

DIREKTORAAT VAN VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING
DIRECTORATE OF SECURITY LEGISLATION

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HOOFREKKS MAIN SERIES Anti-Apartheid Movement

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LÉER NR. 214121 59
FILE NO. 214121 59

DEEL PART 1

CHARITIES, AAM GET R4.2m FROM MANDELA CONCERT

LONDON - More than 100 charities have benefited from the huge Free Mandela Concert which has been handed over to 100 charities and the AAM (Anti-Apartheid Movement). The concert profits will be raised by the concert and will be handed over to 100 charities and the AAM. The concert was held at Wembley Stadium in London on Monday night to coincide with Mandela's 70th birthday. Many of the world's top entertainers performed and their proceeds were handed over at a ceremony in the Africa Centre by AAM president...

Justin Duggan
19/12/88
Brooklyn
54

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Natal Mercury
11/5/87

Anti-apartheid groups end 17-year Barclays boycott

Mercury Correspondent
LONDON Campaigning anti-apartheid groups have ended a 17-year boycott of Barclays bank which they initiated because of the bank's links with South Africa. Following Barclays' sale of its South African banks, the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) and the campaigning group End Loans to Southern Africa (ELSA) have announced they are dropping their campaigns.

A spokesman for Barclays said yesterday they were delighted to hear the news.

"We are delighted our critics have recognised that our disinvestment is real and not cosmetic and expect now to see the boycotts totally removed,

particularly among students," he said.

He was unable to estimate how much the 17-year-long campaign had cost them.

But as the campaigns with drawn from one sector it is being redirected more widely, intensifying against Shell Petroleum and Standard Chartered Bank.

Today sees the start of a week of action against Shell, which will be taken up vigorously, particularly in Britain, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, the US, France and Australia.

The Shell headquarters in London will be picketed on the eve of the annual meeting, which takes place on Thursday and filling stations in 15 to 20 cities will also be picketed.

A conference in London, organised by the Programme to Combat Racism (PCR) and World Council of Churches, meeting from May to October, was made for the extending and strengthening of the boycotts against Shell and Standard Chartered.

ELSA's secretary, the Rev. David Haslam, said the National Westminster Bank would also come under pressure because of its links with South Africa.

Together with Standard Chartered it would be one of the chief targets for the boycott campaign against banks.

Mr Haslam said South Africa had overborrowed to try itself into the Western financial system when it was unable to pay South Africa called on the banks to keep pressure on Western governments and to use sanctions to force the total collapse of the economy. "If the banks would give their money back to them," he said.

Mr Haslam and ELSA have continued their boycott of Barclays, although they are well aware that it retains more than £200 million in loans.

The boycott is now shifting to Standard Chartered, the world's largest lender to apartheid.

AAM

V3-Peris GH
22/5/87

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AAN is 25, and sorry it had to live so long

Star 27 6 84 Page 5

AAM

LONDON — The Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain is marking a birthday it fervently wishes had never occurred — the 25th anniversary of its founding.

The fact that the movement has endured for a quarter of a century is powerful testimony to the political staying power of South Africa's ruling white minority, and to the persistence of critics of apartheid.

The National Party introduced apartheid after coming to power in 1948 — denying political rights to the black population.

Eleven years later, on June 26 1959, the AAM was born to fight this racial segregation. Few of the founders believed apartheid would still be in place today.

SWEETENER

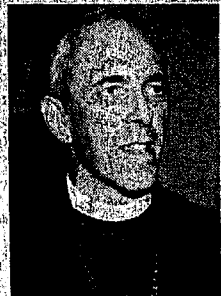
This anniversary month has had a bitter-sweet favour. The bitterness came when the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, flew to Britain for talks with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, despite widespread protests.

The sweetener came in a big anti-apartheid rally on the day of his visit — at least 15 000 people, led by Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, marched through London.

The archbishop was a founder of the movement, along with President

Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

He worked in South Africa as a young priest and came into sharp conflict with the Government. Now 71, he is still campaigning with passion on behalf of South



Archbishop Huddleston hoping apartheid will die before he does.

Africa's underprivileged blacks.

In an interview with reporters, Archbishop Huddleston talked about the uphill struggle at the start of his campaign.

"The very word apartheid meant nothing outside South Africa," he said. "One just had to start from scratch. The great achievement of the past 25 years is that nobody doubts now what apartheid means."

"Whatever else the Anti-Apartheid Movement has done, I think it has stirred the conscience of the world."

One Western diplomat assessing the effectiveness of the anti-apartheid campaigners said:

"They've certainly focused attention on South Africa and on the problem of apartheid. But you have to make a leap of faith to believe that they've had any effect on South Africa."

The South African Government has proved to be a craggier, hardier beast than most people anticipated.

Repeated calls in the United Nations for comprehensive sanctions have failed to secure unanimous backing.

The United States has been pursuing a policy termed 'constructive engagement' with South Africa, and has blocked tough UN measures.

The only mandatory embargo or force against South Africa is an arms ban imposed in 1977 by the UN Security Council.

OIL BAN

There are also widely observed unofficial embargoes on oil exports and sporting links.

Archbishop Huddleston is firm in his criticism of the West.

"I think the West has failed totally to find the political will to promote political change in South Africa."

Archbishop Huddleston fears that Britain and the US are switching to a more pro-South African stance and adds "This is very depressing indeed."

His final wish: "I hope apartheid dies before I die." — Sapa-Reuter.

59

July 1 1981 17

AAM boycott has no real effect

Sunday Times

AAM

by RA Joseph
London

COMPANIES whose names appear on a list that has been published by a relaunched campaign to boycott South African products are adopting a cool business-as-usual approach.

One of the list has turned up the view of the boycott by declaring that it owed to pressure of the British South African Goods and Services Association and British black community groups.

A spokesman for the SA Goods and Services Association in London said that for the boycott to be successful, well-harvested goods must be available. This boycott has lasted for many years and has had no real effect.

Anniversary

The relaunch of the consumer boycott against South Africa first begun in 1959 is part of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain.

It is primarily aimed at vegetable products, food, fruits and textiles.

According to the most recent figures available for 1981, R24 million worth of vegetables and food was imported by Britain.

Textiles imports amounted to R4 million.

Although the AAM claims that its campaign has been successful in the case of South African produce available in British shops, the Government has not systematically

Stickers

The AAM's boycott campaign will include the placing of "contaminated" and "apartheid" stickers on South African goods in shops, the collection of signatures, petitions and picketing of local stores.

Mr John McQueen, the head of the UK SA Trade Association, said that the boycott had been "dull" for many years.

"Housewives look for quality and price, not for apartheid and I believe that they are interested in the products, come from where they are," he said.

A spokesman for the British Food and Drink Association said that the boycott had had no effect on the industry.

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REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



136/2/4/2
136/4/18 (21)

Verw. Ref. No.
Tel. No. 48-6912X 278
Teleksno. 3659
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DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
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Privaatsak Private Bag XI41
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DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE
20 -10-1978
PRETORIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 -10- 1978

→ DIE SEKRETARIS VAN JUSTISIE

(U ampsbrief no 10/3/2/6-58/127(Vc) van 2 Desember 1976)

DIE KOMMISSARIS : SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE (VEILIGHEIDSTAK)

(U ampsbrief nr S/7/18/10/1 van 10 November 1976)

KONFERENSIE OOR "VROUE EN APARTHEID", GLASGOW, SKOTLAND

--- Met verwysing na u bogenoemde ampsbriewe in verband met die bedrywighede van, onder andere, Jane Phakathi, stuur ek u hiermee, ter inligting 'n kopie van 'n verslag van ons Konsul-generaal in Glasgow oor 'n konferensie getiteld "Women and Apartheid" wat gedurende die naweek van 16 September 1978 in Glasgow gehou is en waarby Jane Phakathi betrokke ge-wees het.

7 Stuurmalles
SEKRETARIS VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

Vc. VII.
Beil.
20/10/78
Wol.10



SOUTH AFRICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL
SUID-AFRIKAANSE KONSULAAT-GENERAAL

TELEPHONE/TELEFOON
041-221 3114
TELEGRAMS/TELEGRAMME
SALEG

STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE
88 ST. GEORGE'S PLACE
GLASGOW G2 1BX

CONFIDENTIAL

GLW/8/6

6 October 1978

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA.

CONFERENCE HELD IN GLASGOW : " WOMEN AND APARTHEID".

Please refer to your minute 136/2/41/2, 136/4/1/8 (21) dated 11 September 1978.

It came to my notice that a conference on "Women and Apartheid" was held in Glasgow over the weekend of 16 September 1978, organised by the Scottish branch of the A.A.M.

The conference received very little publicity beforehand and was hardly mentioned in the local press afterwards. According to information from a reliable source, the conference was attended by very few people apart from the delegates who came from different parts of Scotland and the usual contingent of left-wingers and A.A.M. members.

As usual, Mrs. Joyce Sikakane, A.N.C. member who fled South Africa and now lives in Edinburgh, was foremost amongst the speakers attacking the South African Government. She criticised the Lord Provost of Glasgow for his "ill-informed and racist comments" during the time of the South African Ambassador's visit and said that the civic leaders and the media were being used by the Government of South Africa to promote dishonest propaganda. "The reporting of the Ambassador's visit by some newspapers and T.V. services was a frightening example. A wide range of false statements by him were reported without challenge."

Mrs. Sikakane was vehemently assisted in her attacks by a certain Mrs. Jane Phakathi, who calls herself an organiser of the external Christian Institute of South Africa. No further particulars regarding Mrs. Phakathi could be obtained. Her contribution to the conference was limited to wild allegations of how she had been arrested in South Africa on several occasions and had undergone prolonged interrogation and systematic torture. She said Africans were "freely murdered" in custody and others who were wounded were "trampled to death" as other inmates looked on helplessly.

The conference called on the people of Scotland to awaken to "the horrifying reality of South Africa" and on the British Government to sever all commercial, cultural and diplomatic ties with the "racist regime."

Copy to London.

- 59

A.A.

Band Daily Mail 9/12/75

SA 'prison' on show

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — An exhibition of photographs illustrating South Africa's imprisoned society begins in London on Sunday.

It is being held under the auspices of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and will run for almost three weeks.

The organisers say many of the 60 photographs were taken illegally and will be on exhibition for the first time anywhere.

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59

Rand Daily Mail 18/9/78

Apartheid protester arrested

Own Correspondent
LONDON — Anti-racism demonstrator Mrs Ann Lea of Cape Town was missing from her usual post outside South Africa House, London, yesterday — because she had been arrested.

Mrs Lea, 39, who has conducted a "honey" protest against racial hatred since her arrival in London two weeks ago, was taken away by police on Monday evening. She was questioned for about 30 minutes before being locked in a cell for the night.

On Tuesday she appeared before a Bow Street magistrate, charged with obstruction and was granted a conditional discharge.

A defiant Mrs Lea said yesterday: "A policeman said I was moved to protect the dignity of the ambassador. I told him: I think the magistrate — it was a woman — was sympathetic."

She expected to be harassed again, said Mrs Lea. "Make no mistake, they'll try to make it difficult for me," she said, as she resumed her stand at the embassy.

The Star. 2/9/75

Banks urged to quit SA

A.A

59

Tim Patten

THE HAGUE — Dutch banks with investments in South Africa are facing renewed boycott pressure from anti-apartheid movements here.

The banks are accused of promoting the apartheid system by refusing to break off their ties with South Africa.

The anti-apartheid movement in Holland, which has strong ties with the World Council of Churches in the financing of terrorism in Southern Africa, has condemned five Dutch banks for their "blatant support of racism in South Africa."

The five banks concerned are Amro (Amsterdam-Rotterdam) Bank, the Netherlands Bank, Van Lanschot Bank, the Central City Bank (Middensluisbank) and Mees and Hope.

The anti-apartheid movement says the banks are playing right into the hands of the Vorster Government by granting it easy loan facilities.

Now that the Black population of South Africa is on the move, it is of the utmost importance to the South African Government that more and more of the South African economic sector fall into the hands of the Afrikaner, says a report just published by the movement.

The report condemns the investment by Amro Bank in South Africa as being "similar to investment in Nazi Germany." The bank, it says, was "financing crimes against humanity."

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REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Verw./Ref. No.

79/118/5.

Tel. No. 48-6912 X

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Privaatsak/Private Bag X141

PRETORIA

0001

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

10 7-1975

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 -7- 1975

CONFIDENTIAL.

TO:

1. HEADS OF DEPARTMENT,
2. PROVINCIAL SECRETARIES,
3. THE SECRETARY FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA,
4. HEADS OF SOUTH AFRICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS ABROAD.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO GRANT VISAS TO SOUTH AFRICAN PARTICIPANTS IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES HELD IN JAPAN.

