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Minority rule: the way it is

by Laurel Fujimajari

Today, in South Africa, there are approximately 20 million non-whites and approximately 4.5 million whites. The political, legal, and economic system of apartheid maintains the supremacy of less than 19 per cent of the population. A mass of laws and institutions embodied in the apartheid policy functions to maintain the system.

The *Population Registration Act* is central to the apartheid system. Passed in 1950, the act categorizes every South African as white, Asian, Bantu (the South African Government's term for black Africans) or mixed colored. Blacks are further divided into tribes, regardless of whether they maintain tribal affiliation.

Race Classification Boards officiate in the determination of a person's status. Coloreds trying to obtain white status must go through a series of tests, which range from interrogation of family and neighbors to pushing a pencil through the hair to determine the degree of kinkiness.

Interracial marriage is forbidden. Any minister performing such a wedding faces criminal prosecution. Mixed sexual intercourse is also a crime.

Passed in 1950, the *Group Areas Act* divides areas of residence and

“ ‘Communism’ for example, includes any doctrine aimed against the South African status quo.”

business, for blacks and whites. It was preceded by other acts which enforced segregation and the herding together of blacks into specific locations (Bantustans). Included in the other acts, were laws requiring that blacks use separate elevators, separate time clocks, eat in separate dining rooms, use separate washrooms, eat off separate dishes, go to separate churches, attend separate schools and so on. The *Group Areas Act*, however, forced the removal of hundreds of thousands of blacks out of urban homes and businesses to miles beyond any city limits.

The results of the act are giant townships, of which the most infamous is Soweto (an acronym for South West Township). Officially, over 700,000 blacks live there but must be bused each day to and from work. Houses are about the size of a large modern living room with up to 14 people living inside. They are cheaply built and few have electricity, hot water, or toilets. The crime rate of Soweto is high. Each weekend 10-30 murders are committed.

Enacted in 1952, the “pass” laws require that every Black African over 16 must carry a registration book or “pass”. Resembling a passport, the

pass contains the individual's name, tribal origin, where he or she is allowed to live, and what sort of work that person is allowed to do. It is illegal to go anywhere without a pass. Blacks cannot be in a city area for over 72 hours without special permission. Failure to produce a pass on demand without an official stamp entitling the person to be where she or he is, results in immediate arrest. Violation of pass laws account for 500,000 prosecutions a year or 42% of short term imprisonments. An unknown number of blacks live in townships like Soweto without permission and are in constant danger of arrest. Estimates of illegal residents in Soweto run as high as over 300,000.

The contrast with the white population is immense. Whites live in homes with modern facilities and even the poorer whites have two or more black servants. Some families have black servants living in backrooms, although blacks are not allowed to live on their own in the suburbs.

Blacks working in the city in white owned factories, shops, offices, and homes are treated as migrant workers. Men must leave their families behind and live in giant concrete hostels where prostitution, homosexuality, venereal disease, malnutrition, and alcoholism are widespread. Pay disparity between white skilled workers and black unskilled workers, who are not allowed to hold skilled jobs, range from 1/4 at the best to 1/20 at the worst.

Schooling is under two completely different systems. For whites, school is free and compulsory with first class facilities. For blacks, schooling is a privilege. Over 60% of those who start school drop out by grade four and are left functionally illiterate. Without a question, facilities are poor and inadequate. The few who make it to university must attend universities divided on tribal lines. Unless they are lucky enough to obtain government permission, blacks cannot go to white universities inside or outside of the country.

The list of inequities, as a result of apartheid, go on but the picture is apparent. Why, one might ask, are there no changes? The answer again is—apartheid. Acts of the African Nationalist governments, in particular, have kept political control, not only over blacks, but also over dissident whites and even foreign journalists.

Originally enacted in 1950 against the rising Communist Party of South Africa and trade union communists, the *Suppression of Communism Act*, because of its vague wording and government twisting has become one of the most effective methods of political emasculation.



Youth raises fists in black power salute during funeral services for Stephen Biko. The courts have absolved the police from any guilt despite evidence showing police torture. Meanwhile, Canadian companies and banks continue to invest in South Africa, helping to maintain the system which is becoming increasingly repressive.

