

Southern Africa Support Committee

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History of the Southern Africa Support Committee

The Southern Africa Support Committee (SASC) is a multi-racial group engaged in activities relating directly to and supportive of the independence struggles of the peoples of Southern Africa.

In existence since 1975 SASC recognizes that the white minority governments of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (Southwest Africa) and Azania (South Africa) have forcibly imposed the inhuman system of apartheid on the black people of these countries. Further, we recognize that to black people in these countries, apartheid means rigid segregation, poverty, arbitrary imprisonment and one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world.

Because of the barbaric conditions under which Africans must live and die, SASC opposes all United States military, economic, cultural and political ties to the racist governments in Southern Africa. Beyond this, we acknowledge the various liberation movements in Azania, Namibia and Zimbabwe as the real representatives of the vast majority of the people. We explicitly view the white upholders of the apartheid system as illegitimate and immoral. In short, SASC stands with the African people who are struggling for majority rule, the abolition of apartheid and a system of full economic, political and social equality in the countries of Southern Africa.

At present, SASC has branches in Los Angeles, Pasadena, on the UCLA campus, Santa Monica and at Santa Monica City college. We are engaged in organizing in several areas. We are continuing to collect clothes to be sent to Zimbabwe refugees and freedom fighters who are opposed to the racist Ian Smith regime. SASC is also involved in numerous film showings, slide shows and educational programs.



A New Strategy For South African Racist

The recent exposure by South Africa of aerial equipment on a u.s. embassy plane involves much more than meets the eye. The use of such equipment is a generally recognized fact. The significance of the affair lies in the fact that South Africa chose this issue to embarrass the U.S.

South Africa is in the midst of a major strategic reorientation. It is using the spy plane issue as a signal to the world at large and the U.S. in particular that it is no longer going to be co-operating with the U.S. in Southern Africa. Rather, it is moving in the direction of forming a military and economic alliance among key Southern African states independent of the west.

For several years now the Western powers, and the U.S. in particular, have been leaning on South Africa to loosen up on Apartheid. They were pressured to give Ian Smith (past president of Rhodesia) a kick in the pants, and that yielded some black faces in the government, but no substantive changes in the power structure. They were pressured to grant independence to Namibia, but after a period of seeming openness to compromise they are now attempting to impose a Rhodesia-style settlement. And lastly, they were pressured to make some changes at home, which they have defiantly refused to do.

The U.S. and South Africa are both primarily concerned with the spread of communism in Southern Africa because the coming to power of Communists inevitably means that capitalists have very little room to maneuver. Right now Southern Africa is both a literal and figurative gold mine to capitalism. There is a tremendous amount of profit to be made. From the capitalist point of view this is the beauty of apartheid. After all

is said and done it is simply a means for creating cheap black labor-- and cheap labor means big profit.

The differences between the U.S. and South Africa revolve around how to maintain this exploitive system. One must not be fooled by the intentions of people like Andrew Young. For instance, according to a recent U.N. Survey, Western banks have loaned South Africa \$5.5 Billion since 1972. The U.S., since the vietnam war, is much more sensitive to world opinion. As a result they sell Andrew Young's smiling face and talk about how terrible violence is. They advocate policies which create the illusion of change, but with no change in substance. They are even willing to include communists in the governments in Namibia and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) because they recognize that ultimately have no choice in the matter.

South Africa, which obviously would be more directly threatened by developments such as these, will have nothing of it. In their view they have been more than co-operative. From their point of view the U.S. is pursuing an irrational policy of favoring communist over them. From the U.S. point of view, public support for South Africa would mean isolation from the rest of Black Africa, and would create tremendous problems with public opinion at home. Given current U.S. problems these are unacceptable costs. That is why the U.S. has been trying so hard to find a middle course- neither unconditional support for the really progressive forces, like the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and SWAPO (in Namibia), with whom they have no common interest.

This balancing act has been going on for several years now. A recent series of events have upset the applecart. It all began when former Information Secretary Eschel Rhodie disclosed that he oversaw South African government expenditures from a secret fund designed

to improve South Africa's image abroad. The scandal which followed led to a governmental crisis. Although the ruling national party has remained in power, the old leadership is now discredited and a new faction has effective control of the government. This faction is represented by the new Prime Minister, Pieter Botha, and has strong backing from the military. The faction they displaced, represented by John Vorster, emphasized winning international support for South Africa. That's why the crisis developed in the first place. The faction now in power takes the attitude that South Africa can go it alone- or more properly, dictate its own alliances, and on its own terms.