1. About a year ago, as a concession to anti-apartheid pressures, the Japanese Government commenced applying a new policy of denying visas to South Africans wishing to visit that country for purposes of sport, culture and scientific and other activities of an academic nature. Attendance by South Africans at international or national conferences in Japan, whether governmental or non-governmental, is included in the prohibition. Unaffected by the prohibition, however, are genuine tourists and those wishing to pay business visits to Japan.
2. It has come to notice that South Africans have participated in at least one conference held in Japan during the course of this year by making use of tourist visas. This Department has

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established that the Japanese authorities have become aware of this, and strongly disapprove of the employment of tourist visas in order to circumvent that country's policy. Apart from the consideration that any South African hoping to participate on this basis in future would humiliate himself by having to efface his identity during a conference, critical publicity could result from the discovery by the press of this ploy. Persons who approach this Department for guidance on this issue, both officials and private persons, are being advised not to attempt to attend conferences, congresses, etc., in Japan by utilizing tourist visas.

3. The aim of the present circular is to advise Departments of the Japanese visa policy, and that the above device to evade it is unacceptable to the Japanese Government and could, if persisted in, cloud relations with that country.

Departments are, therefore, kindly requested to bring this fact to the attention of their own officers, and also those of any semi-State institution under their care.

4. The South African Government is, of course, unable to prevent private persons from resorting to such a device, but if a private individual should seek advice, it would be as well if he or she could be informed of the implications and counselled to mention in the application for a Japanese visa his/her intention to attend the congress, conference, etc.
5. This Department is attempting to secure the reversal, or at least a modification, of the Japanese visa policy. A further circular will be written should these efforts be successful.


SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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ASA
11/7/75
10.7.75

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STAR 2/6/75

Body to fight apartheid

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A multiracial organisation aimed at fighting segregation in South Africa was launched here this week. Branches are expected to be opened in other major centres within a few weeks.

Called the South African Organisation for Desegregation, its main aim

is to bring about "the harmonious racial integration of recreational, cultural and other facilities which exist only for members of a particular race" according to the body's constitution.

All its efforts would be strictly within the law.

Mr Raman Bhanu was elected chairman. The vice chairman will be Mr Dan Qege.

Plans have already been

made to launch branches in Grahamstown and East London.

Mr Qege said although Whites had so far not taken part in the formation of the organisation, Whites were sympathetic to the cause and White membership had not been ruled out.

However, segregation affects Black races. Whites have all the facilities," he added.

Black link urged with liberals

The Natal
Mercury 4/16/77

A.A.

Mercury Correspondent

PARIS — President Senghor of Senegal, in a major policy statement on detente with South Africa, urged Blacks and Coloureds to adopt "the most realistic policy in the fight against apartheid by creating a common front with the White liberals in South Africa."

He said he had many "good White liberal friends" and named Colin Eglin and Mrs. Helen Suzman, who had visited him in Dakar, Senegal's capital.

Mr. Senghor's interview with French African affairs commentator Philippe Decraene in Paris has only just been released.

He made a number of salient points on detente.

Mr. Senghor said he had written two letters to Mr. Vorster several months ago, but "I am still waiting for an answer."

One letter urged, as a goodwill gesture, the release of all political prisoners in South Africa. The other requested Mr. Vorster's agreement to Mr. Senghor sending a Senegalese mission of judges to South Africa to make an on-the-spot inquiry "into the views of different race groups on the country's future and on the degree of dialogue between them."

The mission would see pro-Government Whites, liberal Whites, Blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

On South West Africa, Mr. Senghor said: "We must adopt a hard line, no compromise stand. The SWA issue must be solved within one year at the maximum."

Mr. Senghor said this to African ambassadors to the United Nations when he was in New York on May 27.

Mr. Senghor pointed out that "Spain is withdrawing from the Spanish Sahara and I do not see why South Africa does not do the same over SWA."

He was discouraged by the National Party's Right wing which "still believes that it is possible to retain apartheid by force."

Yet he was optimistic that the "immense majority of all South Africans was determined to abolish apartheid."

Last week Mr. Senghor had a three-hour meeting with the French President M. Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The Detente issue was not mentioned.

The Star 6/6/75

Report banned after 8 years

John Patten

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Party MP for Parktown, Mr Rene de Villiers, expressed astonishment today at the recent banning of a Unesco report on apartheid eight years after it was first published.

The booklet, 'Apartheid: Its effect on education, science, culture and information', was banned after being submitted to the Publications Control Board by the Department of Customs and Excise.

The astonishing aspect of this latest piece of political censorship is that this report was first published in 1967 and a second edition appeared in 1972. Mr de Villiers said:

VULNERABLE

"Why is it thought necessary to take action now, eight years after the report first appeared and when scores of people have read it?"

Mr de Villiers said the real mischief of this kind of censorship was that South Africans were beginning to know less and less about what the world was saying and thinking about them.

"Are our policies and philosophy really so vulnerable that they have to be censored in this way? Have we so little faith in what we are doing that we can't allow outsiders to criticise us?" he asked.

It's gang-up week for anti-apartheid

Menary Correspondent

PARIS — South Africa this week comes under some of the fiercest international anti-apartheid attacks in the world to support

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The Natal Mercury

28/4/75

A.A. 59

Oggendblad 25/3/75

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Optrede teen SA beplan

LONDEN. — Die Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) in Londen gaan 'n groot petisie op tou sit teen alle koerante en reisagente wat advertensies vir Suid-Afrika in Londen aanvaar.

By 'n spesiale perskonferensie in Londen gistermiddag, het mnr. Edwin Ogbu, Nigeriese ambassadeur in die VVO en ook die voorsitter van die VVO se spesiale komitee teen apartheid, gese die bekende reisagent, Thomas Cook, het al belowe om nie meer toere na Suid-Afrika te adverteer nie.

Hy het ook gese die New York Times is deur New York Knights Commission beveel om alle advertensies vir Suid-Afrika te waer.

Ook emigrasie na Suid-Afrika moet herzien word, het mnr. Ogbu gese. Sy komitee sal poeg om alle Suid-Afrikaanse immigrasie werwingskantore in die buiteland gestuit te kry omdat hulle net blankes werf.

Mnr. Ogbu het bygevoeg die rasseverhoudingswet in Brittanje moet herzien word sodat dit plek maak vir die diskriminerende immigrasie-werwing deur Suid-Afrika in Brittanje.

Mnr. Ogbu het verder gese hy het omlangs talle lande besoek en hulle versoel om hulle betrekkinge me Suid-Afrika te verbreek.

Rand Daily Mail 22.3.75

'Free apartheid prisoners'

UNITED NATIONS — The General Assembly's Special Committee on Apartheid yesterday called for an immediate unconditional South African amnesty for all people imprisoned for opposing the Government's apartheid policies.

In a meeting marking International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the committee also called on South Africa to

repeal laws restricting the right to work against apartheid and to enable the people of South Africa as a whole to exercise their right to self-determination.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, a committee statement said, the special committee against apartheid launches an urgent appeal to all governments, organisations, and individuals to join in a concerted international

campaign to secure an immediate and unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to the criminal racist policy of apartheid in South Africa.

"These men and women have suffered long years of imprisonment, restrictions and exile because of their natural desire for elementary justice as reflected in their commitment to the

principles embodied in the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," the statement said.

The UN Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, said the cure for racial discrimination lay not alone in legislation but in the hearts and minds of men.

"Racial discrimination is an evil which we can and must defeat within ourselves, as well as in society," Dr. Waldheim said — UPI

59

Die Transvaler 25/2/75

Betogers 'slaan af'

SYDNEY — Antipartheidsbetogers het gister nier die Australiese golfklub se bane erg beskadig.

Die klub se veiligheidsbeampte, mnr. Geoffrey Kettleworth, het gese dat gate in die gras gegrawe is. Vloekwoorde, asook die woorde, "Player sal nie weer hier speel nie" is groot op die setperk gevef.

Gister het 'n man een van die koerante in Sydney gebel en gese dat 'n antipartheidsgroep met die naam "Magos" vir die vandalisme verantwoordelik is. Hy het gese die groep sal nog sulke aanvalle loods as nog Suid-Afrikaanse sportmanne in Australië kom deelneem.

Dit was die tweede aanval van die aard op die golfbaan die afgelope vyf maande. Die eerste aanval het net voor Gary Player se oorwinning in die Willis meesters-toernooi verlede jaar plaasgevind.

Die toernooi is verskeie kere onderbreek deur betogers wat met plakkaat op die setperk gehardloop en skree het. — (Sapa-R)

ANTI-APARTHEID

Rand Daily Mail 31/1/78

SA supporter in a fury

Anti-Apartheid

Own Correspondent

BONN. — An infuriated Dr Rüdolph Gruber, head of the German-South Africa Association in Bonn yesterday refused to admit that the pro-apartheid organisation had been infiltrated by Leftwing students who had gone to South Africa on "industrial espionage" missions.

The revelation that Left-wingers, including radical communists, had had three-month working holidays in South Africa by courtesy of Dr Gruber's organisation was made by the Reverend Markus Braun, the South African deportee who heads the German Anti-apartheid movement.

Father Braun let the information slip during an interview on the function of the anti-apartheid movement.

Although Dr Gruber yesterday "absolutely refused to make any statement" Dr Braun was emphatic that the infiltration had taken place and still did so.

The activist students who tricked their way into the organisation gathered information for publication in Germany and Europe on the working and living conditions of Blacks, particularly those employed by German subsidiaries in South Africa.

The claim of infiltration was confirmed by student Mr Frank Hirtz, recently deported from South Africa.



FATHER BRAUN
... not welcome

Priest tells of 'spy' jobs in SA

Own Correspondent

BONN. — Radical West German university students are being smuggled into South Africa on officially organised vacation employment schemes to conduct "industrial espionage."

This disclosure was made by Father Markus Braun, a South African deportee who now heads the infant West German Anti-Apartheid movement.

Asked about 25 students who announced after a working visit last October that they would launch an anti-apartheid campaign on their return to West Germany, Father Braun said several were members of "anti-imperialist" groups who had bluffed their way through tests for applicants.

The "three months' working holiday" schemes have been arranged since 1972 by the German South Africa Association, a body said to

be attached to the South Africa Foundation office in Bonn, which organises pro-South Africa activities.

Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior, last night said: "Some of the facts disclosed are definitely correct but I have difficulty in understanding the motives behind these disclosures."

Dr Eschel Rhoodie, Secretary for Information, said it was strange that Dr Braun should disclose information that was apparently against his own interests.

Dr Jan Marais, president of the South Africa Foundation, said he was not aware of any connection between a German South Africa Association and the Foundation.

Father Braun said in Bonn the 25 students who visited South Africa had collected information on Black working conditions in the factories where they were employed, and on production of a "military or semi-military nature".

He also disclosed that school children had bluffed their way into free trips to South Africa by submitting "positive" entries in an essay competition arranged by the German South Africa Association on the subject "German-South African relations."

He said the children used "cold hypocrisy".

PASS

Another member of the anti-apartheid executive, Mr Frank Hirtz, 29 — a West German student deported from South Africa last October — said efforts were under way to obtain further recruits from communist and socialist student bodies to apply for jobs in the 1975 summer holidays.

He expressed confidence that they would be able to pass any tests devised by the association as well as screening customary for any German visitor to South Africa.

The student applicants pay about R500 for all expenses during the three-months period.

While working, they receive about R200 per month, which the organisation says is "considerably more than the average Black worker's wage."

Hand Daily Mail 27/1/75

Anti APARTHEID.

● Mr Frank Hirtz has been elected to the national executive of the German Anti-Apartheid Movement. One of his first acts since joining the movement was to urge the Bonn Foreign Ministry to end the German-South African Cultural Agreement, under whose auspices he came to South Africa last February.

The Natal Mercury 27/1/75

59

A.A.

MATA-HERRS BUSY IN S.A. PRIEST SAYS

Mercury Correspondent

BONN—Radical West German university students are being smuggled into South Africa on officially organised vacation employment schemes with the object of conducting industrial espionage.

This sensational disclosure was made to me by Father Marius Braun, ex-South African delegate and now head of the infant West German anti-apartheid movement.

Asked about 25 students who announced after a working visit last October that they would launch an anti-apartheid campaign on their return to West Germany, Fr Braun admitted that several were members of anti-imperialist groups who had bluffed their way through tests for applicants.

The three-month working holiday schemes have been arranged since 1972 by the German South Africa Association, a body attached to the South Africa Foundation office in Bonn which distributes pro-South Africa literature and organises pro-South Africa activities such as films and music evenings.

Oggendblad. 24/1/75

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A. A.

Neger wil in

SA studeer

KAAPSTAD — Twee buite-
landse swart studente het
aansoek gedoen om hulde
studies aan die Universiteit
van Wes-Kaapland voort te
sit. Die een is 'n Ameri-
kaanse Negerstudent en die
ander 'n student uit Nige-
ric.

The Natal Mercury 3/12/74

Meeting to hear of S. A. gools

LONDON — Miss Angela Davis, one of America's leading Black militants, is to address an anti-apartheid meeting here this month on South African prisoners.

