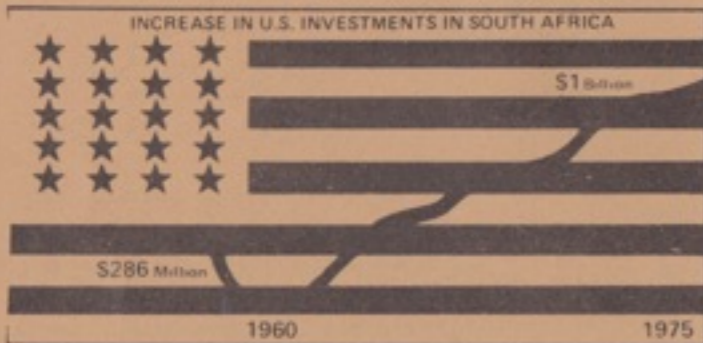


What is the extent of U.S. economic involvement?

Deep and influential. Over 400 firms operate in South Africa. U.S. interests control at minimum one-fifth of long-term foreign direct investment. Thirteen big U.S. firms account for over three-quarters of the American share. Although overshadowed in dollar terms by British interests, the U.S. stake is critical since much of it supports strategic sectors such as oil processing, electronics, motor vehicles and heavy equipment.

Until very recently, U.S. banks have been aggressive lenders to South Africa, a country which grows monthly more pressed for hard cash to pay for oil from Iran, weapons, and crucial domestic projects. Also, the U.S. has recently become South Africa's number one supplier of goods and services, and has been a top customer for its coal, sugar, special minerals, and gold (much of it in the form of Kruggerand gold coins). All this business helps meet South Africa's need for hard cash.



What keeps apartheid going?

A massive economic build-up after World War II—South Africa's boom was second only to Japan's—has kept apartheid strong. Guided since 1948 by a political party (still in power) whose leaders were jailed during the war for their pro-Nazi activities, the locomotive of this growth was foreign investment, that is, bank loans, technical know-how, and projects in manufacturing, energy supply, and transportation. An experienced English economist has calculated that Western infusions of advanced technology explain 60% of South Africa's growth from 1957 to 1972. For example, U.S. companies, and the U.S. government, helped build South Africa's nuclear power capacity. South Africa now builds most of its own conventional weapons, again due to Western know-how.

Corporate leaders in South Africa and the United States argue that economic growth, and the upgrading of some black workers which growth requires, will finish off apartheid. The historical evidence, however, shows this argument to be fundamentally mistaken, since quite the opposite has occurred: apartheid society, though sometimes re-decorated, is still a strong prison.

The Links Hurt Americans Too

Item: In August, 1977, the third largest U.S. steel producer, Armco, announced its investment of more than half a million dollars in South Africa. Within a month, Armco threw out of work more than 600 steelworkers in Ohio, citing lack of revenue.

Item: Major banks which hold the savings and pensions of many persons in New York and Boston have not divulged details of their generous South African investment activity, totalling in the hundreds of millions. Yet they have been anything but generous toward the troubled cities where they are based. In fact many of these huge banks have insisted that New York and Boston cut back school and other public services as a precondition for loans.

Item: Despite unemployment in some U.S. coalfields, the Southern Company, a major utility, has insisted on purchasing coal from South Africa (where black miners' labor is cheap and expendable). White and black miners, and church and activist groups, have challenged these coal imports on moral and economic grounds.

What can we do?

- 1. Inform ourselves.** See the list of suggested readings. Excellent periodicals on southern Africa are: *Southern Africa* (monthly) 156 Fifth Avenue Room 707 New York NY 10010, and *Africa News* (weekly) Box 3851 Durham NC 27702.
- 2. Get in touch with others.** Offices of the AFSC (listed on the back) can help you reach groups active in your area. Churches, schools, college and community organizations are places to start.
- 3. City councils and state legislatures can be asked** to pass resolutions against Kruggerand sales and encouraging government and business action to end support for apartheid. Universities and churches can be asked to sell stockholdings in companies with South African interests. Across the country people have taken just such steps with good results. For ideas and resources, see the Action Guide on Southern Africa \$1.00 from AFSC.
- 4. Speak up.** Let your state or Congressional representative know your views on the U.S. link to southern Africa. Write letters to the editor; telephone your views to radio talk shows; express yourself to local television news and program staff.
- 5. Help aid apartheid victims.** The AFSC, and other groups, have sent material aid to refugees from South Africa and Zimbabwe who have fled to Botswana and Mozambique. The AFSC is appealing for clothing, shoes, trading stamps, and donations of money. Get in touch with AFSC-Southern Africa Program, Philadelphia, for further details.

