was as follows:

|  |   |                           |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Sterling area  | - | 2,867 million rand        |
| Dollar area  | - | 675 million rand          |
| Western Europe   | - | 864 million rand          |
| International Organizations<br>(International Monetary<br>Fund and International<br>Bank for Reconstruction<br>and Development)- |   | 138 million rand          |
| Other  |   | 39 million rand           |
| Total  |   | <u>4,583 million rand</u> |

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- 77/ From an address by Dr. A.S. Jacobs, Chief Economist of Volkskas Bank, in March 1970. Reported in News from South Africa, New York, 25 March 1970.
- 78/ South African Reserve Bank. Quarterly Bulletin, December 1969.
- 79/ Ibid.

## APARTHEID DAY BY DAY

### Worst incidence of malnutrition in Transkei

The Transkei is experiencing the worst incidence of malnutrition in history. It is estimated that malnutrition has increased by 600 per cent in the last three years.

Dr. Guy Daynes, head of St. Lucy's Hospital, twenty miles from Umtata, said that admissions to the hospital of people suffering from malnutrition had increased from sixty-six in 1966 to 369 (according to incomplete figures) in 1969. He said:

"This hospital has so many TB cases that we find it difficult to cope. As for malnutrition, we have African women who walk twenty miles to our hospital every day. We let them work on the mission, and then at the end of the day we pay them in food and they walk the twenty miles home to feed their families."

The Star, Johannesburg, 1 March 1970

### Seventy-year old hospital to close

The Betania Lutheran Hospital which served Dundee, Natal, for more than seventy years, is to be closed down in September as a result of Government pressure. The Government has been pressing the hospital to move elsewhere as the area has been declared **white** under the Group Areas Act, and withdrew its financial help for non-white tuberculosis patients.

The hospital, built in 1898, is administered by the Home Board of the Church of Sweden Mission. It admits about 3,000 patients a year and last year nearly 2,000 babies were born in the hospital. "We have the only maternity wards for non-Whites in the area, so where these women are going to go when we close, I have no idea," said the matron of the hospital, Dien de Jonge.

Sunday Times, Johannesburg, 22 February 1970

### New proclamation on servants

In terms of a new proclamation under the Group Areas Act, any non-White servant in a white household who has a visitor after 10.00 p.m. would automatically be disqualified from residence in a "white area". Any householder who allows his non-White servant to have visitors after 10.00 p.m. would be liable to a \$560 fine or up to two years in prison or both.

Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 16 March 1970

Police arrest Africans for visiting at night

Police raided the home of Mr. Ken Anderson in Johannesburg at 11.30 p.m. on March 27, 1970, and arrested five Africans who were visiting his African servant, Nellie. They issued spot summons or a fine of 50 rand (\$70) each to Mr. Anderson and his servant under the new regulation prohibiting African servants from having visitors after 10 p.m.

Nellie said the Africans had arrived shortly before the raid and were waiting for a taxi to take them to the funeral of a relative: they missed the funeral.

Mr. Anderson said: "It is absolutely impossible, it seems, to comply with the law. One has to get up every five minutes during the night to check whether one's servant has visitors."

The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 28 March 1970

Coloured workers fined for doing European work

In the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on January 9, 1970, Mr. Phillip Swarts was fined 20 rand (\$28) or 20 days for working as a carpenter at a building site on the outskirts of Johannesburg. Mr. Jacobus Smit was fined 40 rand (\$56) or forty days on the same charge.

Under the Industrial Conciliation Act, the job of carpenter in the building trade is reserved for Europeans. Mr. Swarts and Mr. Smit are Coloured (people of mixed blood).

The Star, Johannesburg, 9 January 1970.

Coloured cashiers removed by chain store

O.K. Bazaars, a chain store group, announced that it had decided, after discussion with the Minister of Labour, to remove about thirty-five Coloured cashiers in the Transvaal to other jobs. The company's director of personnel said that the Minister had apparently received complaints from white shoppers about the Coloured cashiers. Because of the shortage of white staff, many of the cashiers cannot be replaced. "We will just have to close some of our check-out points."

The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 28 March 1970

Seventeen-year-old girl, denied permit to live with mother, found hanged

Early in January 1970, Miss Pindile Nkosi, a seventeen-year-old girl, was found hanging from a tree in a plantation about thirty miles from Springs.

Her mother, Mrs. Rose Nkosi, said she believed her daughter killed herself as she could not obtain permission to live with her in Kwa-Thema. Pindile was born in Barkfontein: efforts for ten years to persuade the authorities to allow her to be registered on a Kwa-Thema permit had failed.