Miss Davis, who was acquitted two years ago of being implicated in a courtroom breakout of other militants during which a judge was killed, has become internationally known since she was put on the FBI most-wanted list before her trial.

The meeting, South Africa — the Impri-soned Society, is organised by the Anti-apartheid Movement. — (Sapa/Reuter.)

A-A 2/2/59

Suidwester 23/10/74

Hain en kie stap teen S.A.

LONDEN - Brittanje gaan 'n staptog deelneem om die aandaag op menselike vrees wat steeds in die Republiek aangehou word.

Die staptog sal saamval met 'n reeks openbare vergaderings wat deur Brittanje deur die anti-apartheidsbeweging gereël word. Die "stappers" sal deur organisasies geberg word wat hulle teen Suid-Afrika beywer.

Die anti-apartheidsbeweging is die afgelope tyd erg bedrywig met die oog op sy jaarvergadering wat Sondag in Londen se Liberale Klub gehou word. Die beweging sal ook 'n protesvergadering teen die gesamentlike vlootoefeninge hou waarmee Suid-Afrika en Brittanje nou besig is.

Die berugte betogeleier Peter Hain sal aanstaande week as gasspreker tydens een van die eerste protesvergaderings in 'n reeks teen Suid-Afrika optree.

Van die "stappers" sal troetes deur die platteland na Manchester volg. Waar hulle oormag sal hulle as sprekers tydens protesvergaderings optree.

Die grootste protesvergadering teen die gesamentlike vlootoefeninge sal op 7 November in Londen gehou word. Die parlementere voorsitter van die Arbeidersparty, Ian Mikardo, en die hoofswep van die Liberale Party, David Steel, sal onder andere as sprekers optree. (Sapa)

LONDEN - EERLYDSE politieke gevangenes in Suid-Afrika sal aanstaande week in

Anti-Apartheid
59

Dee Suidweser 23/10/74

Organisasies span saam teen S.A.

DEN HAAG 'n **NETWERK** van anti-apartheidsorganisasies in Europa gaan onder leiding van die Nederlandse boikot-ontspan aksie (BOA) 'n veldtog voer teen immigrasie na Suid-Afrika.

Ter selfdentyd gaan die organisasie ook 'n omvattende veldtog teen dr. Anton Rupert en sy belange voer, aangesien hy volgens die B.O.A. 'n vinge-aanhanger van Vorster is.

Daar is aangekondig dat die veldtog teen die einde van die jaar of vroeg-aanstaande jaar begin sal word. Intussen het die B.O.A. sy boikot van Suid-

Afrikaanse Ontspan-lemoene stopgesit, omdat hy voer dat sy 'n raandelikez-bulle-in-nou-daam geslaag het om alle groot warkelgroene in Nederland te dwang om die verkoop van Suid-Afrikaanse sitrusprodukte te berinde.

Die aankondiging van die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering dat die sitrusplaas Zebediela deur die Staat vir 'n tuisland gekoop word, en dat 'n groot deel van die sitrusuitvoer dus voortaan Bantoes sal bevoordeel word, deur die B.O.A. 'n loene-afoemaak. Hier is die Engelse 's slug-trake van die apartheid-beleid en hy beoor 'n totale revolutionere verandering in Suid-Afrika.

Anti-Apartheid 59

EX-PRISONERS TO SET ANTI-APARTHEID PACE

LONDON — The Anti-Apartheid Movement here has arranged a country-wide series of public meetings and a sponsored walk by former Southern African political prisoners to draw attention to the condition of those still detained there.

The organisation, which will hold its annual meeting at the Liberal Club here next Sunday, has also called a protest meeting against the joint British-South African air force exercises now taking place.

The main anti-apartheid sports demonstration for Mr. Peter Hall, will open the first detainees meeting in London next week.

Those returning on the first stage from London are Ian Hoogendyk, Fred Cameron, Steve Tozias, Denise September, Stephen Sachs, Sonia Simons and Brian Bunting.

Other former prisoners will walk on different stages up to Manchester and they will address meetings at their overnight stop en route.

The chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. Ian Mikardo, and the Chief Whip of the Liberal Party, Mrs. David Steel, will address the national protest meeting here on November 4.

Other speakers will include Mr. Abdul Quader of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and Mr. Ray Buckton, the general secretary of the Railwaysmen's Trade Union (Sapa).

2/2/59

2/2/59

DIE TRANSVALER, DINSDAG 26 MAART 1974

AAM wil só teen SA werk

Perskorburu

LONDEN — Die Anti-apartheid Movement (AMM) gaan hom in die toekoms eerder toespits op mense en organisasies om bande met Suid-Afrika te verbreek as om regerings regstreeks te oorreed om dit te doen.

Hierdie nuwe strategie is aan die lig gebring deur mnr. Abdul Minty, ere-sekretaris van die AAM in Londen, in 'n onderhoud wat pas hier gepubliseer is.

In die onderhoud se mnr. Minty: „Die boikotbeleid is byna tien jaar oud en een van die merkwaardige eienskappe van hedendaagse internasionale betrekkinge is dat terwyl boikotbesluite by die VV met toenemende meerderhede gesteun word, Suid-Afrika terselfderyd nog nooit soveel internasionale handel met soveel lande gehad het as wat vandag die geval is nie.”

WRK

Hy meen dit is onmoontlik om van groot Westerse land met aansienlike beleggings in Suid-Afrika, wat groot dividende oplewer, te verwag om hul beleid te verander.

Mnr. Minty noem die Wêreldraad van Kerke en Australië en Nieu-Seeland as voorbeelde van die nuwe strategie.

Die grootste stoot wat die AMM se veldtog teen belegging in Suid-Afrika gekry het, is die besluit van die WRK om sy belegging te onttrek. „Dit het 'n voorbeeld gestel en polemieke veroorsaak.”

Oor Australië en Nieu-Seeland se hy: „Boikotveldtogte het in veldtogte teen 'n sporttoer ontwikkel. Dit het 'n verwoede politieke polemieke aangegee waarin politieke partye en vakbonde betrokke was. Toe Arbeider-regerings die bewind oorneem, het dit hul buitelandse beleid beïnvloed.”

Mnr. Minty se die huidige veldtog genoem „Geen Kollaborasie met Apartheid” wat saamval met die veertiende herdenking van Sharpeville, gaan uitgebrei word.

Dit is hoofsaaklik toegespits op 'n boikot van verbruksgoedere soos uitvoerle-moene sodat die gewone publiek ook daaraan kan deelneem. Mense sal gevra word om nie na Suid-Afrika te emigreer nie en daar sal 'n mediese boikot, 'n akademiese boikot en 'n kulturele boikot wees. Kragte sal egter veral op die verbruks-boikot toegespits wees. „Dit sal 'n barometer vir sowel die Britse regering as die mense in Afrika en die wêreld wees van die mate waarin die beleid van 'n sosiale maak (van Apartheid) gesteun word.”

Die sportboikot is nie be-doel om „mindere toege-winge” af te dwing nie.

Die Vaderland 21/3/71

FILMSTERRE HEUL MET S.A. VYANDE

(Londense Verteenwoordiger)

DIE rolprentsterre Richard Burton en Elizabeth Taylor is nou twee van die belangrikste borge van 'n nuwe anti-Suid-Afrikaanse organisasie wat hier in Brittanje gestig is.

En Eldridge Cleaver, sogenaamde „minister van buitelandse sake” van die Black Panther-beweging, begin hom al meer met Suid-Afrika bemoei.

Dié mense is nou besig om alles in dié stryd te werp om te probeer keer dat Brittanje weer wapens aan Suid-Afrika verkoop.

'n Lys van Suid-Afrika se belangrikste vyande en die mense wat die kwaaieste teen wapens vir Suid-Afrika betoog, is hier deur die Britain and South Africa Forum gepubliseer — 'n organisasie van vooraanstaande Britte wat Suid-Afrika goedgesind is.

Die Forum, wat hoegenaamd nie ver regs is nie, beweer dat Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton en mense soos Richard Attenborough en Jeremy Thorpe (leier van die Liberale Party) nou die belangrikste borge van die pasgestigte No Arms For South Africa Campaign is.

Maar wie is die mense wat die verbete veldtog teen Suid-

Afrika organiseer en watter organisasies verteenwoordig hulle?

Volgens die Forum se „Wie is Wie”-lys, is die volgende ons belangrikste vyande:

- Die „Anti-Apartheid Movement” wat nou 'n „Stop arms for apartheid”-organisasie gestig het.

- Eldridge Cleaver, „minister van buitelandse sake” van die Black Panthers.

- No Arms For South Africa Campaign — met borge soos Richard Burton, Elizabeth Taylor, die aartsbiskop van York, Jeremy Thorpe (leier van die Liberale Party), Benjamin Britten, Richard Attenborough en die biskoppe van Londen, Stephen, Durham, Chichister en Southark.

- Die United Nations Association, Student, Christian Movement, National Union of Students.

- Movement For Colonial Freedom, en Peter Hain se Action Committee Against Racism.

Indiër

- Die War Registers Internasionale waavan 'n Indiër, en Devi Prasad, die leier is.

Twee van die organisasies, die „Stop Arms For Apartheid”-organisasie en die No Arms For South Africa Campaign, is nuwe organisasies.

Wat die meeste kommer hier wek, is egter die feit dat die militante Black Panther-beweging, wat ook hier in Brittanje 'n vastrapplek begin kry, hulle al meer met Suid-Afrika bemoei.

Wat die Panthers se sogenaamde „minister van buitelandse sake” alles agter dié skerm doen, is nie bekend nie.

Kommuniste

Die Britse Kommuniste Party begin hom egter nou ook al meer met Suid-Afrika bemoei. Almal wonder oor die geheim sinne wat ene Jack Wood, lid van die party se „Internasionale afdeling”, nou agter dié skerm begin speel.

Daar is lykbaar 'n geheime ooreenkoms dat die party se dagblad, The Morning Star, soveel as publisiteit moontlik aan dié verskillende anti-Suid-Afrikaanse groepe sal verleen.

Waddis het ondanks na dié goeie publisiteit verwys wat die verskeie groepe in die Morning Star geniet.

Wat die mense eintlik nou in dié mou voer, is nie bekend nie, maar daar is heelwat ruimte vir spekulasie.

- Daar is al meer rede om te glo dat die Anti-Apartheid Movement sy bevelé vanuit die hoofkwartier van die Britse Kommunistiese Party kry;

- Dat alle anti-Suid-Afrikaanse groepe hier onder baie goeie beheer van die Britse kommuniste is;

- En dat hulle van die laagste en gemeenste metodes sal gebruik maak om ons hier in die wiele te probeer ry.

Vir A.A.M. re
lee.

O/S (R) M/V

Ben of A.A.M
re letter

The Argus Anti-apartheid 7.1.71 man leaves with petition

The Argus Bureau

LONDON, Thursday.—Mr Abdul
Munty, honorary secretary of
the Anti-Apartheid Movement, is
going to Delhi today on his way
to the Commonwealth Prime
Ministers' conference in Singa-
pore, where he will present a
petition of more than 50,000
signatures opposing the sale of
arms by Britain to South Africa.

Mr Munty is to have talks in
Delhi with the Indian Govern-
ment on the arms issue. He will
also meet members of the British,
Canadian and Tanzanian delega-
tions to the Singapore confer-
ence.

Those who have signed the
declaration include M.P.s, trade
union leaders, British academics,
novelists and actors.

126/53.

V/A

FA 57



DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE
PRETORIA
ONTVANG/RECEIVED
24 7 -8- 1970
DOOR VERWYNDERS TROUW OIK
24/8/70 <i>[Signature]</i>
DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKKE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Sekretaris van Justisie,

*Met die komplimente van die
Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake*

*With the Compliments of the
Secretary for Foreign Affairs*

Via a inligting.

*Bess.
28/8/70.*

op A.A.-se lêer

*m. h. k.
20/8/70.*

MITOIV

SOUTH AFRICAN LEGATION
STOCKHOLM

29th July, 1970.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
PRETORIA.

Activities of Amnesty International.

With reference to your minute No. 126/53 14/17
of the 16th July, 1970, I attach a free translation of an
article which appeared recently in "Kvällsposten", Malmö.

Appeals such as this appear from time to time
in the left-wing press in both Sweden and Denmark.

C. A. VALE
MINISTER.

VICTIMS OF APARTHEID

The Swedish section of Amnesty International has reported in a circular that 22 political prisoners are being held in isolation in Pretoria, amongst them Winnie Mandela, wife of the leader of the banned A.N.C., Nelson Mandela.

The 22 were arraigned before the court in Pretoria on the 16th February this year accused of having actively promoted a banned party. They were released because of lack of evidence but immediately rearrested in the courtyard and placed in complete isolation from the rest of the world. All this was done in terms of the so-called terrorist act.

Pretoria's highest court of Justice has refused to concern itself with the 22 prisoners and the only defence for them which remains, says Amnesty, is international pressure. "Winnie Mandela and the rest of the prisoners are perhaps at this very moment being tortured".

