

A South African policeman, judge, and executioner:

This versatile gentleman, with his many colleagues, arrests around 3,000 Africans every day. He can question them in secret for as long as he likes. And he cannot be forced to account for any of his actions. Given such power, at

least 15 people have died under his 'questioning' in the past few years. This is South Africa's police State. This is how apartheid is enforced. Help us work towards ending it. Join the Anti-Apartheid Movement,

Anyone disobeying these laws will be imprisoned, fined, and/or whipped:

All Africans over the age of 16 must produce a passbook on demand by a policeman.

Under no circumstances may an employer pay Africans the same rates as white persons even if they do the same work and work the same hours.

No African may strike for any reason whatsoever.

Any African who takes a job outside his town, even if he has lived there for 20 years, must leave that town within 72 hours.

Unless they have obtained a special permit to do so, a white person and a non-white person may not under any circumstances drink a cup of tea together in a cafe.

No white person may have sexual relations with an African, Coloured or Indian person. And vice versa.

No African may attend a birthday party if the number attending could make the gathering undesirable.

An African in an urban area who is out of work must take work offered to him by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner or be removed from the area.

No African may buy land, or own property, anywhere in the Republic.

Under no circumstances may a non-white person use facilities set aside for the use of white persons

No white man may teach an African servant to read.



By order of the South African Ministry of Justice.

Issued in the interests of justice by the
Anti-Apartheid Movement

MYTHS OF APARTHEID

The Facts:

1. This is one of the white South Africa's greatest lies. South Africa's own archeologists long ago proved — by excavation, radio-carbon dating and contemporary records — that the Africans not only settled some two-thirds of South Africa before the white man came, but had been mining in the Johannesburg area for at least 600 years.
2. This distortion of history has been used to justify the classification of Africans born in such areas now occupied by whites as "illegal aliens", and removing them to arid "homelands" that they may never have seen, having been born and lived all their lives in "white areas."
3. The prosperity of South Africa comes from its rich natural resources and the exploitation of African labour — the average monthly income of white employees is five times that of Africans in manufacturing industry, and 17 times as much in gold mining, the main stay of the economy.

MYTH: "Each year thousands of Africans enter South Africa from other African nations to reap the benefits of South Africa's high standard of living."

The Facts:

1. The migrant workers who come to South Africa are actively recruited from the neighbouring territories of Lesotho, Malawi, Rhodesia, Botswana, Swaziland and Mozambique, all of which are colonies or, although formally independent, are economically under the domination of South Africa. Migrant workers do not come from the main independent African countries to the north.
2. The fundamental reason for the influx is that South African industries need labour prepared to work for low wages (\$19 a month plus board in the mines), under harsh conditions. The South African government pays the governments of the countries concerned for the privilege of recruiting there.
3. The per capita income of Africans in South Africa (\$113 per year) is well below that of at least ten other African countries south of the Sahara, including the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Zambia. These countries surpass this level within a few years of independence.
4. In South Africa it is the white people who, with a per capita income of \$2140 a year, reap the benefits of a high standard of living. The Africans who live in this land of wealth are denied their share in it, with the result that malnutrition is widespread, and the infant mortality rate is at least 200 in 1000 per annum; in the Transkei at least 40% of children die before the age of ten.

MYTH: "The Separate Development" policy will solve South Africa's race problem by giving the African population its own independent States (known as Bantustans) ..."

The Facts:

1. The population of South Africa is as follows: (1970 census estimates)

Racial group	Nos. in millions	%
Whites	3.8	17.7%
Coloureds (mixed race)	2.0	9.4%
Asians	0.6	2.9%
Africans	14.9	70.0%
Total	21 million	100.0%

Yet Although Africans make up 70% of the population, only 13.7% of South African land area is set aside for Africans.

2. There are eight African "homelands" (potential Bantustans) but only one, Transkei, has been given "self-government".
3. The Transkei Bantustan excludes its own capital, Umata, and its only port — both of which are areas excused for whites. Its parliament has a majority of chiefs who are appointed, paid, and may at any time be dismissed, by the white South African government. Most important matters are



"In the homelands there are measureless and limitless opportunities for the Bantu."
M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Feb. 3rd, 1963.

excluded from the Transkei parliament's authority and all laws which are passed must be approved by the white government.