The spy plane incident thus signaled a major policy shift, the outlines of which were spelled out by Prime Minister Botha in a policy statement April 19th. South Africa would like to see "A constellation of independent Southern African states co-operating with each other in various fields and exploiting, in a good sense, our vast resources to uplift people." The South African role would be "A senior advisor and good neighbor." It doesn't take too much to read between the lines. South Africa would like to develop a regional alliance that encompasses some 40 million people, with itself as overseer. It would include Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Namibia, the South African Bantustans, and possibly such states as Malawi and Botswana, who are heavily dependent on South Africa economically.

The advantages to South Africa are many. They would have a much more direct say in the internal affairs of client states. They could solidify the "buffer" that now separates South Africa from black dominated states opposed to apartheid. They could win new economic concessions from dependent states. And lastly, they could use the alliance to solidify their weak international standing by appearing to be extending a helping hand to other countries.

Some of the implications of this strategy are already becoming clear.

A senior Rhodesian official told the New York Times April 27 that South Africa's offer of all-out support for the new Rhodesian government was part of a major shift in South African strategic thinking which could extend South Africa's defense perimeter to Rhodesia's northern frontier with Zambia, the Zambezi river. "An incoming Black prime minister will know that he has only to ask and that he will be backed to the hilt."

It is a time of major realignment in Southern Africa has forced the American hand in one respect and the U.S. Congress is now poised to strike as American policy again. As a state department official involved in the Namibian Negotiations said recently, "If Congress lifts sanctions and recognizes Rhodesia it will destroy us. We will have no credibility left. We may as well close up shop." His assessment of South Africa's ability to carry out its objectives is equally bleak. "If they think a ring of racist Uncle Tom states can save them, if they really believe that, they are further divorced from reality than we thought."

Both the U.S. and South Africa are acting out of weakness. After years of colonial domination the masses of Southern Africa are beginning to rise and assert themselves. In the long run, after all the maneuvers have run their course, it will be the masses who determine their own future.



Pan African Congress Member Assassinated

David Sibeko, a member of the presidential Council of the Pan Africa Congress P.A.C. one of the leading liberation organizations in South Africa was assassinated June 11, 1979

David, 39, who was also a P.A.C. observer to the United nation and respected world wide in diplomatic circles was shot fatally in the head by trader P.A.C. members.

Many news reports on the murder have been scant. But Reuters news agency Reports: David left New York where his family lives, for Tanzania a few days before his death. Upon his arrival, he stayed at the Home of Vusunzi Nake, P.A.C. administrative secretary.

Nake said that late on the night of June 11, six black men rang the doorbell of his apartment. Nake opened the door with David standing behind him. The killers produced hand guns and a knife, said Nake.

"They told us we had to go to a meeting. When we refused, they opened fire. David was hit but somehow they missed me and I divided into another room and slammed the door," Nake said. Nake said he recognized one of the gunmen as a P.A.C. member but he declined to say whether the man was among those arrested.

The Tanzinian-based P.A.C., banned in South Africa, has been split by internal dissent in recent months, much of it caused by dissatisfaction with what has been seen as the weak leadership of its former chairperson, Potlako Leballo, Reuters reports.

Leballo was replaced last month by a three man presidential council in which David Sibeko, Nake along with Elias Nlloedibenn, director of publicity and information.

Nake said, "It could have been a coordinated plan to wipe out the leadership and take control.

"They are desperate because one of the functions of the presidential

council was to restore discipline, and we were taking steps to enforce that," Nake said. But he added that he could not rule out the possibility that South African Secret agents could have infiltrated P.A.C. and this was part of their attempt to destroy P.A.C.

Sibeko is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, and four children.

Condemn Musorewas Visit to the U.S.