Amnesty would like us all to make a contribution which might help to release the prisoners from torture by writing letters of protest to South Africa's Prime Minister, B.J. Vorster or the Minister of Police, S.L. Muller. The address is Union House Buildings, Pretoria, South Africa.

"Ask for the immediate release of the imprisoned people and let the South African racial regime know that the world is not unaware of the acts which are being perpetrated within the country's prisonwalls", concludes Amnesty.

Photo of the Prime Minister.

Caption:

"Write a letter to him and protest", says Amnesty International, "it is the only way open".



DECLASSIFIED

8/5/A

VIA

EMBASSY OF SOUTH AFRICA
AMBASSADE VAN SUID AFRIKA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

12 Junie 1970.

VIA
Bucc.
8/17/70

VERTROUOLIK

SEKRETARIS VAN *Justisie*
BESTUUR VIR: OORWEGING/INLICHTING/AFHANDELING.
D. 19.6.70 U-VERWYS.....ONS VERWYS.....
136/2/41

DIE SEKRETARIS VAN BUITENLANDSE SAKE

SEKRETARIS VAN BUITENLANDSE SAKE.
DOK BESTUUR AAN *S.H.W. en Immigrasie*

Getuienis van Abdul S. Minty, Ere-Sekretaris van die Anti-Apartheidsbeweging in London, voor (i) die Sub-komitee vir Afrika van die Huis van Verteenwoordigers, en (ii) die Apartheidskomitee van die V.N.

1. Abdul Minty het op 19 Mei voor eersgenoemde komitee verskyn. Hy het geen voorbereide verklaring gelees nie en vanaf notas sy opmerkings gemaak.

Mnr. H.A. Collins, Inligtingsattaché, het die verhore bygewoon en sy opsomming van Minty se getuienis is aangeheg. Volgens n gesprek wat ons sedertdien gehad het met mnr. Melvin Benson, Personeelkonsultant van die Sub-komitee, het Minty, vir die doel van sy getuienis, geput uit sy eie publikasie getiteld "South Africa's Defence Strategy" (met voorwoord deur Eerw. Trevor Huddleston, en deur die Anti-Apartheid Movement, London, uitgegee). n Kopie van hierdie publikasie is van mnr. Benson verkry en is aan ons Militêre Attaché oorhandig vir insae en deursending aan die Departement van Verdediging. U het waarskynlik reeds n kopie daarvan van die Ambassade, London, ontvang.

2. Die Permanente Verteenwoordiger, New York, het ons voorsien van n kopie van die getuienis van Minty voor die Apartheidskomitee op 20 Mei 1970, waarin hy onder andere verwys het na verdere samesprekings wat hy met die Staatsdepartement gehad het "in view of the developments within NATO."

Ons het die aangeleentheid met mnr. Harvey Nelson, Alternatiewe Direkteur vir Suidelike Afrika in die Staatsdepartement, bespreek.

Volgens mnr. Nelson het Minty nie minder nie as n uur en n half van hulle tyd gebruik. As gevolg daarvan dat beseef is dat hy eenvoudig sou aanhou om te praat, is hy meegedeel dat indien hy enige "spesifieke" aspekte het wat hy onder die aandag van die Staatsdepartement wou bring, hy dit in n brief moet uiteensit.

Die Staatsdepartement se bevinding was dat Minty se kennis gebaseer is op n verskeidenheid artikels, geneem uit koerante en politieke en militêre tydskrifte, wat hy dan as gesaghebbend beskou vir sover dit Suid- en Suidelike Afrika se militêre en strategiese posisie betref.

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DECLASSIFIED

Die verwysing na NAVO voor die V.N. se Apartheidskomitee het betrekking op inligting wat hy gelees het oor die moontlikheid van n „Suid-Atlantiese Verdragsorganisasie“ waarby lande soos Argentinië en Australië genoem is. Minty is daarvan oortuig dat Westerse en ander lande agter die skerms besig is om planne in hierdie rigting met Suid-Afrika en Portugal te bespreek en dat dit vir hulle n saak van erns is.

Afskrif aan die Permanente Verteenwoordiger, New York.

D. V. LOW
AMBASSADEUR

DECLASSIFIED

Vergadering van die Afrika Sub-komitee onder voorsitterskap
van Kongreslid Culver (Kongreslid C. Diggs afwesig) 19 Mei 1970.

Getuie: Abdul S. Minty, Ere-Sekretaris van die „Anti-Apartheid
Movement” Londen, en skrywer van die boek „South Africa's Defence
Strategy”.

In die inleiding tot sy voorbereide toespraak, het Minty
die doel van sy besoek en betoog reeds saamgevat: om steun te
werf vir die A.A.M. se pogings tot verlamming van Suid-Afrika
en om onder andere die V.S.A. te beweeg om by wyse van beleids-
verklarings definitiewe standpunt teen suider-Afrika en in die
besonder Suid-Afrika in te neem.

Veral word steun verlang op die volgende terreine:

(I) Heersende Belangpunte.

(a) Outoritêre optrede teen Amerikaanse maatskappye in
Suid-Afrika ten einde (i) 'n deurvloei van beleggings na
„Namibia” te verhoed en (ii) die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie
te benadeel.

(b) Verlang Amerikaanse steun vir 'n voorstel wat by die
Veiligheidsraad ingedien sal word ten effekte dat alle gevange
„vryheidsvegters” ingevolge die Geneefse Konferensie behandel
sal word. Die implikasies is vanselfsprekend.

(c) Verlang steun van die V.S.A. vir 'n voorstel dat Suid-
Afrika die militêre basis in die Caprivi-strook aftakel en
ontruim en hom militêr totaal van die „internasionale gebied”
onttrek. Die militêre basis is as feit gestel.

(II) Verdedigingsstrategie.

Getuie erken die militêre superioriteit van Suid-Afrika
op die kontinent en wêreldwyd hy beskryf as die gevaarlike ontplooiing
van Suid-Afrika tot 'n belangrike militêre krag in die suidelike
halfmond. Ter stawing verwys hy na 'n moontlike Suid-Atlantiese
Verdragsorganisasie en die insluiting van Suid-Afrika by
N.A.V.O. - aktiwiteite.

Die A.A.M. is gekant teen enige militêre steun vir Suid-
Afrika en doen 'n beroep tot Amerikaanse samewerking op die
volgende terreine:

(i) Verlang 'n verklaring dat geen Amerikaanse militêre
kennis Suid-Afrika sal bereik nie - verwys na verklaring van die
S.A. Minister van Verdediging in 1965 dat planne van die V.S.A.
ondanks 'n bestaande wapenboikot aangekoop is.

(ii) kapitale vloei na S.A. teen te werk aangesien dit
die land ekonomies sterk en militêre weerbaar maak.

(iii) geskoolde tegnisi te verhinder om na S.A. te emigreer.

(iv) die versekering te gee dat geen fasiliteite plaaslik
beskikbaar gestel sal word vir die opleiding van Suid-Afrikaanse
militêre personeel nie.

(v) betreur die Kernkragooreenkoms.

Volgens getuie is 'n swak punt in die wapenboikot die feit
dat onderdele nog aan S.A. voorsien word. Sodoende word die

2...

militêre masjien aan die gang gehou. Weens S.A. se militêre krag, beskou hy ons as 'n bedreiging vir internasionale vrede.

Politieke Gevangenis.

Getuie verwys na die 15 sterfgevälle sedert 1964 van politieke gevangenes tydens aanhouding en in besonder na die 6 sterfgevälle in 1969, wat volgens hom, nie ondersoek is nie. Die 22 aangehoudenenes, waaronder Winnie Mandela, het die nodige verwysing verkry in die vorm van besorgdheid oor hulle veiligheid en welsyn.

Hy stel dit as 'n feit dat nuwe inisiatief noodsaaklik is en poog om aan U Thant voor te stel dat 'n ondersoek gelas word, byv. onder leiding van die President van die Wêreldhof, ten einde te verseker dat al 22 nog leef. Hy spreek ook die hoop uit dat die V.S.A. sal voortgaan met hulle finansiële bydraes ter verligting van die lot van politieke gevangenis en hulle families.

Cabora Bassa Dam.

Die A.A.M. beskou die dam as bedreiging in soverre dat dit 'n blanke verdedigingslinie skep (24,000 Blankes) en S.A. en Rhodesia ekonomies versterk. Hy loof Swede en Italië vir hulle besluit tot nie-deelname. Die A.A.M. is wel ontsteld oor die deelname van lande wat anti-apartheid gesind is, maar meewerk om die skema te verwesenlik.

Hy (en die A.A.M.) sien ras en kleur in suider-Afrika as 'n bedreiging vir wêreldvrede - 'n toestand wat kan lei tot 'n ontploffing met internasionale gevolge as daar nie nou iets aan gedoen word nie.

In antwoord op vrae deur die voorsitter, het hy die volgende te sê gehad:

(a) Studentebetoging by Wits:

Die demonstrasie word waardeur die A.A.M. is bekommerd oor die feit dat na graduering, die voormalige aktiviste passief raak.

(b) Eerste Minister besoek aan Malawi.

Beskryf Malawi as 'n kolonie van Suid-Afrika met daadwerklike inmenging in die land se huishoudelike aangeleenthede.

(c) Studente as ingeskrewe lede van die A.A.M.

Die 3,000 is volgens hom nie 'n getroue weergawe van die wye erkenning wat die beweging geniet nie. Hy verwys na onlangse en huidige massa-betogings maar was eerlik genoeg om te erken dat hulle taak bemoeilik word deur gestremde rasseverhoudinge in Engeland.

Op die gebied van sport word op verskeie maniere georganiseer om Britse gevoel teen S.A. op te sweep - onttrekking aan komende Statebandspele deur Afrika state as gevolg van die kriekettoer.

(d) Studentebydrae tot ekonomiese sanksies.

Met die uitsondering van enkele minder belangrike studente-sukseesse, is die A.A.M. bekommerd oor die „dowe oor“ van die private sektor.

(e) Guerilla aktiwiteite.

Die hoop word uitgespreek dat Suid-Afrika verswak sal word en dat die „Vryheidsvegters“ sal kan oorneem en die bevrydingsveldtog binne die volgende 10 jaar sal voltooi.

Hy sluit af met die beskuldiging aan die adres van die V.S.A., Engeland en andere dat hulle luister en beloof, dat hulle menslike waardigheid hoog ag, maar dat self belang keer op keer daadwerklike aksie verhoed.

MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE EN
VAN GEVANGENISSE
20 -4- 1970
MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND
OF PRISONS

Upplands Väsby
Sweden
12th of April 1970

V/A

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
21 -4- 1970
DEURGESTUUR OF SENT THRU: JON
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MINISTER VAN JUSTISIE EN
VAN GEVANGENISSE
20 -4- 1970
MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND
OF PRISONS

Minister of Justice
The hon. P.C Pelser
Union Buildings
Pretoria

There are some people, members of Amnesty International the
apolitical movement for freedom of opinion and religion.
In our minds every human being should be free to express
his political and religious ideas according to the U.N:s
declaration of Human Rights.

We deeply condemn the apartheid policy in South Africa.

We protest against the "180-day law" and the "Terrorist Act".
They are contrary to the general principles of law and the
concept of the rule of the law which is part of the heritage
of civilized nations.

The "Terrorist Act" is a piece of legislation which must
chock the conscience of every lawyer.

The apartheid laws and the treatment of political detainees
and prisoners has, for the opponents of apartheid, turned
the Republic of South Africa into a police state.

Ordinary prisoners, not political ones, are granted the one-third
remission of sentence for good behaviour.

We ask you to move this discrimination against political
prisoners.

A person charged with breaking laws of his country should have
a fair and just trial and be granted legal assistance.
According to frequent rappsorts from your country the citizens
are not treated in accordance to theese generally adopted
principles.

We sincerely appeal to you to use your influence to bring
about a general amnesty for the political prisoners of
your country.

Yours sincerely

Joachim Michaeli Berit Michaeli
Ulrica Östergren Mikael Myrberg
Sören Hellman
Monica Sjellman

Our adress :Eddavägen 20 Upplands Väsby Sweden

The Secretary for Justice
In opdrag deurgestuur uit afhandeling asseblief
ter intigting
for attention please
information
PRIVAATSEKRETARIS/PRIVATE SECRETARY



HW

Beve op A.A.M. se leë

Eerw. Sheppard skrik vir sy eie monster

Die Volksblad 6-4-70

Londense verteenwoordiger
LONDEN

Die hoogerwaardige David Sheppard, biskop van Woolwich, wat in die vroeë hare sesig die eerste kere teen apartheid in sport aangehoer het, het nou geskrik vir die monster wat hy help skep het. Hy het wegebreek van die Stop The Seventy Four Committee van Peter Hain en wil op 14 April sy eie protesbeweging stig.

