



ON 3 MAY WHEN YOU VOTE



remember the people of SOUTHERN AFRICA

On 3 May the people of Britain will go to the polls to elect a new Parliament. We will, of course, be primarily responding to the many problems directly affecting us. But people in many other countries will be concerned about the outcome of the election – and of all these people there can be little doubt that it is the people of Southern Africa who will be most concerned.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement asks you to remember the people of Southern Africa when you vote.

We can be certain about the kind of Parliament that the racist regimes in Southern Africa would like to see elected. Indeed, as the Muldergate scandal has revealed, the South African authorities are prepared to spend millions of pounds trying to win friends abroad – and in particular to make sure that political figures who speak out against apartheid are not re-elected.

But why does South Africa worry about how we vote? The answer is simple – without the support of powerful friends in Britain and other western countries the racist regimes in Southern Africa could not survive. They rely upon massive economic and military support to impose their repressive system on the black majority. And they fear any measures which will undermine this support.

Of course, every candidate in the election – except those from racist and fascist organisations – will say that they condemn apartheid. It is like being against sin. However, the issue at stake in this election is what action they will take to end the system of racial tyranny and exploitation in Southern Africa. And it is not just South Africa – there are the apparently complex problems of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Namibia.

We would like to ask you to consider the following policies which we believe will help bring peace and justice to the people of Southern Africa, to challenge all the candidates in your constituency on the questions we pose, and to consider their responses when you vote.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's policy of apartheid has been universally condemned as a crime against humanity. For the white population of South Africa it means wealth, power and privilege; for the blacks it means poverty, exploitation and indignity. All effective opposition to apartheid is brutally crushed.

It is now 20 years since the black people of South Africa first called upon the international community to boycott South Africa, but their call went unheeded in much of the western world. Now increasingly it is being recognised that only the isolation of the apartheid regime will help bring about effective change.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement believes that:

- the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa should be strengthened and enforced to prevent South Africa's military build-up
- there should be an end to all nuclear collaboration with South Africa
- there should be a halt to all new investment in South Africa and the stopping of bank loans
- there should be a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa.

These are immediate measures which are urgently required. However, the only really effective action would be internationally imposed total and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa and the severance of all diplomatic relations.

NAMIBIA

The territory of Namibia is illegally occupied by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations. The liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, has been struggling against South African rule for many years. Faced with the overwhelming opposition of the Namibian people, South Africa is desperately seeking means by which Namibia can apparently be granted its independence.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement believes that:

- South Africa should be forced to end its illegal occupation
- Britain should recognise that the occupation is illegal and end all collaboration with the South African occupation regime; in particular the British Nuclear Fuels/RTZ contract for the supply to Britain of Namibian uranium should be cancelled
- UN mandatory economic sanctions should be imposed on South Africa to ensure its withdrawal from Namibia
- SWAPO, recognised by the UN as the 'sole authentic representative of the people of Namibia', should be given maximum possible support in its freedom struggle.

ZIMBABWE (RHODESIA)

Fourteen years after UDI the illegal regime remains -- thanks to the active assistance of South Africa and Rhodesia's friends in the West. As the Shell/BP affair showed, sanctions have never been taken seriously by successive British governments, each lacking the political will to extend them to the main sanctions-buster -- South Africa.

The illegal regime is presenting the 'internal settlement' and the current so-called 'majority rule elections' as amounting to the end of white supremacy in Rhodesia. In fact, they are nothing of the sort -- Smith has managed to preserve the basic framework of white minority power: the only difference is that he is now using well-known African faces to make the regime look more acceptable.

In Britain and elsewhere in the West there are many who are only too eager to seize any opportunity to provide still more overt support for the illegal regime and who are calling for recognition of the 'internal settlement' and the lifting of sanctions. This would do nothing to bring about freedom in Zimbabwe. Since the 'internal

settlement' agreement the regime has intensified its attacks on the front-line States, hanged still more opponents and, with three-quarters of the country under martial law, it has stepped up its terrorism against the Zimbabwe people.

It is clear that the Patriotic Front has the support of the vast majority of the people of Zimbabwe. The only way to a just, free, democratic and peaceful Zimbabwe is through the removal of the Smith regime and its 'internal settlement', and unequivocal support for the Patriotic Front's liberation struggle to that end.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement believes that:

- the 'internal settlement' should be rejected – the only basis for an end to the war is through negotiations with the Patriotic Front
- there should be no lifting of sanctions – they should be extended to include South Africa, the major sanctions-breaker
- the Patriotic Front – the people who are fighting for genuine freedom for their country – should be supported.

QUESTIONS TO CANDIDATES

The Anti-Apartheid Movement believes that it is important that those returned to the new Parliament should support the cause of freedom in Southern Africa. We hope that you will want to ensure that your candidates make clear where they stand. ASK EACH CANDIDATE:

- * Are you opposed to South Africa's policy of apartheid?
- * Do you support the UN mandatory arms embargo against South Africa?
- * Will you support the imposition of effective UN mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa?
- * Will you support a halt to British investment in South Africa and a ban on bank loans?
- * Will you support an oil embargo against South Africa?
- * Do you accept the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for majority rule?
- * Do you support the sports boycott of South Africa?
- * Do you agree that any settlement in Rhodesia must be acceptable to the people as a whole and to the international community?
- * Will you support the provision of humanitarian aid to the Patriotic Front?
- * Do you agree with the UN Security Council that the 'internal settlement' in Rhodesia is 'illegal and unacceptable' and that it should not be accorded any recognition?
- * Do you support United Nations action to reach a settlement in Namibia which is acceptable to the Namibian people?
- * Do you support the provision of humanitarian assistance to SWAPO of Namibia?
- * Will you support the cancellation of the Rossing uranium contract by which Britain imports uranium from Namibia in defiance of the United Nations?
- * Will you support the severance of diplomatic relations between Britain and South Africa?

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