

1110 E. 53rd, #2E

Fernando & Julie

TEACH-IN ON SOUTH AFRICA & APARTHEID

Oct. 26, 8 p.m. →

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1985

A Quick Quiz on Apartheid
Did You Know That...?

South Africa: Serious Diseases, 1976
(number of cases per racial group)

Disease	White	African
Tuberculosis	759	47,592
Malaria	137	1,603
Typhoid	100	3,056

Source: *South African Statistics* [government], 1978

Doctor-Patient Ratios, 1982

Racial Group	Population per Doctor
White	330
African	91,000
Asian	730
Colored	12,000

Source: *Survey of Race Relations*, 1982

Educational Expenditure by Race 1980/81

Racial Group	Per Capita Spending	% of Population
White	\$1115	16%
African	170	72%
Indian/Asian	625	3%
Colored	310	9%

Source: *Survey of Race Relations in South Africa*.

Malnutrition-

Malnutrition is no longer a serious disease among White South Africans. Yet *one-half* of the Black children in the rural bantustans die before the age of five.

(In)justice-

Since it came to power in 1948, the white National Party has passed hundreds of harsh laws which control every aspect of Black South Africans' lives. Arrests for violation of the laws has given South Africa the highest prison population in the world!

Namibia-

In 1971, the International Court of Justice ruled South Africa's continuing occupation of Namibia illegal.

Teach-In on South Africa at the University of Chicago

Place: University of Chicago Main Quad (in front of Administration Building, 5801 S. Ellis) for the noon rally; Kent Hall for workshops and evening panel

Program: Noon: Rally on Main Quad

1:00-2:30 Workshop: South Africa: The History of the Struggle and the Current Crisis.

Dr. Frederick Dube (African National Congress, ANC), main speaker

2:30-4:00 Workshops:

Apartheid and World-Wide Racism: Diabolical Connection or Historical Accident?

Tukufu Zuberi, Black Graduate Forum, main speaker

What is to be Done? Organizing Strategies for the Continuing Struggle Against Apartheid.

Prexy Nesbitt (Co-chair, Coalition for Illinois' Divestment from South Africa, CIDS), main speaker

4:00-5:30 Workshop: Divestment and the Role of the University.

University of Chicago President Hanna H. Gray and Jennifer Davis, Executive Director, American Committee on Africa, main speakers

5:30-6:30 Plenary Rally and Speech: The Honorable Neo Mnumzama, chief delegate, African National Congress Delegation to the United Nations

7:30-10:00 Open Panel Discussion: all panelists; questions from floor.

Sponsoring Organizations:

Action Committee for a Free South Africa, Black Graduate Forum, Faculty for Divestment from South Africa, Organization of Black Students, Teamsters Local 743, Third World Political Forum, Women's Union

For Further Information: 493-6662

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Leaflet Courtesy of the Anti-Apartheid Student Alliance

GLOSSARY

African National Congress (ANC)—South African liberation movement founded in 1912 to struggle for a free and just South Africa. Banned by the government and forced underground in 1961.

Afrikaans—A dialect of the Dutch language spoken by Afrikaners in South Africa.

Afrikaners—White South Africans of Dutch descent who established the apartheid system. Afrikaners make up 60 percent of the white population.

Apartheid—South Africa's system of legalized racism. Apartheid denies all civil and human rights to the black majority and ensures the supremacy of whites.

Banning—A form of house arrest by which the government silences its critics. Banned individuals cannot be published or quoted, and their movements are restrained.

Bantustans—Name for barren wastelands making up only 13 percent of South Africa's land, which the South African government has declared the only places where Africans can live permanently.

Bantu—White South Africa's racist term for black people, the majority of the population.

Black Consciousness Movement—A movement banned by the South African government which stresses pride in African heritage. It insists that blacks must take the initiative in their struggle for freedom.

Black Spot—Land in rural areas occupied by blacks, sometimes for generations, in "whites only" areas of South Africa. These communities are the first target of forced removals.