Die biskop het dit gedoen, ondanks die feit dat hy verlede jaar saam met verskeie ander kerklieders aan die voorpunt van proteste teen

die Springbok rugbyspan was. Peter Hain, stigter van die Stop The Seventy Four Committee, het weiering bevestig dat die biskop nou aan die organisasie onttrek behoort. 'n Geskilloors die vraag hoe militant of gewelddadig die protesteers teen die Springbok krieketspan moet optree.

„aanval“

Dit het begin nadat Hain in Februarie aan 'n Britse koerant gesê het dat die M.C.C. se weiering om die toer

te verlaas 'n oorlogsverklaring is en dat die protesteers sal verskeie wedstryde na die sakeaanval. Hy het gesê dat speels en fluities gebruik sal word en dat betogers op die baanblad sal staan. Daar moet 'n veelontwrigting moontlik wees.

Eerw. Sheppard het 'n brief aan Hain geskryf waarin hy verklaar dat hy onder die indruk verkeer het dat die Stop The Seventy Four Committee teen geweld gekant is. In die integrasiestryd in die V.S.A. is bewys dat 'n mens gewelddadig kan wees bloot deur naan mense hul regte te ontnem.

Hy meen dat dit in orde is om aandag op die protes teen die Springbok krieketspan te vestig deur daarheen te betoog. Maar dit is 'n ander saak wanneer mense deur voortdurende onderbrekings verhinder word om aan 'n wettige spel deel te neem. Of dit gewelddadig of nie gewelddadig ge-

noem word, daar bestaan by my twyfel nie dat dit hulle befoort, en hul reg om te speel, het die biskop geskryf.

Hain het in sy antwoord ontken dat hy van 'n veg ches aanval gepraat het, maar gee toe dat dit sy houding weerspieël. Hy het agterna gesê dat hy nimmer kan insien dat dit gewelddadigheid om op 'n krieketveld te hardloop, die spel te ontwrig. Hy gesê dat die betogers miskien nie demokraties sal optree deur dit te doen nie, maar glo dat daar soms 'n punt bereik word waarin konstitusionele optrede geen nut meer het nie.

aparte betogings

Sover, hy weet het Hain gesê, is die biskop nog nooit die F.T.S.T. beleid van „regstreekse optrede“ aas waar nie.

Eerw. Sheppard is nou van plan om met sy eie te stigte organisasie aparte betogings deur die strate van Londen te hou wanneer die Springbokke in Junie aankom.

Verskeie ander organisasies wat te die kriekettoer gekant is, het in die afgelope week met nuwe planne vorendag gekom. Die Wes-Indiese organisasie wat onlangs gestig is, en sowat twintig verskillende nie-blanke vereenigings verteenwoordig, die West Indian Campaign Against Apartheid Cricket het gister juis vergader om betogingsplanne te bespreek.

Die organisasie wil die 15 Wes-Indiese krieketspelers in graafskap krieket in Engeland vra om hulle te wedstryde teen die Springbokke te onttrek. Een speler, Bryan Davis van Glamorgan, het dit reeds gedoen.

staak

Wes-Indiërs wat in Londense voerdienswerk sal gewra word, omdag lank uit protes teen die toer te staak. Daarby sal alle Wes-Indië in die land gewra word om aan betogings en die ontwrigting van wedstryde deel te neem.

'n Groep van linksgeinde studente glo volgetinge van 'n trost — het reeds duisende staalspele aan voornemende betogers uitgedeel waar hulle by wedstryde in die van kolwers kans kry. Hulle het ook reeds planne beraam om komber en ander metodes te gebruik om die oor doringdraadversperrings by speelveld te klou.

En terwyl al hierdie planne stuk vir stukkie aan die lig kom, is die veldtog besig om elke week proters te word. Teen die tyd dat die Springbokke hier aankom, sal dit waarskynlik 'n historiese hoogtepunt bereik.

RYTEATERS

KOMMENTAAR is tenyde van die S.A.F. Zaaiman en 'n nuwe maak en Kullu J. 1-

HFA

Uii AAM

The Star: 19.3.70 Democracy in S.A. the aim

From Our Bureau

LONDON. — The men bent on disrupting all sporting ties between South Africa and Britain have come out at last with a clear statement of the lengths to which they will carry their battle.

No matter what concessions are made regarding racial segregation they are not prepared to ease the pressure or stop their campaign of demonstrations.

Not even a fully integrated South African cricket or athletics team, selected with or without racially mixed trials, would appease them.

These blunt admissions have taken the M.C.C. by surprise. Sports officials and sympathizers here have acted in the belief that signs of progress towards multi-racialism would lead to a let-up in the hostilities.

ERADICATED

But Mr Abdul Minty, 30-year-old former Johannesburg Asian and honorary secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said: "There is no point at which the pressure against South Africa will stop."

"It has been a policy of M.C.C. and other officials to make statements and concessions with the deliberate aim of disarming the anti-apartheid opposition."

"We would like all links with South Africa to end. No concessions will suffice until apartheid in sport is completely eradicated in every sense. This would apply even if non-Whites participated in mixed trials with White sportsmen."

IRRELEVANT

"What concerns us most in South Africa is change of power, not just change of heart among a certain number of Whites. The argument about bridge-building is irrelevant."

"We will go out of business here only when there is democracy in South Africa."

Assistant secretary of the M.C.C. Mr Jack Bailey, said: "If Mr Minty has said that they would disrupt cricket whatever the form of the cricket team if

they represented South Africa, he is going entirely against the whole basis of the policy of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

"If a South African cricket team were not picked on a racial basis I can't see that there is any possible justification for anyone, in terms of cricket, to reject it."

M.C.C. was willing to listen to reason on any topic, but its policies were not influenced by the pressure of anti-apartheid demonstrators.

"Absolutely anything which South Africa could do to bring about multi-racial cricket would be welcomed."

H-IV

Un A.A.M. no leer

The Star
Reeves:
10.3.70
Blacks
had no
choice

From Our Bureau

LONDON — Sharpeville marked a watershed in South African history because it caused the African anti-apartheid leadership to decide that they could achieve their purpose only by the use of violence, says the former Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves.

Bishop Reeves has just become president of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, whose journal of the movement publishes a message from him on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Sharpeville on March 21.

The movement is to commemorate the occasion with a "re-enactment" of the incident on Trafalgar Square as well as a "freedom theatre" performance to which major playwrights and performers are to contribute.

NON-VIOLENT

Bishop Reeves asks why in a world in which evidence of man's inhumanity to man is almost a daily occurrence, Sharpeville should be remembered after 10 years.

"The passing of the years has not weakened my personal belief that Sharpeville marked a watershed in South African affairs.

"After a serious reappraisal of the situation following Sharpeville, the African leadership decided that violence was the only alternative left if they were ever to secure the freedom and dignity of their people."

Wir Anti Apartheid Movement re Kets

INSIDE MAIL

THE BOY from Pretoria Boys High School called "Mr. Demo" sat in a pub near Blackfriars and talked about himself over a pint of bitter.

Tom young, at 19, far a scallier. Of course, but that's how they come in Britain today. Peter Hain, student leader, architect of the "Stop the Seventy Tour" movement has become known to millions on TV and through the British Press.

Springboks go pale with rage at the mention of his name. British Rugby fans regard him with detestation. Sportsmen shake their heads with horror at the "shame" which he and his followers have brought upon British sport.

He is the hero of the British movement against racism in sport, the host of the liberals, the idol of the student anti-apartheid movement, the boy who has launched 30,000 demonstrators (as far) against the Springbok matches.



And he plans to bring thousands more out against the Springbok cricket tour this year in a series of disruptive demonstrations.

Communist? Anarchist? Agitator? Long-haired liberal? Apostle of violence? Paid agent of Moscow? He has been called them all.

He has been threatened, and asked. To South Africans it asks it all much worse because he has a South African background, though he was actually born in Nairobi. For the anti-apartheid movement he is just right — a White South African knocking hell out of the South Africans.

Peter Hain, minus the noons with which he has been invested, is a handsome, dark-haired, rather shy young man of 19. He is an engineering student with a brilliant career in front of him — "If I had time to work." He talks quietly and articulately. "They can't fool me. I know what happens in South African sport."

Underneath the quiet exterior you can detect the driving force which has made him into the acknowledged leader of the militant campaign designed — in his own words — "to isolate the South Africans from the world of sport."

Of the campaign he says: "In a few months we have revitalised the anti-apartheid campaign in Britain and what we people agree with us or not about mass demos and the disruption of matches we have

'Mr. Demo', scourge of the Springboks

From JOHN WORRALL in LONDON

forced everyone in Britain to think more about apartheid and what it means."

On this vexed question of bringing politics into sport, Hain says: "As a sportsman myself of course I don't agree with that, but is there any question that the South Africans first made sport a racial and therefore a political issue?"



Peter Hain has liberal politics in his blood. He is the eldest son of Mr. Walter Hain, former chairman of the Executive Pretoria Liberal Party. His mother was the secretary. They were, detainee, referees and are now in London. Mr. Hain is a practising architect and he and Mrs. Hain are both dedicated members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Peter was at the Hatfield Primary School, Pretoria, later at Pretoria Boys High School, and spent 2½ years at an old-fashioned London grammar school, Emmanuel School, in Battersea. He took his A-levels, did a "sandwich course" in industry at CAV, a branch of Lucas, and is now doing a mechanical engineering course

at the Imperial College of Science.

These days the intelligent young in Britain find a political name very early. Peter Hain found his niche with the Young Liberals. "The Young Socialists are dead, the Young Tories are unworkable, I found the Young Liberals the most active especially in the field I am most interested in — the race question."

He founded the Putney branch with three members — it is now a very active branch — and he is on the Young Liberal executive.

Largely through him the Young Liberals formed the early spearhead of the sports anti-apartheid movement. He cut his "demo" teeth on the campaign against the Wolf Jack team and the Davis Cup demonstration at Bristol, which first gave prominence in the British Press to the movement.



These demos created a furore in South Africa, angered many British sportsmen, but contrived to bring British sporting bodies with the first signs of a determined campaign which is now creating considerable alarm and despondency. Peter Hain cues the "Stop

the Seventy Tour" campaign from his bedroom in Putney. It has no central fund and there is certainly no evidence of huge injections of money from Moscow (or is it Putney?) to fight the campaign.

"We have very little money at all," he said. "The university groups in the centres where demos are being arranged pay all their own expenses. It is as simple as that. We may act as liaison with advice and information."



Peter Hain's committee has one ultimate aim, as its name implies. That is to produce maximum pressure to stop the cricket tour from taking place, or if it does take place in harness it is as much as possible with protests and demonstrations.

"Our aim is to create as much trouble for the Rugby tour that it will frighten the cricket clubs into abandoning matches I don't see how cricket, a much more sensitive plant, can cope with our kind of demonstrations going on if possible for three days."

I put three questions to Peter Hain. Did he believe in violent demonstrations?

"No, I don't believe in violence, and neither do some 70 per cent of the student demonstrators. The trouble is that



Peter Hain... he is 19 and comes from Pretoria.

the lunatic fringe sometimes gets in and takes control. Did he believe in cutting up or otherwise damaging pitches and grounds?

"Certainly not. I and my committee have no time for those who want to dig up pitches or throw glass into Rugby fields — it's strictly banned and it's not in my personal code book at all."

Does he think that anti-apartheid demos in Britain will have any effect on South African sports policy?

"No, not much. There are signs at a change of heart

among sportsmen, but I doubt if they can make any impression on the Government. Was his committee not afraid of a backlash setting in in Britain?"

"Well, there is always the possibility in a sporting nation like this, but so far there are no signs at all. Rather, all the signs point to a growing awareness of what apartheid means, and we have certainly captured the imagination of the student groups are being formed all the time at universities and colleges."

ATN.

11/10 H.A.M. 72 Kew

P.E. Herald 1/12/69

Professional 'protest industry' at work

REDS DIRECTING BOK TROUBLES

Same mob also burnt United States flag

Herald Correspondent

LONDON.

MARXISTS, anarchists and other extreme left-wing elements have infiltrated the Springbok protest movement and are responsible for recent head-on confrontations with the police.

NO INCREASE IN BOND RATE FOR HOMES

Herald Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN.
MR E. S. "Bert" Smith, president of the Association of Building Societies of S.A., has, in a telephone interview, squashed rumours that building society interest rates on domestic properties would be raised to 9 1/2 per cent.

Mr Smith said, "we are under moral suasion from the Government to keep the mortgage rates on houses at 8 1/2 per cent.

We have given this undertaking and while we have put up the rate on commercial and industrial loans, including flats, to 9 or 9 1/4 per cent as the case may be, we are honouring our pledge to the Government to keep the housing rate down to 8 1/2 per cent.

"We are having a meeting in Johannesburg tomorrow and, as is usual, the question of interest rates will be discussed but I am confident that there will be no departure from our policy. "You can give that happy Christmas message."

