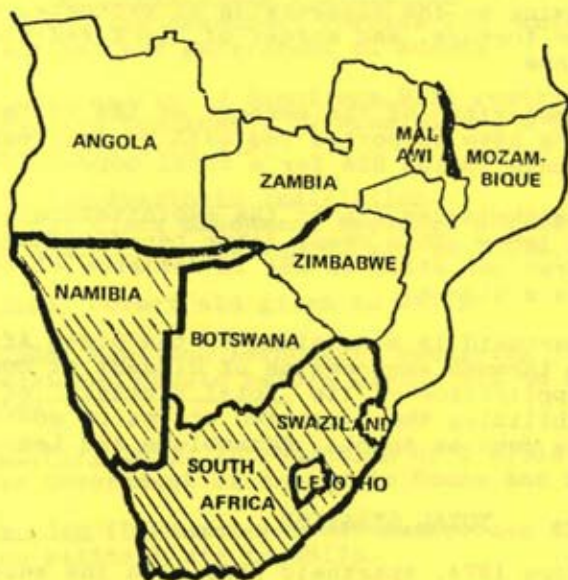


SOUTH AFRICA'S TOTAL STRATEGY



WAR ON THE FRONTLINE STATES IN DEFENSE OF APARTHEID.

In the past three years, opposition to Apartheid inside the Republic of South Africa (RSA) has exploded into massive demonstrations and actions. Opposition to Apartheid has come from the vast majority of South Africans and from people around the world. What is Apartheid and why does it cause such widespread opposition and resistance?

1. It is a policy of rigid racial segregation that derives its legal authority directly from the constitution and "government" of the RSA, the only country remaining in the world to have racism so deeply formalized.
2. Apartheid means that, officially, black South Africans are not citizens in their native country.
3. Under Apartheid it is illegal for black South Africans to: vote, buy land, travel without an identity card, bear arms, join effective political parties, protest against Apartheid, operate a free press or enjoy other freedoms.
4. Apartheid entails the enforcement of racist economic, social, educational and health policies on the Black majority. This has resulted in the death, degradation of human life, poverty, oppression, and humiliation of Black people.

5. The situation for the Black majority is not improving as the suppression of protests, arrests, prison torture, and murder of Black resisters continue.

6. A majority of the members of the United Nations have supported the call by the people's movements inside RSA for a total boycott of RSA.

7. Apartheid results in the exploitation of cheap Black labor. This cheap labor benefits American Corporations still in RSA in defiance of the people's wishes.

8. Apartheid is maintained by the South African state through suppression of dissent at home and the application of its "Total Strategy" of destabilizing the Liberated states of southern Africa such as Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho.

TOTAL STRATEGY.

Before 1974, Apartheid RSA, with the support of NATO and the Portuguese, bolstered racist colonial rule in most of Southern Africa. The Liberation of Mozambique, Angola and, later, Zimbabwe forced RSA to reformulate its regional policies. P.W. Botha devised a plan called Total Strategy which entailed using RSA's regional economic and military dominance, and surrogate forces (UNITA, MNR etc.) to destabilize independent Frontline states. To bolster Apartheid the RSA army has invaded independent nations and committed atrocities and acts of economic sabotage. One of the main aims of these invasions is to destroy SADCC- a regional economic cooperation scheme to reduce dependence on RSA. RSA has also used Western nations with important economic and strategic interests in RSA, such as the U.S., Britain, W. Germany, Israel and Japan. By using the perceived threat of a "communist take-over" as the guiding principle in formulating a Southern Africa policy, these Western nations have supported the aggression of RSA in the region.

SADCC- Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference; UNITA and MNR- "Contra" forces supported and supplied by RSA to destabilize the governments of Angola and Mozambique.

Destabilization: A cornerstone of Apartheid

The economic and military destabilization of the Frontline states has become a crucial cornerstone of Apartheid in the 80's, in combination with the ruthless repression of Black opposition at home.

RSA's campaign of destabilization includes:

1. the destruction of transport routes to the ports of Angola and Mozambique in order to maintain regional dependence on RSA's railways, roads and ports.
2. interference with essential imports and exports of the Frontline states going through RSA (in effect RSA imposes sanctions on Frontline states while opposing sanctions against Apartheid).
3. forestalling Namibian independence which would result in RSA's loss of strategic military positions and access to vast mineral resources.
4. preventing South African and Namibian Liberation movements from using the Frontline states.
5. strengthening the racist myth inside RSA and in the West that Africans are incapable of governing themselves in order to justify Apartheid.
6. preventing the possibility of a regional alliance against Apartheid.
7. minimizing the political and economic isolation of RSA by playing on the West's fear of communism.

Military incursions and atrocities

1975: RSA army invades independent Angola, tries to install UNITA as a puppet government. Invasion defeated by Angolan army.