4. The official Tomlinson Commission in 1954 estimated that the African Reserves could support just over two million people at subsistence level. Now there are almost seven million people in these "homelands" — yet almost none of the agricultural or industrial developments recommended by the Commission have been carried out.

MYTH: "Population removals from one area of the country to another represent minor adjustments to existing traditional segregation, in the process sacrifices are made by all races".

The Facts:

1. The government has removed nearly one million Africans in the past ten years from areas reserved for whites. They have been "endorsed out" to the "homelands"

often without work, food, shelter or jobs.

2. South Africa regards 70% of its population (the Africans) as aliens in the 86% of the land set aside for whites, but much of which was taken by force from the Africans originally.

3. Coloureds and Asians have no "homelands" but are restricted to certain residential areas in the "white homelands". Forced removals take place when traditionally Coloured or Asian areas are resumed for white occupation. Compensation for homes is minimal, and there is no compensation for loss of livelihood (particularly severe for traders). Over half a million Coloureds and Asians, including more than half the entire Indian population, have been removed in recent years.

MYTH: "There were no Africans in South Africa when the first whites arrived in 1652 — they only migrated later from the

Mr. Vorster's brother, head of South Africa's largest church (The Dutch Reformed Church), stated publicly on September 15, 1940: "Hitler's *Mein Kampf* shows the way to greatness — the path of South Africa". He too was interned in World War II as a menace to his country.

Mr. Ben Schoeman, Mr. Vorster's second-in-command in government, and today Minister of Transport, said in 1940 "The whole future of our people is dependent on a German victory". And the present Minister of Finance, Dr. N. Diederichs, in 1935 attended a Nazi training school in Germany.

Lieutenant-General H. J. van den Bergh, who heads the new Bureau of State Security (BOSS) and whose powers in some instances theoretically exceed even those of the Prime Minister is also an ex-Nazi. He has been a close friend of Vorster since they were interned together at Koffiefontein during the Second World War for supporting Hitler.

Many other leading men in South Africa today have similar records, including a Senator who led South Africa's Nazi Grey-shirts in the late 1930's. But the point is not so much their war records, but the fact that they have only risen to lead their country today because a majority of white South Africans, fully aware of these facts, have knowingly and deliberately voted them to power. White South Africa has not only the government it deserves, but the government it wants.



The Sydney branch of the Australian Nazi Party. The leader of the State NSW branch (seated) has said, "If the Coms think they're going to demonstrate against the Springboks this year they'll be in trouble. They've been warned. There'll be blood flowing in the streets."

Some people seem surprised when they learn that the most fervent supporters of the whites-only South African sporting tours are the Australian Nazi Party. Little do they realise how appropriate the connection is.

Dr. D. F. Malan, the first prime minister of the current South African regime had, in 1941, as a member of Parliament, negotiated with Nazi Germany behind his Government's back while it was at war.

Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, the third Nationalist Prime Minister, was in 1943 denounced by South Africa's Supreme Court for making himself and his newspaper, "Die Transvaler", a "tool of Nazi propaganda" in South Africa.

Mr. J. B. Vorster, the present Prime Minister, was in 1942 the leader of the Stormjagers (Storm Troops) division of the pro-Nazi, whites-only Ossewabrandwag guerrilla group which sabotaged and blew up South African factories making war

supplies, power lines, rail tracks, telephone links and even people. In 1942 Mr. Vorster publicly proclaimed "We stand for Christian Nationalism, which is an ally of National Socialism (Nazism)". Soon after, he was interned as a threat to Allied wartime security. "Christian Nationalism" is today official South African ideology, and in 1968, as Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster publicly unveiled a monument to his wartime leader, Dr. H. van Rensburg, South Africa's foremost pro-Nazi quisling.