Strike hits air passengers

ROME. — Passengers had to carry their own luggage at Rome's Fiumicino International Airport and several flights were diverted because of a 24-hour strike by ground crews. Three flights — from Johannesburg, Khartoum and Cairo — were diverted to other airports.

Their aim is to become the dominant force in the movement. The motives of the groups are political and their leaders include several who have been involved in the "protest industry", for years.

Marxist leader prominent

Prominent among them is Mr Patrick Jordan, 41, leader of the Vietnam solidarity campaign and secretary of the International Marxist Group in London.

The degree to which the Springbok demonstrators are now part of the general protest scene is shown by the fact that many who were at Twickenham last Saturday, stayed over to help burn an American flag outside the American Embassy on Sunday.

Communist

Mr Jordan admits that there is a certain "dove-tailing" among the activities of the protesters. Printing presses at the Toynbee Street headquarters of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign in the East End will be used to print inflammatory anti-South African leaflets.

These will be distributed to student demonstrators at future matches. The leaflets will go much farther than condemning apartheid in sport. They will advocate support for an armed uprising in South Africa.

Student members of the British Communist Party and the young communist league are also prominent among the protesters.

Mr Fergus Nicholson, student organiser of the British Communist Party, said, "We have about 800 student members and most of them are part of the anti-Springbok movement."

Disturbed

"In a number of places it has been our people who have organised the protests. The aim on each occasion must be to stop the game being played but I believe it is a tactical error to divert attention from the main issue."

Jordan, who said: "We are not against breaking the law because it is capitalist law and we do not respect the system in this country. British big business is partly responsible for apartheid in South Africa."

Prominent among those who charged police lines at Manchester last week was a group carrying a banner which stated: "For Marxist-Leninism—workers and students unite." The direct violence outside rugby grounds has seriously disturbed Mr Peter Hain, 19, leader of the Stop-the-70-Tour committee.

Non-violent

"We began this protest on a strictly non-violent principle and do not think it is morally justified for anyone to break into rugby grounds. We have no sympathy with these people and we do not support them."

In the meantime, students at Edinburgh University have decided that they should invade the playing field at Murrayfield during the Scotland-Springboks rugby match on Saturday.

The former England Test cricketer, the Rev David Sheppard, last night asked anti-apartheid demonstrators not to disrupt matches played by the Springboks.

The Rev Sheppard, who is bishop of the London diocese of Woolwich, was addressing a London meeting by demonstrators seeking a common protest strategy for the rest of the tour. "I admire the vast majority of peaceful demonstrators but moments that bring about..."

44

U. A. M. de-26v

The Star 1.12.69

The men behind the rugby demonstrations

The rugby demonstrators in Britain are commonly regarded here as long-haired, thuggish hate-figures, ignorant Communist layabouts who are not prepared to work for a living or who have become students so as to have the time and opportunity for such behaviour.

You would indeed find such people among the demonstrators. But the whole truth is not as simple as that.

In the first place the demonstrations are only one part of a well-organized movement to place apartheid on a par with Vietnam as a "cause" throughout the world.

The organizers of the movement are not ignorant, nor are they layabouts. They have been working hard for a number of years and the majority of them have first-hand knowledge of South Africa — because they are or were South Africans.

The co-ordinating headquarters of the demonstrations are in Charlotte Street W.1 — the London offices of the Anti Apartheid movement.

In 1968, Alan Brooks of Anti-Apartheid met with a number of organizations, including the African National Congress, Young Liberals, United Nations Students Association, and anti-Vietnam bodies at the London School of Economics. An ad hoc committee was formed which organ-

ized the march that ended in the "Battle of the Strand" at South Africa House.

Among those on the committee were members of the A.N.C. from South Africa as well as Alan Brooks and John Sprack, both South Africans.

Active with them at the "Battle" — although none of them took part in the violence — were the Brutus brothers, Dennis and Wilfred, of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee.

The battle was considered a success and members of the ad hoc committee moved their organizations into top gear.

John Sprack, a brilliant law graduate from Rhodes University, deported from South Africa on a passport technicality — he used a Rhodesian passport to travel overseas and had his South African citizenship taken away — and now field officer for UNSA, gave a very successful series of lectures on university campuses.

He was joined on occasions by Alan Brooks and by May this year at least eight universities had organized South Africa "teach-ins" and demonstrations.

Wilfred Brutus telephoned the London Bureau of The Star to say that demonstrations would start in earnest against South African sport teams playing in England.

This was soon followed by a series of tennis interruptions.

About the same time the "Stop the 70 Tour" campaign was launched by Peter Hain, a national executive member of the Young Liberals and a South African. His father is Walter Hain, who was chairman of the Liberal Party in Pretoria before he was banned.

The campaign is aimed essentially at the Springbok cricketers but is also supporting the rugby demonstrations.

The hard work of these and other individuals and organizations was beginning to pay off. This was particularly so on university campuses where apartheid competes with Vietnam, the Middle East, the Nigerian war and scores of other causes as an object of protest. The interest was relatively keen.

Regional organizers were appointed in Cardiff, Leicester, Dublin, Birmingham and London for the rugby demonstrations. Most of these organizers are South African, like Ramon Patel from Johannesburg, now of Leicester.

The campaign is co-ordinated at Charlotte Street by Ethel de Keyser (South African) of Anti-Apartheid.

They probably feel the demonstrations so far have been a success both for their nuisance value and publicity, and they will certainly not stop after the rugby season.

Ian Fife

HE 106

Vri A.A.M. se lites

LONDEN

DIE eerste pogings om betogings teen die Springbokrugbyspan in Brittanje te hou het hopeloos misluk. Toe die span vanoggend by die Heathrow-lughawe naby Londen aangekom het, het slegs 20 betogers hulle ingewag, maar ook hulle is gou deur die polisie vasgevat.

Van die groot planne van 'n anti-toer organiseerders om 'n massa betoging te hou teen betogers voor die bus waarin die Springbokke teen hulle gaan te en die toer vooruit begin het en 'n aangename klein te see het met 'n groot misluk.

Die klein groepie studente wat wel verrader het, is nie soseer dat hulle makke rond te laat of pamflette uit te deel.

Slagkrate

Hulle het 'n slagkrate soos 'n spanneel uit te skeur toe die Bokspan met die bestuursman, Corrie Burman, aan die voerpunt mit die donasiale vestant hulle teen die wagende bus. Die span het hulle pad deur die klein groepie betogers baan te muide van uitroepsoos, Nazis gaan hulle toe.

Die rugbymanne het eeter die betoging in 'n goeie sees aan vaar en daar was geen poging van die kant van die studente om met hulle in te meen nie.

Nadat die span veilig op pad was na hulle hotel, het die studente pamflette heen versprei waarin hulle wedstryd teen hulle wedstryd teen die Suid-Afrikanners geslaak wil hê en waarin hulle berede doen om donasies.

Fiks

Die Springbokspan is op die lughawe aangekom deur die voorsitter van die Britse rugbyunie, mnr. Dudley Kemp, en die voorsitters van die toer Komitee, mnr. John Tallent.

Volgens SAPA het die span 'n aangename ylus gehad en 'n almal het hulle versien Brittanje aangekom en 'n Perskonferensie sal later vandag gehou word.

In Pretoria is vanoggend aangekondig dat President J. R. R. M. Fouché vanoggend 'n telegram aan die span gestuur het. Dit lui: "Sukkses met die toer en hou ons naam hoog."

Ons Londense Verteenwoordiger berig dat die stil aankoms van die span 'n skerp kontras gevorm het met die groot geskreue en dreigemente van die afgeleide paar dae.

Misluk

Die verwagting was dat honderde betogers die lughawe sou bestorm en die span 'n moeilike tydjie laat beleef het deur voor die bus te gaan en die spelers uit te taryn te keer dat hulle by hul hotel kom.

Die planne het sleg misluk het en dit laat die vraag ontstaan of die groot onhaal oor betogings by die eerste wedstryd teen Oxford werklik iets inhou.

'n Besluit of die wedstryd nog op 5 November sal plaasvind en indien wel, waar dit gespeel sal word, sal na verwagting vandag of more geneem word nadat die toer Komitee en die spanbestuur beraadslaag het.

H.K.V.

Vir A.A.M. se lew.

Die Burger 30/10/69

Oud-Matie aan Oxford ook teen S.A. Toer

Van Ons Londense Verteenwoordiger

LONDEN

ONDER die talle teenstanders van die Springbok-rugbytoer aan die Universiteit van Oxford is 'n briljante oud-Matie. Hy is mnr. Ekkenhard Kopp, wat 'n aantal jare gelede eerste in die Kaapse Senior Sertifikaat eksamen was en goed op Stellenbosch gepresteer het. Hy werk nou aan sy doktorsgraad in die wiskunde.

Mnr. Kopp het aan Die Burger gese dat die betogers teen die wedstryd sy volle steun het. As die wedstryd in Oxford sou plaasvind, sou hy aan betogings daarteen deelgeneem het.

Hy het verder verugte dat hy een van die aanblassers teen die Springbokke is, besluit ontken. Ek het nog nooit aktief saamewerk met die Vuurwerkdag Komitee of ander groepe wat die betogings organiseer nie. Ek het in eink geval nie die tyd daarvoor nie, het hy gese.

Hy het bygevoeg dat 'n betoging teen die Springbokke syne insiens heeltemal gereverdig sou gewees het. Die universiteit het hom amptelik van die wedstryd losgemaak. Deur hierdie besluit te ignoreer, het die rugbyklub die indruk gewek dat hulle namens die universiteit deelneem aan 'n wedstryd teen 'n span wat op apartheidgrondslag gekies is.

ONWAAR

Mnr. Kopp weet nie waar die gerugte ontstaan het dat hy een van die aanblassers teen die Springbokke is nie. Maar dit is besluit onwaar. Ek het al 'n paar dinge geteken, onder meer die telegram van steun wat studente aan Laurence Gandar (gewese hoofredakteur van die Rand Daily Mail) gestuur het. Ek glo 'n mens moet staan by dit waaraan jy glo. Ek stem hoegenaamd nie saam met die beleid in Suid-Afrika nie. As 'n mens se beware ernstig genoeg is, moet jy dit lug as die geleentheid hom voordoen. Ek kan nie stilby oor die dinge in Suid-Afrika nie. Die mense van hierdie land moet bewus gemaak word van wat daar aangaan, het hy gese.

Oor die Springbokke se wedstryd teen Oxford is daar tussens nog geen finale berekening nie. Die Engelse rugbyunie se verwagte verklaring daaroor is nie vaster uitgereik nie.

Die woordvoerder van die rugbyunie het op vrae van Die Burger bevestig dat die wedstryd nog amptelik aangekondig is nie.

Nov A.A.M. se ller

SHORT OF CASH, BUT The Star 28.10.69 *Anti-apartheid body won't disband*

From Our Bureau

LONDON — The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London is short of cash — but there is no likelihood that this will lead to its disbandment.

"We've been short of cash since we started," said a spokesman for the movement today. "There is nothing new about that — it is a condition of our existence."

"We have never been affluent. We don't get money from sources other than our members and donations and raising our own funds through functions."

"So we are bound to have difficulties. But we are better off at the moment than we have been at some other times in the past."

At present the movement is without a president with Mr. David Steel, the Liberal M.P., having completed his three-year term, but a new one will be nominated soon. Mr. Steel now joins the ranks of the sponsors.

DOMINATE

Members of the Labour and Liberal parties and clerics dominate the movement's leadership.

The vice-presidents are Jeremy Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party; the Bishop of Stepney (better known to South Africans as Father Trevor Huddleston); Basil Davidson, and an appointment still to be confirmed — Sir Dingle Foot.

The sponsors are Lord Brockway (formerly Mr. Fenner Brockway, the Labour M.P.); Lord Collison (recently retired as general secretary of the Agricultural Workers Union); Frank Hooley, a Labour M.P.; Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union; Angus Wilson, the writer; Thomas Hodgkin (husband of Dorothy Hodgkin, the Nobel Prize winner); and Bishop Ambrose Reeves (formerly Bishop of Johannesburg).

The officers are chairman John Ennals, director-general of the United Nations Association; vice-chairman Peter Jackson, a Labour M.P.; honorary secretary S. Abdul; honorary treasurer A. P. O'Donnell.

The working staff comprises Ethel de Keyser, executive secretary; Alan Brooks, organizing sec-

retary, and three working members of the staff at the Charlotte Street headquarters.

The office staff does most of the organizing work of the movement, helped by voluntary workers.

Canon Collins, once in the van is now associated with the Anti-Apartheid Movement only through the International Defence and Aid Fund, a member organization of the movement.

HIV

Vir A.A.M. se Wes

A.A.M. Maak Donker Planne teen S.A.

Van Ons Londense Verteenwoordiger

LONDEN

ONHEELSPELLENDEN beeld van hoe die Anti-Apartheid Movement op alle moontlike terreine werk om Suid-Afrika skade aan te doen, word in die beweging se jaarverslag geskilder. Daar word ook vertel van planne om lande wat Suid-Afrika nog vriendelik gesind is teen hom te vergiftig.