The government has extensive powers; most notably “banning”. The Minister of Justice, acting on advice from the security police, can serve an order placing a person under restrictions for the next five years. Restrictions include: not being with more than one person at a time; not entering any university, school, factory, or trade union office; remain in designated area e.g. suburb, township, city; nothing a person says or writes can be published. There are many variations of “banning”, including house arrest, which crimes are retroactive: Thus any past over weekends. For blacks, “banning” can be banishment to remote, lonely areas. Other acts include the *Sabotage Act*, *Terrorism Act*, *Internal Security Act*, *Riotous Assemblies Act*, *Public Safety Act*. These laws

These puppet states would allow white South Africans to continue to exploit the blacks for labor without providing them any of the benefits of social welfare nor any political rights.

together with the BOSS law (an acronym for the Bureau of State Security, which is a secret police force that operates beyond the jurisdiction of the courts) allow the South African government to arrest whoever it wishes, imprison such person incommunicado, deny all access by or to lawyers, family, and friends, and prevent courts from issuing writs of habeas corpus.

Forty-one well known political prisoners have died in prison since

1950 as well as an unknown amount of others who were less well known.

“Normal” criminals (murderers, robbers) are entitled to a one third remission of sentence but political prisoners, many of whom are serving life sentences, are denied this privilege. Death is the maximum sentence for most political crimes.

The laws are vague and include blanket provisions. “Communism” for example, includes any doctrine aimed against the South African status quo.

An accused can be sentenced for more than one offense for the same action.

Penalties are severe with no allowance made for juveniles.

The accused must prove his or her innocence.

Crimes are retroactive: Thus any past act committed between 1950 and 1963 which was not illegal then, can now make the offender liable to the death penalty.

The fact that the blacks in South Africa cannot vote seems trivial to the concern of political change. The South African government's power is inescapable. The 236 prisons in South Africa (compared with the U.K.'s 55 million population and 70 prisons) are filled with political prisoners.

There is also the case of Robert Sobukwe, university lecturer and former president of the Pan Africanist Congress, who was so feared by the government officials they enacted special legislation to imprison him without trial from 1963-1969. After his release they immediately placed him under “banning”, house arrest, and restriction orders.

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Why Canada supports South Africa

Though the Canadian government has mouthed moral indignation over the apartheid system in South Africa and has endorsed an international trade embargo, they have been toothless in dealing with continued corporate investments. They have stood back and in some cases endorsed both the investments by Canadian corporations in South Africa and South African corporations in Canada.

This is not unusual for the Canadian Government or its Crown corporations since its most influential members and economic planners represent some of Canada's biggest corporations. With such overlapping power groups of corporations and governments it's not unusual that Canada's external affairs department and its external affairs policies should reflect an attitude of what's good for business is good for the government.

This hypocritical role goes so far as supporting the Canadian Development Corporation (a federally sponsored corporation) which invests funds in other countries. CDC has holdings in South Africa, and has economically sponsored corporate investment by Brascan in Brazil, and Noranda in Chile.

Where even angels fear to tread, Canadian banks were some of the first to invest—especially in third world dictatorships where the profit returns are high and the labour costs cheap. South Africa has captured a good degree of international corporate investments because of just these factors.

Canadian corporation and banks have jumped into the South African economy over the last decade in order to get their high returns at the expense of black workers. But don't complain to them about it or else they will tell you, in the words of Alfred Pavis, "We aren't interested in politics, we are interested in economics and a good return on our investment."

Pavis is the president of Noranda Mines Ltd., which, you will remember, is Canada's gift to Chile. Noranda is the epitome of a corporation that cares nothing about politics and even less about the morality and ethics of the regimes they prop up with their investments. Noranda has large holdings, many of them jointly held with other corporations or covered by dummy corporations, in both Chile and South Africa.

Below is a list of Canadian corporations and their subsidiaries in South Africa. Several Canadian banks are missing from this list. These are: Toronto-Dominion, Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank, and the most notorious, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Research on these banks and their investment is being done, but their holdings are extremely extensive and well hidden through a maze of international corporations and cartels. But they all are investing in South Africa and are directly lending money to the South African government.

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce CIBC ties into the Anglo-American Corporation both in Canada and their International group. As well, the CIBC plays an important role in financing the Rothmans group in South Africa. The Canadian Investment Corporation, "The Investors Group", shares members of their board of directors with Anglo-American Corp. of Canada and acts as an agent for South African investment in Canada.

