



STRUGGLE

SASP

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REAGAN VIOLATES 1986 ANTI-APARTHEID ACT, RESISTS NEW MEASURES

The Reagan administration has failed to enforce the provisions of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. This legislation requires that South Africa repeal the state of emergency declared by that government, create a non-racial democracy, release political prisoners, negotiate with Black groups on a new political system and end raids into neighboring countries. Failure to meet these conditions should have triggered the imposition of additional punitive measures by President Reagan. Reagan acknowledged in his October 1987 report to congress that South Africa "is not any closer in later 1987 to respecting free speech and free political participation by all its citizens". He also stated, "I regret that I am unable to report significant progress leading to the end of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democracy in South Africa in the 12-month period since enactment of the act." Yet, despite clear non-compliance on the part of South Africa, President Reagan opposed the imposition of new sanctions against South Africa; instead, he suggested a "period of active and creative diplomacy to bring about negotiations be-

tween the white South African government and non-white groups on a new political system." Furthermore, the General Accounting Office (GAO) discovered that the administration permitted South African exports of strategic materials to enter the United States through a loophole in the act.



PRESS WHITEOUT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Since late 1985, there have been very few visual images and news stories on what is happening in South Africa. As the South African Deputy Minister of Information commented at the outset of the ban, "there can be no doubt that there are individuals within the established media and organs of the alternative media who strongly believe that media should be overtly and covertly used to promote the objectives of radical revolution." The South African press censorship laws are among the strictest in the world. For example, the laws prohibit the photographing of

security forces and soldiers. As one journalist reportedly commented, "since you can't film any security officer, even a traffic cop, we could sit here and watch them killing people and couldn't do a thing." While the press restrictions have their limitations on reporting, anti-apartheid activists point out that many journalists can cover other aspects of apartheid such as the regional problems of neighboring states. Of late, some journalists, but far too few, are beginning to report on the regional aspects of apartheid. One way of influencing this gap in news reporting is for us to remind the press that there is a constituency interested in news about southern Africa. You can:

DIVESTMENT UPDATE

Since June 1985, 147 U.S. corporations have withdrawn from South Africa; however only 20 have totally pulled out. Another 32 companies have divested but still continue to maintain some business affiliation with South Africa. 70 corporations are undecided about what form their economic involvement in South Africa will take. Another 25 companies have announced plans to divest in some form. At least 68 cities and 22 states (including the District of

Columbia) have adopted divestment bills. Also, 100 colleges and universities have divested \$411 million from companies doing business in South Africa.

It is important for activists to note that a number of U.S. corporations also have investments in Namibia in defiance of United Nations prohibitions. Be sure to work for corporate withdrawal from Namibia as well as South Africa.

- * monitor news reports and ask your news agency why there are few or no reports on southern African issues;
- * write or phone the news agency when you see or hear good shows expressing your appreciation and request more of the same. Protest biased and reactionary programming by writing a letter or making a phone call. In some cases you may want to organize a picket of a news agency. Mobilize friends to participate in media watch actions.

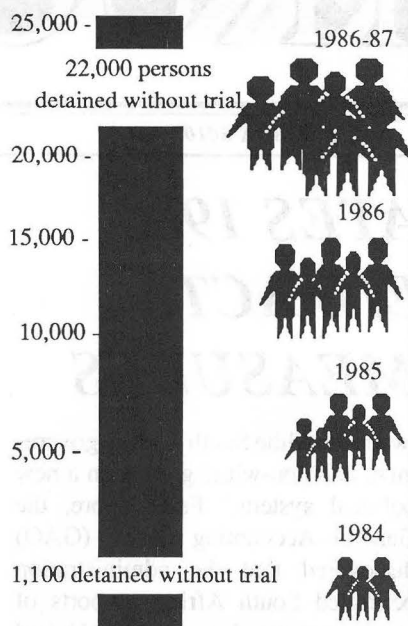
Remember, the right wing always expresses its opposition !

REPRESSION INTENSIFIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

DEATHS, DETENTION CONTINUE

* More than 22,000 Black South Africans have been detained since 1986.
* Since 1984, more than 2,000 people have died from government violence; 22 people have died from being tortured while in police custody.
* Detention, torture and general harassment of dissidents, students, lawyers, trade unionists and clergymen is a pervasive fact of life.
* South Africa hanged 164 men in 1987; 110 were Black, 45 classified as mixed race and 9 were white. It is estimated that South Africa is responsible for half of official executions worldwide each year.

SOUTH AFRICA'S RECORD



RESOURCES ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

WHUR (96.3 FM) Howard University's radio station features live daily news reports from South Africa and periodic features on issues in the region.

WPFW (88.3 FM) Pacifica radio, listener sponsored and supported station frequently features news analyses and special reports on southern Africa. (Support listener sponsored radio - send in your pledge today !)

WAMU (88.5 FM) National Public Radio (NPR) features regular live reports from South Africa.

WIIMM (ch. 32) Regularly features films, new analyses and interviews on southern Africa.

WETA (ch. 26) Periodically features films and programs on southern Africa.

Namibia Information Service - updates on the situation in Namibia and analysis on other events in the region. P.O. Box 43234, Wash., D.C. 20010

APARTHEID AND THE CANDIDATES: 188

4 QUESTIONS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA:

- 1** Would your administration support global comprehensive sanctions against South Africa imposed by the United Nations ?

South African leaders have called for global comprehensive sanctions as the last hope for peaceful change in South Africa. Yet the Reagan Administration has vetoed every effort to impose international sanctions against the apartheid regime. The next president of the United States must place our country on the right side of the issue.

- 2** Would your administration oppose South African sponsored rebels in Angola and Mozambique ?

South Africa trains, finances and equips 2 military forces, UNITA, and the MNR, to attack the nations of Angola and Mozambique. The U.S. sides with South Africa and supplies UNITA forces with sophisticated military equipment and \$15 million annually in covert aid. The U.S. recognizes and supports the government of Mozambique, but many conservatives are urging the U.S. to switch support to the MNR. The next president should end U.S. aid to UNITA and continue support for the government of Mozambique.

- 3** Would your administration increase pressure on South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia ?

S. Africa has illegally occupied Namibia for 21 years and has imposed the apartheid system on the Namibian people. S. Africa rejects U.N. proposals for internationally supervised elections leading to independence. The U.S. hasn't opposed South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The next president must pressure South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia.

- 4** Would your administration support the right of the people of South Africa to self-determination ?

The Black majority of South African have no right to vote. Anti-apartheid opposition to the government is being brutally suppressed. Recent so-called reforms by the South African government are cosmetic and designed to forestall complete freedom for Black South Africans. The next president must insist on the freedom and right of the people to choose their own leaders.

If your candidate cannot answer "yes" to all these questions, then you have the wrong candidate.

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