This year South Africa will spend over \$10 million throughout the world — including hundreds of thousands of dollars in Australia — on persuasive, attractive propaganda claiming that humanity's races are so different that they must be kept apart, and that South Africa's method of doing so is fair, honest, generous and Christian. Much of the widely-distributed material issued by South African representatives sounds blasphemous and convincing, unless one knows the facts. What follows is a comparison between the myths of apartheid and apartheid in practice. The facts have been taken from South African publications and United Nations statistics.

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WORKERS UNDER APARTHEID

How would you like to be a worker in South Africa?

FIRST, you'd probably be non-white. In the huge goldmining industry for example 90% of workers are non-white. (In 1968, 554,270 non-whites, and 61,425 whites.)

SECOND, you'd be getting a miserable wage. (In 1966, less than \$4 a week for non-white goldminers as against \$62 a week for whites ...)

THIRD, you'd have to live in barracks (if you were a miner) or in specially constructed townships if you lived in a city or town, surrounded by barbed wire and guarded continually by police.

FOURTH, if you went on strike, you'd face a \$3000 fine (on \$4 a week) or three years jail ...

FIFTH, you'd have to carry a passbook with you at all times, to be presented to any white policeman. If it wasn't complete in all its 96 pages, or if your boss had not signed it that day — you'd join the 990,000 Africans imprisoned each year, most of them for passbook offences. This out of a total African population of 15 million!

SIXTH, you, as a non-white couldn't hold a skilled job — because you'd be banned from it by law.

SEVENTH, if you had children, they'd go to a "Bantu School", if they went to school at all, and be given "education for servitude" that is, if they survived one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world,

DON'T PLAY WITH APARTHEID

All sport in South Africa is apartheid sport. There is sport for white South Africans and sport for the non-whites — whether they are Africans or Coloureds (mixed descent) or Asians. No non-white has ever been able to join a sports body for whites. For the whites there are all the privileges of their white aristocracy — excellent fields and facilities, ample finances and massive press coverage. For the non-whites there is restriction to inadequate areas in their ghettos or "locations" — often no more than a badly surfaced open area outside the township. In addition the non-whites have all the difficulties associated with low wages, inadequate leisure time and being denied the sort of training facilities and diet which are needed for development in sport.

All the national South African sports bodies are open only to the white fifth of the nation; and for a non-white to enter a swimming pool or play on a field reserved for the white population would lead to arrest and imprisonment. And those non-whites who simply dare to speak critically about the system are likely to suffer the attentions of the Secret Police.

Thus South Africa brings its apartheid policy into sport by conducting its sport within the country and selecting its teams on a racial basis. Such racial discrimination is a breach of the first principle of the Olympics and of most international sporting federations — namely that sport be conducted on the basis of merit alone — and it is because of this breach that South Africa has been excluded from most international sports.

In defiance of international sporting thinking, international morality and the basic principles of sport, the Australian Rugby Union and the Australian Cricket Board of Control have decided to positively support apartheid in sport by inviting racially selected teams to tour Australia this year (the United Nations International Year for Action to Combat Racism).

There are several reasons for Australia to boycott such tours.

1. Apartheid is manifested in South



"I'd be the last to drag politics into sport, but if you can treat that ball like it was a Kaffir's backside then we're two points up..."

African sporting teams — a breach of the basic principles of sport.

2. By our actions (our increasing trade, our continuing political and sporting ties, our voting at the United Nations) we are seen to condone apartheid in the eyes of the world and especially in the eyes of our Asian neighbours.

3. Racially selected South African teams bring apartheid into Australia because when we compete against apartheid teams, especially when we play "tests" against them, we are recognising and acknowledging the right of whites to represent South Africa. International sport is thus being used to bring respectability to apartheid.

4. Sport, in particular Rugby Union, is very important to the Afrikaners (whites). Sport in South Africa is a significant pastime and is used to bolster the myth of white supremacy. Boycotts of racist South African

sport demonstrate our disapproval of apartheid directly to the "man in the street" much more effectively than proclamations.

5. If Australia continues to play along with apartheid South African sport, we are ourselves likely to become isolated in world sport (for instance the venue for the 1974 Commonwealth Games was decided on the issue of Australia's and New Zealand's sport relations with South Africa).

6. It would lift the morale of the non-whites in South Africa, encourage them in their efforts to overcome racial discrimination and show them there is support for their cause.

