SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Struggle for Self-Determination and Human Rights in South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (S.W. Africa), and Angola

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SOUTH AFRICA

Since June 16, 1976, when police fired into a peaceful demonstration of students, hundreds have been killed and thousands arrested in Soweto alone.

What does Apartheid mean to a Black?

- Separation of families because permission to work in an area may be given to only the husband or wife.
- No right to choose a job, a place of work, a place of residence.
- No right to strike or engage in collective bargaining. On the average, Whites receive 15 times more pay.
- Except in a so-called homeland or Bantustan, only a few very wealthy persons can own a home; none can will it to a child or own the land.
- Segregated, unequal and inadequate schools with prohibitive costs for their meager incomes. Less than one-half of the Blacks attend school.
- Carrying an up-to-date pass (a 90-page document listing employment, tax records, permits for place of residence, etc.)
- Curfews
- No restaurant service except "take-out."

15 million Blacks can't vote. 4 million Whites make the laws, own 87% of the land, take home 73% of the total income. Black unemployment is increasing because of automation.

What is banning and detention?

Anyone who opposes Apartheid is considered a threat to national security and may be "detained"—arrested without charges or trial indefinitely, or may be "banned"—not allowed to be with more than two people at once nor quoted from past or present writings—virtual house arrest.

Many Blacks and some Whites have been banned and detained.

"Every time a South African product is bought, it is another brick in the wall of our continued existence."

Prime Minister J.B. Vorster

"We have learnt that our large economic relationships are our best shield in the world which has chosen us as scapegoats."

Prof. W.F.J. Steencamp, Univ. of South Africa

"You don't always know exactly when to change over from police action to military action... It is becoming more and more a war of low intensity."

South Africa Minister of Defense Botha, March 14, 1974

South Africa's military budget is expected to jump 210% from 1974 to 1980.
U.S. corporations, including Kennecott Copper, Texaco, Standard Oil, Caltex, IBM, ITT, Ford, G.M., Union Carbide, Coca Cola and others, presently invest over $1½ billion in South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Rhodesia, in order to thwart Black majority rule, divorced itself from Great Britain just before it was to grant independence to Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). It does not have pass laws, but through inferior education and lower pay, the system is similar. The ratio of Blacks to Whites is 20-1. Few Blacks can vote.

Mobil Oil, operating under South African laws, exports oil to Rhodesia. U.S.-manufactured planes and weapons are being used in Rhodesia without the use of U.S. export permits to that country.

NAMIBIA

Namibia (South West Africa) was made a trusteeship under South Africa by the League of Nations. The U.N. in 1966 and then the International Court in 1971 found that South Africa had not fulfilled its agreement, but South Africa hasn't yet set up the process for free elections and independence. South Africa has enforced Apartheid and begun working toward sham independent "Homelands" there too. As in South Africa, no "Homeland" or Bantustan includes any mines, causing several in South Africa to be broken into many parts. South Africa has ignored the claim to power of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), acknowledged by the U.N. and the Organization of African Unity. Vorster in South Africa as Smith in Rhodesia would control those drawing up the plan for interim government.

ANGOLA

Angola, bordering Namibia, was invaded by South African troops in 1975. U.S. intelligence agents fostered "civil war," and U.S. mercenaries fought there. Angola has been admitted to the U.N. and is recognized by the majority of African states. Even though Gulf Oil peacefully exploits Angolan oil, the U.S. government has not recognized the People's Republic of Angola (as of March, 1977).
WE CAN write to editors, elected persons, the State Department. WE CAN educate others through public actions.

WE CAN URGE:

- Demilitarizing the U.S. policy in Southern Africa by observing an arms embargo, ending aid for South Africa's nuclear capability, and ending U.S.—South Africa NATO and intelligence connections.
- Halting Export-Import Bank financing for South Africa.
- No sales of Krugerrand (South Africa) in the U.S.
- Boycotts of South African goods like coal and foodstuffs, and stockholders' actions against U.S. firms investing in Southern Africa.
- Normalization of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of Angola.
- Support for political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia.
- Free U.N. supervised elections in Namibia.
- Ending Rhodesian recruiting of mercenaries in the U.S.
- Enforcement of Rhodesia sanctions.

RESOURCES

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