HELP
BREAK
THE
CHAINS
POLITICAL PRISONERS OF SOUTH AFRICA BRACELET PROGRAM

INFORMATIONAL BROCHURE

Debbie Robinson
International Possibilities Unlimited
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International Possibilities Unlimited (IPU), is a non-profit organization which seeks to find creative and innovative approaches to address problems faced by people of color in the African diaspora. IPU is a multi-racial organization composed primarily of students at the University of Michigan. Formed in 1985, IPU's first major programmatic effort is the South African Political Prisoner Bracelet Program. The bracelet program provides an avenue for individuals and groups to contribute to promoting change in South Africa. People are motivated in different ways to become involved in social movements; some are motivated on a more ideological level, some with more direct political intent, while others are touched on a more personal basis. The spirit of the Political Prisoners of South Africa Bracelet Program encourages a synthesis of all of these values. It is our hope to be just a part of a much larger international effort to promote peace, justice and freedom for all peoples of the world.

OBJECTIVES OF THE BRACELET PROGRAM

The Political Prisoners of South Africa Bracelet Program has the following objectives:

1. To raise people's consciousness about the system of apartheid and the continued racial and socio-economic oppression of people in southern Africa.
2. To educate the public about the plight of political prisoners.
3. To be a catalyst for people to develop a personal attachment or bond with a particular political prisoner and his or her family.
WHAT WE WANT YOU TO DO

Wearing Your Bracelet

The person whose name is on your bracelet is currently a political prisoner serving a life sentence in South Africa. As part of an international effort, we want you to wear this bracelet until your prisoner is released. It is very important that you wear the bracelet continuously, as it represents an outward symbol of your solidarity with the anti-apartheid movement here, and the liberation struggle in South Africa.

Care For Your Bracelet

Your bracelet is made of brass. It is not fancy or decorative because life under the apartheid system in South Africa is neither fancy nor artistic. We believe the simplicity of the bracelet is in line with the larger symbolism of the bracelet program. That is, the bracelet symbolizes a prison shackle. When your prisoner is released you may remove the bracelet.

Like any metal, your bracelet will tarnish. It can be cleaned and restored to its original luster with silver polish and a soft cloth.

Writing Your Political Prisoner

Ideally we would like you to be able to write your political prisoner directly, but this is not feasible. Political prisoners are only allowed one or two letters a month, and even then the letters are highly censored by prison officials. Besides the fact that many letters would simply not get through, we would not want one of our letters to take the place of a family letter.
It has been suggested that we write the families of the political prisoners. Some families live in rural areas though, where mail is not easily delivered. Therefore, it was decided that we should write to the families by sending the letters to the South African Council of Churches. To facilitate contact with your particular prisoner, we have included a cover letter to the South African Council of Churches, and a blank sheet of paper for your first letter. Please write this letter as soon as possible. Contact with the families of the political prisoners is an integral part of the program. The cover letter to the South African Council of Churches and the letter to the family of the political prisoner should be sent together to the address below.

South African Council of Churches  
P.O. Box 4921 Johannesburg  
2000 South Africa

Status of Your Prisoner

Since the release of any political prisoner in South Africa would be very newsworthy, we suggest that you follow the situation there by reading your local newspaper. You might also be interested in subscribing to Focus, a newsletter published bi-monthly by International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF). This periodical offers the most comprehensive coverage of the status of political prisoners, detainees, and ongoing trials in South Africa and Namibia. If you are not sure whether your prisoner has been released after consulting these sources, you can contact IDAF directly. Their address and phone number is listed in the organizational resources section of this brochure.
Other Things You Can Do

1. Share information about the Bracelet Program with a friend.

2. Write to your Congressperson and Senators and tell them that you favor legislation that would apply comprehensive economic sanctions to South Africa, such as those contained in HR 997, introduced by Congressman Ronald Dellums (D-CA). This legislation bans all investment and trade with South Africa and denies landing rights in the U.S. for South African aircraft.

3. Send Material Aid to the families of political prisoners and to South African and Namibian refugees. Contact the American Committee on Africa for more information.