Black Township—The "blacks only" part of urban areas in South Africa. Townships are far from jobs, overcrowded with poor housing, little electricity or plumbing, and no sewage system.

Divestment—The withdrawal of funds from corporations and banks which support apartheid by doing business in or with South Africa.

Forced Removals—The South African police will drag blacks off their land, often at gunpoint, and bulldoze communities declared to be "white" areas. Over 3.5 million blacks have been forcibly removed since 1960.

FRELIMO—Front for the Liberation of Mozambique. Governing party in Mozambique which freed it from Portuguese rule in 1975.

Frontline States—Countries neighboring South Africa which present a united front against apartheid. These states include: *Angola* (an-GO-lah), *Botswana* (boat-SWA-nah), *Mozambique* (mow-zam-BEEK), *Tanzania* (tan-zah-NEE-ah), *Zambia* (ZAM-bee-ah) and *Zimbabwe* (zim-BOB-way).

Homeland—South African government's term for portions of land designated for blacks; bantustan.

Lesotho—(leh-SOO-too) a small country completely surrounded by South Africa.

Liberation Movements—Movements in Southern Africa which are dedicated to fight for justice and political freedom.

Migrant Laborers—Those forced to leave their homes and families in rural bantustans to find employment in urban centers of "white" South Africa.

MPLA—Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola; the governing party in Angola which freed it from Portuguese rule in 1975.

MNR—Mozambique National Resistance. A South Africa-supported terrorist group infamous for cutting off peoples' ears, noses and lips, sometimes murdering them, as well as burning crops and bombing bridges.

Namibia—(nah-MIB-ee-ah) The country which South Africa's military has occupied since 1915. Namibia was formerly called South West Africa.

National Party—The ruling party in South Africa led by the Afrikaners. It came to power in 1948 on a platform of white supremacy, legalized apartheid and stripped blacks of all rights.

Nkomati Peace Accord—By supporting the MNR and carrying out sabotage against its neighbors, South Africa has forced Mozambique to sign agreements which forbid it to militarily support ANC and PAC. However, South Africa has not carried out its promise to end support for the MNR mercenaries.

Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)—South African liberation movement founded in 1959 based on black nationalism. Banned by the government in 1961.

Passbook—A document all blacks must carry at all times. Whites are not required to have one. Failure to carry a passbook results in arrest and jail for blacks.

Pass Laws/Influx Control Laws—Laws which control the movement of blacks. These laws forbid blacks to live in "white" areas and help the white government control workers.

Pretoria—The capital city of white South Africa. Also refers to the South African government.

Race Classification—Apartheid laws divide South Africans into four racial groups: *Africans*—people of African descent (72 percent of the population), *Coloreds*—people of mixed race (9 percent of the population), *whites*—people of European descent (16 percent of the population), and *Asians*—mostly persons of Indian descent (about 3 percent of the population).

Sharpeville Massacre—On March 21, 1960 the police shot and killed 69 blacks who were peacefully demonstrating against the pass laws.

South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)—The liberation movement fighting to free Namibia since 1966.

Soweto—A black township outside of Johannesburg. Over 2 million blacks live in this impoverished township.

Soweto Uprising—On June 16, 1976, South African police gunned down students in Soweto who were peacefully demonstrating against apartheid education. This began a series of protests and clashes with police around the country; over 600 people were killed.

Subsistence Farming—Raising only enough food to meet basic needs. Most people who live in bantustans cannot grow enough food to maintain good health.

Sullivan Principles—A "fair employment code" for US businesses operating in South Africa, started by Rev. Leon Sullivan in 1976 while he was on the Board of General Motors. The code is used by the corporations to hide their support for apartheid.

Swaziland—(SWA-zee-land) A small, land-locked nation between South Africa and Mozambique.

UNITA—National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. A South Africa-supported group created to overthrow and destabilize the government of Angola.