



MADISON AREA COMMITTEE  
ON SOUTHERN AFRICA  
731 State Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53703  
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**macsa**

**news**



**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

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### FAREWELL TO THE WILEYS

MACSA members, University of Wisconsin colleagues and other friends bid a reluctant farewell in January to Marylee and Dave Wiley at a party with much good company, good food and the bonus of some poetry, amusing descriptions of a number of us with contorted rhymes, written for the occasion by Dave and read by him. Marylee and Dave have gone to new positions at Michigan State University and will bring their skills and commitment to the Southern Africa support group in East Lansing. MACSA will miss them; they were among its earliest members and have contributed much to its work. Most recently they played a key role in getting a Madison city ordinance passed which will work toward ending city contracts with firms doing business in South Africa.

### Meeting Reminder

Sunday, Feb. 20  
3:30 PM  
Pres House  
731 State Street

## Two city councils assail the sale of Kruggerands

By SUMNER JONES

The city councils of Denver and San Antonio have both passed resolutions condemning the sale of South African Kruggerands.

Such resolutions are part of a campaign against the sale of those gold coins in this country.

However, the campaign, which started late and has received little media coverage, has been unable so far to overcome the \$4 million promotion drive for the Kruggerand by South Africa's Chamber of Commerce.

In Chicago, for instance, a coin brokerage firm reported that sales rose from 700 in July and August and to 3,000 between Nov. 1 and Dec. 10.

In Seattle, weekly sales of the coin for November reached 300.

In cities across the country the Kruggerand was promoted as a holiday gift item.

Most purchasers sought to take advantage of the recent relaxing of U.S. regulations with regard to the collection of gold. But there are many questions regarding the value of the South African coin as an investment. The coin is only one ounce in weight and it must be purchased in impractical quantities to be considered a real investment. It costs \$145 to \$160 a piece. The sales tax and dealers' mark-up push the price of a coin above the real value of an ounce of gold.

The Chamber of Mines is marketing the coin internationally in hopes of raising \$130 million to shore up the shaky South African regime.

Opponents of the Kruggerand's sale, in appealing nor boycott, cite the conditions under which gold is mined in South Africa. They note an average of three deaths per shift in a South African gold mine, and point out that 90 percent of these fatalities are Black.

In Seattle, a spokesperson for Merrill, Lynch, Fenner and Smith, which is handling the sale of Kruggerands there, told a protest delegation recently that a national campaign would have to develop against the coin before the firm would consider halting its sale.

NATIONAL COALITION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA  
Joyce Manson reports on December 21 meeting in Chicago

The Coalition started over a year ago with a meeting in Madison. The group has held two steering committee meetings and has been successful in:

- 1) instituting a telephone hotline
- 2) issuing a bibliography on Zimbabwe.

Those present were from the following: Anti-Apartheid Movement USA, American Committee on Africa, American Friends Service Committee (asking for observer status), Washington Office on Africa, Ann Arbor, Lansing, CCLAMC (Chicago), Syracuse, Boston (observer), Minneapolis (observer).

It was reported that there is now a national Black coalition seeking national staff. That group receives only Black groups or Black representatives of mixed groups.

The significant decisions were as follows:

1. To do a national (all groups) Del Monte/Namibia boycott.
2. To also recommend these actions in the following order:
  - a. Anti-corporate actions
    - 1) ITT-Twinkies, Wonder Bread, etc. Resource is Dick Ryder in Dayton, Ohio
    - 2) Krugerrand-Stock brokerage houses, banks, department stores
  - b. National Legislative Action-see Anti-Apartheid Movement's proposal for a mass demonstration on June 16 (uprising in Soweto) or for a South Africa Sunday in June. Events in Washington, D.C.
  - c. Raising money for medical aid, etc. for liberation movements.
3. AFSC in Chicago is prepared to offer an office for the in-kind value of \$1,000 a year for a national staff person.
  - a. Fundraising for a national staffperson can go on among local groups (MACSA needs to communicate how much they think they can raise), through potentially favorable proposals to WCC Program to Combat Racism, and possibly through mailings to Africanist Scholars (many thought the cost of mailing was not worth the return).
  - b. Henry Bucher will be the contact person from MACSA to be on the committee to write job description, hiring/firing policies and fundraising for national staff person. He should be in touch with Cindy from CCLAMC in Chicago about this.
4. Groups may join by being proposed by other groups to observe, and after an observation meeting at the coalition, a decision on membership will be taken.