4. Organize anti-apartheid study sessions, teach-ins, demonstrations, and boycotts within your local communities.

5. Support the International Solidarity Day for Political Prisoners on October 11th.

6. Support the Cultural Boycott against entertainers who have performed, and athletes who have played in South Africa.

Donations From Bracelet Sales

One dollar from each bracelet sold is donated to other organizations whose central goals are consistent with IPU's. The organizations that we have identified to receive IPU contributions include International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF), for its international efforts over the past thirty years to free political prisoners, the Washington Office on Africa and the National Free South Africa Movement, both for their
work in raising people's consciousness and pressuring the United States Government to place sanctions on the South African Government.

International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa has its headquarters in London, but has established committees/offices in nine other countries. Affiliated committees of IDAF exist in Britain, Canada, India, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and the United States. International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa has the following objectives:

1. To aid, defend, and rehabilitate the victims of unjust legislation and oppressive and arbitrary procedures;
2. To support their families and dependents; and
3. To keep the conscience of the world alive to the issues at stake.

IDAF has a broad publications program of books, visual materials and pamphlets, which are distributed world-wide as a means of meeting their third objective. In addition, as mentioned before, Focus is published six times a year. It aims to keep international opinion informed about repression in Southern Africa, in support of the call for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia.

The Washington Office on Africa is a 14 year old trade union and church sponsored lobbying and research organization. It seeks to change U.S. policies toward Southern Africa and U.S. support of apartheid in South Africa. Towards that end, the Washington Office on Africa not only is involved in direct lobbying activities, but also mobilizes the public to lobby their own elected officials. The Anti-Apartheid Legislative Hotline, which provides information on pending legislation, has greatly increased the effectiveness of this public lobby network.
The Washington Office on Africa Education Fund, a separate but companion non-profit organization, produces materials which provide background information concerning specific issues in the Southern Africa region. Most notably, they have developed three comprehensive information packets; The South Africa Information Packet, The Divestment Packet, and the Free Namibia Packet. The materials from the Education Fund have helped develop a public knowledge base concerning southern Africa, which is important in its own right, but essential to the success of lobbying activities.

The Free South Africa Movement was launched on November 23, 1984 in Washington, D.C., after Congressman Walter Fauntroy, U.S. Civil Rights Commissioner Dr. Mary Frances Berry, and Randall Robinson, Executive Director of Transafrica, were arrested at the South African Embassy. For one year, The Free South Africa Movement led daily demonstrations at the Embassy, and thousands of people were arrested in Washington and across the country as they demonstrated against apartheid. The original goals of the Free South Africa Movement were:

1. To secure the release of the 13 strike labor leaders imprisoned without charge or trial in South Africa;
2. To secure the release of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others who are the legitimate leaders of the South African people and have been imprisoned in South African prisons for decades;
3. To compel the start of good faith negotiations between these released leaders and the South African government; and
4. To compel the abandonment of this nation's accommodationist policy of "constructive engagement" toward the Republic of South Africa.
Apartheid is an Afrikaner word meaning separateness. "In 1948, apartheid became the official State policy when the National Party took power. The leaders of the South African governing party have argued that the races must be separated and points of contact minimized in order to avoid conflict, permit so-called 'separate development' of the different groups, and perpetuate white control and domination over 'non-white races which are at a less developed stage of civilization'".¹

In practice, apartheid is the institutionalized social, economic, and political system in South Africa by which black people are denied basic human rights, including the most important; the right to self-determination. This system, which is based entirely on race, is set up so that 14% of the population (the whites), control and regulate every aspect of life of the 73% black majority. Although there have been recent reforms to the apartheid system, the South African government has vowed that South Africa will never embrace the 'one man, one vote' system. Thus, it is clear that black South Africans will not be free until apartheid is dismantled.

Blacks have struggled against domination since the arrival of the first colonial intruders. Since there are so many good sources on the history of resistance and the liberation struggle, this information will not be duplicated here. It is important to note that, the "character" of resistance since September 1984, has been qualitatively different than in previous periods; it is the longest period of sustained rebellion; it is the most widespread resistance including not only the townships, but also

the remote towns, rural areas, and white areas; and it has incorporated many segments of the community --- students, women, workers, church groups, etc. In addition, the many successful consumer boycotts and work stay-aways further crippled the already precarious economic stability in South Africa.