The Bank of Montreal works through several international finance groups for investing in manufacturing in South Africa. One of these is Edesac, which is organized by the man who built the Rothmans of South Africa empire, Anton Rupert.

Alcan Aluminum Corp.

Owns Silicon Smelters Ltd. of South Africa, Hulets Aluminum Ltd. of South Africa, Acosa Ltd. of South Africa. These are subsidiaries of the

Aluminum Co. of Canada and are involved in the mining of bauxite; production, fabrication and sales of aluminum and aluminum products; and the sale of hydro electrical power.

Canadian Development Corporation

Owns Conlab Holdings Ltd. of Canada, and Dumex Ltd. of South Africa. Conlab Holdings Ltd. has extensive holdings in the health care industry and produces biological and pharmaceutical products. These are distributed world wide through its subsidiaries and these in turn are involved in research and development.

Hudsons Bay Company

Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.

Canadian Pacific Ltd.

Maclean-Hunter Ltd.

Maclean-Hunter Ltd. is one of the big ten Canadian media corporations publishing such magazines as: *Maclean's*, *Chatelaine*, *Financial Post*, as well as two French language consumer periodicals (*Le Maclean's*), and forty-six English language and ten French language business publications. The president of Maclean-Hunter Ltd. sits on the board of directors of CTV. Maclean-Hunter own several TV stations and radio stations including: CFCN Calgary and CFCN Lethbridge. Maclean-Hunter now owns 100% of MacMillan Publishing Co. and has members of its board of directors sitting on the boards of several banks in Canada including the Toronto-Dominion and the Royal, both banks are involved in South Africa. Maclean-Hunter owns Westbourne-Macleon-Hunter (PTY) Ltd. of South Africa, and this company publishes various business and consumer magazines akin to their publications in Canada.

Massey Ferguson Ltd.

Own six direct corporations in South Africa and Malawi. These are: Masfergo Holdings (SA) Ltd., Massey-Ferguson (SA) Ltd., Rhoplw Ltd.

(SA), Agrimal (Malawi), Ltd., Slattery Investments Ltd. (SA), Perkins Engines Ltd. (SA).

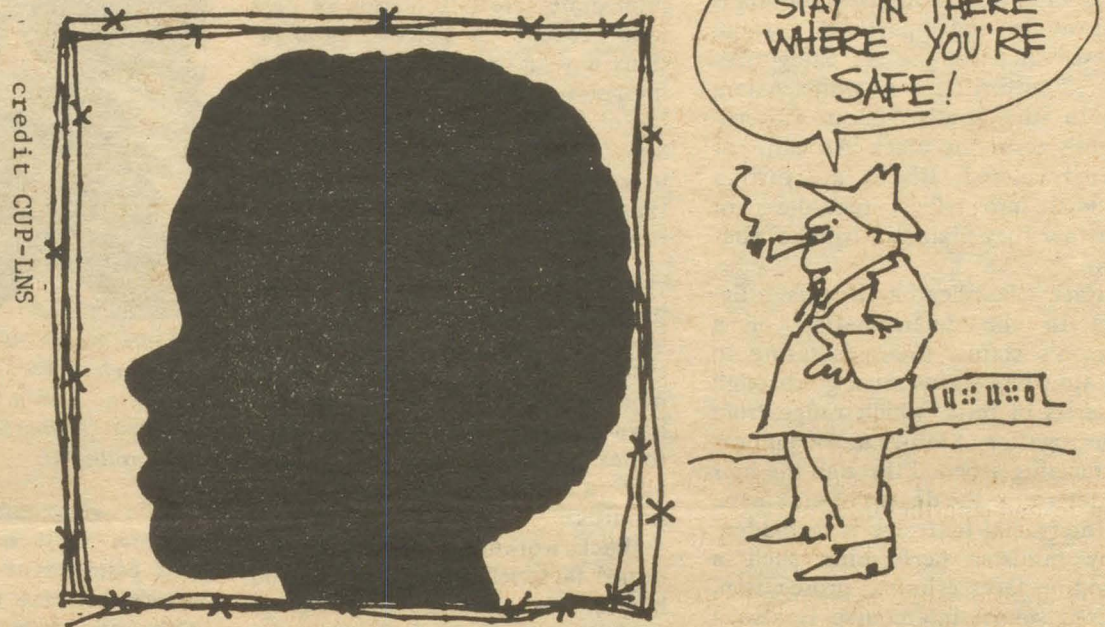
Seagram Co. Ltd.

