

*If you knew  
how South Africa  
plays its  
sport and politics  
you surely  
would not  
want to play  
with South  
Africa*



***DON'T PLAY BALL WITH  
APARTHEID SPORT!***

# Could the next Olympics be in Pretoria, South Africa?



There's no reason why it couldn't - except that South Africa itself is barred from the Olympic Games. We were expelled a few years ago as the instigator of some nations who claimed that equal opportunity in sport for the different races did not exist in South Africa.

(In golf, South Africa has more black players competing in professional tournaments than even the United States.) Responsible voices in the Olympic movement objected to this racialist matter but were soon drowned.

With our black and white men's teams denied access to the Olympic Games in Mexico City in 1968 and more recently Munich, we had to find another way of providing them with international competition.

In 1973 we staged our own mini-Olympics, attended by more than 2,000 sportsmen from all over the world. In Pretoria they competed for gold, silver and bronze, regardless of race, colour or creed. Since then, we have hosted many other international events and world championships.

There is no reason why South Africa should not host the next two Olympics - providing she is accepted back into the Olympic community. And why shouldn't she be?

Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Director of Information, South Africa Embassy, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, WC2N 1DP.

## SOUTH AFRICA'S SCANDALOUS USE OF SPORT FOR PROPAGANDA

South Africa claims its sports are integrated in a \$400,000 per year ad campaign in the western press. Funds for the ads come from the scandal-ridden South African Ministry of Information.

Inside South Africa the truth is clear: there is no mixed sport at the club level where 99% of all Africans compete.

It is for this reason that South Africa has remained excluded from the Olympic Movement since 1970 and has not competed in the Olympic Games since 1960. It is because of its racist sports policies that South Africa has been expelled from or not admitted to the following international sports federations: athletics, basketball, boxing, cycling, soccer (football), handball, ice hockey, judo, skiing, swimming, volleyball, weightlifting, and wrestling. Although a member of the international body, South Africa is banned from international championship competition in fencing, hockey, rowing and tennis. South Africa's introduction of racial politics into sport has been rejected by almost all international sportsmen.

The answer to the Ministry's question is a resounding NO! The Olympics cannot be held in Pretoria until apartheid has been eradicated.

# APARTHEID: A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

## SHOULD WE PLAY BALL WITH APARTHEID? A DIALOGUE

If you're like most sports enthusiasts in the United States, probably the most honest thing you can say about the issue of boycotting South Africa is "I'm confused." You've seen and heard and read about a lot of protests regarding South Africa but you're not quite sure why there is so much fuss being made. You know that many church groups and civil rights groups are against South Africa because of its apartheid policies, yet you don't understand apartheid or see its relationship to sports. You believe in equality and oppose discrimination, but you don't see how such feelings are in conflict with your desire to foster the development of international sports contacts. You'd like to live in a world free of racism, but you don't understand how preventing a boxing match or a tennis tournament can help achieve that goal.

These questions were prepared to provide you with a clear and concise overview of apartheid and the issue of "Playing ball with South Africa" • • •

What exactly is apartheid and does it relate to sports?

Apartheid is the constitutionalized separation of the races in South Africa and the legalized domination, oppression, and exploitation of 22 million Blacks by 4.5 million whites. Black people in South Africa can't vote, can't live where they want, can't travel as they please and must carry 'pass books' with them at all times. Similar 'pass books' were carried by the Jews in Nazi Germany. Black people suffer from extreme poverty because they are prevented from holding skilled jobs. In sports the same system of inequality prevails. South Africa spends 180 times more per athlete on white athletes than on Black athletes. Blacks are prohibited from using most of their country's tennis courts, soccer pitches, swimming pools, golf courses, gyms, and other training sites and are segregated as athletes, administrators and fans.

I don't agree with the apartheid system, but shouldn't politics be kept out of sports?

Sports and politics have always been mixed. Even the idealist Baron de Coubertin, the man responsible for rekindling the Olympic flame in 1896, had politics on his mind. He hoped to use the Olympics as a way of reinvigorating French nationalism, and he even worked behind the scenes to exclude Germany from the first games. Since that time, most of the major powers have used sports for political advantage. The U.S. refused to acknowledge the King of England in the opening ceremonies of the 1908 Olympics. The Berlin Olympic Games were a propaganda festival for Hitler and the Nazis in 1936. During the height of the Cold War, each international sporting event became a testing ground for political ideologies. Now the focus is on South Africa, which itself brought politics into sport by creating an apartheid sports structure.

What does a boxer like Kallie Knoetze have to do with apartheid?

Heavyweight boxer Kallie Knoetze served as a police officer in South Africa while working to enforce the laws of apartheid. While on duty, he shot and crippled an unarmed Black youth. He was found guilty of attempting to "defeat the ends of justice." On the basis of these crimes, the U.S. State Department ruled Knoetze cannot fight in the U.S.

O.K., This Knoetze should be banned because he actively supports apartheid. But what about guys like Gary Player and Gerrie Coetzee? These guys don't have anything to do with their government's policies. Why should we punish them for what their government does?