7. Such increasing isolation, especially from Australia — South Africa's great white friend in the Southern Hemisphere — would lead to concessions being granted by the South African Govt, if their reactions to international pressure in the sporting arena are any indications. Australia is in the special position where its pressure could bring concessions to the point of breaking down apartheid in sport. That would be the beginning of the end of apartheid.

Just recently the South African Govt. announced certain modifications in its apartheid sport system. However, these modifications are merely token and do not constitute a substantive effort to have South African sport played, and its teams chosen, on a genuinely non-racial basis. Nevertheless, these modifications are confirmation of the policy of international pressure (rather than "bridge building") as a means of bringing changes in South Africa's apartheid policy.

According to the "bridge builders" the way to help the oppressed (the non-whites) is to reward the oppressor (the whites) and invite them home to play games with you on the oppressor's terms. The facts are that the only occasions on which we have been able to help South Africa's non-white majority have been when we stood up to the whites and demanded they suspend or ease their boycott on the non-whites.

This is what is happening now. Many Australians are standing up and opposing racial sport with South Africa and South Africa is offering changes. It comes down to this:

Appease white South Africa and racial discrimination there increases.

Boycott the minority to help lift their boycott on the majority, and non-whites begin to get a chance.

OPPOSE THE RACIALLY SELECTED RUGBY AND CRICKET TOURS.

received little response, in the township of Sharpeville it resulted in a massacre which left 69 Africans dead.

The response of the non-whites was spontaneous. A general strike and mass marches frightened the apartheid government. But when the movement simmered down, all non-white political groups were banned, and thousands were thrown in prison under a State of Emergency and without trial.

The ANC, PAC and other non-white political movements devoted to destroying apartheid drew the conclusion that the only way was the way of armed struggle.

On December 16, 1961, the "Umkhonto we Sizwe" (The Spear of the Nation), the armed wing of the ANC, launched a number of sabotage attacks.

In the years that followed, similar groups were formed by other organisations. The armed guerrilla struggle began in Rhodesia in 1967, with ANC Umkhonto guerrillas fighting there also. To the north, the ANC has close links with the African guerrillas who have liberated large areas of the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, — countries with a long history of racial discrimination, forced labour, starvation, wages, and police and military repression.

The armed liberation struggle is moving South. As it reaches the homeland of racism, the land of apartheid, it will grow increasingly bitter.

This means that Australians must decide their position on this issue now, because when the time comes white South Africa will be asking for military support to enable it to continue its repression of the black majority.

AUSTRALIA AND APARTHEID

The Liberal Party Government of Australia has always enjoyed the closest of diplomatic, economic and defence ties with its white partner across the Indian Ocean.

Our Government leaders' attitudes towards apartheid have always been pragmatic rather than moral. Sir Robert Menzies is on record as saying that the thing wrong with Apartheid was that he did not think it would work.

Australia voted against the U.N. resolution of 1962 which called on members to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa and impose economic sanctions on her. The Government under Gorton and MacMahon has not seen fit to change its policy fundamentally since then. Having gone through a short "softening" period in the early sixties, Australia reverted to its true form in November 1969 when the South Africa question was raised again. Eighty three members voted in favour of the resolution, twenty abstained and Australia voted against.

In November and December 1969 the General Assembly carried twelve resolutions on the question of colour and colonies and Australia did not vote against South Africa or Portugal on one of them. Recently Sir James Pimmsall had to leap to his feet in the United Nations to deny a statement by the South African delegate that Australia sympathised with Apartheid and the Vorster regime.

Ties with South Africa is brisk and increasing every year. A recent authoritative source estimated that Australia's exports to South Africa this year will increase 50% over last. The Minister of Trade, Mr. McEwen, said that South Africa Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr. Haak highlighted the Pretoria trade "trap" in mid 1969. The warm welcome Mr. Haak received from the Australian Government was despite his well known pro-Nazi activities, and in strange contrast to the welcome he received back home where he was removed from Government office for corruption so blatant that even the Vorster regime could not turn a blind eye to it.