The current unrest is also distinctive because it has been met with a tremendous crackdown of unprecedented proportion by the South African government. "During 1985, unrestrained police and military violence became frightening daily realities for the majority of South Africa's population. Determined to crush all opposition, the South African police and military used live ammunition, rubber bullets, birdshot, tear gas, whips and attack dogs against demonstrators, striking workers, and even mourners at funerals. At least 879 people were killed in the streets in South Africa during 1985.... The daily pattern of assaults and killings inflicted by the security forces was punctuated solely by wholesale massacres: twenty people were shot dead by police at Uitenhage on March 21st (17 were shot in the back); 14 people were killed by police in Queenstown on November 17th, and 19 died in Mamelodi a few days later."

Over 1500 blacks have been killed in South Africa since September, 1984, most by the police and military. What is apartheid in South Africa? Apartheid is more than two black people a day being gunned down on the streets of South Africa as they fight for their freedom. In a speech at the University of Zimbabwe, Beyers Naude (noted Afrikaner anti-apartheid activist and founder of the Christian Institute) described the determination of blacks in South Africa as a deep anger and growing feelings of bitterness. The young people are saying, 'We aren't taking it any longer!' They cry, "Shoot, shoot. Use

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your bullets!", and they bare their chests to the police.³

POLITICAL PRISONERS

Definition

There are both broad and narrow definitions of political prisoners. It has been noted that the system of apartheid makes all South Africans political prisoners because their freedom of expression, association, and movement is severely restricted. Even those in exile can be viewed as political prisoners, because they are not free to return home.

Although these definitions are valid, for the purposes of the bracelet program, we will use Amnesty International's narrower definition of political prisoners. "They are those who are detained, imprisoned or restricted because they have, or are suspected to have, engaged in activities designed to bring about political and social change in South Africa."⁴ Political prisoners fall into four categories; convicted political prisoners, political detainees, those who are banned, and banished persons. Our bracelet program focuses on the political prisoners convicted under the four 'main' security laws, who are currently serving life sentences in

³From notes of Beyers Naude's speech at the University of Zimbabwe, September 11, 1985. Notes were taken by Betsy Schmidt, author of "Decoding Corporate Camouflage".

South Africa. We use these 21 individuals as symbols of all political prisoners in South Africa.

Main Security Laws in South Africa

1. Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 - "The Act defined 'communism' in very broad terms, not merely as socialism as expounded by Marx and Lenin but also as any 'doctrine which aims at bringing about any political, industrial, social or economic change within the Union by the promotion of disturbances or disorder, by unlawful acts or omissions or by means which include the promotion of disturbance or disorder, or such acts or omissions or threats". This Act was amended and replaced by the Internal Security Act of 1976 which allowed for preventive detention (detention of persons suspected of possible illegal activity in the future), detention of State witnesses in political trials, and expanding terms under which banning orders may be imposed from members of 'communist' organizations, to members of anti-apartheid organizations.

2. The Unlawful Organizations Act of 1960 - This Act allowed the outlawing of any organization alleged to be threatening public safety and order, or organizations considered by authorities to be furthering the aims of 'communism'. Political prisoners have been convicted of having association with, furthering the aims of, and recruiting new members to join such outlawed organizations.

3. General Law Amendment Act of 1962 - This Act is commonly known as the Sabotage Act. It

*Ibid. p.18*
"...defined the offence of 'sabotage' as any 'wrongful and wilful act which injures, destroys or endangers public health and safety; water supplies, public utilities or services; supply or distribution of food, fuel, water; maintenance of law and order; free movement of traffic; or State or private property'".