The World, Johannesburg, 9 January 1970

Mrs. Ntlatlane to be evicted

Mrs. Selina Ntlatlane was ordered by the Johannesburg Non-European Affairs Department to produce her husband within two weeks (that is, by March 16) or face eviction from her home in Soweto, Johannesburg.

Her husband, Mr. Naphthal Ntlatlane, a political refugee, had fled the country two years ago while under "house arrest".

Mrs. Ntlatlane, a canteen waitress, has three children and a grand-daughter.

Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 16 March 1970

Banned woman assaulted by policemen

Miss Miriam Sithole, 26, a banned woman, is required under the banning orders to report to the John Vorster Square police station in Johannesburg every Monday. When she went to report on March 30, 1970, she was assaulted by two white policemen who called her a "communist pig" and a "kaffir", according to a statement by her aunt.

Miss Sithole had been banned for five years in 1964. The banning orders were renewed in 1969 for two years.

The Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg has asked the police to investigate the allegation of assault.

Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 3 April 1970

Couple to leave South Africa to marry

Neville Aspeling, a thirty-seven-year-old bricklayer, and Edna Vanner, twenty-seven, decided to leave South Africa for Swaziland to marry.

The couple, who have two small children, were convicted in August 1969 and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each under the "Immorality" Act which prohibits sexual intercourse between whites and non-Whites. Mr. Aspeling is white and Miss Vanner is "Coloured" (of mixed descent).

On appeal, the Natal Supreme Court suspended the sentences on February 28, 1970, after receiving affidavits that they wished to leave South Africa. Mr. Justice Kennedy said:

"It would be wrong to deny the parties an opportunity to leave the country as it is obvious that they are in love with each other and wish to marry."

Sunday Times, Johannesburg, 1 March 1970

### SOME PERTINENT STATEMENTS

White superiority in South Africa would be maintained at all costs, even if it meant civil war.

Dr. P. Koornhoof, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Immigration, in an election campaign speech at Stilfontein. As reported by The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 21 March 1970.

In white South Africa only the white man was baas, and the Nationalist Party would maintain this position for ever, with force if necessary.

Dr. P. Koornhof, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Immigration, in an election campaign speech at Hopetown on March 16, 1970. As reported in Cape Times, 17 March 1970.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, said in Maritzburg on Friday night that the peace and quiet enjoyed in South Africa was the envy of her enemies. As the "peace and quiet" plank promises to play an important role in Mr. Vorster's election campaign, his statement deserves careful consideration. In weighing these remarks, voters might find it useful to refer to official statistics published in reports of the Department of Justice. First of all, it should be noted that the daily average number of people in custody in South African prisons is in excess of 80,000. And in 1968, for example, 108 people were executed. In June of that year, the Commissioner of Police reported that 9,347 people had died in the 12 months just ended as a result of criminal acts of violence. The official statistics showed an increase in crimes of this type in 1965, 1966 and 1967...

... The statistics of people in detention--with or without trial--in terms of security legislation are also relevant here. In 1968, for example, just over 1,000 people were serving prison sentences after conviction in terms of such legislation. The numbers of people being held without trial varies, of course, and the general public is not always kept informed. Questions tabled in Parliament sometimes **elicit** the reply that disclosure of the information sought would not be "in the public interest".

Is there not perhaps some relation between the Republic's alarming violence rate and Government policies which stifle hopes of economic advancement and breed fear, insecurity, bitterness and, indeed, explosive socio-economic conditions? Examples come to mind: the hounding of the Coloured community under group area and job reservation legislation; the migrant labour system, which a commission of the



Ned. Geref. Kerk has described as a "cancer" in the life of Africans -- a cancer which will not leave the Whites unscathed; the destruction of African family life and the alarming incidence of illegitimacy and prostitution in some urban African townships; the summary arrest and imprisonment of thousands of Africans each month for technical offences under the "pass" laws.

All South Africans will share Mr. Vorster's hopes for a Republic "without bitterness, disturbances or violence". But such a society cannot develop on a foundation such as this.

Editorial, Cape Times, 16 March 1970

"... a pseudo-Christian political party policy has developed into a national ideology which not only spells disaster for South Africa itself, but has also caused the whole Christian world to turn its back upon us in disgust."

Dr. Ben Engelbrecht in editorial in Pro Veritate (organ of the Christian Institute), reproduced in The Star, weekly, Johannesburg, 31 January 1970.