Australian relations with Rhodesia, South Africa's mini-apartheid partner, are also revealing. A U.N. resolution bans member countries from allowing persons carrying Rhodesian passports from travelling in their country. Australia has stepped into this embarrassing breach by issuing Australian passports to the Rhodesian Secretary of External Affairs, the Rhodesian representative in Portugal and the Rhodesian diplomatic representative in South Africa. Also 195 out of 211 Rhodesian applicants were allowed to travel freely in Australia during 1969.

No wonder Australia's Asian neighbours see Australia as South Africa's white partner in racism.



In South Africa today, the major political organisations of the non-white peoples are illegal.

The leaders of the major non-white political organisations are in prison, in exile — or dead.

Denied the right to organise legally, the major non-white parties have decided to fight in the only way left — by armed struggle.

South African guerrillas trained elsewhere in Africa, and estimated to a number in the thousands, are to be found in camps in Zambia and Tanzania to the north. Some are fighting today alongside Rhodesian Africans in Rhodesia in a guerrilla war. Meanwhile, underground political work continues in the cities and rural areas of South Africa.

After the Boer war and the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, with a whites-only parliament, elected almost exclusively by whites, the first modern-type political organisation — the African National Congress (ANC) was formed.

For the next thirty years the ANC sought

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

to stop the increasing repression, particularly by appealing to the British government to intervene and halt repressive legislation. This was to no avail and in 1949 a new, younger leadership of the ANC began a series of mass civil disobedience, non-violent campaigns aimed at mobilising the mass of the population against the government and the pass and land laws in particular.

In 1955, representatives of non-white groups met and adopted the Freedom Charter. This resulted in the government arresting 156 leaders of all races (including white radicals) for publication of a treasonable document.

A breakthrough of the ANC — the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) — attempted to find a militant, Africanist line to gain freedom. In 1959 it organised a civil disobedience campaign, which although it





JOIN THE PROTESTS!

YOU can help to bring an end to apartheid. Do all you can to oppose the sports tours. Join the protests, demonstrations and marches. Boycott the tours in any way you can. If you are working in a job where you can refuse to service or help the tours in any way, please do so. Organise meetings and activities, put out leaflets, write letters. Support the campaign to stop the tours — give a generous donation. Above all, take action wherever you can; organise opposition to the tours and let others know what you are doing.

In each state or centre where the Springboks will be playing we are organising rallies, demonstrations and marches, — at the following matches, at arrivals and departures at airports, at hotels where they will be staying and at any public receptions etc. for them. Please join us.

The itinerary of the Springbok Rugby Team will be—

West Australia:
Sat. June 26. Vs. Western Australia at W.A.C.A. ground, Perth.

South Australia:
Wed. June 30. Vs. South Australia (probably under floodlights) Norwood Oval, Adelaide — after Moratorium!

Victoria:
Sat. July 3. Vs. Victoria, at Olympic Park, Melbourne.

N.S.W.:
Sat. July 10. Vs. Sydney, at Sydney Sports Ground — march from Universities.
Sat. July 10. Vs. N.S.W. at Sydney Sportsground — rally at Moore Park.
Tues. July 13. Vs. N.S.W. at Wade Park, Orange.
Sat. July 17. Vs. Australia (First Test) at Sydney Cricket Ground — rally at Moore Park.

A.C.T.:
Wed. July 21. Vs. A.C.T. at Maruka Oval, Canberra.

Queensland:
Sat. July 24. Vs. Queensland, at Ballymore, Brisbane.
Tues. July 27. Vs. Junior Wallabies, at Ballymore, Brisbane.
Sat. July 31. Vs. Australia (Second Test) at Ballymore.
Tues. Aug. 3. Vs. Queensland Country at Gold Park, Toowoomba.

N.S.W.:
Sat. Aug. 7. Vs. Australia (Third Test) at Sydney Cricket Ground — rally at Moore Park.

If you don't live in a city where a match is being played, come and join us in the cities where they ARE being played. The stronger our opposition, the greater the chances of actually stopping such racist tours.