# British workers support boycott of South Africa

By WILLIAM POMEROY

LONDON (by mail) — The boycott of apartheid South Africa called by the world trade union movement for the week of Jan. 17-23 has brought widespread trade union support in many countries. So extensive and militant has been the response that imperialist interests with a profitable stake in apartheid have become alarmed and have tried desperately to disrupt the boycott step.

Not surprisingly, the major effort to attack the boycott has come in Britain, the corporations of which have the biggest investment in racist rule in South Africa. Spearheading the move to sabotage the boycott by British unions are the most right-wing sectors in Britain, in particular the National Association for Freedom, some of the top members of which have been recently exposed for having ties with the CIA.

A number of Britain's major trade unions have responded to the boycott call, the Trades Union Congress itself (the central British trade union body) having urged support for the boycott in solidarity with black workers in South Africa who are denied trade union rights and who have been persecuted for trying to achieve union recognition.

## Many back boycott

Among the unions taking boycott action are: the Transport and General Workers Union (1.9 million members) which has undertaken to bar maintenance and loading of aircraft to South Africa and to halt dock loading of ships for South Africa; the General and Municipal Workers Union (882,000 members) which is backing all moves of the boycott; the National Union of Seamen (44,300 members) which called on its members not to sign on ships bound for South Africa; the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (559,000 members); and the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office Engineering Union which urged their members not to handle mail for South Africa and to stop South African phone calls except in life-or-death cases.

The Trades Union Congress decision to respond to the boycott call by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which it is affiliated, is a big step forward by British unions in the anti-apartheid campaign. Many British unions have taken anti-apartheid stands before but the boycott support is the strongest action yet. In its call the TUC urged union members to "boycott consumer goods from South Africa and support trade union action to impede trade with South Africa."

Similar trade union action during the boycott week has occurred all over Western Europe. In Italy, Norway and

**Holland dockers have refused to load ships for South Africa.**

Two trade union federations in Italy called on airport workers to ground South African Airways planes. Consumer boycotts of South African goods went into effect in France, Holland and Australia.

## Support in Norway

One of the strongest responses came in Norway, where the government announced the discontinuing of export guarantees for trade with South Africa and the refusing of licenses for foreign exchange to Norwegian companies investing in the apartheid state. Also, the Norwegian state wine monopoly started a boycott of South African wine and spirits and the Norwegian Co-op movement is collecting a solidarity fund for black workers in South Africa in every co-op store.

Australia and New Zealand had conducted a month-long ban on all trade to and from South Africa during last year. This has been resumed during the present boycott period. In Auckland, New Zealand, dockers refused to handle cargo on

a Dutch ship because it was carrying South African goods.

In Britain the conservative press and BBC radio and television began a propaganda campaign to discredit the boycott action. The chief lever seized upon for this was the move by post office workers to ban mail and phone calls to South Africa, a move that was assailed as illegal interference with the individual freedom of people to communicate with others. By focusing on this and by completely avoiding mention of the murderous, inhuman apartheid

policies that were the target of the boycott, the dominant conservative media sought to divert attention from the anti-apartheid aims of the trade union action.

Three days before the postal ban was to start, the ultra-right National Association for Freedom, through an individual appeal for a court injunction against the ban by an NAF director, John Gouriet, undertook to disrupt the boycott.

## Injunction sought

Going over the head of the Attorney-General, the NAF applied for an injunction to the Court of Appeals. Although this was a highly questionable move not usually permitted to an individual who is not directly, personally injured by such an action as the post office boycott, the three judges of the Court of Appeals, all conservatives, promptly issued a decision banning the postal boycott.

The postal workers refused to submit to the right-wing decision and took the case to higher judicial bodies. There were many protests from trade union and other anti-apartheid forces against the move by reactionary judges to interfere in matters, such as the Attorney-General's stand, that are properly the affairs of parliament.

White-washing Apartheid

by

Daniel F. Kunene

Through its Information Service and other propaganda machinery, the South African Government is making a final desperate effort to resuscitate a decaying ideology, apartheid. This way it hopes to continue, at least for a while, to command the support of an increasingly sceptical world. One of the most recent examples of this is the book Stepping into the future -- Education for South Africa's Black, Coloured and Indian Peoples, which is a pathetic plea for an understanding of that country's notorious race policies.

