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## .â\200\224

As to whether the letters dated June 50, 1955, and referred to by the South Aflican Government, ale correct9 we have it on the authority of the Law Oflicels 01 the Crown 101 En3land and Hales 'hat "these (Simonstown)\_ A31eements are contained in exchanges of letters dated 50 June, 1955â\200\235.

The Simonstown A31eements are, thelefore, not only about sea routes;

they are also about the  $a\200\235$ security" 01 "southern Africa"; "adequate and securely delended  $a\200\235$  "communication and lo3istic support in and they are also about sea routes, not one sea around southern All1ca  $a\200\235$  route, around a number 01 countries which constitute southern Africa.

they are about

The Simonstown A3reements commit Britainco delend southern A11ica jointly with South Africa a3ainst what the two parties may consider to be "a331ession from withoUtâ\200\234\

J.B. Vorstel le3alds the armed stlu33le in

Z1Mbabwe, An3olaandHozambique as m31ession 110m withoutâ\200\235

ubbonn decision to supply arms to South Africa may well tvln out t0'be the tip 01 a vast icebel3 of joint activities relating to southern Africa.

Britain's

How else are we toQ§Xplain the extraordinary timin3 of this decision,

taken in the International Year 101 Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, wheg;th§la9e\_ issue is mountin3 in Britain,when apartheid

How are we to explain the Iact thatH1. Heath decides to 30

new heights?

ahead with the supply of arms at the 1is1: 01 destroyin3 the Commonwealth What colossal plan is the

and ruinin3 Britain's relations with Allica?

delivery of seven helicopters a part of?

Government, faced with a choice between the requirements of a fascist white regime and the will 01 hundreds 01 millions 01 people in Alrica, in Britain

 $3\{$  and all over the world, has elected. to stand in 111m solidarity with the

Whatever it is, the British

racists.

As to Britain' 8 futule role in the unfoldin3 levolution in

; southern Allica, Che writin3 is on the wall for all Africa to see.

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## â\200\235?&VA

But we must place it on record that the defence of southern Africa, and of the sea routes around it9 is not the business of white minority

settler 1é3imes.

It is the business of the Black people of Africa.

The Simonstown A31eements ale\_about the independent and soverei3n

If these agreements are

people 01 Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland.

valid they areMdan3515 $\ \ \$ 02s. What  $\ \$ 1§'more:  $\ \$ 200\234t $\ \$ 701ey offer some explanation for

Britain's resolutelefusal to use Iorce a3ainst rebel Smith.

their true content that the British Government has SOU3ht to present-the Simonstown A3leements, concluded nearly sixteen yeals a3o, as an answelâ\200\230to a Soviet naval threat, thus fallin3 in line with South Africaâ\200\230s olt~lepeated communism.

defence of 393313333 as bein3 a bastion of Western defence a3ains

It is to hide

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."Y 1â\200\2304 1
- w. -
NOTES AND DOCUMENTS" -
May 1971
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I .a\200\230w
a\200\2301a\200\230 US$311.a\
APARTHEID â\200\224 A THREAT TO AFRICA'S SURVIVAL
by
Oliver_Tgmho
â\200\231
. -â\200\234
Acting President
â\200\230
African National Congress of South Africa
(the:
The Unit on AgeNheid was established in the Secretariat of the
United Nations, in pursuance of General Assembly r solution 21AM A (XXI) of
26 October 1966, to deal exclusively with the p011 les ofaapgrrtheid, in Consultation
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"With the Special Committee on.AEartheid, to .the evils of those policies. in order that maximum publicity may be given Among the functions of the unit is the preparation â\200\230-This issue - pUblished in response to the request by the Special Committee that the Unit publicize the activities of the movement of the oppressed people of South Africa â\200\224 contains the text (slightly.conden3ed) of an address delivered by Mr. Oliver Tambo under the auspices of the N1 rian National Committee on Agartheid on March 18,1971 This address was one of the activities organized'by the National Committee â\200\234:1 for the weekâ\200\224long observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, as Chairman - includes prominent Nigerians and has been activelyypublicizing the evils and dangers of a2arthe1d. This Committee ~ with Dr. L. A. Fabunmi, Director-General â\200\230 : 11â\200\234 Т Α Mr.011ver Tambo, now Acting President of the African National Congress of South Africa, has been a leader in the struggle against racism in South Africa for over a quarter of a century. He was one of the accused in the Treason Trial of 1956 and has been subjected to banning orders. He left South Africa after the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, at the request of the A N.O., to lead its external mlssion. Lutuli in 1967. He became Acting President of the A.N. C. after the death of Chief 4f}: . |. . e. 1

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The Views expressed in the article are those'ef the author.)