We would like to register our concern and disapproval of the U.S. government's decision to allow Ian Smith's puppet, Abel Muzorewa into this country during the second week of July this year. Muzorewa who is working hand and glove with the illegal Smith regime in our country has been invited to this country by his mentor, Jesse Helms, the racist Senator from North Carolina who is advocating for the removal of economic sanctions against the Smith regime.

Muzorewa is scheduled to visit all U.S. major cities while he is here. It is not surprising that puppet Muzorewa wishes to come here at this point in time. His puppet regime is falling apart mainly because of the pressure put on it by the people of Zimbabwe who, having seen how fraud and sham the Internal Settlement is are whole heartedly supporting our war for National Liberation and self-determination. This pressure has also caused contradictions within the puppet camp. He therefore needs a breathing space so that he could plead for more weapons, funds and mercenaries from reactionary circles within the U.S. government and public.

UNITED STATES COMPANIES

Southern Africa - June, 1979

More than a third of all U.S. assets in South Africa are owned by two oil companies - Caltex (jointly owned by Texaco and Standard Oil of California) and Mobil. Each has South African assets worth about \$350 million. Together they control nearly 40 percent of its refining capacity. Mobil owns a refinery at Durban with a capacity of 100,000 barrels per day, and Caltex recently enlarged its Cape refinery to handle 105,000 barrels per day.

Both companies have significant government contracts and sell oil for airforce, military and police use.

Exxon also operates in South Africa, but has no refinery, and controls only 2 percent of the retail market.

Plans behind South Africa's new self-reliance strategy are beginning to come to light-and they are not without a role for US corporations. The most recent of these appears to be Eaton Corporation's who plans to enter into a joint venture with South Africa for a gear and axle plant that would furnish components for heavy trucks needed by the South African military.

In a recent article published in Business Week magazine, the plant was described as following on more advanced plans for a diesel engine plant being built near Cape Town with British and West German Cooperation. Together, the two plants would give Pretoria virtual selfsufficiency in heavy trucks-an important aspect of South Africa's plans for independent production of all essential military supplies.

Eaton, a Cleveland-based manufacturer of truck components that already does several million dollars in export sales with South Africa, denied to Business Week that it was considering anything more than licensing arrangements with Pretoria.

The company said it was concerned about imminent South African plans that would require local participation in strategic heavy industries. But the magazine maintained that negotiations for a joint venture with the Economic Development Corporation, a South African parastatal, were under way, with a decision from Eaton due by June 1. A source close to the magazine says that the EDC in this case is "a thinly veiled cover for the South African military, which is very eager to get the Eaton deal going".

In yet another case of South African corporations combining operations with large US firms, the Schwartz Fine audit firm of South Africa has taken steps to merge this year with the leading US company, Arthur Anderson and Company.

West German money is helping South Africa pursue its drive for self-sufficiency in energy supplies. West German banks have played a substantial role over the past few years in seeing to it that SASOL II and III, South Africa's program for converting domestic coal into oil, has been sufficiently capitalized. These banks, some of them controlled directly by the west german, government, have injected more than \$116 million in loans into the program since 1979. When confronted with this fact by legislators from the Social Democratic Party, West Germany's Secretary of State Hamm-Brucher refused to reconsider state policy on the loan issue.

Mozambique continues to suffer sabotage raids from members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement(MNR). Earlier this year members of this movement blew up two bridges on the railway line from Tete to Mutarra, the transport link carrying coal from the Moatize mine. MNR sources also reported blowing up an oil depot in the port of Beira, cutting telephone lines, destroying a granary, and attacking 19 army vehicles. In addition to conducting raids into Mozambique, the movement runs a radio

station based in Gwelo, Rhodesia called the "Voice of Free Africa". The station propagandizes against the FRELIMO leaders.

The capture late last year of three MNR members has given Mozambican officials more evidence about the backing of the group. The captured saboteurs reported under interrogation that they received training and supplies from the Rhodesian government. They received salaries of approximately \$560.00 a month, and one of the men claimed to have been offered a provincial governmentship by Rhodesia if the FRELIMO gov. were toppled. In addition to Rhodesian funding, the group receives financial aid, according to Southern Africa diplomatic sources, from wealthy Portuguese businessmen whose firms were nationalized after FRELIMO's accession to power. One of the two most important leaders of the movement, Jorge Jardim, was formerly a prominent businessman in colonial Mozambique.

