

Apartheid: the dividing line



We are the people who work on the farms. A become a white man because of us. However has it is we the people who do the work. We big man, but he ignores us. He gives us

—A farm worker quoted in a submitted to the South African Commission.

Front Line States unite for

by Hanif S. Dhanani

The frontline states are willing to use whatever means necessary to abolish the apartheid policy practised by the racist regime of South Africa. This statement was made by his excellency F.K. Ruhinda, the keynote speaker at the Southern Africa and Apartheid conference.

Speaking on the role of the frontline states in the fight against apartheid, the Tanzanian High Commissioner to Canada stated that the FLS were totally committed to the liberation struggles of The People of Namibia against Colonialism and of The People of South Africa Against Apartheid.

The Front Line States comprise of Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania.

The FLS, he said, would "rather talk than kill," reiterating the strong preference for apartheid to be brought to an end by peaceful means. However, he also stated that a prerequisite for any meaningful dialogue with the present South African regime, would be the "unconditional release" from prison of Nelson Mandela and all other political leaders held in detention within South Africa by the racist regime of President Pieter Botha.

Ruhinda said that the alternative to free negotiations will inevitably be continued struggle against that "reprehensible system of apartheid" by other means, including armed struggle.

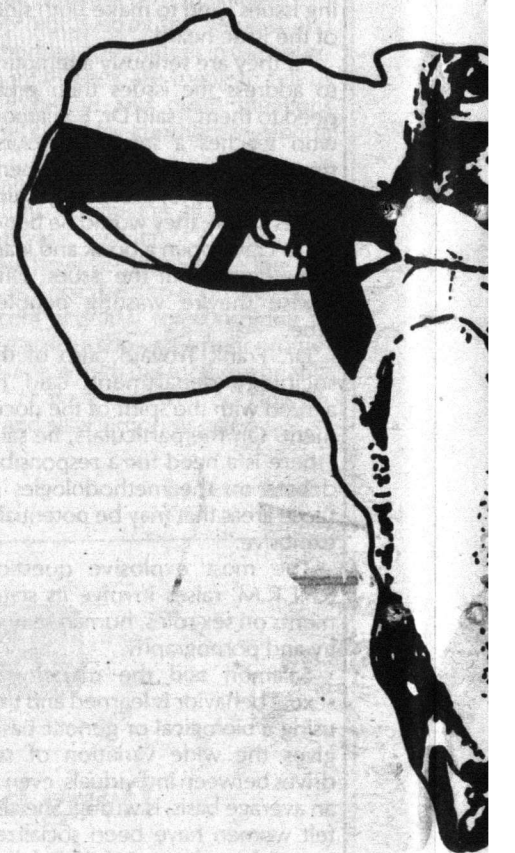
He said this struggle is being waged and will continue to be conducted and led by the people of South Africa themselves, on their own initiative and within their own country. The high commissioner condemned without reservation the "open and covert aggressive" actions of South Africa directed at the destabilization of neighbouring African states and those aimed against refugees from Namibia and apartheid South Africa.

With regard to the issue of the independence of Namibia, Ruhinda said that the Frontline States are united in their efforts to enact a rapid implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, in order that Namibia may attain full and internationally recognized independence.

President Botha, with strong support from Reagan, is determined that he will not move an inch toward implementing resolution 435 before there is agreement on the withdrawal of the estimated 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Ruhinda clarified that despite the cosmetic changes the racist regime has undertaken in South Africa, the policy of Apartheid has "not changed at all." He appealed to the audience and the Canadian people to give "political, moral, material and diplomatic support" to the efforts of the Front Line States in abolishing apartheid.

The High Commissioner concluded by drawing attention to the burden the FLS are carrying on behalf of the world conscience and the international condemnation of



Sanctions adv

by Brad Clark

Bishop Desmond Tutu's recent plea for peaceful change in South Africa comes at the eleventh hour, says Yusuf Saloojee, chief representative to Canada for the African National Congress (ANC).

Speaking at a workshop on liberation movements during the weekend conference "Southern Africa and Apartheid: Strategies for Change," Saloojee stressed the need for western countries to impose strict economic sanctions against South Africa.

"As long as South Africa continues to receive investment and military aid (from western powers), a peaceful solution is impossible."

Saloojee said the ANC has had a long history of non-violent protest, however, western economic support has hurt the cause of peaceful change.

"We are not opposed to peaceful solutions, but we are being forced to use armed force as a part of our struggle," he said.

Recent protests of the new South African "constitution", which gives "token" increases in freedom to coloureds and Indians have been successful in Saloojee's estimation, and have made things very uncomfortable for the white minority government of Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

**SOUTH AFRICA:
A Time to Act**



Quotes from Apartheid: the Facts, International Defense and Aid Fund for South Africa (IDAF) and the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, London, 1983.

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