While the book bears no publication date, it seems remarkable that it should make its appearance at this time. For it comes in the wake of the massacre of over one thousand Blacks, most of them school children, in Soweto and Cape Town and other parts of South Africa, the maiming of thousands, and the imprisonment for long periods of thousands more, by the South African police in the process of enforcing their government's policy of racial segregation. Hundreds of children were forced into exile, some of whom are, at this very moment, in the United States telling the world the horrors of living as a black person in South Africa, including Bantu "education" rammed down your throat, or Indian "education" if you are Indian, or Coloured "education" if you are Coloured. The book omits to say that these atrocities were perpetrated because the children dared to raise their voices in opposition to the very Bantu "education" which is paraded here as their "step into the future".

In the wake of Soweto, hundreds of school children have joined the guerrilla movement outside the borders of South Africa.

The very title of the book raises a serious question: Why are there different "educations" (if you will pardon the barbarism) for different groups of South Africans? Is it because, as the book says, "No one seriously advocates a 'common society' in the full sense of the term"? (p. 7). Yet, the fact that all South Africans, whatever their colour, sex or creed have contributed, and continue to contribute, to that country's economic development, means that the people of South Africa share a common destiny which has long cried out for legal and constitutional recognition. It is against this natural development towards a "common society" that the very concept of apartheid (now euphemistically called multi-national development) arose in the first place. Apartheid seeks to arrest this natural movement towards a common society.

Among the apartheid laws designed to reverse this natural movement perhaps the most appropriate to mention here is the University Education Extension Act of 1959, first implemented in 1960. It was under this law that all "non-whites" could no longer be admitted to the predominantly white universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand (Johannesburg) and Natal. It is this educational deprivation, this reversal of the natural trend, that the book seeks to justify.

Those who dared to oppose the plethora of laws whose sole purpose was to deflect this process towards a common society were subjected to various kinds of punishment. Black teachers who spoke up against the introduction of Bantu education were hounded out of the profession. Some became gas station attendants, some became street vendors, some were driven to alcoholism, some fled the country, and some committed suicide. In some cases the government, empowered by other race laws, pursued the displaced teachers and made it virtually impossible for them to earn a living. They used the pass laws as an instrument of torture.

The book omits to say that while education for Blacks before the passing of the Bantu Education Act was inferior largely for economic and social reasons, as well as poor facilities and inadequately trained teachers, while being "equal" on paper, under Bantu education even the paper "equality" was done away with, for now the black child was to be given an education which would not make him "long to graze in the same green pastures reserved for Whites", and would, by intent, prepare him only for "certain forms of labour".

The reader is not told that the four groups -- White, Coloured, Indian and "Bantu" -- have been defined, for purposes of keeping them apart from each other, in the most ludicrous terms, such as the following: "A white person is a person who is obviously white"; neither is he told that a Race Classification Board was set up to deal with "borderline" cases between White and Coloured, and Coloured and Black, or cases resulting from the malicious gossip of neighbours who might get it into their heads to question the bona fides of a neighbour "claiming" to be white within a white area, or coloured within a coloured area. The Board also hears appeals against "wrong" classifications. Sometimes in desperation, or for sheer sadistic amusement, or both, the Race Classification Board resorts to the rather crude test of running a pencil through the hair of the appellant in order to determine his/her race, and the fate of a child's entire educational career might depend on that "pencil test" (Is he/she going to continue in a White school or be demoted to a Coloured school? Or from a Coloured school to a "Bantu" school?). Or the fate of an entire family might depend on it. Will a woman who is "obviously" white continue to live with a man who has been demoted to the status of Coloured, or whose whiteness has been so much as questioned? But even if she would, one has to remember that someone who has lived as a white person in a white area, but is suddenly reclassified as Coloured, must change his residence to a Coloured area in order to comply with the provisions of the Group Areas Act. If his partner is not also demoted, they must separate. The same applies to a Coloured who is demoted to the status of a Black. That is the law.

Again, some have resorted to suicide to end it all.

This group classification facilitates the residential separation of the people under the Group Areas Act, the provision of separate facilities for them under the Separate Amenities Act, separate schools, churches, hospitals etc. which, if people live in separate areas, are easier to apply.