In Namibia, SWAPO members have succeeded for the second time this year in sabotaging the county's power supply. In an attack on the Ruacana hydroelectric complex in mid-April, three electricity pylons were blown up. The attack caused a twenty minute black-out over most of the country including the entire capital city of Windhoek.

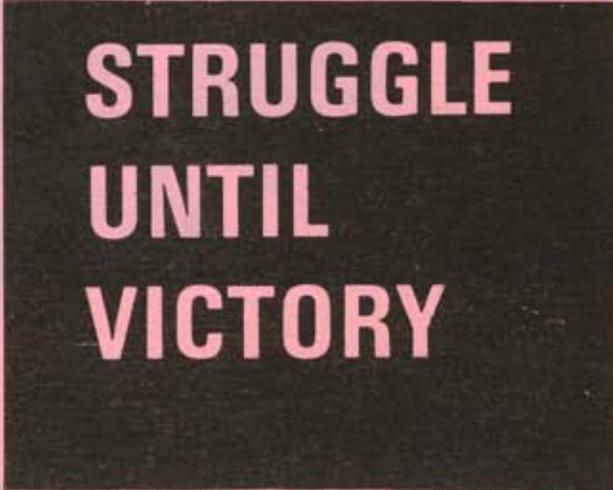
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We still remember how military hardware and U.S. mercenaries poured into Zimbabwe soon after Smith's visit to this country last year. By allowing Muzorewa into this country which amounts to tacit or "creeping" recognition of his illegal regime, the U.S.A. is defying and ignoring the Frontline Countries, the OAU the Commonwealth of Nations, the United Nations and the entire international community which have rejected Smith Muzorewa's Internal Settlement and declared the so-called April elections null and void.

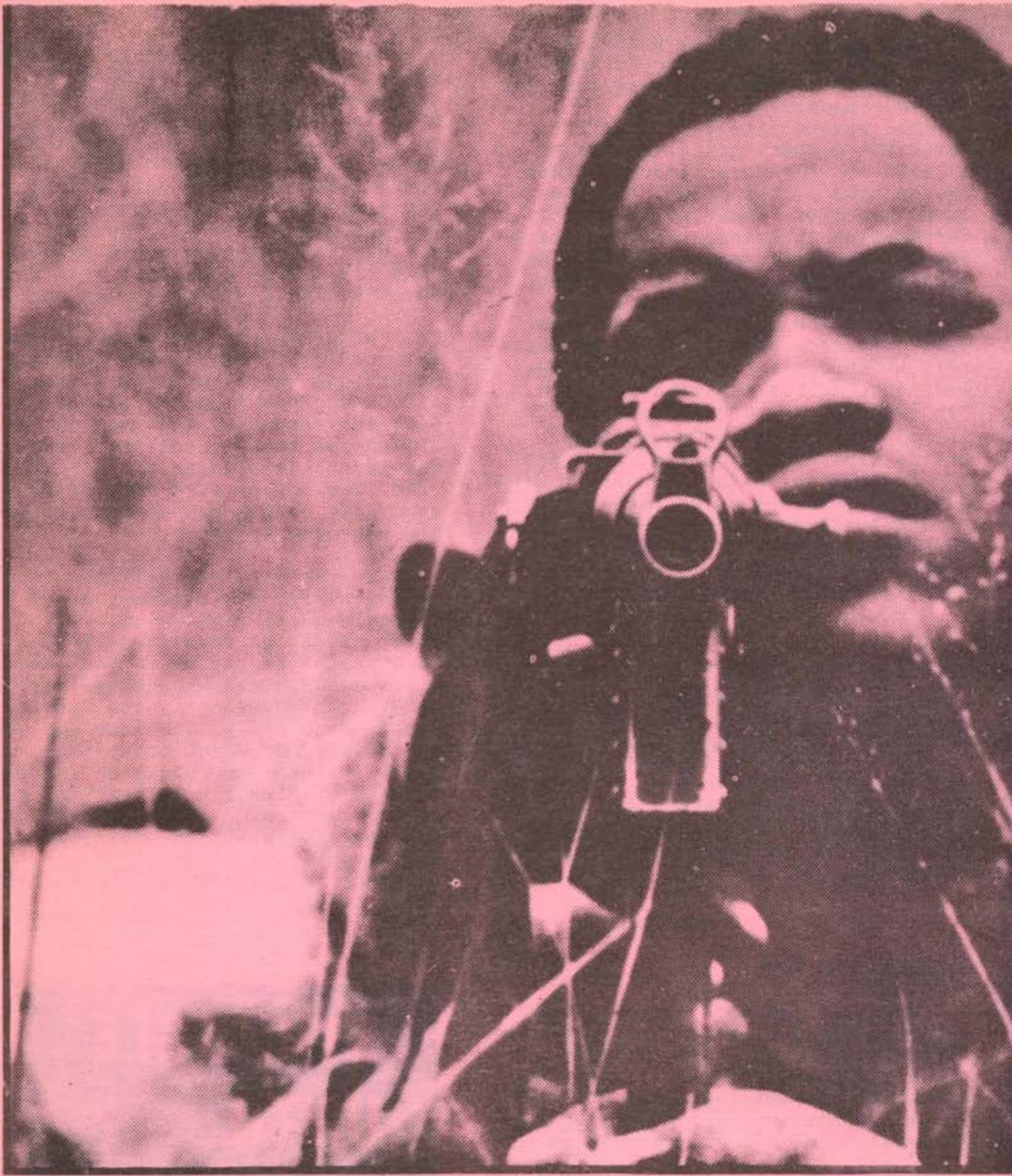
We request that those in solidarity with people of Zimbabwe I.E. those who support genuine majority rule in Zimbabwe, should stage pickets and demonstrations against Muzorewa during his visit here. SANU members are ready to participate in these demonstrations together with you throughout the U.S. Once more, let us give Muzorewa a big welcome, like the one we gave last year when he came with his master, Ian Smith!.

