

De Krugerrand

Naast bovenstaande activiteiten richt het KZA zich tegen de verkoop in Nederland van een Zuidafrikaanse gouden munt, de Krugerrand. Van elke Krugerrand, die voor circa f 1200,- wordt verkocht, gaat er f 300,- naar de Zuidafrikaanse schatkist. Een aanzienlijk deel hiervan wordt besteed aan leger en politie. Deze instrumenten zijn nodig voor de uitvoering van de apartheidspolitiek, het thuislandbeleid, de bezetting van Namibië en de stabilisatie van de frontlijnstaten. Terwijl de blanken profiteren van de opbrengsten van de goudexport zijn het vooral de zwarten die het zware en gevaarlijke werk in de goudmijnen verrichten. Mijngelukken en beroepsziekten elsen zeer vele slachtoffers.

De Mandela-penning wordt door het KZA uitgegeven als tegenhanger van deze Krugerrand. De opbrengst van de penning zal worden gebruikt voor de scholing in vakbondswerk van zwarte Zuidafrikaanse mijnwerkers.



The struggle is my life

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, leider van het verboden African National Congress (ANC), zit sinds 1962 gevangen in Zuid-Afrika. Hij is veroordeeld tot levenslang plus 5 jaar. Na 20 jaar op Robbeneiland gezeten te hebben, werd Mandela in 1982 overgeplaatst naar een gevangenis op het vasteland vlakbij Kaapstad. Mandela wordt volkomen geïsoleerd vastgehouden. Zijn vrouw, Winnie Mandela, mag hem maar één keer per maand gedurende een half uur bezoeken. Sinds zijn 'verhuizing' in 1982 heeft hij geen planten of bomen meer gezien.

Nelson Mandela werd indertijd veroordeeld, omdat hij zich actief verzette tegen het apartheidregime in Zuid-Afrika. Een minderheid van nog geen 5 miljoen blanken heerst daar over de meerderheid van 22 miljoen zwarten. De zwarte meerderheid is vrijwel rechteloos. Terwijl de levensstandaard van de blanken een van de hoogste ter wereld is, sterven ieder jaar tienduizenden zwarte Zuidafrikaanse kinderen van de honger.

met penning uitgegeven

**NELSON
MANDELA**



Symbol of resistance

Uit opiniepeilingen is gebleken dat als er nu presidentsverkiezingen gehouden zouden worden met deelname van de zwarten, dat dan Nelson Mandela met grote meerderheid van stemmen tot president gekozen zou worden. Mandela is het symbool van het verzet tegen apartheid geworden. Dat hij nog steeds wordt gevreemd door het blanke minderheidsregime blijkt o. a. uit het feit dat zelfs na 22 jaar 'gevangenschap zijn naam niet genoemd mag worden in de pers. In 1983 kreeg een Zuid-afrikaan 8 jaar gevangenisstraf, omdat hij een T-shirt droeg met het opschrift "Free Nelson Mandela". Twee muzikanten gingen voor 4 jaar de gevangenis in, omdat ze een lied over Mandela hadden gezongen. Ook internationaal wordt Mandela beschouwd als het symbool van de strijd tegen apartheid. Er zijn al diverse campagnes gevoerd om hem vrij te krijgen. Zo hebben b. v. de Verenigde Naties opgeroepen Mandela onvoorwaardelijk vrij te laten. Het Nederlandse parlement heeft een motie aangenomen, waarin hem politiek asiel wordt aangeboden. Tientallen burgermeesters hebben middels een petitie voor vrijlating van de verzet sleider gepleit.

Het Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika

Het Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika (KZA) steunt vanuit Nederland het verzet tegen het apartheidregime. Ook probeert het KZA het regime in Zuid-Afrika onder druk te zetten door te ijveren voor een olie-, een kulturele en een sportboycot.