Seagram has been known as a large distillery and brewery company in Canada for many years. They also trade and market their products world-wide. In the past few years Seagram has taken a strong anti-union stand in Canada, and at one point brewery workers called an eight month boycott of Seagram after they were locked out. Seagram owns the highland Bonding Co. of South Africa, a brewery/distillery and importer of alcohol.

International Nickel Company of Canada [INCO]

Noranda Mines Ltd.

Shares mining operations with INCO and has two indirect subsidiaries in South Africa.



[CUP] reprinted from the Meliorist

International Harvester Co. of Canada Ltd.

Reed Shaw Osler Ltd.

Brilund Mines

Consolidated Bathurst Ltd.

Canada Wire & Cable Co. Ltd.

When you begin to look at the boards of directors of the above mentioned companies, you will see a far clearer picture. Many of the directors of one company sit on the boards of the others, thus affecting the decisions of who will invest where. As one random example let us look at a member of the board of directors of Seagram Ltd.

I.D. Sinclair is chairman of the board of the Bank of Montreal, director of Seagram Ltd., chairman of CP Investments Ltd., CP Securities and CP Air Lines, Vice president and director of Cominco Ltd., vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada, director of CP Steamship Lines, director of Trans Canada Pipelines Ltd., director of 500 Line Railroad Co., director of the Canadian Investment Fund, Director of MacMillan Blodel Ltd., member of the advisory board to the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Most of these companies have holdings in South Africa or are owned in whole or in part by South African companies. There is no conspiracy, rather there is a small corporate elite in Canada and the world whose interests are protected by interlocking directorships.

Is it any wonder that Canada's foreign policy reflects support for authoritarian regimes when the men who directly effect those policies as advisors, ministers or economic associates all belong to the same exclusive clubs and sit on each others corporate boards?

Most of the research on this article and the previous one on South African companies in Canada was done by the Edmonton Free South Africa Committee, an ad hoc group of concerned university professors, students and citizens. They have published two invaluable documents of corporate research entitled: *Millions Against Millions* and *Canadian Complicity in Southern Africa: An Inventory of Corporate Connections*.

Crackdown: a personal account

S. Africa: expect a white Christmas

by Judith Marshall

Crackdown! In retrospect, we should have seen it coming. There were tough speeches in the weeks before. As the international pressure from an inquiry into the prison death of Steve Biko mounted, the recurrent theme inside South Africa was that of non-interference from outside. South Africa would go it alone. 'Back to the laager' was the mood of the day.

In Soweto the afternoon before, we had hastily turned down a side street to avoid a careening riot squad truck. Children fled in terror as it roared past. My student companions explained that those in it tended to shoot first and ask questions later. We took refuge in one of the houses. "This matchbox is where I, my mother and father, and my six brothers and sisters live", explained another of the students. There are four room and three room versions of these houses, row after row of them, all identical. At night they are lighted by candlelight. No electricity for Soweto's more than one million residents. Later as I chatted with young children playing in the warm afternoon sun, with their ingeniously constructed wire cars, I could almost think all was normal.

Yet in South Africa today, there is little that is normal. These young children, for example, and as many as 198,000 older students, have all been out of school since last June. More recently their teachers have also resigned from the system. They have said "no" to the Bantu education that relegates them to the role of menial labourers, never able to be more than second or third class citizens in their own country. They have said "no" to the complexes of inferiority engendered by such an education system. If there is one thing "Black Consciousness" means, it is a challenge to the myths of racial superiority, and a determination for black dignity and black action to end apartheid.