Acknowledgement, together with a copy of the publication containing the reprint, would be appreciated.

\*All material in these notes and documents maybe freely reprinted.  $^\prime$ 

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"We are familiar with the definition of war as the continuat ion of
politics by oï¬\202her means.
I have already said that South ATricaâ\200\231 s policy in
Ellga_is that of creating client states, of making ATrica her own sphere of
The white man in South AfricahasBeen_
le1_1Qal_and_§gQ§9m1c dominationvl
preparin3 and contTHi¬\201E§~T5â\200\230preparé Tor war, Tor a continuation of his poli
policy'by oJcher means.
â\200\230
The racist regime's military strategy falls into two parts.
Firstly,
MN
Secondly, it has made preparations 6strikefigainstâ\200\231
the regime has adopted a military posture aimed at keeping the white~
.dominated south of Alrica intact, while simultaneously pushing the regime's
military deTence line Tar to the north, thus creating a system ofbuTler
.states around itself.
the indepenEEï¬\201TFEï¬\201i¬\201htries to the north, in terms oT what th
Israelis â\200\230ï¬\201ho
maintain militcary contacJuS with racist South Africa, call â\200\235thedoc-trine oT
;anticipatory counternattack" or â\200\235carryin3 the war into enemy territoryâ\200\235
quote General Allon, Israelâ\200\231s Deputy Prime Minister.
between Israel and South Aï¬\201gioa are, of course, obvious.
1,31
Efl,
"""I 31- however, is that whereas Israel neededso 30 to war in order to capture and
fi¬\201i¬\201f,7 i
J*â\200\231*7
Namlbia, which she now stubbornly refuses to relinquish despite the United
'occupy Arab territMory South ATrica did not have to do so in the case of
"' Nations decision terminatin3 her mandate; 1 South Africa's military presence
â\200\231in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and An3ola is by a3reement with thew§3§ter colonial.
and racist regimes oT Portugal and Rhodesia, meMberséwlthHSouthATrica, OT
\hat{a}\200\230theeconomic, political, military and intelli3enc
Just
' as Israel has been conductin3 acJus of a33res sion
3ainst the Arab co tries,
Uhholy Alliance
The dilTerence,
The parallels
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Hillitary stratepy of the r\_acist regime

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$351â\200\234,
' 9'1 using cathred territory as her baSe, so will SouthATTiQaMuse her buTTer
Ιf
3â\200\234
Α
â\200\2311£.states Tor â\200\235antiCipatory counterâ\200\224aJctaok"
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3,,
She has Turthermolfe built a major militarJ hase in the Caprivi Strip,
,in the northernmost tip oT Namibia, one thousand miles Trom her own borders
.vith Namibia.
Countries Tar to her north, 9s""Pres1dentLaundaxhas repeatedly warned. â\200\231Ã@xbb RC
Only last year, the world was1nToÂSEEETbyla:_9uthATrican Cabinet Minister that
the new ail:portbelhg_bullt i
From this base she can strike, quickly and suddenlJ at %
Malaw', wouldâ\200\230be openJco aircraTt
Llon3we
Mâ\200\234...
',oT/theâ\200\231SSEth ATrican Air Forcé;
\hat{a}200\230diplomaJiiEi¬\202aen1al 01' the si¬\201étement.
-military attachéâ\200\231 s oTTioe in Malawi.
The Ministefsubsequently published a
â\200\230But South ATrica openly maintains a
3&31515111]_â\200\230taggasugportto South Africa
â\200\230.
The lo3istic support Tor SouJch ATrica's military plans and aet1V1tles
has come from Western Powers includin3, in particular, {FranceandZBrltaln.
â\200\2341111/
In the matter of supply of arms to the murderous racists,
.behaved like a country of people acousJcomed to kill with blissT l callousness,
'xpeople for whom the liTe of a BlacL man is somethin3 that is ".neither here
\hat{a}200\230nor there"
In view of France's.lon3 historJ oT nonâ\200\224racialism, the zeal and
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oppressed on this question, we are confident that they will drop the idea. I hope that this brief statement closes the issue of dialogue and that there will be no further reference to it hereafter.