The idea behind boycotting sports ties with South Africa is not to 'punish' Gary Player or Gerrie Coetzee or even a Black South African like runner Sydney Maree. The point is to force South Africa to change its policies regarding equal treatment for all races.

But, no matter what we do—even if we totally isolate South Africa—they're not going to change. What effects have all the protests and boycotts had so far?

The changes that have occurred in South Africa's sports policies haven't been great, but the only changes that have occurred came about as a result of protests and boycott. From 1948 (when apartheid became a government policy) through 1970 (when South Africa was thrown out of the Olympics) there were only 5 incidents where white sportsmen or administrators called for any change in apartheid sports. Once South Africa was isolated, on the other hand, a flood of criticism about apartheid sports began to flow from these same sportsmen and administrators. In 1972 Blacks were selectively permitted to compete internationally. In 1974 Blacks were allowed to compete against whites in South Africa in "multinational events". In 1976, the new policy allowed for white teams to compete with nonwhite teams at all levels upon approval of the sports ministry.

Still, the truth remains that apartheid in sports has not been drastically altered. At the local and club levels, where the vast majority of sports people compete, sports remain strictly segregated. One year after the latest "new policy", the Minister of Sport stated to his South African constituents that there had been only 56 cases where individuals competed on racially mixed teams in more than 1,800 events with 500,000 participants! He bragged that the Government had been "99.9955% successful" in applying the apartheid sports policy. Of course, the Minister has never said this abroad where South Africa works hard to prevent further boycotts. Some people think that boycotting South Africa will make things worse, but the facts show that only through boycott and isolation has anything changed at all.



What is the difference between 'multinational' sport as espoused by the South African government and 'non-racial' sport as advocated by its opponents?

"Multi-National" sport is merely an affirmation in sports of South Africa's so-called 'homelands policy'.

According to this policy, Blacks would represent their national groups. Thus, Zulus would be on a Zulu team, whites would represent South Africa, etc. Under a "non-racial" sports policy, Blacks and Whites would compete on the same teams at all levels and there would be total integration.



Doesn't it follow that if we boycott South Africa we should boycott other countries where human rights violations occur?

No. South Africa is the only country in the world where the majority of the people are **CONSTITUTIONALLY** excluded from the mainstream of political, social, economic, cultural and sports life. The U.N. has not called for boycotts of any other states but has called for the "total cessation of sporting contacts" with South Africa. Furthermore, the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community Nations have voted to end sports competition with South Africa leaving the U.S. as its major sports ally.

If you agree that we must work for equality in sports and society, then join the ACCESS coalition.

\* dialogue a contribution of Sports for the People

## WHAT HAS ACCESS DONE?

ACCESS has participated in the following:

Protested South Africa's participation in international tennis championships that eventually led to their suspension from the Davis Cup and Federation Cup.

Protested South Africa's participation in the 1978 World Cup Golf Championship in Hawaii.

Worked with the United Nations and the OAU to convince Muhammad Ali not to go to South Africa.

Initiated the campaign to have South African boxer Kallie Knoetze's visa revoked by the US State Department.

Initiated the campaign to have Black South African runner Sidney Maree stop competing for the White South African Amateur Athletic Union.

Initiated the Stop the Fight Campaign to protest South Africa's being allowed to compete for the World Boxing Association heavyweight championship.

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## ACCESS IS COMMITTED TO NON-RACIAL SPORT

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## WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Generally, you can follow specific ACCESS campaigns. Methods include:

Massive letter-writing campaigns to:

- sports bodies competing with South Africa
- individual sportsmen who compete with South Africa
- promoters and advertisers of sport with South Africa
- the Administration in Washington

Meetings with the above groups to attempt to persuade them to end their support for apartheid sport.

When necessary, non-violent demonstrations at the site of sports events with South Africa.

## WHAT IS ACCESS?

ACCESS, the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society, is a coalition of 27 national civil rights, religious, political and sports groups that came together in 1976 in an attempt to end all sports contacts between the United States and South Africa until apartheid is eradicated. ACCESS works in conjunction with local support groups on specific campaigns.

## WHO MAKES UP THE ACCESS COALITION?

American Committee on Africa  
Americans for Democratic Action  
American Friends Service Committee  
ARENA, the Institute for Sport and Social Analysis  
Clergy and Laity Concerned  
Coalition for Human Rights in South Africa  
Coalition of Concerned Black Americans  
Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa  
Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa  
Gray Panthers  
Methodist Federation for Social Action  
National Conference of Black Lawyers  
National Council of Black Churchmen  
National Council of Negro Women  
National Student Coalition Against Racism  
Progressive National Baptist Convention  
Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity)  
South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee  
South African Students Movement  
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)  
Sports for the People  
TransAfrica  
United Methodist Church, Women's Division  
United Methodist Church, World Division  
United Methodist Church Task Force on Southern Africa  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)

## WE NEED YOUR HELP

If you are interested in working for ACCESS, supporting our goals, or simply finding out more information, please send the coupon to:

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(212) 962-1211

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