Muzorewa and Smith have recently ordered air raids into Zambia and Mozambique which have cause loss of life and propert on the part of defenseless refugees and innocent civilians in these countries. This man should not be allowed to run with murder. The progressive international community should expose and oppose him wherever he maybe.

On our part we shall continue to intensify revolutionary armed struggle until total victory. Total power has to be transfered from the Smith colonial regime to the people of Zimbabwe whose recognized National Liberation Movement is the Patriotic Front. With 2/3 of Zimbabwe now under our full control and occupation, we shall increase our blows on the doorsteps of Salisbury. Unless they wake up and see sense, it won't be too long before the Smith--Muzorewa clique join the Shah and Somoza. (ARTICLE FROM ZIMBABWE AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION)



**STRUGGLE
UNTIL
VICTORY**



S.W.A.P.O.

THE



PEOPLE ARMED

NEWS BRIEFS



Anti-Apartheid Committee Expresses Concern Over Loans To South Africa

The Special Committee against Apartheid on Tuesday, 12 June, expressed grave concern over the continuing flow of loans and credits to South Africa and called for urgent action by Governments and organizations to terminate such dealings with Pretoria, as requested by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Committee expressed hope that the Security Council would urgently consider mandatory action to prohibit loans and foreign investment in South Africa.

UN Bulletin June-79

South African Watergate

The South African commission report which forced former Prime Minister and President John Vorster to resign in disgrace June 4 provided the first official South African confirmation of the involvement of Michigan newspaper publisher John McGoff in the apartheid regime's secret, multi-million dollar, international propaganda campaign. To Internews readers it was a familiar story. Well before the major U.S. media began covering the U.S. angle to South Africa's "Muldergate" scandal, Internews ran a special feature, "South Africa's Secret Scheme: Selling Apartheid in the U.S.," last March 12 (see IB Vol 6 No 5). In particular, Internews reported the charges in the South African English-language, opposition press that Pretoria had used McGoff as a front-man to buy the Sacramento Union with South African "slush fund" money. The third report by the Erasmus commission reveals that McGoff - an arch-conservative and longtime supporter of South Africa - was advanced more than \$10 million in South African money laundered through a Swiss bank

to try to buy the Washington Star in 1974. When McGoff's bid for the paper failed, the commission reports, he used the money to buy and run the Sacramento Union. The report also states that McGoff received a further \$1.35 million to buy Paramount Films' 50% share in UPITN, a TV news agency based in London. McGoff reportedly paid back some of this money to his South African co-conspirators, but the commission added, "No one knows what happened to \$6,350,000 that was lost."