She is not loathe to interfere

South Africaâ\200\230s determination to win Africa for herself does notg Of course, stop at the methods I have described. in various countries, using psychological warfare, terror and sabversion. She does not hesitate to help send that most brutal product of decadent 'Uestern society, mercenaries, to any country which seems to offer her a chance Her intelligence of installing a government of hirelings and collaborators. â\200\230service is worldmwide and a growing network is spreading over the African 'continentfwwâ\200\234Raai6â\200\235Soi¬\201thâ\200\234Africa and other agencies simultan eously conduct a powerful propaganda campaign aimed at denigrating the OAU, belittling the

a powerful propaganda campaign aimed at denigrating the OAU, belittling the achievements of the peoples of Africa, and exploiting the slightest difficulties in Africa to encourage the formation of unpatriotic groups and then to incite these groups into action.

Above all, with the loud trumpeting of South Africaâ\200\230s strength internally  $a\200\230$ 

and her influence externally, and with SHGGTS'at Africaâ\200\230s weaknesses, she tries to terrorize and demoralize the Governments and peoples of Africa, to cow them into submission and compel their acceptance of economic9 political  $\frac{200\231J}{a}$ , and otherxgrrangements which, in their essenceg would be what President  $\frac{200\235WS}{a}$  has described as those "between the horse and its riderâ\200\235. Allâ\200\230igâ\200\230smof/the anartheid rÃ@mime;

iimmuwahe struggle for Black majority rule in southern Africa is a struggle not only in the interests of the freedom, independence and progress of all the African peoples, but it also one waged in opposition to a powerful comhlggiionli¬\201iwallies ~ the allies of Pertugal;â\200\234Rhodesiatai¬\201i¬\202â\200 \235faÃ@i§twgohth

In their eohtinental strategy thesewallies realize thatii¬\202onth Africa is both their stfength~ahi¬\201fth5iiji¬\201eahne§séjhotithéifi¬\202i¬\201ost powerful

â\200\231 Single striking fofce and theif most important single vulnerable link. This, therefore, results in countries such as the United States; Britain, France, West Germany and others having African policies aimed simu taneously at stren.thening Africaâ\200\230s enemy, agagtheid South Africa, and striving to lunt and deflect Africaâ\200\230s offensive against the enemy in her midst. is a policy which necessarily means that Aggigaâ\200\230s own interests take a secondary position in the diplomatic and political calculatioi¬\201s of the West.

â\200\230ngica.

Only a few days ago, Sir Seretse Khama, the President of Botswana,

stated:

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â\200\235Questions of aid and investment are important...
But the guts of the relationship between.Africa
and Amexica is race, and hence southern Africa."
.
Africa cannot afford to entertain illusions on this score.
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\ explain.
zest.with which She arms self-confessed killers and racists is difficult to
- But what is even.more surprising is the speechless silence of
these.AfricaQ/,tateSâ\200\234Which have had the longestman&wclosestmsssociation
with France.â\200\230§ Their silence is puzzling and mysterious.
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to the racist murderers.
.President Kaunda led.an OAU delegation to ask the French Government notâ\200\230
A»But tugfi¬\201rench peopleg including
rranceâ\200\230s interest be other than "to hamper the freedom and
Frenchâ\200\231workers, seem determined to arm Vorster aï¬\201a_§ï¬\201itï¬\201ffï¬\201"
fi¬\201é tGEthc
_to Eggplyéweapen
t.h
What c
.independence of Africa and to compromise the liberation of the colonies on
â\200\230the African continent", as President Sekou Touré has said of the recent
aggression against Guinea?
to help celonizing adventurers to organize attacks.similar to th tMagainstâ\200\235 " Mmm
lew torrecolonizingff
Guinea against other independent African countries; "with a
Africa"?
to \hat{a} 200 \hat{s} South Africa and Britian's decision.to resume the sale of arms.
This, it seems, is what lies behind Franceâ\200\230s arrogant s5IEâ\200\2306Tarms
Or, in the words of Majorâ\200\224General YakUbu Gowon,
â\200\230
a\200\230 The British Governmentyi-\201which created and maintains the racist rãegimes
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in southern Africa, has had a great deal to say about its obligations to
m supply arms to South Africa under the Simonstown Agreements.'
,_. fdefence of sea routes against a suppqsegwggyietgmayalwihÂf§Ã©irw_ But Mr.
" HeathYS numerous statements'on.thi§â\200\234issue are significant for what they
The African Peopleâ\200\230s.opposition to the sale
â\200\230Ã@â\200\234g.
'Wy't:1
ygj7_0a\200\234< j'carefullya\200\231omit to-mention.
i\hat{a}£\hat{a}¥\hat{a}200\235\ddot{a}00\230 of arms or to further strengthening of the South Afric
an regime even by half_
â\200\235ULCVUbfâ\200\230V.effrigate'is in regard to southern Africa and, consequently, t
he whole
It stresses the
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The_i¬\201imonstown Agreements
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The Simonstown. Agreements'do not relate to sea routes only.
first and foremost, agreements about southern Africa itself.
\verb"ig$ \tilde{\texttt{A}} @ yoire sent' by the South African Government to the British Government, dated
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May 20, 1970, states as follst:
 " â\200\230-'
An ggdeâ\200\224
They are,
â\200\230
â\200\235For their part, the South African Government have
â\200\230c0nsistently viewed the exchange Of letters of 50 June, 1955, in the
context of the fundamentally important policy statement agreed on
'between the two Governments in the first paragraph of the' Memorandwn;
W of UnderstandingJContained in the first of the letters.â\200\230
 ' there agreed-thatâ\200\230southern Africa and the sea routes round
 ' 'southern Africa, must be-secured.against aggreSSion from without.
 . The fourth paragraph of the Understanding' prevides that in order.
 , to implement this policy the lines of communication and logistic
support in and around southern Africa must be adequately and
Securely defended.â\200\235
 ?i¬\202i¬\201tsâ\200\231f
v7â\200\234
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â\200\230n
\label{eq:condition} $$ \200\230.i_{200}^2-d_B'_{1a}\200\230X.Aa\200\230_A^*:1.a\200\230.wa\202_a\200\234v;-v\ 3n\ ra\200\230.wa\202_a\200\234v;-v\ 3n\ ra\200\200\200.wa\200\200.wa\200\200.wa\200\200.wa\200\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.wa\200.
\label{eq:condition} $$ \200\230.a\200\230,...a\200\230-;r.;,qa\200\234.A.va\200\234^{-}.-,A£ $$
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any country in.Africa that so wished.'

In return South Africa offers to

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The former NATO Deputy Chief of Staff9 and current Director of the
French Institute of Strategic Studies, General Beaufre9 sees the problem of
setting up a â\200\235vast bloc in southern Africaâ\200\235, assured â\200\235not only of
prosperity9
but also stability", as being "above all, to achieve the psychological conditions
of friendly cohabitation...of different races".
Beaufre goes on to say:
â\200\235A South African policy which does not disarm (the
\bigcirc
conceived reforms and by a big information effort, risks
.allowing a hostile atmosphere to build up and to hardenâ\200\235.
South Africa had, of course, already understood the meaning of the
French Generalâ\200\230s words very clearly while proceeding from the position that,
as South African Cabinet Minister Uys said, "the stronger we age, the less
\hat{a}\200\234they can touch us...\hat{a}\200\235.
The South African raciSts also knew thatâ\200\230stFEHEEEf
aloneâ\200\235is not ehffiEIEht toï¬\202ensure friendly cohabitation;
must also be a big information effort and the preparation of the psychological
conditions which will remove the opposition from the Third world.
is that South Africa launched a big diplomatic and political offensive,
directed primarily atâ\200\234Africa.lm She says to Africa:
,.~â\200\231
and that there
Hence it
â\200\235we want to have good relations;
we want to pursue
.n-w â\200\234"
a policy of peaceful coexistence;
with you on the basis of non~interference in the internal affairs ,1
we want fruitful co~operation
â\200\230
a\200\230\_M^{\circ} of one another's country."
IJ
â\200\230.--..._ ~N.
-m ~... w,
Last year, South Africa offered to conclude a non~aggression treaty with
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assist "in the development and prosperity of Africaâ\200\235, as Vorster put it.
Vbrster went on:
\hat{200}235Providence has been very good to us in Africa and we
'want to return to Africa something of this...
This is the
spirit that inspires us \hat{a} \geq 00 \geq 24 and that is the spirit that will
conquer Africa."
That iHEEedâ\200\234waS'theaspirit that conquened Malawi.
i)
N... s...â» w...â\200\234
This idea was carried by the South African Foundation to Paris,
dialoque.
and thence to Africa.
\â\200\230
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I have only a Brief statement to make on the question of a dialogue,

and I make it in the knowledge that I express the unanimous views of 18 mil ' nwoppressedMBlacks in South Africa. don't want a.gialoggeï¬\201at this stage and we will not need one in the foreseeable futuféi dialogue as a useful tactic.