1976-1987: UNITA, aided by RSA, terrorizes Angolan population, prevents Namibian independence. Repeated military invasions of Angola by RSA under the pretext of fighting SWAPO.

1977: Ian Smith's racist Rhodesian regime establishes the MNR to destabilize newly independent Mozambique and to attack Zimbabwean Liberation movement bases.

1978 RSA army attacks a SWAPO refugee camp at Kassinga in Southern Angola, 900 women and children are massacred. Largest of many massacres carried out by RSA, UNITA and MNR.

1980-1987: Stewardship of MNR taken over by RSA upon Zimbabwean independence. MNR continues to destabilize Mozambique and now attacks South African Liberation movement bases. The MNR attacks civilian targets, maiming and killing thousands, destroys trains, crops, schools and hospitals.

Jan 1986: Jonas Savimbi, rebel UNITA leader, visits U.S., leaves with promise of \$15 million in covert aid. Attention given to Savimbi by Reagan admin. and the media greater than that given to any African Head of State.

1986: Right-wing lobby seeks to increase aid to UNITA and extend aid to MNR. Atrocities by UNITA and MNR continue.

July 1987: 388 are murdered by MNR in Homoine (Mozambique).

U.S. support for South Africa's Strategy

1975-1976: CIA funding of FNLA to invade Northern Angola along with the RSA/UNITA invasion of Southern Angola is ended by the Clark Amendment.

1981-1986: Reagan Admin. defies Black majority's call for isolation of RSA by initiating "Constructive Engagement", giving tacit support to RSA's Strategy. US supports RSA by stipulating that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is a precondition for US support for Namibian independence.

1986-present: Reagan Administration, frustrated by lack of Congressional support of Constructive Engagement, and the Congressional approval of the Anti-Apartheid Bill over its objections, provides Covert aid to Savimbi's UNITA. Reagan Admin. ignores UNITA's role as RSA's ally in destabilizing Southern Angola. Right wing of Reagan Admin. lobbies for aid to the MNR.

Current: Congress quietly working to pass numerous Bills and Amendments, to restrict movement of representatives of ANC and SWAPO in U.S. and to restrict trade with Angola (see Congress Timeline p 5), several supporters of the 1986 Anti-Apartheid Bill are being pressured by Conservatives to support these pro-RSA Bills. These Bills effectively support RSA's destabilization campaign while appearing to support the Anti-Apartheid cause.

*FNLA- Forces funded by CIA to destabilize Angola.

*ANC- South African Liberation movement.

U.S. CONGRESS TIMELINE

Anti-Apartheid Legislation

1976: The Clark Amendment forbids U.S. intervention against the government of Angola.

1986: Anti-Apartheid Sanctions Bill restricts Constructive Engagement by prohibiting a portion of U.S. trade with RSA.

Pro-Apartheid legislation

July 1985: Clark Amendment Repealed during Reagan Admin., permitting US aid to UNITA.

Mar. 1986: Covert aid given to UNITA.

Sep. 1986: Hamilton Amendment, requiring Congressional debate before giving aid to UNITA, defeated.

Jan/Feb/Mar. 1987: Introduction of 3 Bills against Government of Angola in House and Senate

a) H.R. 340 (Dannemeyer R-CA) authorizes \$27 million military aid to UNITA.

b) H.R. 1074 (McCollum R-FL) bans all loans to, investments in, and trade with Angola

c) Sen. Res. 174 (De Concini D-AZ) condemns "human rights abuses" by the Angolan government and calls on the President to ban business transactions.

These Bills are clearly designed to aid RSA in its economic and military destabilization of Southern Africa and to negate the 1986 Anti-Apartheid Bill.

April 1987: House Foreign Affairs Committee added Angola to list of countries prohibited to trade with the US (US is Angola's biggest trading partner). Intelligence Committee rejects No-Aid-to-UNITA Amendment.

July 1987: Amendment to Appropriations Bill restricting movement of ANC and SWAPO reps. to a limited area around the U.N., vote scheduled for Sep. 15 1987. These Bills designed to prevent South African and Namibian Liberation movements from disseminating information on Apartheid to U.S. citizens.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

-U.S. citizens contact your representatives indicating that support and passage of these pro-RSA Bills are, in fact, a vote for Apartheid.

WRITE YOUR NATIONAL CONGRESS AND SENATE REPS.

write to; your Senator/Representative
House of Representatives/ U.S. Senate
Washington, DC, 20515

JOIN SALC TO:

- Learn more about Apartheid and its ideology of racism.
- Participate in local activities favouring divestment and opposing US Corporations operating in South Africa.
- Protest against racism in the US and become informed about the links between domestic racism and Apartheid in South Africa.

For more information write; SALC, c/o PEC, 1118 S. Harrison, East Lansing, MI, 48823 or call 351-4648 for contact telephone numbers.

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