As previously reported by Internews, the Justice Dept. has ordered the FBI to investigate McGoff's use of the South African funds. McGoff has refused to comment to the press on the latest South African government report.

Internews, which began reporting about Muldergate in November of last year, will continue to follow the many leads which have not been pursued aggressively in the established press here (as opposed to top-notch investigative reports in South Africa and Great Britain). We are especially interested in charges that U.S. politicians - Sen. Jepson in Iowa, Sen. Hayakawa in California, former President Ford and others - received South African campaign contributions. The FBI is now investigating a new charge that President Carter's 1976 primary campaign in New York State received \$20,000 in "Muldergate" money. (Reprinted from International Bulletin 18 June, 1979)

Gas, Anyone?

Since June 8, when Minister of Economic Affairs Chris Heunis announced South Africa's third price increase for gas in less than six months, motorists in that country have been paying \$2.45 a gallon for gas or diesel fuel, up 38% over the \$1.77/gallon price in force from March through May. Most of the increase goes for an Equalization Fund used to pay the premiums South Africa must pay for oil on the international spot market, where prices can range up to double those paid for oil in long-term contracts. So far, accord-

ing to the Johannesburg Financial Mail, South Africa has been unable to obtain assured long-term suppliers, and will have to continue with spot market purchases for the foreseeable future.

African News June 29-79

Zaire: The Missing Signature

Why has Zaire's 'letter of intent' to the IMF still not been signed? During his April tour of Europe, President Mobutu Sese Seko mentioned several times that the signature, giving Zaire access to a \$150 million stand-by credit, was imminent. We understand that the IMF-sponsored director of the Banque du Zaire (the central bank), Dr. Erwin Blumenthal, had reckoned on the letter being signed on April 15.

We hear that the conditions to be laid down in the yet-to-be published letter are rigorous in the extreme. As we go to press, it appears that Mobutu's failure to sign has been precipitated by an argument over the payment of Zaire government employees' salaries. The IMF insists that all wages be frozen, but Mobutu clearly feels that he cannot risk forsaking the patronage upon which his government depends. Since the IMF team arrived nine months ago, the zaire has been devalued by around 100%, while inflation has continued to soar at around the same rate. The buying power of the increasingly hungry ordinary Zairois, not to mention the hugely rich elite, is plummeting. It is being speculated that the multi-millionaire group around the president, led by Mobutu's own uncle and familial clan chief, Litho Moboti, is pressing the Zaire leader not to accept the IMF terms in their entirety.

(Reprinted from Africa Confidential - 23 May, 1979)

PILOTS QUALIFY

Maputo, May 4 - Eight Mozambican pilots trained by the national airline DETA have qualified to fly Boeing 737s.

The pilots' licences were presented today by Transport and Communications Minister Jose Luis Cabaco at a ceremony marking the end

of the course.

The eight pilots who qualified were among 14 who started the course in January last year.

During their training the students received theoretical and practical lessons and worked on DETA's flight simulator.

Article from Mozambique Information Agency

ZIMBABWE - JOINING FORCES

(AN) The two components of Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front - the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)-have adopted a constitution for the Front and formed a 12-member coordinating council which will be responsible for both political and military affairs. The agreement concluded a three-day meeting hosted in Addis Ababa by the Ethiopian government, which is providing training for both ZAPU and ZANU guerrillas.

The latest unity talks came in response to a widely felt need for the two movements to institute effective coordination of efforts against the Rhodesian regime now headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Observers will be watching closely to see if the Patriotic Front, successful so far in maintaining common diplomatic positions, will be able to implement a joint military strategy.

An eight-member defense council decided upon in Addis Ababa will include army commanders from both ZAPU and ZANU, and will direct a joint operations in the field. Previous unity efforts have floundered at the implementation stage, but sources close to the movements seem confident that this time, perhaps, gloomy predictions may be proved wrong.