4. The Terrorism Act of 1967 - "The Act created the new offence of 'terrorism', which is defined in very broad terms as any activity likely 'to endanger the maintenance of law and order.' Activities which may have any of 12 listed 'results' fall within this category. These include activities which may result in the promotion of 'general dislocation, disturbance or disorder'; 'prejudice' to 'any industry or undertaking'; 'the achievement of any political aim, including the bringing about of any social or economic change, by violent of forcible means'; cause 'financial loss to any person or the State'; increase 'hostility between the White and other inhabitants of the Republic'; 'obstruction' to the 'free movement of any traffic on land, at sea or in the air'; or 'embarrassment' to 'the administration of the affairs of the State'. The law covers activities which take place in South Africa, Namibia, or even abroad."

These are the laws under which most of the political prisoners in our program were tried and convicted. In June 1982 though, the Internal Security Act of 1982 was passed. It repealed most of the legislation above, but contained all of the powers of

"Ibid. p.22

'Ibid. p.21
the four security laws above and added new ones. As noted by IDAF, "Step by step the range of prohibited actions has been widened, people's rights under the laws have been narrowed, and the powers of the regime to act and to withhold information about its actions have increased."

Plight of Political Prisoners

Political prisoners are treated as a group apart from other prisoners and are subject to special regulations and restrictions. They do not qualify for remission of their sentence, as do common convicted criminals, but instead must serve their full term with no possibility of parole. In addition, political prisoners are almost always served with banning or banishment orders upon their release. Until the late 1970's, political prisoners were forbidden access to news, given inferior beddings and food, their visits were closely monitored, and severe restrictions were placed upon courses of study they may wish to do through correspondence. In addition, torture of political prisoners before, during and after trial was, and still is, a common occurrence.

Why Focus On Political Prisoners?

The South African government has effectively blocked every legal and peaceful avenue of expression for those who oppose the government and its system of apartheid. Although the African National Congress (ANC) utilized non-violent protest for 50 years, they were forced into armed struggle as a result of the continued violence and repression on the part of the South African government, culminating in the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960. The General Assembly of

*Ibid. p. 57*
the United Nations has recognized the right of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement to resort to all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, in their resistance to the illegitimate minority regime of South Africa.

Many leaders and activists who have effectively challenged the legitimacy of the South African government and its system of apartheid have been imprisoned or killed. Through their actions though, they have represented the voice of the oppressed people in South Africa. As they were imprisoned for their leadership in the struggle for freedom, so too must they be freed and included in any meaningful discussion concerning the future of South Africa. We have chosen to focus on political prisoners because many, including Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, and Govan Mbeki, are considered the legitimate leaders of the oppressed people in South Africa.

List of Political Prisoners Serving Life Sentences and the Year they were Imprisoned

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jeff Masemola</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nkosi</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmed Kathrada</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nelson Mandela</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Govan Mbeki</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raymond Mhlaba</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Mlangeni</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elias Motsoaledi</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Sisulu</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilton Mkwayi</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Themba Gwala</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakhele Mdlalose</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathews Meyiwa</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nene</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndoda Xaba</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ncumibithi Lubisi</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtali Manana</td>
<td>1980</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Women Political Prisoners

Women have been fighting to change the system of apartheid since 1913, when their demonstrations against passes in the Orange Free State were so massive and militant that the passes were withdrawn. In 1955, when pass-carrying was once again to be extended to women, 2,000 of them—mostly Africans, but including women of other races—began protests that continued until August 9, 1956, when 20,000 women converged on Pretoria. The police responded with force, and three women were killed. In commemoration of that day, August 9th is celebrated as South Africa Women's Day.

Women who challenge the legitimacy of the South African government and its system of apartheid have been detained without charge or trial, banned, imprisoned, and killed. Although to date, only men have been given life sentences, it is important to recognize the integral role women have played in the liberation of South Africa. The Bracelet Program now

'Thandi Modise was sentenced to 16 years imprisonment, see the section on Women Political Prisoners.

includes Thandi Modise, currently serving the longest sentence for a woman in South Africa.\textsuperscript{11}

Modise was charged under the Terrorism Act, Sabotage Act, and faced charges of arson and malicious damage to property. Specifically, she was charged with undergoing military training between October 1976 and January 1978, with being in possession of a machine gun, ammunition and explosives, and with placing explosives in two department stores in Johannesburg. She was convicted on three charges under the Terrorism Act and sentenced November 7, 1980 to a total of sixteen years imprisonment, but will effectively serve eight.