BREAK ALL
TIES WITH
APARTHEID

allied chemical corp./american air
lines inc./american can co./amer-
ican express/american motors
corp./avis inc./black & decker mfg.
co./boeing intl. corp./bushington
industries/cbs intl. inc./coca-c
international inc./caltex
corp./ch...
coca-co...
de witt...
co. h...
en...
for...
gill...
rubber...
rubins...
co./ibm...
intl. harvester co./itt corp./johnson
& phinson/py mfg. co./kellogg co./
kimberly-clark corp./masonite corp.
max factor & co./nabisco inc./national
cash register/coak industries/olin
corp./otis elevator co./revlon inc./
robbins co./simplicity patterns/
singer co./sterling products/texas
gulf inc./20th century fox films/
union carbide corp./uniroyal inc./
united artists corp./u.s. steel/up-
john co./warner brothers/western
airlines inc./westinghouse electric
wilbur ellis co./wyeth intl./xm
world trade inc./arthur young & co

For a long, long time Americans black and white have struggled for liberty, self-respect, and material well-being for their families and communities. In southern Africa, a struggle for the same goals has been underway for decades.

But circumstances there have been difficult, and grow more dangerous. A principal reason: other countries are deeply involved in undergirding injustice, including the United States.

If we care about the outcome, and wish to avoid a tragedy possibly more terrible than in Vietnam, we should know better our country's involvement and work to make U.S. actions respectful of African aspirations and consistent with the best American values.

What is the basic problem?

In South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Namibia, highly privileged minorities wield almost total power over abused and angry black majorities by means of state violence—in a word, **apartheid**. In South Africa, what makes this oppression extraordinary is that the statute books proclaim it; race supremacy is the law of the land. (See Box) The basic problem then is: How shall this injustice end, and constructive human relationships develop? The answer depends largely on how rapidly the privileged can be brought to relinquish their violence and their power. But it also depends on how we Americans, in a nation also beset by injustice, will respond.

What position does the U.S. Government take?

Officially, it deplores apartheid. But because its words have yet to be backed by significant action, we and the South African regime may wonder whether they are mainly for public consumption, especially to meet criticisms from Americans and important black African economic partners such as Nigeria.

As of this writing, U.S. tax dollars still support commercial, agricultural, and military advisory services in South Africa, and they underwrite loans made through the U.S.-dominated International Monetary Fund.

Also, the U.S. has consistently vetoed United Nations' economic sanctions against South Africa. It has also refused to stop the sale of aircraft, vehicles, and other hardware easily put to use by the South African military against black people.

Some effects of apartheid laws (taken from United Nations sources)

No African ("any person who is or who is generally accepted as a member of an aboriginal race or a tribe of Africa"), even if he has been lawfully residing in a town by virtue of a permit issued to him, is entitled as of right to have his wife and children residing with him. They are permitted to reside with him only if they have been issued separately with permits to do so.

Any person who breaks the window of a building (including a private residence) in the course of a demonstration calling for the grant of increased rights to the African people is guilty of the "offense" of "sabotage" unless he proves that his act was not calculated or intended to encourage feelings of hostility between white persons and Africans. The offense is punishable by sentence of death.

If a white South African or a foreigner marries a Colored woman abroad where such marriages are lawful, the marriage is void and of no effect in South Africa and the spouses may be prosecuted if they come to South Africa.

An African living in a town who conducts a class in reading and writing without remuneration in his own home for a few of his African friends is guilty of a criminal offense. The "offense" is punishable by a fine of up to R 200 or imprisonment for six months.

No white man may spend a few hours each week in his own home voluntarily teaching his African servants to read. If he does so, he is guilty of a criminal offense.

An African religious minister who conducts regular classes for his congregation in which he teaches them to read the Bible is similarly guilty of a criminal offense.

An African student who attends even a single lecture in a course at the University of Cape Town (a "white" university) without special permission of the Minister of Bantu Education is guilty of a criminal offense punishable by a fine of up to R 200 or imprisonment for six months.

According to South African law, "communism" includes "any doctrine or scheme which aims at the encouragement of feelings of hostility between the European and non-European races of the Republic, the consequences of which are calculated to further the achievement" of the object of "bringing about any social change in the Republic by the threat of unlawful acts or omissions."

Suggested readings

Southern Africa Must Be Free, booklet by AFSC. 25¢ from AFSC offices

Torment to Triumph in Southern Africa by Louise Stack and Don Morton, 1976, Friendship Press, Box 37844, Cincinnati OH 05235, \$2.75

Nonviolence: Not First For Export by James E. Bristol 15¢ from AFSC

South Africa and U.S. Multinational Corporations by Ann and Neva Seidman, 1978, Whirlwind Books, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10011 \$4.95

Political Imprisonment in South Africa, Amnesty International, 1978, 2112 Broadway Room 405 New York NY 10023 \$2.00

Excellent resources are also available from:

American Committee on Africa, 305 East 46th Street, New York NY 10017

International Defense and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, PO Box 17, Cambridge, MA 02138

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, 475 Riverside Drive, New York NY 10027

Washington Office on Africa, 110 Maryland Ave NE Washington DC 20002

The American Friends Service Committee is a corporate expression of Quaker faith and practice. It is rooted in the conviction that each human life is sacred, each person a child of God, and that love, expressed through creative action, can overcome hatred, prejudice and fear. To that end the Committee, in its domestic work, addresses itself to the problems of poverty, exclusion, injustice and the denial of equal rights in the United States.

If you or your organization are interested in additional information, please contact:

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(513) 278-4225