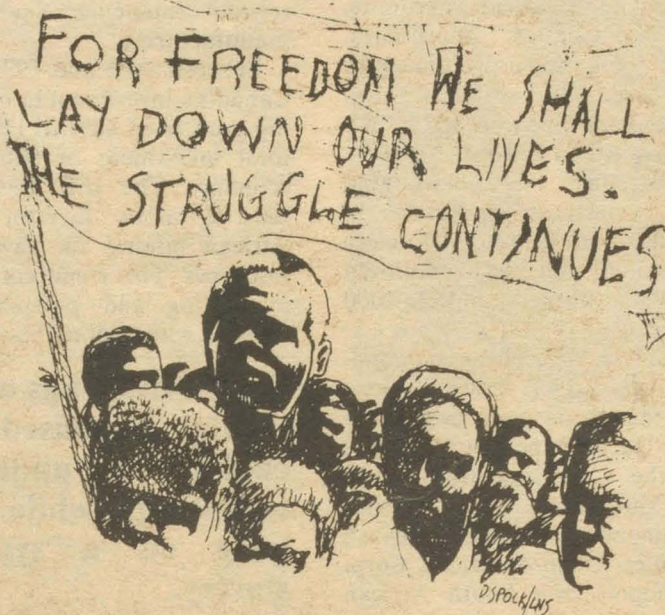
I spent the evening before the crackdown with one of the Soweto principals. We had talked late into the night about education under apartheid and what the teachers and students could do next. He was a middle-aged man, a specialist in literature, a moderate man in every way. He was trying desperately to come up with solutions. There were plans for an informal education program using the youth centers until December and the hope of a new non-Bantu syllabus in the new year. He was pre-occupied with the more than 500 teachers and principals without jobs and salaries. We discussed the feasibility of a representative of the teachers coming to Canada to mobilize support. When he left after midnight, he said it was the first night in weeks that he had been able to sit down, relax, and chat. Presumably at about four that night there was a knock on his door. Detention!

•The Day of the Crackdown

We arrived promptly at 8:30 Wednesday morning at the offices of Black Community Programmes, the project arm of the Black Peoples' Convention. We had hoped to discuss the possibility for groups in Canada to join various European development agencies and churches in support of such activities as the community health clinics in King Williamstown. Special Branch was there before us. Security police were already going through the files of

their offices. Miraculously they did not hold us too. The next appointment should have been with the Christian Institute—but by then the news was out. There had been a massive crackdown. Eighteen organizations were banned. At least 42 people were detained. Gone also was another major source of pressure with the banning of the main Black newspaper, *The World*, and its affiliate, *The Weekend World*.

The strength of the repressive machinery of the South African state could not have been clearer. Within a few hours, all the main leaders of the Black Consciousness movement were detained and 18 organizations were legislated out of existence. The people in them were strong and good people—dedicated to community-based initiatives, desperately trying to struggle



for change in an incredibly sick and brutal society. Amazingly life on Johannesburg streets continued as usual. Passers-by were seemingly oblivious as various offices were effectively sealed off, stripped of their contents, and as quickly abandoned again by squads of plainclothesmen and small groups of police in camouflage uniforms, armed with rifles.

White students at Witwatersrand had a noon rally. Angry young people stood up to express their shock and dismay at yet another step towards totalitarianism. The students' only concrete action was to plan to send a telegram of protest to the Justice Minister. The marchers with the telegram were met at the Braamfontein Post Office by police vans, however, and more than 54 students were arrested.

The official justification for the day's events was fantastic. Evening TV brought the Justice Minister, J.T. Kruger, onto the screen, claiming the necessity to protect law and order, the urgency to halt continued unrest and the fermenting of racial tension. He claimed that these were organized and funded by external forces. Yet what were these external forces? They were European and North American development agencies supporting the clinics of the Black Peoples Convention. They were church agencies supporting the wives and children of detainees, or the inter-racial programs of the Christian Institute.

I spent the afternoon of the crackdown with sympathetic white South Africans. They were in despair, seeing the army, police and special branch intent on crushing every semblance of black action, dignity and self-respect. To know how to struggle against such a monstrous repressive apparatus is not simple, for blacks or whites who are committed to change.

Police questioning

Late afternoon brought a good-bye visit to several people whose organization had been banned but who were not themselves detained. As we chatted about the events of the day and how long it would take people to re-organize themselves, a child playing watchman for us ran in, saying "The police are here." They had gone to the banned offices on the floor above. We made our way quickly to the elevator. As we waited anxiously for it to arrive, 5 or 6 policemen marched down the stairs at the end of the hallway, in camouflage uniforms, rifles in hand. I fully expected a welcoming committee at the main door. Miraculously, they had gone—off in their jeep with whatever contents they wanted from the office. Our thoughts went immediately to the many scenes of police questioning that must have filled Johannesburg's jails that night. The shadow of Steve Biko, tortured to death under questioning, haunted us.