Dorothy Nyembe, now released, is South Africa's longest serving woman political prisoner. She was tried with 11 others in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court in 1969 on five counts under the Terrorism and Suppression of Communism Acts. She was convicted of harboring 'terrorists', and was sentenced on March 26, 1969 to fifteen years' imprisonment which she served in Kroonstad, Potchefstroom and Pretoria Central prisons. Dorothy Nyembe was released March 23, 1984.

\textbf{Namibian Political Prisoners}

For over 100 years the people of Namibia have struggled against colonial occupation; first by Germany and currently by South Africa. Namibians have been forced to live under the same oppressive system

\textsuperscript{11}At the time this brochure went to press, Helene Passtoors had just been convicted of treason and sentenced to 10 years. If this sentence is upheld, Passtoors (44) would serve a longer sentence than Modise. In addition, Passtoors, born in the Netherlands, is the first foreigner in 80 years to be found guilty of treason in South Africa.
of apartheid as blacks in South Africa. And as in South Africa, the white minority is exploiting the mineral wealth of a country where blacks are in the clear majority: Namibia has a population of nearly one and a half million and only 7% are classified as white.

"In 1971, the International Court of Justice declared the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia to be illegal. In 1976, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 385, calling for free elections under U.N. supervision. South Africa refuses to allow these elections. In defiance of world opinion, and in violation of international law, South Africa continues its illegal occupation of Namibia."12

SWAPO (South West African People's Organization) is the primary liberation movement in Namibia, and has been recognized by the United Nations as the only political group that is representative of the Namibian people. Thirty-seven SWAPO members were arrested in 1966 in Namibia and flown secretly to Pretoria, South Africa. They were held in detention until charged in 1967 under the South African Terrorism Act for conspiring to incite revolution and armed resistance to the administration in Namibia, receiving military training, encouraging others to do so, and entering Namibia armed to create violent revolution. The United Nations condemned the trial as a violation of Namibia's international status.

Although 20 of the accused were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, 17 others were given life terms and have been serving their sentences on Robben Island since 1968. These 17 political prisoners were included in the bracelet program because they were imprisoned in South Africa. During the first week of November 1985, these SWAPO prisoners were transferred

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12Namibia Concerns
from Robben Island to prison in Namibia. On November 14, 1985, they were released along with 5 other SWAPO political prisoners.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DESTABILIZATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

The anti-apartheid movement in the United States and other countries has been successful in bringing the crisis in South Africa to the fore. It is critical at this time though, for people to refocus their attention from South Africa exclusively, to the region of southern Africa.

Since 1975, South Africa has been actively waging a war of political destabilization, economic sabotage, and military aggression toward the frontline states of southern Africa. The independent countries of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Zambia have been repeatedly attacked by the South African Defense Force and/or South African backed forces such as the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), and western mercenaries who operate within the ranks of other more identifiable forces (see map on page 20).

This destabilization campaign has several objectives, only two of which are discussed here. First, South Africa wants to maintain their economic dominance in the region and increase the economic dependence of the frontline states. Any attempts by the frontline states toward economic independence is met with harsh reprisals by South Africa. For example, the frontline states created the Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) in 1980. One priority was the development and modernization of alternate transportation routes, especially in Mozambique. In response, South Africa stepped up both direct and indirect attacks against
SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

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the transport system in Mozambique. Attacks were
directed at port facilities in Beira, oil storage
facilities, the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe, as well as
railways, roads and bridges in Zimbabwe and
Mozambique.\textsuperscript{13}

Angola has also been attacked repeatedly for
economic reasons. Angola has the potential to be
economically independent given its vast amount of
natural resources, but the destruction and damage to
their infrastructure by the South African Defense
Force and/or UNITA, as well as the setbacks to
production and its resulting effect on the social,
administration and health services has been estimated
to total at least $10 billion for the period 1975 -
1982. As a result of South Africa's undeclared war,
over 50\% of Angola's budget is now spent on defense.\textsuperscript{14}
These resources are consequently not available for use
in the development of the country.