Patriotic Front leaders express confidence in their capacity to step up the war effort against Rhodesian forces, but if South Africa or other countries should take up a more active counter-insurgency role, they are ready to appeal for greater support from allies in Africa or elsewhere. The front-line states, who have backed the guerrillas in spite

of increased attacks from Rhodesia, are already seeking to meet with Nigeria and Ethiopia in particular to prepare concrete plans for military cooperation.
(ARTICLE FROM AFRICA NEWS)

COMMENTS ON ZIMBABWE

Since the granting of "majority rule" in Rhodesia has become a reality, and all the formal ceremonies have taken place with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, there have been several strafing and bombing raids into the neighboring countries of Mozambique and Zambia. Can we believe that the leadership of Zimbabwe has changed? Numerous Africans have died in these raids and as of today, the raids continue.

Truthfully, the Europeans in Zimbabwe, did not give up control of the armed forces, local or national. This was put forth in the original "majority rule" agreement. We can understand clearly from this that responsibility of these raids does not rest entirely on the shoulders of Muzorewa, but must be shared by the white rulers as well. However, for Muzorewa to sanction these raids refer to the freedom fighters as "insurgents and terrorist" is a clear testimony of the backward political understanding and his class allegiance.

MUZOREWA - THE CHESS PIECE

Muzorewa refers to the Freedom fighters in the same phrases as that of the imperialist press in the United States. Muzorewa, of course is a Methodist Bishop, thoroughly indoctrinated with the narrow thought processes so prominent in Western society. Not to be ignored is the financial gain that is certain to flow in Muzorewa's pockets as a result of his now representing the "government of Zimbabwe". According to The Observer reporter, Colin Legum, Muzorewa received well over a million dollars of South African government money for support in the before the election.

So Muzorewa's class allegiance which should be considered in terms of dollars and in Muzorewa's case, no sense, and the fact that he is a "home-grown-boy" are the factors that contribute to his inaccurate political logic; and the resulting inaccurate decisions. He must understand that when Zimbabwe is liberated he will pay for the crimes committed against his people.

Recently, in the U.S., the Senators, Jesse Helms of North Carolina and Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania forced a floor vote to lift the economic sanctions against Rhodesia. The underlying factor for the move was a report by the Freedom House, a so-called human rights group. During the sixties, Freedom House was a staunch supporter of the U.S. role in Vietnam and a bitter antagonist of the anti-war movement. Freedom House sent a nine-member delegation to Zimbabwe to observe the elections. Ignoring the fact that there was widespread intimidation used to get the Africans to the polls, and the fact that thousands were locked in so-called "protective compounds", the 72 page report by Freedom House proclaimed the elections "free and inclusive". However, in June 1966, Freedom House proclaimed the elections in the Dominican Republic as "fair and free" despite the imposition of martial law by the U.S. Marines and the house arrest of the popular presidential candidate during the campaign.

BAYARD RUSTIN - THE OTHER CHESS PIECE

Freedom House is composed of some of the leading right-wing politicians this country has ever produced. Among them, Daniel P. Moynihan: but of all people, is Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute. Rustin, a veteran of 30 years of civil rights struggle, has once again misunderstood the issues, (he was with the 1966 delegation). He has the same paternalistic attitude toward the Africans as does his right-wing associates. He sees the Liberation struggles in Southern Africa and elsewhere as a clearcut issue betw-

een a pro-U.S. government or a Communist government, never once giving consideration to the fact that Africans are capable of operating their own country, with their own self-determination, needing predominant influence from neither the East or the West. However, the fact that an African-American returned from Zimbabwe, declaring the elections were "free" gave much credence to the report by FREEDOM HOUSE. Rustin's input is what helped propel the action on the Senate floor; Rustin's input was also given much space in the American press. He has since attempted to retract his statement, but the damage is already done.

Letters, cables, phone calls, meetings are all in order for us to pressure our so-called representatives to not lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia; to allow these various companies to openly trade with a country known to violate the basic human rights of a people is just another slap in the face of the people who believe human rights are a concern for all. any type of pressure that can be put on these representatives is necessary and immediate. We must all do what we can in this country to aid the struggles for self-determination and human rights for all people. The struggle is one and continues.

Clearly, there were no free elections, Muzorewa is for all purposes a puppet, and Africans in Zimbabwe are under the control and rule of a racist regime. The Freedom fighters realize this and continue to wage their armed struggle. Assaults against racism, facism, imperialism, capitalism, and exploitation of humankind, must be maintained at all times.