I found myself sobbing quietly as I left Johannesburg the next morning. Partly it was relief. The brushes with riot police, Special Branch and armed soldiers had been too close. Although I knew that the penalties for a Canadian would not likely have been more than immediate deportation, the reality of fear and the feeling of profound relief at escape was powerful. But even more I wept for those I left inside, both black and white, who were committed to struggles for change, despite the monstrous powers of repression so clearly visible that morning.

The crackdown will set them back. But they will surely emerge again, in organizations with other programs, in newspapers with other names. Perhaps the urban workers of the match-box houses may be mobilized and refuse to work. This could bring to a pause the mighty machine that profits from their labour, and dramatically up the pace of change. But re-emerge they surely will, whether sooner or later. Time is on their side. Such a brutal and inhuman domination of a minority over a majority cannot continue indefinitely. And justice and all that relates to dignity and humanity are also on their side. I won't soon forget the urgency of the conversations about health clinics and literacy and group-buying schemes for Soweto. All were part of the new consciousness, a new sense of black capacities and dignity. Nor will I forget the warm smiles, the strong handclaps, and the clenched fist 'power salute' of the few not detained who bade me good-bye. For them, the struggle continues.

Judith Marshall is the Southern Africa projects officer for OXFAM-Canada. She was in South Africa during the recent crackdown

N.S. group opposes apartheid

The Southern Africa Information Group (SAIG) of Nova Scotia is a voluntary association whose aim is to increase public awareness of events in the Southern African subcontinent.

The organization was founded in 1976 as a response to the growing importance of developments in South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia, Angola, and Mozambique. SAIG is opposed to all forms of racial segregation in this region, and to financial and commercial support

given to minority regimes there by certain Canadian corporations and governments. It supports governments and political movements in Southern Africa which are dedicated to the political and self-determination of the majority population in each country.

In its first year SAIG developed successful education programmes for both its own members and the public at large. The public education program has included: addresses by leaders of

independence movements; a series of film presentations; contact with schools, church groups, and the media; publication of articles in local and regional newspapers; the dissemination of literature on Southern Africa.

Most SAIG members have joined the organization because of an interest in Southern Africa, and without any specialized knowledge of the region. Members have been able to increase their own knowledge through presentations, discussions, and use of the organization's library.

SAIG is a non-profit, independent, and non-sectarian organization. Any persons who are interested can write to SAIG at 2975 Parkdale Avenue.

Western support

Why there is no change

by Eugene Plawiuk

South Africa has moved from a predominantly agricultural and resource economy to being one of the most advanced industrial economies in Africa. It outpaces the rest of Africa, producing 22% of the continent's gross domestic product and 40% of her manufacturing output while accounting for 53% of her energy consumption. Yet this economy rests upon an autocratic system of segregation which denies the bulk of the working class any political rights.

As a capitalist country, South Africa has some special features. First, the overwhelming majority of the working class is denied any political rights because it is black and is subjected to a series of controls (e.g. Group Areas Act, Pass Laws, Anti-Communist Act, etc.) aimed to preventing it from becoming a stable, settled urban class with the sort of trade union and political organizations that workers in North America and Western Europe take for granted.

Second, gold-mining plays a central role in the South African economy. Third, the state not only manages the economy, but also owns large sections of South African Industry. Fourth, capitalist control of the state is organized under the hegemony of the Afrikaner (white) minority and this hegemony is exercised through the Nationalist Party, which has been in power since 1948.

The use of a permanently migrant labour force (i.e. politically disenfranchised blacks) has allowed South

investments. As well, this use of cheap black labour has allowed huge profits to be gathered by a few South African monopolies to be used to expand their denomination in Southern Africa (eg. investments in Zambia, Zaire, Rhodesia, Mozambique, etc.) and to invest heavily in Europe and North America.

Resource Industry

The major industry that has supported the white rule of the South African state has been mining. South Africa contains resource minerals unavailable elsewhere in equal quantities; eg. gold, diamonds, chromite, crocokolite, asbestos, phosphates. Many of these minerals (especially cromite used in stainless steel production) are much needed by the U.S., Canada and Europe.

But by far the gold-mining industry is the most important: in 1975 gold revenues brought in close to 6,000 million dollars and employed 37,000 white workers and 359,000 black workers.