Angola and other countries are also targets
because they support the liberation movements in South
Africa and Namibia. The headquarters for SWAPO is in
the capital of Angola, and many refugee camps for
South Africans and Namibians fleeing apartheid have
been setup throughout the country. On May 4, 1978,
South Africa attacked the refugee camp at Kassinga in
southern Angola, killing over 600 and capturing 116.
On January 30, 1981, South African commandos raided
Matola, Mozambique killing 12 South African refugees
and members of the ANC. The raids, attacks and
invasions are too numerous to recount here. Even on
May 19, 1986, at the time this brochure went to press,

\textsuperscript{13}Taken from \textit{Apartheid's War Against Africa}, a
Photo Exhibit produced jointly by the British Anti-
Apartheid Movement and the Holland Committee on
Southern Africa in cooperation with the UN Centre
Against Apartheid.

\textsuperscript{14}Ibid.
South Africa launched a massive simultaneous attack against suspected ANC targets in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

The aggression towards individuals and countries who support SWAPO and ANC is endless. The evidence of South Africa's ongoing attempts to overthrow the governments of Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho is well documented. It is critical for Americans to become aware of these events, and begin to understand the dynamics in the region of southern Africa. Only then can we correctly interpret the policies, actions, and reactions of our government. Only then can we grasp the inconsistency of President Reagan's signing an Executive Order which instituted sanctions (although limited) against South Africa in September 1985, and Congress repealing the Clark Amendment which allowed the approval of $15 million in covert military aid to UNITA in 1986. Only then can we understand that aid to UNITA is aid to South Africa. Only then can we understand that failure to apply comprehensive economic sanctions to South Africa, and failure to condemn their tactics of destabilization, puts us on the wrong side of the war for peace, justice and freedom.......again!

ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES

African National Congress (ANC)
801 Second Ave Suite 405
New York, NY 10017
(212) 490-3487

American Committee on Africa/Africa Fund
198 Broadway
New York, New York 10038
(212) 962-1210

American Friends Service Committee
Southern Africa Program
1501 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 241-7169

Amnesty International
304 West 58th Street
New York, NY 10019
(212) 582-4440

Clergy & Laity Concerned
198 Broadway
New York, NY 10038
(212) 964-6730

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility
475 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2936

International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
P.O. Box 17
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 491-8343

International Possibilities Unlimited
P.O. Box 2542
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
(313) 973-2016

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
Southern Africa Project
1400 Eye Street N.W. Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 371-1212

Namibia Concerns
Wartburg Theological Seminary
333 Wartburg Place
Dubuque, IA 52001
(319) 589-0328

National Council of Churches
Africa Office  
475 Riverside Drive  
New York, NY 10115  
(212) 870-2511

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)  
211 E. 43rd Street Suite 703  
New York, NY 10017  
(212) 986-7378

South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO)  
801 Second Ave Suite 1401  
New York, NY 10017  
(212) 557-2450  
(212) 986-7863

TransAfrica/Free South Africa Movement  
545 8th Street S.E. Suite 200  
Washington, D.C. 20003  
(202) 547-2550

United Nations Centre Against Apartheid  
United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017  
(212) 754-6674

Washington Office on Africa  
110 Maryland Ave N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
(202) 546-7961  
Legislative Hotline (202) 546-0408

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY


Order Form

Political Prisoners of South Africa
Bracelet Program

Please send me ________________ bracelet(s). I have enclosed ________________ with my order.

Name (Please Print) ______________________________________
Address ______________________________________________
City ___________________________ State ________ Zip ________

Mail orders to:
International Possibilities Unlimited
P.O. Box 2542
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Please allow 3 weeks for delivery.

Each handsomely designed brass bracelet bears the name of one of the many political prisoners currently being held in South Africa. As part of an international display of solidarity, wear your bracelet continuously until your prisoner is released.

A portion of the proceeds from each bracelet will be donated to the Free South Africa Movement and to International Defense and Aid Fund.

Bracelet Prices

If you purchase: 1-15, $6.50 each; 16-25, $6.25 each; 26-50, $6.00 each; 51-100, $5.50 each. Michigan residents add 4% sales tax.