

Black-white issue

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ns are at the s' problem. ns living in s a strong clash of tions are not

do about this on is precise- s ordered for thirty years: each different

only some 50 Today there Africa in the ly twentieth

century there was only British South Africa. But take a look at the map of today. Now there are seven independent countries, and when our policy is fully carried out there will probably be 14.

And the elected parliament of one black nation in South Africa, the Xhosa, in March voted a resolution to prepare for independence within five years, a development that United States commentators might as well get used to.

The basic objectives of our policy include self-determination for the various nations in South Africa, protection of the identity of all ethnic groups and the elimination of domination of one people over others. This is a totally different picture from the one accepted by so many United States commentators.

One can, therefore, argue about the carrying out of our policy. A rejection of our objectives is also an act of intellectual dishonesty, for those very objectives were readily accepted at the time the various black peoples of Africa were striving for independence from Britain, France and Belgium.

This transition from a single South Africa state consisting of black nations and a white nation into a bloc of politically independent states, economically interdependent, is taking place systematically and peacefully.

There is none of the violence that accompanied the abortion of Biafra or the birth of Bangladesh.

May it continue to serve as a reminder to those Americans who two and three decades ago predicted the imminent violent death of South Africa by racial conflict. Their predictions failed and of the 120 wars, revolutions and coups d'etat that have convulsed the world in that time, none have touched South Africa. It is high time more realism is shown in the evaluation of South Africa affairs.

Anyone disobeying these laws will be imprisoned, fined, and/or whipped:

All Africans over the age of 16 must produce a passbook on demand by a policeman.

Under no circumstances may an employer pay Africans the same rates as white persons even if they do the same work and work the same hours.

No African may strike for any reason whatsoever.

Any African who takes a job outside his town, even if he has lived there for 20 years, must leave that town within 72 hours.

Unless they have obtained a special permit to do so, a white person and a non-white person may not under any circumstances drink a cup of tea together in a cafe.

No white person may have sexual relations with an African, Coloured or Indian person. And vice versa.

No African may attend a birthday party if the number attending could make the gathering undesirable.

An African in an urban area who is out of work must take work offered to him by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner or be removed from the area.

No African may buy land, or own property, anywhere in the Republic.

Under no circumstances may a non-white person use facilities set aside for the use of white persons.

No white man may teach an African servant to read.

By order of the South African Ministry of Justice.

Issued in the interests of justice by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, 89 Charlotte Street, London W1.

'Poly alliance' of white racists weakening from internal pressure?

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st regime in road shock to askap" - the white rule in is quite al link of the which united ts and South r years, has ster Vorster outh Africa, at this could nsequence to dressing a

"congress of victory" called by the Transvaal branch of the Nationalist Party after the April 24 parliamentary elections, he warned that the South African Republic "will in the end stand alone".

International Isolation and Pressure from Below

This dismal forecast is quite realistic. The Vorster government's "new ideal" which actually meant a new-colonialist offensive against free African

countries, has been a long series of failures. The changes in recent years in Uganda, Malagasy Republic and in a number of other African countries, have shattered the Pretoria rulers' ambitious

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hopes. The "dialogue" between South African racials and independent African countries has not materialized. The "dialogue" is essentially being conducted only with racist

Rhodesia. This is evidenced by the meeting in Pretoria on May 30 of the heads of the two regimes at which plans for joint action in connection with the changes in Portugal were outlined. The South African Republic is becoming increasingly isolated on the international arena. Apartheid is a word that evokes revulsion in all the corners of the planet. Protests against the arbitrary rule of Pretoria racials sound everywhere, the United Nations included. In October 1973, all the delegates of independent African

countries (except Malawi) walked out of the General Assembly when the floor was given to Hilgard Muller, the South African Foreign Minister.

In South Africa itself, the African majority is offering ever more vigorous resistance to the racist. Although Vorster proclaimed demagogically some time ago that the ruling Nationalist Party, which he heads, had ensured the country "twenty-six unique years of stability", the facts give the lie to this assertion. The situation in

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