

THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA:

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, occupying the southernmost area on the continent of Africa, rich in minerals and fertile lands is an anachronism on the world stage. Unlike most countries which at least pay lip service to creating a multi-racial society, South Africa stands as an indomitable figure guarding the policies of white domination on the Continent. Her racist policies control every phase of the existence of 11 million "non-Europeans" -- travel, types of jobs, locations of dwellings, etc.. Her rigid policies maintain probably stricter segregation between the various members of the non-white population (African, Chinese, Coloured, Indian), than between Black and white. Unquestionably, her control over 11 million Blacks is more brutal than it is over the 3 million whites. But make no mistake, laws broken (especially those involving racial separation) by either side are not taken lightly by the government. Penalties for Blacks, however are more absolute.

THE MANNER by which South Africa has moved within her borders has made every Black an economic asset to her economy. The slave-master relationship has allowed white South Africa to grow and flourish. 11 million Blacks have provided the Republic one of the largest and cheapest labor forces ** in the world. The high profits from lucrative operations has made her attractive to many investors, most of whom are British-American.

ONE SUCH AMERICAN INVESTOR is Charles W. Englehard of Far Hills, New Jersey. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rand Mines, Ltd., of Johannesburg, South Africa. His visible rise to power has been relatively recent -- since 1957.

RAND MINES, LTD., PRODUCES at least 17% of South Africa's gold and 20% of her uranium, in addition having substantial holdings in the steel industry. In 1961 Rand employed 78,423 "non-Europeans" and only 9,831 "Europeans". In 1964, Rand Mines, Ltd., mined \$100,000,000 worth of gold.

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Most Black males are eligible for work after reaching puberty. Men are contracted to work in the mines (one of South Africa's most extensive and lucrative operations) for at least 18 months at a time. Law prevents Black workers from striking, changing jobs once they are assigned or leaving their job. Work in the mines, for Black is particularly hazardous, involving work in the deep, narrow underground tunnels for long hours 6 days per week. Thousands die yearly of silicosis, a condition much like Tuberculosis, caused by breathing in fine dust particles.

In 1958, the South African government was facing economic collapse due to the withdrawal of foreign capital due mainly to international pressures against apartheid. While Afro-Asian delegates of the United Nations were forcing a vote on condensation of apartheid, Englehard armed with \$30 million organized the American-South African Investment Company. The money helped to save the crippled giant. By 1961 the United States had literally saved the South African government by loaning a total of \$150 million from these United States-owned or United States-influenced institutions:

International Monetary Fund	\$38 million
World Bank and its affiliates	28 million
Chase Manhattan Bank	10 million
First National City Bank	5 million
U.S. lenders not publically identified	70 million

In 1961 American business increased its investments in South Africa by \$23 million. By 1963, the boom was on in South Africa, and profits came flowing out of the black bodies of South African slaves.

Englehard is a director of the Native Recruiting Corporation (emphasis ours) and the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, which brings Africans from Mozambique, Nyasaland, South West Africa, and Angola to work in South African gold mines.

Englehard is a director of the Chamber of Mines, which regulates the wages and working conditions of Africans in the mines. Wages in 1962 were as follows:

	<u>persons employed</u>	<u>total wages</u>	<u>wages per worker</u>
non-white	540,000	\$117,000,000	\$216
white	63,000	\$226,000,000	\$3,587

On February 17, 1966, the National Conference of Christians and Jews gave Englehard a Brotherhood award.

OVER 100 AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES have operating plants in South Africa. Such Americans as C. Douglas Dillon, former Secretary of the Treasury, and James F. Byrnes, former U.S. Secretary of State, are both involved in the South African mining industry. Dillon's family investment firm, Dillon, Read and Company, is the U.S. investment banker for the South African government. Byrnes resigned his position as Secretary of State to become a director of Marcus D. Banghart's Newmont Mining Corporation, an American company with the largest investment in South and South West Africa. Direct United States government support of South Africa is extended through the purchase

of South African uranium. In 1962 the Atomic Energy Commission paid \$97 million for South African uranium, a sum which exceeded the total profits of American companies in South Africa for that year. Uranium constituted 40% of all U.S. imports that year and was in excess of this country's actual needs. The purchase of surplus uranium was, in effect, a subsidy to the owners of South African uranium mines, paid for by American taxpayers... Black and white.

UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS and profits in South Africa are increasing.

The military preparations of the South African government are also increasing: expenditures for arms manufacture increased from \$1/2 million to \$33 million between 1961 and 1964; expenditures for defence and police increased from \$112 million to \$291 million. The United States agreed in 1957 to help South Africa become a nuclear nation. Already she has an atomic reactor built by an American company Allis Chalmers. With a vast supply of uranium, United States assistance and capital, South Africa may well lead white Europeans in Africa in a bloody struggle to maintain supremacy over the black majority population.

The government of South Africa is unequivocal in the declaration of its racist policies: "We want to make South Africa White... Keeping it White can only mean one thing, namely White domination, not leadership, not guidance, but control, supremacy." (Prime Minister Verwoerd, addressing the House of Assembly, January 25, 1963)

	BLACK (Africans)	WHITE (Europeans)
POPULATION (Millions)	11 ¹	3
PER CAPITA INCOME (1959)	\$109	\$1, 819
AVERAGE WAGE IN MINING (1962)	\$216	\$3, 587
AGES SUBJECT TO TAX	18-65	21-60
INCOME EXEMPT FROM TAX	NONE	\$840
EDUCATION EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL	\$18	\$182
INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS	200	27
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	68	19
PERCENTAGE OF LAND RESERVED	13	87
PERSONS IN REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS	NONE	340, 000
PERSONS CONVICTED OF PASS OFFENSES (1962)	384, 000	NONE

SNCC is very interested in learning more about United States involvements in South Africa and the entire African Continent, in hopes of planning for future demonstrations against the apartheid governmental policies and for Black Africans.

We hope these research papers we are sending you are helpful. Please feel free to make any suggestions to us though on content. Do you need for academically aimed, or more statistically minded papers? Have you any ideas for protest?

Please write us and tell us your plans on this issue.

WHITE (Europeans)	BLACK (Africans)	
3	11	POPULATION (1960)
\$1,819	\$209	PER CAPITA INCOME (1960)
\$3,587	\$216	AVERAGE WAGE IN MINING (1962)
21-60	18-65	AGERS SUBJECT TO TAX
\$840	NONE	INCOME EXEMPT FROM TAX
\$182	\$18	EDUCATION EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL
27	200	INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS
19	68	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
84.87	13	PERCENTAGE OF LAND RESERVED
340,000	NONE	PERSONS IN REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS
NONE	384,000	PERSONS CONVICTED OF PASS OFFENSES (1962)