SOUTH AFRICA & THE UNITED STATES: THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

UNITED PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST APARTHEID & RACISM
SOWETO TOWNSHIP, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA
300 Black school children are gunned down by riot police for demanding an education in English.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
White students attack Black students to prevent them from enrolling in integrated high schools.

ANGLO-AMERICAN GOLD MINES, THE RAND, SOUTH AFRICA
Fifteen African miners on a picket line are shot down by company police for demanding that their families be allowed to live with them.

NEW YORK STATE, USA
1,000 specialty steel workers lose their jobs. The company says it can get the work done cheaper elsewhere — South Africa.

What do these events have in common?
All of them are victims of racism.

It is racism that drives white students to attack Black school children in Boston when they demand the right to a quality and integrated education. The fact is that these same schools which are being fought over, are not equipped to provide a quality education for anyone. While it is true that because of racism, Black students get a poor education, it is not true that white students get a better education by virtue of being white. No one in the inner city schools gets the kind of education they need.

When a large steel manufacturing corporation seeking cheaper labor moves from the United States to South Africa, the workers in both places lose. The Black South African worker has no choice, because of racism, but to work for low wages. The American worker Black and white, is forced to seek work elsewhere or to collect unemployment checks. The job security and working conditions of all workers is undermined by the super-exploitation of Black workers, both at home and in South Africa.

### WAGE SCALES FORD MOTOR CO. PLANT OF PORT ELIZABETH, SOUTH AFRICA (JULY, '72)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labor Grade</th>
<th>Minimum Wages</th>
<th>Maximum Wages</th>
<th>No. of White Employees</th>
<th>No. of Colored Employees</th>
<th>No. of Black Employees</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.58</td>
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<td>627</td>
<td>165</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>264</td>
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<td>0.83</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>104</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(all figures in Rands, South African currency.
One Rand = $2.40)

While white people and Black people are divided, it is the corporations and banks who are benefiting. The corporations gain when school children and their parents struggle over who will attend ill-equipped and understaffed schools. They know that as long as we are fighting each other, we will be unable to unite to demand that big businesses pay taxes on the profits they make from our hard labor. As long as we are fighting each other, we can never make the demand that those tax dollars go towards bettering all our children's educations and building new and better schools!

The corporations win again when factories can be moved from country to country -- because it is Black and white workers who have to compete for the few jobs available.

It is to the advantage of the corporations to keep us divided by racist tactics. While workers are fighting each other, the corporations can offer the lowest possible wage to anyone who will accept it. It is not just the Black workers — who usually end up with the lowest paid and dirtiest jobs — who are hurt by this racist tactic. The wages of all workers are held down by racism.

As long as Black people can be discriminated against in all areas of their daily lives — at the workplace in the school system, by the health care system in housing or in the penal system — we will all be the losers while the big bosses continue to gain.

Since 1959, more than a million Africans have been uprooted and sent to resettlement villages in the reserves. Illinge, in the Transkei, is for released political prisoners. Photo by John Seymour, courtesy Camera Press.
Nowhere in the world are the effects and results of racism as visible or violent as in South Africa, Namibia, and Rhodesia. Under apartheid in South Africa for example, Black men must live alone, without their families, but near their jobs. The large urban centers are restricted to whites. The families of these men — the women and children — must remain thousands of miles away on "reserves", since they are considered by the government as having no useful purpose in the white economy. It is on these reserves that conditions for the inhabitants are the most severe. The health care is inadequate, there is next to no industry, and therefore no place to work, and the land is not productive or arable. It is on these reservations that 50% of the children starve to death before the age of five.

For Black men and Black women who work in the large cities like Johannesburg, the ways in which they are exploited are particularly obvious. For example, automobile production workers are paid about one dollar an hour. They are forbidden from forming unions or striking, and any protest about working conditions can put them in jail for "terrorism" under South African laws.

White workers are affected by these conditions too. Although they earn much more and can form unions, their freedom to bargain and strike is much more restricted than organized workers in the United States. These conditions exist throughout South African industry, and the result is one of the highest rates of profit in the world for the corporations based there.

After centuries of systematic oppression, the African majorities in the southern African countries are rising up. They are demanding freedom, independence, control over their own lives and the resources of their countries, and an end to racism and exploitation. Their victory will not come any more easily that the struggle for independence or the fight against slavery in this country. Those who today profit from the oppression of Black South Africans will not give up any more easily than the British in 1776 or the slaveholders in 1861.
The role of the U.S. in South Africa

U.S. monopoly corporations are among the main profiteers in South Africa, with over two billion dollars in investments, and profits averaging 20% as compared to 6% in the U.S. Because they understand that their profits are based on apartheid and racist tactics, that majority rule and democracy in South Africa will mean the end of their super-profits, U.S. corporations, and the U.S. government in serving their interests, have done everything possible to support the racist South African government — the only government in the world since Nazi Germany to write racial superiority into its laws.

While most countries are reducing contacts with South Africa, the U.S. has provided military, financial, and diplomatic support to South Africa in its darkest hours. Since the beginning of the Soweto uprising in June, 1976, Mobil, Union Carbide, and others have announced major new investments. At the same time, Chase Manhattan Bank, First Pennsylvania, and others have underwritten 800 million dollars in loans.