This industry has been monopolized by two major South African groups; the Anglo-American group is run by Harry Oppenheimer and is one of the most successful South African Multinationals. Along with its dominance in South African goldmining, Anglo-American Corp. has monopoly over South African diamond production, and also controls 22% of uranium production, 44% of the coal industry and 47% of Zambia's copper industry. Anglo-American has invested millions of dollars in industrial development in

and Canada.

Manufacturing Industry

Between 1960 and 1970, the South African economy had a *real growth rate* of 7%. Foreign capital poured into the country, increasing the South African international debt and doubling previous direct investment from foreign capital. The proportion of total foreign investment grew from 60% in 1970 to 68% in 1970. Western Europe's share of this grew in the same period from 14% to 24%. This foreign investment reflected a trend toward financing South African manufacturing.

Between 1965 and 1971, U.S. and Canadian investment in manufacturing grew from 48% to 112% of their total investment in South African economy. The U.S. has especially been a major investor in South African mining for raw and rare resources. This trend contributed to a growing and prospering South African white ruling class while the

South Africa has opted for inviting increased foreign capital to update her technology, while still relying on a system of slavery.

real wages for black workers dropped by 18% over the same period of time.

Foreign investment has provided the capital equipment and technology which has enabled South Africa to build new sectors of its economy. "There is a difference between the Western capital involvement in the South African economy and in the rest of Africa, where the 'classic' pattern of extractive investments (colonialism) still largely holds sway. South Africa's highly industrialized economy and her mineral wealth has resulted in a concentration of Western investment that has been critical in making available to South African capitalist countries. The result is, as we have seen, that South Africa today possesses many of the features of an advanced capitalist country, and is closer in structure to the western economies than to the ex-colonial stereotype."

However, because of the exploitation of black workers, the level of productivity in South Africa is one of the lowest in the world. This is because black workers have less training (so as not to create a competitive market with white workers), less wages than their counterparts, and are subjected to a migrant labour system.

This lower rate of productivity, coupled with increased foreign investments, has lead South Africa to seek to alleviate her growing international deficit and growing unemployment by exporting products and capital. This exportation will be reliant on increased productivity to make her prices competitive on the world market.

Rather than increase black worker's wages and alleviate their oppression, South Africa has opted for



Prime Minister John Vorster

inviting increased foreign capital to update her technology, while still relying on a system of slavery. One of these foreign investment groupings was formed in 1970, by Afrikaner Tobacco Tycoon, Anton Rubert. He set up a multinational investment bank, Economic Development for Equatorial Southern Africa Corp. (Edesa), aimed at raising international finance for South African investment in the rest of Africa. Its president is Karl Schiller, former West German Minister of Economic Affairs, and has such illustrious shareholders as: Anglo-American Corp and Rothmans (South Africa), Bank of Montreal (Canada), Barclays Bank (Britain), Ford, General Motors and IBM (USA) and Japanese, German, and Dutch backers.

South Africa acts as the pimp for multinational investments which are raping Africa of her resources while her people remain oppressed.

continued from page 1

The South African government claims that there will be changes and blacks will be allowed to govern. The 1958 *Promotion of Self Government Act* boasts a policy of separate development which can best be described as refined apartheid. The creation of nine "Bantustans", with specific tribes occupying each, were the areas which the government would allow blacks to govern themselves. The 2.5 million coloreds and 750,000 Asians would be provided with limited representations in the white government. However, the result would be that 17 million blacks would be living in 14 per cent of South Africa while the less than eight million whites, coloreds and Asians would be in control of 86 per cent.

In October, 1976, the first of the Bantustans, Transkei, was given its independence. The government plans to give independence to a second Bantustan, Bophitatswana, later this year. These "separate freedoms" are being condemned by Black Africans, the UN, and countries throughout the world. These puppet states would allow white South Africans to continue to exploit the blacks for labor without providing them any of the benefits of social welfare nor any political rights.

Opposition is intense as blacks in South Africa are again being subjected to a government manouever to rob them of their birthright to a share of the country's wealth.

[CUP] Meliorist



Africa to produce cheap products and sell these both in Southern Africa and competitively on the world market. The cheap cost of labour and the expanding mining and manufacturing industry in South Africa has attracted European, American and Canadian corporate

Manibia, Swaziland, Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and the Congo.

Not satisfied with controlling industrial development in Southern Africa, Anglo-American has a large interest in the mining industry of Australia, Britain, the U.S., Malaya,