"I couldn't sleep for five minutes if I lived in this country ...

"I can't understand how a so-called civilized country can operate a system where a person can be put away---just put away---no trial, guilty or not guilty ..."

Mr. Melvin Belli, an American trial lawyer on a study tour of South Africa. The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 4 February 1970.

"I love my country, but it is my opinion that there is no future for South Africa for you or for me or for our children, unless we adopt a progressive outlook."

Professor Chris Barnard in an address in Cape Town, 31 October 1969.

"Separate development is all separation and no development. It condemns non-white people in South Africa to a perpetually inferior life."

Alan Paton. Quoted in Boston Sunday Globe, 26 April 1970.

We protest because we care about South Africa and all the people in it.

We protest against the welter of restrictive laws that are hounding the African people, turning them into displaced persons in their own country, breaking up their families, denying them so many avenues of employment, turning so many of their young ones into inevitable law breakers, vagrants and potential criminals.

We protest against the farcical homelands and the farcical citizenship of these homelands which is expected to compensate them for the loss of what should be their inalienable rights in the land of their birth.

We protest at the manner in which they are shunted around from pillar to post and dehumanized into units of labour to suit the needs of the White man.

We protest against the educational policy which for them is costly, inadequate, narrow and insufficient.

We protest at the shabbiness of the treatment of the Coloured people, who are denied the rights which they once possessed and are removed from places which have been their homes for generations.

We protest at the dishonesty which packed their elected council with Government nominees and completely cancelled out the choice they made through the ballot box.

We protest at the crime which is being perpetrated against the Indian people, who are removed from their established homes and businesses to struggle for an existence at some place designated by the Government.

We protest against the control which the Government has assumed over industry and commerce through taking unto itself the right to decide where industries shall be sited, who may work in them, who may employ labour, who may not, which industry shall be allowed to develop, which one shall be forced to move.

We protest at Government interference in the economy for the sake of its own ideology to the detriment of the economy and of all who are involved in it which means everyone in the country.

We protest at Government interference in the administration of justice, so that individuals who have been found not guilty by the courts of law can be whisked away into detention and be left with no protection and no further recourse to the courts.

We protest at the loss of habeas corpus, which undermines the security of every single individual and makes him vulnerable at any time to the powers of the Special Branch and the police, so that it has become possible for him to disappear from the sight and the knowledge of his fellow men without the slightest trace possibly never to be seen or heard of again.

We protest against the money and manpower wasted in the administration of all this restrictive legislation, which could be put to so much more productive use in the interests of the country.

We protest at the brakes which have been put upon the free expression of protest, so that permission has first to be sought before any protest can be mounted--permission which can be and often is withheld.

We protest at the manner in which the Government makes use of State machinery in order to protect its own interests. Mr. Vorster did not hesitate to send high-ranking policemen to interview a man who had asked him a legitimate question at an election meeting.

We protest at the whole policy of apartheid --- which severs "apart" and fills with "hate" -- at the policy of separate development, which separates but does not develop -- at the whole, rotten, one-sided ideology, which concerns itself only with the interests of the White man.

We protest at the pious statements made by authority designed to pull the wool over our eyes.

We protest because not even the interests of the White man are being served. His brutality is brutalizing him--his performance on the roads is just one small symptom--and a degenerate race is being bred which condones the cruelty and inhumanity inherent in so many of the laws of the land, which is becoming ever more prone to violence and which has no respect whatsoever for the dignity of man.

We protest that the date for this election should have been set on the Passover, with scant regard for the sensibilities of Jewish citizens.

We protest at the insecurity, the tension, the prejudice, the hate, the lack of moral fibre which are endemic in South Africa today.

We protest at the state of the nation to which the Nationalists have brought us, and we protest at the sickly apathy of those who could and should have used their influence to prevent it.

We protest ...

Mrs. Jean Sinclair, National President of the Black Sash, a liberal South African women's organization.  
The Star, daily, Johannesburg, 3 April 1970.

The Voortrekkers, Mr. Vorster said, had found themselves faced with the aftermath of the French Revolution and its "false slogan of liberty, equality and fraternity". That slogan had hidden many wrongs and injustices.

"Is it not strange that the demand for human rights in the United Nations today is just as false and masks so many injustices?"

Prime Minister B.J. Vorster in a  
Covenant Day address in Durban on  
16 December 1969. As reported in  
The Star, Johannesburg, 17 December 1969.