Het Komitee geeft naast politieke steun aan de frontlijnstaten en de bevrijdingsbewegingen ANC (Zuid-Afrika) en SWAPO (Namibië) ook materiële hulp via het Bevrijdingsfonds. Het gaat daarbij soms om voedsel, tenten en kleding, maar ook om vrachtwagens, ambulances en radio-kommunikatieapparatuur. Verder worden voorlichtingsactiviteiten van de bevrijdingsbewegingen gesteund en worden mensen opgeleid.

In de afgelopen 8 jaar heeft het Bevrijdingsfonds voor meer dan 15 miljoen gulden aan hulpgoederen verscheept naar zuidelijk Afrika. Het geld voor al deze activiteiten krijgt het fonds uit inzamelingen onder de Nederlandse bevolking, van andere organisaties en van de Nederlandse regering.

Wat kunt u doen?

- Een bijdrage overmaken op giro 26655 t. n. v. Bevrijdingsfonds Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam. Hiermee steunt u de strijd van de bevrijdingsbewegingen ANC en SWAPO.
 - Bekendheid geven aan de Krugerrandactie van het KZA. U kunt op onderstaand adres het volgende informatiemateriaal aanvragen: folder (gratis), affiche (f0,25), sticker (f0,25), katern (f0,15), achtergrondbrochure (f5,-), fototentoonstelling (f12,-).
 - Een abonnement nemen op het maandblad Amandla voor f15,- per jaar.
- Zie bijgaande bon.

Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika
Oudezijds Achterburgwal 173
1012 DJ Amsterdam
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ALTERNATIEVE MUNT UIT PROTEST



● ZWART TEGEN GOUD

AMSTERDAM — In het Amsterdamse theater De Balie organiseerde het Comité Zuidelijk Afrika zondag de start van een landelijke campagne tegen de Krugerrand, een gouden munt uit Zuid-Afrika voor beleggers. Als alternatief werd een door Lucebert ontworpen munt gepresenteerd: de Mandela Penning. Foto: Sindiso Mfenyane, vertegenwoordiger van het ANC, de zwarte verzetsbeweging in Zuid-Afrika, ontving de eerste penning uit handen van Gert de Boer, lid van het Comité Zuidelijk Afrika.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF THE LAUNCHING
OF THE MANDELA COIN IN AMSTERDAM - 22ND OCTOBER, 1984

I feel greatly honoured to have been assigned by the leadership of the African National Congress to come to your lovely city Amsterdam to receive this extra-ordinarily precious and expressive tribute to our beloved leader and hero - Comrade Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. Now in his 66th year, Comrade Mandela has spent over 20 consecutive years of incarceration by the racist minority regime in Pretoria. In contemporary South Africa, dungeons have become the home of all those who seek freedom, equality and justice in our country, be they black or white.

I would therefore like to begin by thanking all those who have *been* instrumental in the conception and realisation of such an original form of solidarity with the long and arduous struggle of the oppressed South African people. On behalf of Cde Mandela and the Mandela family; on behalf of the President and the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress; indeed on behalf of the entire oppressed and fighting people of our country, we extend particular thanks to the Holland Committee for Southern Africa for this honour and concrete expression of solidarity.

The meeting of a special coin bearing Mandela's portrait is a special tribute to the chosen leaders of our people, particularly those who share the rigours of prison life with Cde Mandela, be it in Pollsmoor, Robben Island or any of the ubiquitous jails, detention camps, banishment posts, restricted areas, homes of banned people and any other places of isolation which the Apartheid executors continuously dream up in order to paralyse and kill the spirit of resistance to fascism in South Africa.

The Dutch people have in the past few decades given new meaning to the ties which have linked our two peoples for over three centuries

now. For us, the solidarity actions and support from Holland strikingly demonstrate that our struggle and our goals transcend regional and ethnic barriers. Our demands for a democratic, non-racial society strike responsive chords in the hearts of all who value human dignity and justice.

We have no doubt that the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop D. Tutu was, in the words of our President, Cde Oliver Tambo, "an expression of the horror and outrage of mankind at the continued blatant perpetration of the worst system of man's inhumanity to man".