Where to contact the Anti-Apartheid Movement

- ADELAIDE:** Peter Whittington, 1012 Adelaide St. Parkside, S.A. Ph. 72 2496
- BRISBANE:** John Maguire, 240 Carmody St. St. Lucia. Q'LD. Ph. 63 1538
- CANBERRA:** Michael Wright, S.R.C., A.N.U. Canberra. ACT. Ph. 48 7818, 49 2444
- MELBOURNE:** Gregor Macaulay, 344 Victoria St. North Melbourne. Vic. Ph. 329 7666
- PERTH:** Russell Perry, Guild of Undergraduates, University of Western Australia, Nedlands. W.A.
- SYDNEY:** Peter McGregor, 7 Addison Avenue, Roseville. NSW. Ph. 40 4342

COLOUR SECTION

OR: APARTHEID IN PRACTICE

In April 1969 three prisoners died by suffocation through gross and callous negligence when 89 prisoners were packed for six hours into a hot police van. The three men died a slow and cruel death.

In 1968 police with dogs moved into Fort Hare College for Africans at Alice in the Cape, following a three-day strike and boycott of lectures; 200 students, nearly half the student population, were ordered to pack, and were put on trains to their home towns.

Malnutrition kills one Coloured and 2 African children every 35 minutes. Half of the children in a typical African "reserve" die before they reach the age of five years. One in four African children die before their first birthday.

Under oppressive South African laws, on an average, one person is hanged every three days — approximately 2 a week, 100 a year — nearly half of the world's known executions.

A person who breaks a window during the course of a demonstration for increased rights for Africans is guilty of the offence of sabotage, a crime punishable by sentence of death. There are 8 other such capital offences.

From a South African Schoolbook (for whites): "It is not only the skin of the white South African that differs from that of the non-white. The white stands on much higher plane of civilization and is much more developed. Whites must live, learn and work that we shall not sink to the cultural level of the non-whites... It is therefore bad for whites and non-whites to inter-marry..."

On 19th March 1971, Sulzaar Ebrahim, a coloured, was sentenced to death for the rape of a white girl. On the same day, Andrew Sutt, a white, was given an appeal against a sentence of four years jail for the rape of an African woman in Johannesburg.

The South African Sports Foundation awarded its 1968 gold medal to Mr. Vorster, the Prime Minister. The Chairman of the Foundation said the medal was awarded to those who gave "exceptional services to a specific sport, or to sport in general".

In 1968, following a request from a "Public Morals" Commission of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Krugersdorp Town Council will strictly enforce its ban on bikinis at the whites-only municipal swimming baths. One reason for the decision was the effect that "unseemly displays" of the white female body had on non-white men "many of whom are only half civilized".

Since 1963, fifteen people are known to have died in South African prisons while being detained without trial by the security police.

Dr. Verwoerd, when Minister of Bantu Affairs: "There is no place for him (the African) in society beyond certain forms of menial labour.

"When I have control of Bantu Education I will reform it so that the native will be taught from childhood to realise that equality with the European is not for him. "People who believe in equality are not desirable teachers".

A wealthy property owner in Durban, Mr. F. G. Thompson transports his African servant, Mr. Albert Maphulo in the boot of his motor car. Mr. Maphulo earns R8 (\$8) a month and buys his own food. Thompson says that he feels the servant's right place was in the boot. "My servant looks after the building materials which I carry in the boot. That's one of his jobs," said Mr. Thompson.

Elizabeth Syman, an African woman, was one of the thousand Africans whose homes were demolished in 1970 by the Govt. at Georgeville. Elizabeth had to spend the night in the sled as a result, and there she gave birth to a child who died six hours later. Without any notice she had been told by a Govt. official to remove her possessions, which she had to do unaided. At least two other babies were known to have died during the demolition of the houses.

Become a sponsor, stop the tours.

Only \$2 for individuals,
\$5 for an organisation,
\$1 for students and pensioners

To mount a mass campaign against the Springboks, much finance is needed urgently. We appeal to you to become a sponsor and send what you can to the above contact in your state. Time is short!

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

I enclose sponsorship fee of \$
plus donation of \$
TOTAL

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
P/cde _____ Ph: _____
OCCUPATION _____

Make all cheques out to the Anti-Apartheid Movement and send to one of above addresses.