we very much appreciate our brothers proposing a But now that they know the mind of the

The position-is that we

Already the Westâ\200\231s approach to Africa is organized around the central issue

of the defence of the whitemdominated South, its most important eggngmic and military base on the wir 202ixiean (200) (230)

Africa, for her\_part, cannotâ\200\234a?ford

t3 aealmi¬\201ithwthewai¬\201estion of southern.Africa as if it were the last, and an incidental, point in the complex of her relations with the rest of the world.

It seems clear to us that not until South Africa is free, not until this Western base for the recolonization and domination of Africa is rooted out, will Africa's own unique and pressing problems of progress and consolidation of independence come into their arena.

.Africa cannot simultaneously be really healthy and strong and

continue to harbour in her body politic the cancerous growth that is  $i^2\00\230\$  and her allies in thas white dgginated South; #wADartheidtisa 200\235t65Kffi6a 200\235nottatmoral gi^201esti5i^201; but a question \200\230BTWEi^201?ViVal?\.

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SupDort the liberation Egyement
What, then, is to be dgne?
If the South African racist regime appears to have embarked on an
offensive against independent Africa, its*operations against the liberation
movement in South Africa are intensive, and the persecution and torture
of activists is ceaseless.
struggle against the regime must be fought and won.
must of necessity be played by the Black'masses;
to their responsibilities.
And yet it is in South Africa that the
and they are responding
The dominant role
The activities of the relatively few of them who are outside South
Africa must be geared to the active support of the-internal struggle which,
while it has not changed in content9 has now clearly assumed the form of
a struggle by the Black people against their white oppressors and exploiters
for the seizure of power and the repossession of their land.
conquest of political power Ey'the'oppressed Blacks in South Africa, racism
will have been dealt a deadly blow.
With the
But victory againstmamyell~prepared, welluequipped, wellâ\200\224organized
nd determineawenÂSï¬\201nyEEands more than ceurage and a willingness to
acrifice m none of which are lacking, as history shows.
that support for the liberation movement in South Africa should receive a
degree of priority thati¬\202theggmgélestmsnmthemdaMmihi¬\201mgÃ@ggi¬\202i¬\201S formed
â\200\234 a ^
aradoxical reality{\a\200\230
â\200\234â\200\235"W",
It also requires
â\200\234â\200\234â\200\234â\200\234-â\200\234*MM~~
\Mâ\200\224â\200\230m
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The Interna

tional"â\200\235ear for Action to Combat Racism and Racial

44\$ $^2$ 00 $^2$ 5L Discrimination should certainly be the occasion for remedying a situation in which material support has progressively diminished as the demand for it has increased.

Today this demand'stands higher than at any previous

time and support stands at its lowest.

be  $\hat{a}\200\235$ that much harder $\hat{a}\200\235$ , and will take us  $\hat{a}\200\235$ that much longer $\hat{a}\200\235$ , to fulfil our

tactical and strategic objectives.

Our problems in this regard are bound

to have an adverse effect on the pace of progress of the struggle in the rest of southern Africa.