It is particularly ironical that this touting of "education" for "non-whites" comes at a time when the Roman Catholic Church and the Anglican Church have

decided to admit Blacks to their hitherto all-white schools, an act which is viewed as defying the government's authority, but which is brought about by the admission at last of the terrible inequities of Bantu education and, respectively, of Coloured education and Indian education. It comes at a time when organized business, recognizing that it is, in the long run, against their own best interests and the interests of the country as a whole to continue to exploit the Blacks, has decided, through its national Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, "to select, employ, train and promote staff without regard to race or colour", and to observe and apply the slogan of "equal pay for equal work" and the same benefits for all employees, etc. etc. All these are, of course, mere tokens, considering the basic causes of the black person's unhappiness in South Africa. But they are nevertheless signs of the future which the government tries to pretend are not there.

These and other similar indicators of South Africa's future demonstrate to all those who have eyes to see, that the tightly-controlled context within which these separate, monolithic "educations" are supposed to thrive is being systematically dismantled. But then the South African government is notorious for burying its head in the sand.

Some of the most glaring inequities of Bantu education cannot be disguised even in a book so clearly intended to sell racism to the world. Black parents, who are the most poorly paid in the country, have to pay special taxes to supplement the government's fixed amount for the education of their children; they have to pay for their children's books, and in many cases school fees as well. Education for Blacks is therefore not free.

Nor is it compulsory. This is rationalized by the most incredible logic that seeks to link it to family planning. The argument is that the Blacks are too prolific in their birth-rate, and that they have so many children that it would be too costly to give them free, compulsory education. "The major problem is probably the rate of increase of the black population." (p.12) In simple language this means that Blacks in South Africa must buy compulsory education by a system of population reduction. Yet the country has enough wealth, produced by all its people, to provide adequate facilities and services for all.

It is also important that the reader should know that all the laws and measures mentioned above were brought into being by an all-white minority government elected by an all-white electorate.

The purpose of this short essay has been to expose the fallacy on which the classification of South Africans into groups is based. Therefore most of the remarks made can be applied equally to Black, Indian and Coloured education. In a subsequent article, I shall deal, in much greater detail, with higher education for Blacks in South Africa.

# Three world labor groups spur anti-apartheid week

8

By RON TYSON

Three international trade union centers and a number of other organizations worldwide are mobilizing for a week of solidarity activity Jan. 17-22 with the peoples of southern Africa.

Solidarity efforts in the U.S. will focus on protests at South African consulates and tourist offices, and on U.S. corporations and banks with investments in South Africa.

The week of action was initiated by the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labor and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The ICFTU writes in its bi-monthly journal, "The actions will include large demonstrations; interviews in the press, on radio and on television with South African personalities; the distribution of documentation and industrial action which will take the form of the grounding of South African planes, the boycotting of ships, and all loading and unloading of produce destined to go to or originating from South Africa being refused."

The WCL statement declares, "This should not be a symbolic action for one week only but a sustained effort which will affect the economic and strategic interests of South Africa—boycott on South African produce, cessation of arms deliveries and investments."

Anthony Monteiro, executive secretary of the National Anti-Imperialist Movement in Solidarity with African Liberation, headquartered in New York, told the Daily World that pressure will be placed on banks that have extended or are considering loans to South Africa. He said Citibank and Morgan Guaranty Trust will be the target of demonstrations and of informational campaigns to have depositors withdraw their funds.

Also efforts will be renewed to enforce the sports and cultural boycott including continued demonstrations against the musical, "Ipi Tombi," now

## *Racist unpalatables*

Consumer goods imported into the U.S. from South Africa include the following:

- Canned fish products, such as "Del Monte sardines packed in tomato sauce." The fish are caught off the Namibian coast, and according to the labels the fish are processed in South Africa.
- A large percentage of the lobster tails consumed in the U.S. originate in South Africa. In addition, depending on the time of year and the location, regional chain stores may stock their produce counters with South African apples and other fruits.
- South African wines can be found on the shelves of more "selective" retailers.
- South Africa also exports diamonds, gold, seal skins and uranium to the U.S., but such items are generally not open to direct access by the average consumer.
- The Krugerrand, a coin containing an ounce of gold, is being advertised heavily in this country. At the going rate for gold, a Krugerrand would cost anywhere from \$145 to \$170, depending on the retailer and the sales taxes.

showing in New York City, and increased pressure on sports and cultural figures to stay out of South Africa.

# S. African front exposed in whitewash of apartheid

By WILLIAM POMEROY

LONDON (By mail) — The backers of an international campaign, conducted for the past two and a half years in defense of the apartheid system in South Africa, have now been revealed. Behind them, as chief organizer of the campaign, is none other than the South African government's Department of Information.