Mr. Chairman,

This Mandela Coin will be a vehicle for awakening and conscientising even wider circles of humanity to the plight of our people. But this is not all.

The history of South Africa is generally associated with the evolution of the gold standard as the instrument of international monetary exchange. Even though this function no longer applies in the direct sense, gold continues to be the most durable form of storage of wealth and therefore retains the function of monetary reserve.

It is this latter function which has made South Africa to be considered a vital strategic cog in the economic wheels of the Western capitalist system. Because South Africa produces 73% of the gold in the open market countries, the impression is created that the Western economies would be unable to survive without South Africa.

This argument cannot be valid for the reasons that

- a) gold resources in South Africa are limited and diminishing. By 1975 already 80 mines had been exhausted over a period of 90 years(+). The S.A. Chamber of Mines has calculated that by the turn of the century, South Africa's gold production could be mining at an annual 350 tons, that is, half the present rate (++).

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- b) there is now almost 90 years of current gold production above the ground, about half of it in the form of bars in the vaults of official holders. A sizeable quantity of the rest is held in readily marketable form by private investors.

South Africa's current supply of gold can only exert a very inargural influence on world supply.

So why this strong attachment to South Africa's gold by the Western countries? What lies beneath the glittering Krugerrand so energetically marketed internationally by the International Gold Corporation on behalf of the South African Chamber of Mines?

The following table demonstrates just how profitable it has been to sell gold in the form of Krugerrands.

HOW INTERGOLD HAS PERFORMED

	<u>Krugerrand Sales</u>	<u>Krugerrand revenue R'000 000</u>	<u>Bullion revenue R'000 000</u>
1970	211 018	6,6	824,6
1976	3 004 945	342,9	2 037,3
1979	4 940 755	1 330,3	4 456,9

For South Africa, the Krugerrand means higher revenue from gold even when the price of gold has dropped drastically on the world market.

Private investors were able to share in the 1979 bonanza when gold price sky-rocketted to the \$800/oz level. At that time, gold was equivalent to over 30 barrels of oil.

But all that wealth did not help in any way to alleviate the position of the black South Africans in Apartheid South Africa.

Daily, 400,000 African mine workers' labour to crush 300,000 tons of reef to produce 2-3 tons of gold per day. Meanwhile the real wages of the African mine labourers are known to have been static for a period of 50 years since 1911.

Today in 1984, black mineworkers are being dismissed or shot by police for embarking on what has been officially sanctioned as a legal strike. Indeed the fact that the September strikes were the first legal action by black mineworkers in the history of South Africa is but an indication of the humanly intolerable policies which have been pursued by the Chamber of Mines with respect to black labour.

The monopsonic position of the Chamber of Mines with respect to black labour has permitted them to shed all responsibility for black except to keep them alive during their period of contract. In fact, the mines constitute the single largest beneficiary of the whole Apartheid system.

The manner in which the entire fabric of Apartheid society so conveniently serves the exploitative interests of both the mining companies and the white commercial farms can only lead to one logical conclusion. The mining companies, Harry Oppenheimer notwithstanding, support apartheid to the hilt.

A casual glance of a miner's life will amply illustrate this ascertainment.

1. The black mineworker is generally born of either poor landless peasants in a Bantustan or of parents who have been forcibly "repatriated" to a Bantustan, when they can no longer be useful to the urban economy where they may have been born, or spent the better part of their lives.
2. The young recruit is most likely illiterate since schools are few and far in between in the rural areas.
3. If the parents can save enough to see their son through secondary

school, Bantu Education will see to it that he will never be a competitive threat to the white child.