In die verslag word vertel dat die A.A.M. werk aan planne vir reuse betogings teen die Springbok-rugbyspan, wat aansaande week hier aankom. Die beweging volhard ook in sy planne om die Springbok-kriekettoer te verongeluk.

Onder die sinistere planne wat die A.A.M. vir die toekoms aankondig, is dat hy 'n spesiale poging sal aanwend om mense en groepe in Argentinië, Brasilië, Chili en Peru teen Suid-Afrika op te stoop. Waardevolle skakeling vind reeds plaas met mense en groepe in Duitsland, Italië, Japan, die Skandinawiese lande, Australië, Nieu-Seeland, Kanada, Singapoer,

Amerika en Nederland, se die beweging.

Hy belooft ook dat alles moontlik gedoen sal word om regstreekse hulp vir die vryheidsvegters in Suid-Afrika te verkry, en dat onvermoed gewerk sal word om Suid-Afrika op handels- en ander gebiede te isoleer.

Al wat in die verslag afbreuk doen aan die groot gestalte wat die A.A.M. nou voordoet, is sy betekenis wat hy nog steeds in geldelike moeilikheid verkeer. Die beweging se dat hy groot moeite ondervind om sy blad, Anti-Apartheid News, te publiseer en doen 'n hermeude beroep op lede om bydraes.

H.P.V.

Vir Anti-Aparth. Movement se leër.

A.A.M. onthul sy planne teen S.A.

Die Volksblad 23.10.69

Londense Verteenwoordiger

LONDEN

ONHEIL SPELENDE BEELD van hoe die Anti-Apartheid Movement op alle moontlike terreine werk om Suid-Afrika skade aan te doen, word in die beweging se jaarverslag geskilder. Daar word ook veel van planne om lande wat Suid-Afrika nog vriendelik gesind is, teen hom te vergiftig.

In die verslag word vertel dat die A.A.M. werk aan planne vir reuse betogings teen die Springbokrugbyspan wat aanstaande week hier aankom. Die beweging volhard ook in sy planne om die Spring-

boek te ketter te verontsetik. Onder die nuistere planne wat die A.A.M. om die toekoms aankomende jaer vir 'n spesiale poging sal aanwend om mense en groepe in Argentinië, Brasilië, Chili en Peru teen Suid-Afrika op te stook. Waardevolle skakelings vind reeds plaas met mense en groepe in Duitsland, Italië, Japan, die Skandinawiese lande, Australië, Nieu-Seeland, Kanada, Singapoer, Amerika en Nederland, en die beweging

Hy belooft ook dat alles moontlik gedoen sal word om regstreekse hulp vir die "vryheidsvegters" in Suid-Afrika te verkry en dat onvermoed gewerk sal word om Suid-Afrika op Handels- en ander gebiede te isoleer.

moelikhed

Al wat in die verslag afbreuk doen aan die groot gestalte wat die A.A.M. hom voordoen, is sy bekentenis dat hy steeds in geldelike moelikhed verkeer. Die beweging erken dat hy groot moeite ondervind om sy blad "Anti-Apartheid News" te publiseer en doen 'n hernieude beroep op lede om skenkings.

Die beweging sien klaarblyklik in Suid-Afrika se "uitwaartse" beweging 'n bedreiging vir homself en gee so 'n skeuwe voorstelling daarvan dat in mens dit skaars kan herken. Dit word voorgestel as 'n donkere plan om soveel invloed as moontlik in Afrika-lande te verkry met die uitsluitende doel om die "wit opprekerskappy" op die Afrika vasteland te verswak. Die beweging verleen erkenning aan Suid-Afrika se fenomenale ekonomiese groei, tot die twaalfde grootste handelsland

ter wêreld, maar skryf dit hoofsaaklik toe aan Suid-Afrika se "inhulping van goedkoop arbeid".

Daar word vertel dat die A.A.M. oor die jare heen sorgvuldig 'n helegoed netwerk van "kontakte" in die koerant-, radio- en beeldradiowereld opgebou het. Die A.A.M. se sy kantoor hanteer voortdurend navraag van verslaggewers, om navorsers wat artikels of programme oor Suid-Afrika voorberei.

Beswaar

In die verslag word noukeurig vertel hoe die A.A.M. hom op verskeie terreine bevoet het om Suid-Afrika se saak te beswaar. Een opsigte van die Britse wapenverbod teen Suid-Afrika word byvoorbeeld vertel hoe die beweging verhoed het dat die Britse departement van buitelandse sake hierin 'n paragraaf ingesluit het om sy saak te steun. Daar word vertel hoe druk op Amerika uitgeoefen is oor die Falcon-staatslottery wat Suid-Afrika van Frankryk wou koop (die vliegtuig het 'n Amerikaanse enjin) en ook van vertoed tot die Britse regering na berugte dat Suid-Afrika die Anglo-Franse leguun wou koop.

Die "Uiteensetting" word geseg van pogings om die Britse verbod te oortreë om hulplide af te raaf om na Suid-Afrika te verkeer. Daar word ook vertel van die groot belangstelling van jong mense, veral studente, oor die hele wêreld voor die beweging se stryd teen apartheid.

Die beweging spreek sy kommer uit oor die groeiende rasse spanning in Brittanje self en se dat plaaslike A.A.M.-besture hulle sal beveel om rassisme in Brittanje te bestry.

Uit A.A.M. se leëv. 2/2/59

DIE VOLKSBLAD, MAANDAG 27 OKTOBER 1969

Anti-apartheid-mense se beurs leeg

LONDEN

DIE Britse Anti-Apartheid Movement is in 'n ernstige geldelike posisie, volgens die jaarverslag van die beweging wat vandag hier uitgereik is. Die verslag meld ook dat sommige van die plaaslike komitees 'n veldtog voer op twee fronte — teen apartheid in Suid-Afrika en teen rassisme in Brittanje.

Die beweging het sy jaarvergadering gister nagter geslote deure gehou. Die verslag val die Westerse lande aansienlik hulp aan die blanke volke in Suid-Afrika om hul militêre en ekonomiese mag op te bou.

Brittanje word in besonder gekritiseer oor sy Rhodésiese beleid, sy ekonomiese samewerking met Suid-Afrika, sy weiering van hulp aan die lande wat die meeste volhard in hul standpunt teen Suid-Afrika se uitbreiding en ondermyning, en sy hulpverlening aan lande wat die minste simpatiek teenoor die bevrydingsbeweging is.

Maar terwyl die beweging in sy

verslag aandrang op groter pogings om morele en materiële hulp vir die teenstanders van die blanke volke van Suid-Afrika beskikbaar te stel, meld hy dat sy eie geldelike posisie so ernstig is dat drastiese besnoeiings aan uitgawes nodig kan wees wat 'n uitwerking op die omvang van sy werk sal hê.

Die beweging het die afgelope maande in 'n ontstellende mate op krediet geleef. Routine-onkoste beloop sowat R257 per week, maar daar was baie weke waarin die inkomste nie R85 was nie.

oprede

Volgens die verslag word twee hoofterreine van optrede beoog:

● Die eerste is die verskerping van die algemene veldtog om die rassiste van Suid-Afrika aan die kaak te stel en te isoleer deur middel van ekonomiese sanksies en boikotte wat strek tot elke aspek van hul betrekkinge — ekonomies, politiek, diplomatiek, militêr, tegnies, sport en kultureel — met die res van die wêreld en met Brittanje in besonder.

Die beweging moet verset verwag van „die pro-apartheidsgroep” en „die steun van vakbonde, politieke partye, die arbeidsbeweging, die jeug

en die radikales mobiliseer vir verset teen sulke druk en veral om te verseker dat geen Britse regering — wat ook al sy beleid — toegelaat word om openlike militêre steun aan die magte van fascisme in Suid-Afrika te gee nie.

● Tweedens sal die beweging daarna streef „om die huidige steun vir die bevrydingsbeweging, moreel sowel as materieel, tot 'n veel hoër peil te verhef as wat sover bereik is.

Pogings sal aangewend word om 'n maksimum-publisiteit te verkry en terwyl nog 'n Britse algemene verkiesing nader kom, „moet die beweging weer eens die geleentheid wat die hersiening van ou beleidsrigtings en die opstel van nuwes bied, gebruik word om alle partye en kandidate oor te haal om die grondliggende vraagstukke aan te pak wat die krisis in Suid-Afrika in hou”.

Die verslag sê die beweging moet nou die metodes van sy veldtog, hertakseer ooreenkomstig die veranderende politieke toestand, die opkoms van 'n groep met besorgde, maar onbepaalde denke wat verskil van die bestaande politieke instellings „en die toenemende rassiespanning in Brittanje wat baie individue en groepe met aansienlike kommer dophou”.

„'n Aantal plaaslike anti-apartheid-komitees verdeel hul tyd tussen werk teen apartheid en kolonialisme in Suid-Afrika en werk teen rassisme in die land. Die beweging steun hierdie aktiewe teenkanting teen die groeiende rassisme in Brittanje, hoewel hy nie self sulke werksaamhede op tou sit nie.” Sapa.

U.K. Anti-Apartheid Body Is 'Living On Credit'

Pretoria News 27 © 69

LONDON, Monday — The British Anti-Apartheid Movement is in a grave financial position and some of its local committees are campaigning on two fronts — against apartheid in South Africa and racism in Britain, according to its annual report released here yesterday.

The movement held its annual general meeting behind closed doors in London yesterday.

The movement held its annual general meeting behind closed doors in London yesterday.

The report attacked Western countries for helping the White nations of Southern Africa to build up their military and economic strength.

Britain in particular was criticised for its Rhodesian policy, its

economic co-operation with South Africa, and for denying aid to the countries most staunch in their stand against South Africa's expansion and subversion, and granting aid to the countries least sympathetic for the liberation movement.

But while urging greater efforts to mobilise moral and material aid for opponents of the White nations of Southern Africa, the movement said its financial position was so grave that drastic cuts in expenditure might be necessary which would affect the range of its work.

The report said the movement had been living on credit to an alarming extent in recent months. Routine expenses amounted to about £150 (about R275) a week, but there had

been many weeks when income had not reached £50 (about R85).

Two main fields of activity were planned, the report said.

The first is the intensification of the overall campaign to expose and isolate the Southern African racists by means of economic sanctions and boycotts extending to every aspect of their relations — economic, political and diplomatic, military and technical, sporting and cultural — with the rest of the world and with Britain in particular.

Secondly, the movement would seek to raise the present support, both moral and material, for the liberation movements to a far higher level than has hitherto been achieved. It said.

#111

Uw A.A.M. se letter.

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1969.

Anti-apartheid body delighted with progress

'WAR OF NERVES' AGAINST M.C.C. AND RUGBY UNION

Herald Correspondent

LONDON

BRITAIN'S Anti-Apartheid Movement, the keystone of the campaign against South African participation in British sport, is delighted with the progress of its "war of nerves" against the Rugby Union and the M.C.C.

Commenting on the controversial intervention by Mr. Denis Howell, British Minister of Sport, in the debate on the forthcoming Springbok cricket tour, the movement spokesman said: "Of course we are very pleased. We feel that public opinion is already turning against the South African tour. Of course, Mr. Howell was speaking personally, but we know many members of the Government are against South African participation."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement regards Mr. Howell's remarks, coming after the official disapproval by Oxford University of the Oxford match with the rugby Springboks on November 5, as helping to create a climate of opinion in Britain against future South African tours.

Mr. Howell, it is understood, is being urged to extend his disapproval of the Springbok cricket tour to other touring South African sports teams next year.

METHODS

Meanwhile, it is understood there has been a meeting between the M.C.C. and the Rugby Union on the question of anti-apartheid demonstrations. But this cannot be officially confirmed.

Judging by the present attitudes of the M.C.C. and the rugby authorities, however, there is no likelihood of either Springbok tour being cancelled from this end.

It is likely that methods of punting and refusing demonstrations have been discussed at high sporting levels. The Anti-Apartheid Movement and Sanco have admitted they are going to use the "war of nerves" to bring about a withdrawal of the Springbok and Oxford tours.

of strength in the whole African sports issue. They hope to cause chaos and disruption to give other rugby clubs involved in the tour second thoughts about future matches.

But the main aim is admittedly to put pressure on the M.C.C. to call off the cricket Tests next year by using the rugby matches as an illustration of the unpleasantness that can be caused.

The movement says it is banking on the fact that cricket is a sensitive subject to the English and the South Africans of course and cannot be enjoyed or played properly under disturbed circumstances.

D'OLIVEIRA

Among the general public much of our case has been won for us anyway by the D'Oliveira case," said the movement's spokesman. "All we have to do is to drive it home."

The position at present is that the movement and its allies have declared a war of nerves against all bodies inviting South African sporting teams to Britain.

The M.C.C. has stated the Springbok tour will not be cancelled whatever happens.