Since 1974 large full-page advertisements, signed by an allegedly independent "Club of Ten," have been appearing in the leading newspapers of Western Europe, North America and Australia. In Britain alone these have cost around \$200,000, and a fresh batch of the advertisements, extolling and urging recognition of the puppet apartheid "state" of Transkei, have begun to appear in mid-December.

Revelations about the "Club of Ten" are now being made by a former British colonial official, Gerald Sparrow, who was recruited to manage the propaganda campaign (i.e., arrange for the newspaper contracts) by Dr. Connie Mulder, Minister of Information for the South African apartheid regime. Sparrow's account of the setting-up of the "Club of Ten" is contained in a pamphlet (to appear in January), "The Great White Hoax," to be published by an anti-apartheid organization called Africa Bureau, and in a forthcoming book, "The Ad Astra Connection." (Ad Astra is the name of a building in Pretoria in which the South African Department of Information is located.)

## Millionaire promoters

Sparrow has named five of the ten "promoters" of the so-called "Club." They are all millionaires with holdings in South Africa. One of them is an American, Clarence E. Rhodes, who is the president of United Press International and Independent Television News (UPITN), and vice-president of Panax Corporation. Panax controls a U.S. newspaper chain that tried to buy the Washington Star News in 1975. Sparrow insists that Rhodes' name was given to him by Eschel Roodie, the South African Secretary of Information, as one of those who had put up the money to pay for the advertisements at the apartheid government's request, although Rhodes, who currently lives in London, denies being one of the "Club."

The names of the other four backers of the

## Club of Ten liars

In a recent ad in The New York Times, the so-called Club of Ten slandered the United Nations and the independence struggle of the people of Angola.

This Club of Ten, with its 18th century world outlook, lied in the ad that the MPLA in Angola "grabbed power against the wishes of the majority." The ad complained that "America, Britain, and the rest of the West stood idly by," and it expressed resentment over the fact that Angola was finally admitted to the UN.

No mention is made of the more than \$25 million in U.S. funds that somehow found their way into the hands of the South African-supported "liberation movements," UNITA and the FNLA. But then the Club of Ten is a cabal of active apologists for apartheid and the policies of the South African government.

Transkei, that fabrication of apartheid posing as an independent nation, is "one of the few (African nations) to achieve its freedom by way of democratic general elections," says the Club of Ten. The fact that the world community recognizes Transkei as a fraud means nothing to the Club of Ten.

The accompanying article by William Pomeroy exposes what the Club of Ten is all about—millionaires who have vested interests in propagandizing against the anti-apartheid, anti-colonial struggles in Africa.

pro-apartheid propaganda are Werner Ackermann, Jan Pickard, Louis Luyt and Lampie Nichas, all very wealthy and with extensive business interests in South Africa as well as other countries. Nichas owns large farms in South Africa. Luyt owns the most conservative English-language newspaper in South Africa, "The Citizen." Funds collected from backers were deposited in a "Club of Ten" account in Coutts Bank, Park Lane, London, and drawn upon for the advertising campaign.

According to Sparrow, he changed his mind about his role when he visited South Africa and had his eyes opened about the real nature of apartheid which, he says, "is worse in a sense than eighteenth century colonial slavery."

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# UAW will back world actions against S. Africa

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Jan. 12—Leonard Woodcock, president of the 1½ million member United Auto Workers union, said yesterday that his union will support next week's international actions against apartheid and "will do whatever we can to mobilize support for them."

The week of protest, January 17-22, was initiated by the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labor and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The UAW is affiliated to the International Metalworkers Federation, part of the ICFTU.

Woodcock made the statement at a press conference yesterday following a meeting of the UAW International Executive Board.

On the anti-apartheid battle, this reporter has learned that forthcoming editions of UAW periodicals will launch an attack on apartheid in South Africa, characterizing the country as a "no-man's land for unionists."

The articles will reveal that 72 companies including GM, Ford, and Chrysler, which the union has contracts with have South African subsidiaries. Millions of dollars are sunk into supporting apartheid and using apartheid to help accumulate with cheap labor especially Black workers—the four billion in profits that GM, Ford and Chrysler will report soon for 1976.

This week the Detroit City Council is scheduled to consider a resolution urging firms, especially auto companies, not to purchase or back the purchase of the South African krugerrand. Several Detroit city councilmen are preparing a powerful resolution against apartheid which will also have the support of Mayor Coleman Young.

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