'Ue shall conquer still, but it will

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Aï¬\201rigepiï¬\201jeeiaes-211L1§39 mks- ,9.QHP.â\200\231P§1§RC§P}£Â§Â§.
With regard to the rest of Africa, it would seem that the best form
of defence against racist South Africa's onslaught is to go on the offensive
on a wide range of counteractions.
In particular, countries committed
t to the defeat of white minority regimes should establish embassies in the
independent African States bdrdering on their territories and give full
diplomatic9 economic and material assistance to these States which will
be the first victims of QEgrtheig violence when the tide of revolution hits
the shores of racism.
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In this connexion it seems inevitable that Africa should begin now
But.
to build her miiitarngeuehwasxghwessential part of her development programmes.
The idea. of anLAfrican High Comancin\202ey be' difficult of attainment.
ajheginningâ\200\235ï¬\201hstMEeï¬\201ï¬\201aaeâ\200\235EEEWIEIBEing made.
/~w \hat{a}200\234in each country should be prepared for service in the national armed forces
In the meantime, Africaâ\200\230s youth
â\200\235£3,§Jï¬\201k
of each State, which must be built to maximum strength.
Т
Finally9 gygrtheig is a threat to Africa's survival because, inter
â\200\234â\200\2357?
giigg it feeds on and isï¬\201sustained by the nature of South Africaâ\200\230s relations
.Africa should redefine her relétiSEEâ\200\224u§â\200\230\\i
with powerful Western couhtries.
With these and other countries on the basis of their stand and their
policies on issues central to the cause and destiny of Africa.
ranks high in the list of such issues.
Racism
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This, of course, necessitates that the African 'balance of payments. countries must find foreign exchange to se tle their debts. takes advantage of this situation by offering cr6dits to these countries to buy South African goods. task of periodically servicing their debt to South Airica. The Alâ\200\234:rican countries are then faced with the South Africa Second, South Africa uses Africa as'her market for manufactured goods. va, for instance, we take three cattegories of South African exports, namely, chemicals, mach1heryvand transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured 'total exports in these categoriÃ@s. â\200\230 On theotherhand1nthesam6y666::â\200\234 Africa exported to Souti¬\201fAfr1caonly about 1.5 per cent of South Africa s Thismeans that South Africa 'requirements OI goods in these categories. maintains the class1g§1 trade relations between an1mg¢xia113143636\$ty~and its6616nies. raw'materials and marketsgfor her expensive manufactured goods. The African countries serveSouth Africa as sources for cheap In all, these trade relations increase Africa s dependence on South Africa and help maintain the African economies at a low level of development. The South Alrican racists further strive to entrench these trade relations , by signing agreements, binding on.both signatories for an agreed period, as the} have done in the case ofi¬\202i¬\201mlaw1i::> 13; f, 1HQf1.'  $.g_{1}$ \â»1\_Mï¬\202r

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In the sÃ@cond instance, the South African policy of aid and investment

has also been 6esigned to entrench these tendencies of perpetual dependence. Funds exported by South Africago first to the development 6f raW'material Textraction and secondly to the development of the infrastri¬\201cture. '1â\200\230 South Airica already has large investments in mining in all the countries of southern Africa.A Mauretania where, in coâ\200\224operation with French capital, South African money Her companies have reached even as far north as Ehd technique is used in the mining of copper. are already prospecting for bauxite and other minerals in Malawi. South African companies Newspaper râ\200\231 reports have also stated that Souch African companies, again1n\*co~operation with French capital, are investigating mining possibilities in Malagas. South Alrica, again incoâ\200\224operation with France, is wooing Mauritiusxand dangling the proSpeCt of big loans and investments before the Mauritian Government. stated: Mr. Sean Gervasi, ah economist at Oxiord University, h6s â\200\235Total (South African) investments in.Africa'were in the hundreds of millions at the beginning of the 1960s.' They have probably more than dpdbled since then." I haveâ\200\230Said that Souch Africa is helping with the Iinancing of the inIrastructure in some ox these countries. most notable of such projects is the Cabora Bassa Scheme in Mozam/iqueâ\200\231which'â\200 \234\\\ is not only largely South Africanmfinanced and designed to gen6f6t6electricityL//>\_ Currently, of course, the ۲7 'I/ .4-, 1"}:

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Ior a host of countries in the area, including Mozambique, Angolaland Malaw1.
,But the Governments of Zambia and Tanzania have both condemned the scheme and
)taken steps to preclude any Zambian orTahEahiah participation in the scheme.
«â\200\234â\200\235â\200\235Tâ\200\235"*"
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,Soath Africa also lent Malawi £6 million (US$16.8 million)
'for the construction of a railway line terminating at Port Nacala in.
She is building an important road through Namibia to Angola's
seaport, Luanda, and a gas pipeline from Mozambique to South Africa.
she has signed an agreement with Malagastho open an air route between the
two countries, as well as maintain and fly Malagasyâ\200\230s aircraft on that
[route.
'â\200\234If I may quote Sean Gervasi again:
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Further,
dngTT. 2.â\200\234?Mozambique.
"i¬\201xi¬\2027'yt13
â\200\235'1"'
 "All these changes create new links which are essentially
tones of dependence for those with whom South Africa deals."
And; let me add, dependence means absence of independence.
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tIt is necessary to pointâ\200\234out'that the economic processes I have just
>,described, dealing with South Africa's external economic relations, are
organically linked with §Â§ÂŞE§hÂŞiÂŞ.iï¬\202 so far as it is an internal§ South
 .â\200\234. ggAfrigan system of economic relations. . As a system, one of whose central
ftii¬\201featUres'is the superâ\200\224exploitation of the African people, apaxtheig".
â\200\235,1.,
â\200\234â\200\234jQ4Q.
\hat{a}\200\230\ddot{a}\201\ddot{a}\200\230\2, results in certain economic consequences.
â\200\235â\200\2307
 .. One of these is that since the earnings of the African majority are
 * kept at the bare minimum level, the internal market for industrial.goods is
This is particularly important in the situatiOn which
extremely limited._
 , obtains today wherein manufacturing contributes more to the gross domestic
 j.product'than mining and agriculture.\hat{a}200\230
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A limited home market was therefore of no material significance
Mining and agriculture have, of course, been traditionally exportâ\200\224
. :oriented.
â\200\230j'3to their development, 2 The contrary is however the case with regard to
f manufacturing.
:f fetter on the develop:\sqrt{201}Ent of this sectOTT"200\sqrt{234}+H§:\sqrt{201665}thEâ200\sqrt{231}
\201eeessity for South
â\200\230 .Africa to find extegnal markets for her-manufactured goods. â\200\230
,The restricted nature of the home market acts as a\hat{a}\200\230
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The second of these economic consequences is that very low wages
;_mean very high profit rates;
South Africa, therefore, §Â§E§Â£Â§Ê§Ï¬\202ihe bulk
VTfLAVLQTi¬\202:
ix; â\200\235â\200\230hr.';a of her investment funds internaIIy.Tln4i§697ff6ffii¬\201§t
ahce, the rati5"\hat{a}200\234\hat{a}\200\234\hat{a}\200\234
fin\201L/chBQ) a\200\235 R f of net capital. flow frolu the resta\200\230of. the world to
gross domestic investment
;;4;H3E;\hat{a}\202\negi\neg\201i - was only 5.2 per cent.
In the period from 1956 to
M?PZ" i
â\200\230 â\200\230.capital from abroad adds up to large amounts."
Over a period of time, however, the influx of
1968, direct investment from abroad alone amounted to about two billion dollars.
.â\200\230Uhat attracts such large funds is the factor of very low wages, and
During the years 1960 to 1965,
correspondingly, very high profit rates.'
,for example, returns oh British investment in South Africa were consistently
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\mbox{$\hat{a}$\200\230$"almost 50 per cent higher than these on the average British directr
investment overgeasf, mwThe same can be said of United States investments
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.,in,s.Southâ\200\235Afriea}'
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Given the high savings rate in South Africa, the vast_inflow of'
foreign capital and the restricted internal market, a situation arises
. in.which South Africa finds herself burdened'with an "embarrassment of richesâ\200\235;
Thus it is that South Africa's
\She, therefore, exports her a\200\235excess" capital.
,internal economic processes are organically linked with the external.
'The'super~exploit tion of the Black people inJSouth Africa is at once the
basis of the South African economy and the objective reason for South
Africa's quest for
xternal markets for her â\200\235excess" capital.
;,
\Y
wâ\200\230 The external relationsware clearly the relations of domination and
exploitation because, firstly, they are dictated by the object 200\230 tive requirements
of the most poveriulmeggnomy on the_African continent; a\200\230 and, secondly,
because they are designeawaï¬\201awintEnded to serve.the*EXclusive economic and
Lâ\200\234 political interests of the white South African racist'minority and not
those of the African peopleyginside or Outside Africa.5 'If we take the
n ture and duration of the economic relations between the United States and
â\200\230South America as a timely parallel to South AfricaTs relations of domination
and exploitation in Africa, then we cannot possibly ignore the stern
.. warning already sounded by theki¬\201ggnch author) Dumont, that the objective
5 Iof the South African racist regime is to a\200\235South Americanize200\235 Africa.
\hat{a} And God forbid that Africa, in whole or in part, should be surrendered to
2 gthese heartless racists and condemned to such a horrifying disaster by
any African leader or group of leaders..
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' it is worthâ\200\230remembering that South Africa "importsâ\200\235 manpower from
In mining alone, last year, Black workers from outside South
5Africa;
iAfrica-constituted 70 per cent of the total African labour force.
â\200\230system.of "importation" of African labour, at highly exploitative wage
=â\200\230rates, is as cruel as it is a criminal rape of Africa's manpower.
â\200\230Xegthis seized from developing African countries in its prime;
ciiessly in the interests of South Africa's mining magnates;
\hat{a}\200\234s then returned home a spent force, as poor as it had left and bringing no
As a system
-/i¬\201wealth~for the development of its countries and peoplesâ\200\230
/ which â\200\235is leading away from industrialization and not towards itâ\200\235, and
,f"which does not create job.opportunities in the countries of origin, it.
. condemns not only the present, but also the future generations to dependence
Т
â\200\235on South Africa.'
'working in the South African mines.i
Small wonder that ZaMbia has decreed-against Zambians;}
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5393:31ng â\200\224- A'THREAT TO AFRICAâ\200\230S SURVIVAL