We must be very clear that the existence of South Africa, with a pool of forced labor at starvation wages helps companies like GE, GM, and IBM squeeze workers in this country harder as well. Just look at the fact that 50% of the rubber industry’s profits come from abroad — this was an extremely important factor in the strike by the United Rubber Workers in the summer of 1976. That margin of profit allowed the rubber manufacturing corporations to hold out for four months.
These same corporations rely on racist ideas and mythology to prevent white workers in this country from seeing the connections between southern Africa and problems here, just as they rely on their promotion of disunity between Black and white in this country to weaken unions and maintain the southern U. S. as a pool of cheap labor. Part of the racist myths are the newspaper and TV reports which paint gory images of "bloodthirsty Africans killing innocent whites". The media ignore the real facts of the oppression of the African people, and the justice of their struggle.

Another way in which South Africa will affect people in this country is through the use of our tax dollars to prop up the racist regimes directly. Kissinger volunteered about two billion dollars of our money to bribe white settlers to leave Rhodesia peacefully. We can expect more and more of our money to go as loans and military aid as South Africa becomes more desperate. This money is needed in this country to meet the needs of working people for hospitals, schools, and housing, rather than going to oppose the freedom struggle of southern Africans.

As working people, we will not be able to get the upper hand in our fight for decent living standards and wages unless we reject the racist ideas which the corporations use to divert us from the fact that they are the real cause of the problems we face. Our support for the liberation of southern Africa and opposition to US involvement on behalf of the racist regimes are important parts of our struggle against racism and the corporations which gain from it.

Massive opposition to U. S. involvement in Vietnam by ordinary men and women forced the government to end its unjust intervention, which was fully supported by big business. Similar opposition to U. S. involvement in southern Africa can prevent a repetition of the Vietnam tragedy.

Throughout the country, people who understand the relationship between South Africa and the U. S. have been coming together in larger and more frequent protests against U. S. policy and in support of the liberation movements. Within a month after the first massacre at Soweto, there were protests by 50 to 500 people in a dozen U. S. cities.

Here in Philadelphia, a group of these people, Black and white, have formed the United People's Campaign Against Apartheid and Racism. We recognize that we cannot build a strong movement in support of the liberation of southern Africa without an active, united fight against racism by Black and white people in this country.
There are many ways to participate in UPCAAR, depending on the time and energy you can contribute. The entire organization meets bi-monthly. Committees within UPCAAR are concerned with educating the community, getting individuals and organizations to join and support UPCAAR’s work, and with political action. We are prepared to bring educational presentations to neighborhood organizations, trade union locals, local political organizations, and others that may be interested.

We sponsor city-wide education meetings, often with speakers from the liberation movements of southern Africa, new films, or both.

We have organized demonstrations in support of African liberation and against U.S. support for apartheid, as part of a picket line of over 100 people protesting Rhodesian participation in the Federation Cup Tennis Tournament at the Spectrum in August, and at the Philadelphia Ford-Carter debate in September.

In November, 1976, we sponsored the Philadelphia premiere of O Povo Organizado a film about independent Mozambique. The organization raised $1700 to help build a hospital in Mozambique.

In the struggle against racism in Philadelphia, UPCAAR is represented in the Coalition for Better Transportation in the City, because we understand that the cut-backs by SEPTA, which hurt all working people, have their greatest and most destructive impact in the Black communities. We are prepared to mobilize our membership against police brutality and repression such as the murder of Michael Sherrard or the raids on the homes of members of the African People’s Party.

If you would like to help in this work; if you are a member of an organization that you think would like to have us come talk about the issues; if you would like to attend our educationals or participate in demonstrations like those we’ve mentioned get in touch with us. Someone from UPCAAR will talk to you more about ways in which you or your organization can participate with or join UPCAAR.

Name __________________________
Address __________________________
City __________________________ State __________ Zip __________
Telephone __________________________
(Organization: __________________________

☐ Yes, I am interested in UPCAAR, please have someone contact me.
☐ Please put me on your phone tree to contact me for special events.
☐ My organization is interested in a speaker from UPCAAR.

c/o Third World Coalition
1501 Cherry St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19102 (215) 241-7179
We believe it is the same giant monopoly corporations who are fighting to maintain apartheid in southern Africa who have fostered unemployment, racism divisions, and economic hardships among working people in this country. Therefore, a victory in one struggle is a victory in both.

We have adopted the following points of unity, and invite the participation of everyone who supports them:

1. END ALL U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT FOR THE RACIST REGIMES!

2. Recognizing that the liberation movements in southern Africa are the only possible means for the achievement of the African people’s just demands, we proclaim:

VICTORY TO THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS!
END ALL U.S. SABOTAGE OF MOZAMBIQUE AND ANGOLA — LONG LIVE THE PEOPLES REPUBLICS!

3. Recognizing that in South Africa and the U.S. the leadership of the people’s movements are subject to extreme repression, we demand:

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!

4. And because racist murders in Soweto are no different than racist brutality and exploitation of Blacks and other minority peoples in the U.S., we demand:

END RACIST ATTACKS FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO PHILADELPHIA!

UNITED PEOPLES CAMPAIGN AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM

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