Yesterday's daily newspaper pointed out that a number of South African sports teams have been to Britain this year with no trouble at all. They are the South African women's badminton team, the men's squash team, a water-ski team which trained in Britain in the Denmark championships, a team of canoeists, a baseball team and there were walking teams, athletes and a hockey team. Commented the Anti-Apartheid spokesman: "We have kept a lot of people who are not

HW



KRIEKETRAAD BESPREEK NIE EENS SPRINGBOKTOER

Sanroc word skoongebou

(Londense-Verteenwoordiger)

NROC en die ander goggas in Brittanje wat die komende kriettoer van die Springbokke na Brittanje wil verongeluk, was gister almal uit sonder 'n enkele lopies teen Suid-Afrika.

Met die gewone, afgesaagde ou plakkaat en lang petisies dat Suid-Afrika nie toegelaat moet word nie, het hulle by Lords opgedaag waar die Internasionale krietkonferensie beraadslaag het.

Een petisie, onderteken deur 2.000 mense, is deur die Anti-Apartheid Movement opgestel en steun 'n brief wat Sanroc voor die konferensie gele het waarin teen apartheid in kriet gekla en gevra word dat die toer afgelas word.

Die konferensie het egter korte mette gemaak met die besware en beswaarmakers deur sonder 'n enkele teenstem te besluit dat die onderwerp nie iets is waaroor hy kan besin nie.

NIE BESPREEK

Die rede daarvoor is dat Suid-Afrika nie lid is van die Internasionale Krietkonferensie nie en dat elke lidland die reg het om te nooi wie hy wil.

Die kwessie van apartheid in sport en die M.C.C.'se uitnodiging aan die Springbokke is gevolglik glad nie bespreek nie.

Die beste wat die anti-groepe toe kon doen, was om buite die vergadersaal by Lords vir die kameras van koerantfotografe te paradeer. Die akteurs was blykbaar nie goed genoeg nie, want haas geen Britse koerant van naam gebruik vandag enige foto's nie. Die meeste het selfs nie 'n woord oor die protes nie.

Woordvoerders van die jong liberale en 'n kommunistiese groep het aan verslaggewers van hui voorneme vertel om maatreëls te tref om toe te sien dat die Springbokke nie ongehinderd gelaat sal word as hulle kom speel nie.

Uit A.A.M. de Leeuw

2/2/59

Cape Times 29/1/59

ANTI-S.A.A. GROUP

SCORES VICTORY

Cape Times Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—Negro Congressman Mr. Charles Diggs and the anti-apartheid lobby have scored an important victory in their campaign to ban South African Airways from the United States.

They have persuaded the chairman of the House Transportation Sub-Committee, Mr. Samuel Friedel, to call full hearings on Mr. Diggs's proposal to ban foreign airlines whose governments practise racial or religious discrimination.

The attempt by Mr. Diggs to amend the Federal Aviation Act is aimed specifically at the SAA's new Johannesburg-New York service, which, says, extends apartheid to the United States.

Mr. Friedel, a Baltimore Democrat who represents many Negro voters, had been widely criticized by Mr. Diggs, chairman of the Africa Sub-Committee for accepting a free trip to South Africa on the airline.

REQUEST GRANTED

This pressure has now resulted in Mr. Friedel granting Mr. Diggs's request for hearings into the SAA issue by his Transportation Sub-Committee of the House Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Even if Mr. Friedel's committee does not report proposed legislation to ban SAA, the anti-apartheid movement has been given another opportunity on Capitol Hill to publicly condemn South Africa's race policies.

Mr. Friedel has advised Mr. Diggs that he has some reservations about the wisdom of denying passenger rights to foreign airlines whose governments practise discrimination. For one thing, he said, it would not improve the plight of South Africans who suffer under apartheid.

FREE FLIGHT

Mr. Friedel, the only member of Congress on South African Airways' free inaugural flight to Johannesburg last month, has publicly attacked the Republic's race policies.

He said on Monday that conditions of racial discrimination existed in South Africa "which

closely parallel and often exceed the worst practices which existed in this country before 1932".

Mr. Friedel said he went to South Africa "principally because of my intense curiosity". Although he had found racial conditions bad, he believed it was important to keep open lines of communication and to encourage those Blacks and Whites who opposed apartheid.

Aanhitsers in

Burger Aanval op

19/5/69
S.A.-Huis

Gevonnis

Van Ons Londense Verteenwoordiger

LONDEN. — Twee aansdraers van die Anti-Apartheid Movement is Vrydag hier in die magistrats-hof skuldig bevind op 'n aanklag wat spruit uit die aanval op Suid-Afrika-Huis twee jaar gelede. Hulle is Alan Keith Brooks en Ethel de Keyser, wat elk tot £20 boete of 21 dae tronkstraf gevonnis is.

Brooks is healtydse organiseringse sekretaris van die A.A.M. en De Keyser healtydse sekretaresse. Albei is uitgeweke Suid-Afrikanners.

Die beskuldigdes het in die hof verskyn op aanklag van aanhitsing om 'n misdaad te pleeg. Getuenis is gelewer oor 'n pamflet van hulle waarin betogers tot misdadigheid aangemoedig is.

Die aanval op Suid-Afrika-Huis het op 12 Januarie plaasgevind. 'n Skare wat teen Rhodesie betoog het, het meteens die gebou stormgehoon. In die woeste aanval wat gevolg het, is feitlik al die vensters op die grondverdieping stukkend geslaan.

Die magistraat, Kenneth Barracough, het aan die twee beskuldigdes gesê: „Ek beskou dit as hoogs laakbaar en 'n mens kan jou moeilik 'n duideliker aanhitsing indink om die polisie te dwarsboom.

Die twee is deur sir Dingle Foot verdedig.

Anti-S.A. battle in U.K. city

Star 16/5/69

From a London Staff Reporter

Leicester, Friday.

MORE THAN 400 shouting, banner-bearing demonstrators clashed with scores of police in the centre of Leicester last night in the biggest anti-apartheid demonstration the South African Embassy trade and goodwill mission has encountered during its tour of British towns.

At least 10 people were arrested during scuffles in the main street outside the hotel where the mission was receiving Leicester's city councillors and trade officials.

The British Movement was led by Mr. Colin Jordan, a former leader of the Fascist National Socialist Party.

The demonstration was potentially the most violent that the normally staid, conservative city of Leicester has known.

The demonstrators, carrying placards saying "Smash apartheid in South Africa," gathered at a park in the heart of Leicester's non-White area and marched to the city.

There they were met by two small groups—the extreme Right-wing British Movement, who chanted "Reds out," and members of the British National Democratic Party waving posters urging "Stand by South Africa's Whites."

FIGHTING

About 160 policemen kept the two factions apart. When they tried to move the anti-apartheid demonstrators on, fighting broke out and several marchers were arrested.

Inside the hotel, guests at the reception were totally unruffled. Later one of the Leicester city councillors, Mr. D. R. Thorn, described the march as "arranged and led by a bunch of scummy long-haired individuals."

The demonstrators moved on to a local hall where more fights broke out and police had to eject hecklers.

The leader of the marchers, Simon Kaplinsky, an expatriate South African who is chairman of the Leicester branch of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said the march was an attempt to highlight British and Leicester financial involvement in South Africa.

Leicester's interests in South Africa, in fact, run into millions of rands. At least 25 firms have branches in South Africa or have connections through parent companies.

2/2/59

Pretoria News 26/6/68
London Symposium On Apartheid

ANTI-S.A. MEN 'LOSE GROUND'

LONDON, Wednesday.

THE ANTI-APARTHEID movement, the Africa Bureau and allied organisations were finding it extremely difficult to maintain their anti-South African activities and were actually losing ground through shortage of funds, the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid was told here yesterday.

This second meeting of the committee in London was in the form of a symposium to discuss "The role of the United Nations in securing the elimination of apartheid in South Africa", the special responsibility of South Africa's major trading partners for the present situation in the country and means to persuade them to co-operate in effective international action, and "moral, political and material support for the South African liberation movement."

Participants included Dennis Brutus, the Rev. Michael Scott, Mr. David Steel, a Liberal M.P., Mr. S. Abdul, president and sec-

retary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement; Mr. Joe Matthews, Mr. Barnie Desai, Mr. Ronald Segal and Mr. John Sprack, former president of Nusas who recently left South Africa, plus representatives of the French anti-apartheid movement.

When it was suggested that a "Free Africa Foundation" should be established in Britain to assist in the Anti-Apartheid Movement and allied organisations, several speakers said they felt there were enough organisations already. They suggested that the efforts of existing organisations should be co-ordinated and they should be given more funds.

The Algerian representative, Mr. Abdelaziz Yadi, denied suggestions that the "oppressed" people of Southern Africa had been pawns in a horse-trading session in international issues.

Mr. Sprack said there had been a swing in British public opinion in favour of South Africa, particularly insofar as South Africa was regarded as a stable bastion against Communism in Africa.

Die Burger¹⁵

19/10/57

Apartheid Weer Aangeval

LONDEN.

Die Anti-Apartheid Movement gaan met 'n nuwe veldtog begin waarin hy gaan vra om 'n algehele boikot van Suid-Afrika en Rhodesie en steun vir die „dappere vryheidsvegters in Afrika“ volgens die jaarverslag van die beweging wat gister gepubliseer is.

Die slagspreuk van die veldtog sal wees: „Stak die samewerking met apartheid — steun teenstand.“ Gedurende die veldtog sal 'n beroep gedoen word op 'n algehele boikot van Suid-Afrikaanse en Rhodesiese produkte en sal maatskappye wat 'n aandeel in apartheid het, aan die kaak gestel word. Dit sal gedoen word deur onder meer met plakkaats te betoog.

Die verskaffing van wapens aan Suid-Afrika sal ontmasker en teengestaan word.

Die veldtog sal ook daarop gemik wees om samewerking in sport en kulturele sake te beëindig.

In die verslag word egter ook gese dat die beweging met 'n veldtog sal moet begin om geld in te samel en lode te werf. Die ledetal bly sedert verlede jaar konstant op 2.500.

Hoewel die uitgawes sedert verlede jaar besnei is, het die beweging min geld. In die verslag.

Die beweging het intussen ook die South African Racial Amity Trust (S.A.R.A.T.) gestig. — (Sapa.)

ANTI-APARTHEID PROTEST IGNORED

Natal Mercury 14/1/67

Sport Subsidy Stays

From Our Correspondent
LONDON

THE British Ministry of Sport has tacitly refused to withdraw the subsidy it gives to the Amateur Athletics Association, in response to a protest by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement wrote to Sports Minister Denis Howell seeking the withdrawal of the subsidy because the Amateur Athletics Association allowed South African athletes, who had been selected on a segregated basis, to compete in its championships in England.

This year the Government subsidy to the A.A.A. is £31,000 (£62,000). The Anti-apartheid Movement received a reply to its letter, which ignored the request for the

withdrawal of the subsidy and merely took up one of the points made in the letter.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement had said it understood that the White and non-White South African athletes had been accommodated separately while in London earlier this year.

The letter from Mr. Howell

pointed out that this was incorrect as far as the female athletes were concerned.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has received no reply other than an acknowledgment to a letter sent to Mr. Harold Wilson last month in which they urged him to stop South Africa's armed intervention in Rhodesia.

BANNED INDIAN BODY PICKETS The S.A. HOUSE

2/2/59

From Our Correspondent

London, Wednesday.

TOURISTS crowding Trafalgar Square yesterday watched uncomprehendingly as members of the banned South African Indian Congress, in conjunction with the Anti-Apartheid Movement, picketed South Africa House from 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The congress was ostensibly protesting over the Group Areas Act, but many of their posters, with slogans like "Support the people's revolutionary struggle in Southern Africa" and "Fight Vorster — Smith apartheid," called for support for the bands of armed intruders currently fighting in Rhodesia.

Both Whites and non-Whites took part in the demonstration, among them many former 90-day detainees — including Mr. Albie Sachs, his wife Stephanie (formerly Miss Kemp), Sylvia Neame and Gillian Jewell.

The tourists watched, puzzled, as the picketers lined the pavement with their posters, some of which demanded an end to the "persecution" of Mr. Nana Sita, the Pretoria Indian who has already been imprisoned for refusing to leave his home under the Group Areas Act, and who faces further imprisonment.

Two young South Africans watching it all turned and asked a London bobby in amazement: "Is this legal here?"

IRONY

But the final irony—in spite of whatever injustice Mr. Sita may or may not have been subjected to—occurred when a tourist in a cockaded hat asked in a strong middle-European accent: "Excuse pliss, but what is Nana Sita?"

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the anti-Apartheid Movement told me that a telegram had been sent to Mr. Sita on behalf of the movement "placing on record our admiration for him."

Signatories to the message include Baroness Asquith of Yarnbury, Sir Hugh Casson, Lord Collison, the Rev. Michael Scott, Lord Gifford, the Bishop of Woolwich and Mr. David Steel and Mr. Michael Foot, both British M.P.s.