4. The influx control laws will ensure that he cannot go to the city legally and if he does, he will be ready to accept menial jobs at minimal pay. His employer in fact risks arrest for employing an illegal alien. That is what the Krugerrand does, it makes us aliens in our own country.
5. The young man is most likely to be recruited to the mines with the help of the Bantustan authority who in the meantime impose all sorts of taxes on the family household tax, tax on the few domestic animals in the home and even tax on the arid plot allocated to the head of the family.
6. Meanwhile the young man has married and, in order to feed his family, he must go on yearly contracts to the mines, stay in male hostels and never know family life until he succumbs to pneumoconiosis, pneumoecosis or injury and is sent packing to starve with his family without pension.
7. So while other industries are under pressure to meet the minimum household living wage, the mining companies not only make profit through low wages, but actually get subsidised by the poor Bantustans who have to provide living for the wife and children of the black migrant worker.
8. When people unite in trade unions and other civic bodies and engage in strikes and demonstrations against these injustices, para-military forces, maintained by company funds and taxes, are brought in to violently disperse, thrash and shoot the people.

When one considers that this sort of situation confronts in some measure or another, all the African, the Coloured and the Indian sections of the black population, one can fully appreciate why South Africa is facing an growing unemployment above 3 million out of

an economically active population of around 12 million.

The Apartheid regime is not satisfied with having 5 million whites running the lives of 27 million blacks. It has forcibly shifted into the Bantustans 11 million out of the 21 million Africans.

This 11 million is now left out in the official government statistics concerning the population of South Africa. Following the farce of the tripartite parliament for whites, Coloureds and Indians, the Botha regime is making preparation for a special section of the African population who will be called Permanent Urban residents. We have seen that the Pretoria regime has no respect for black public opinion. They have banned no less than 20 anti-apartheid organisations including the African National Congress of Nelson Mandela. Even the United Democratic Front is being threatened with a ban despite the fact that it represents over 600 different organisations of workers, parents, professionals, religious bodies, women, students, cultural and sporting associations.

Commenting on the 20% poll by the Indian population in the elections for the House of Deputies, the Minister of Internal Affairs F.W. de Klerk said this was "high enough to say that democracy has been given a chance and... (is) a good enough basis on which to continue."

With such criteria for judging the feelings and reactions of the black population, nothing is going to inhibit the regime from creating a fourth house of parliament for the Permanent Urban Africans.

The decisive factor in all this charade is that the real power, political, economic and military, remains effectively in the hands of the white minority.

We are dealing with a regime for which no lie is too blatant, no action too monstrous as long as it will help to maintain the racist Nationalist Party in power.

That is the true essence of what the Krugerrand symbolises.

We are gathered here today to launch the Mandela Coin as an act of condemnation and rejection of all what the Krugerrand stands for.

We are declaring to the world that there is another South Africa, the real South Africa of the majority of the people who seek a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. The majority ^owhich want that all the citizens of that country should live in harmony and peace, ready to make their best possible contribution to the welfare of the entire population. Ready to sweat under the same conditions to create a better future for our children, and the children of Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and all the countries of Southern Africa.

For, it is the racist regime in Pretoria that is the source and engineer of all the upheavals that we face in Southern Africa. Six months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the Mozambican government and people are facing an even more serious threat from the South African surrogate M.N.R.

Lesotho, Botswana, Angola and Zimbabwe are being coerced by military threats and economic blockades to sign similar treaties. We pay tribute to all those countries who continue to resist the acts of sabotage and destabilisation by the racist minority regime in South Africa. We call upon the international community to render whatever assistance it can to these neighbouring Frontline States to enable them to reduce their dependence on South Africa and contribute towards a peaceful development in the region.

Mr. Chairman,

The proceeds from the sale of these coins are intended to reinforce the gallant sacrifices which our working people are making daily in order to remove the criminal system of Apartheid.

As Cyril Ramaphosa, Secretary General of the militant National Union of Mineworkers has indicated 'In 1983 the NUM comprised only 4% of the work force in the mines. In 1984 it embraces 20%. It will be different story next time'.

We hope that the campaign which will be linked with the sale of these Mandela Coins will greatly multiply the voices which are demanding the release of Comrade Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia.

Let us redouble our efforts to isolate the Pretoria regime. The people of South Africa, with the help of the international community will surely wipe out the scourge of racism and Apartheid from our planet.

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 4. Financial Mail - 31st August, 1984.
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