§9M3911A£Â£i£a33 .Sirï¬\201t.¢Â£2/T.9§.CIP.33'?i.Y.1.{;»..C}§â\200\224.â\202¬I1£ swish. M..g.» 1, The strategic objective of the South African racists with regard to It is to create . the African continent is both shortâ\200\224term and.longâ\200\224term. 3chient states among the independent African countries,\_with the aim of â\200\230Cu ting off the South African national liberation movement from all sources â\200\230to compel such client states actively to participate in iâ\200\234fflin~campaigns aimed at our destruction and the destruction of the faith of ou r and ' Oppressed and revolutionary people in the inevitability of liberation; â\200\230 to enSure the preservation.of gyggtheig'by destroying the African National Congress (ANC), the decisive.force on whose shoulders falls the task of â\200\230-liberating the African people of South Africa.  $,,\hat{a}\200\230$  of assistance; â\200\235' â\200\230 h. â\200\234 fi¬\2011-" â\200\230 iâ\200\230 11 / 11 The strategy of creating client states is further aimed at cutting short Africa's strivings hp establish for herself an independent and equal position in the worldâ\200\230s economy and the international political system; â\200\231at using these client states against other African states; 'and, ultimately, at maintaining Africa as South Africaâ\200\230s exclusive political and economic preserve.- $\hat{a}\200\230$ attempt of the South African regime to establish a so $\hat{a}\200\224$ calied  $\hat{a}\200\235$ So uthern WT 4, A£Â£ipan Common Marketâ\200\235. ff hasiwriuten: In this connexion, special mention should be made of the A white South African apélogist of ggggtheig 1â\200\2302â\200\234â\200\234.  $\hat{a}$ 200\235If allowed to proceed unhindered9 developments in this, area could lead to the creation of a new multinational giant, the Europe oï¬\201 Africa, which will one day exercise-a profound influence

he world."

on developments in Africa, if not in

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_ The centre of gravity of this combination would be the white South African-
minority_régime.
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White South Africa uses many and diverse means in the attempt to fulfil
â\200\230her dbjectives." To begin:with, South Africa is economicaiiy4the mogt
On thelother hand, the peoples of Africa,
powerful country in Africa.
especially in the sab ^{\sim} Saharanâ ^{\sim} 200 ^{\sim} 230 ^{\sim} 5, on the basis of continental eomparisons, ^{\prime}
, have the lowest standard 200\234 of living in the world. 200\235 The South African rac
ists} /
seek MO explOiu this Situation to their advantage.
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In.the first instance, they seek to expand trade relations with the '
South Africa's exports to Africa.more than donbled.between
rest of Africa.
jthe years 196% and 1968, while her imports from Africa greW'by about a third.
we need to draw attention to two points regarding these trade relations.
\hat{a}\200\230NFirst, relative to the rest of the continent, South Africa in the period
\hat{a}200\231t, mentioned \hat{a}\200\224 and, I am certain, up to the present \hat{a}\200\224 enjoyed a
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