RACISTS" SPIES CAPTURED

Maputo, May 3 - Two spies in the pay of the Rhodesian racist regime were detained recently in the northwestern Mozambique province of Tete by members of the People's National Security Service (SNASP).

They are Photifa Mapondero, a Rhodesian and a member of the Salisbury regime's Special Branch, and Jose Amona Macango, a Mozambican. Mapondero, also known as "Cas-seque", was recruited by the regime early in 1978 to undertake spying missions after he had been taken away from school with other students by the Rhodesian army.

He was infiltrated into Mozambique on reconnaissance missions, with the task of gathering information on barracks of the Mozambican People's Liberation Forces, Zimbabwean refugee camps and Zimbabwean nationalist transit areas. The objective was to transmit the information to the Rhodesian army.

After being captured, Mapondero said that members of the Rhodesian secret police who are infiltrated into Mozambique are accompanied by Bishop Muzorewa's soldiers. Their aim, he said, was to intensify the aggression and demobilise the Mozambican people in their support for the Patriotic Front.

Mapondero added that before entering Mozambique he was given the equivalent of two thousand escudos (about 60 dollars), having been promised another five thousand on his return at the end of the mission.

The other spy, Jose Anona Macango, was recruited in Mid-1978 after having been contacted in the Furacungo area by members of the Rhodesian secret service and was transported by helicopter to Rhodesia, where he received military training.

He was detected in the district of Chiuta, Tete Province, by vigilante residents of the area when he was gathering information on an educational centre. The information was to be transmitted to the racist armed forces to enable them to stage an operation against the school, either by bombing it or kidnapping the pupils.

AFRICA

Bank of America supports Racism and Apartheid

The Bank of America has over \$200 million in loans to South Africa--the majority to state-owned industries. In 1977 it's loans accounted for 10% of the amount raised in the U.S. Such loans are critical to the continued workings of the apartheid economy and each dollar loaned is another dollar that can be used to expand the military and police apparatus which has already killed and arrested thousands.

The litany of injustice wreaked by the white-settler government is all too familiar: It limits the 80% non-white population to 13% of the land; It creates a death rate for blacks that leaves 50% dead by age 5, a death rate that is 25 times higher than for the white population; It allows 1 doctor per 50,000 blacks against 1 doctor for per 455 whites; It makes it illegal for a black father to live with his family if he works as a migrant laborer.

As the movement for liberation grows within South Africa banks are re-evaluating the security of their investment. Oppression can only be financed so long as it turns a profit. The South African people are rising up in defence against the daily violence of the government, and it is feeling the strain. More than ever it needs foreign support, support we can stop. The Bank of America depends on its depositors and if they close out their accounts, the Bank of America, like some banks in New York, Chicago, and Pennsylvania will be forced to close out South Africa.

The bank campaign educates people in the U.S. to the role corporate interest play in preventing real democracy both in Southern Africa and in the United States. The Bank of America discriminates a

against minorities and women in its hiring and promotion practices. It prevents unionization of its employees. It often refuses mortgage loans in lower income areas while making mammoth loans to finance nuclear power plants. These facts make it clear that South Africa is not a unique case for the bank. Neither is the Bank of America unique among banks.

Wells Fargo, Crocker National, Security Pacific, United California, Union, Chartered Bank of London, Sumitomo and the French Bank are also implicated in support of apartheid as well as union busting, discrimination and red-lining. It is not simply the banks which create the necessity for exploitation, it is the entire system of profit before people: capitalism.

Internationally capitalism means imperialism and the struggle in Southern Africa is struggle against imperialism. The coalition has sponsored two forums featuring speakers from the liberation movements and is thus working to provide the people of the United States with a clear view of the situation there.

AN END TO ALL U.S. SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENTS OF RHODESIAN AND SOUTH AFRICA

DEMANDS

End all Bank of America loans to South Africa.

End all United States economic, political and military ties with South Africa and other racist regimes.

Boycott Bank of America--Close all Accounts

Withdraw all Deposits!

Boycott Bank Of America

S.A.S.C. Principles of Unity

- 1) We oppose apartheid in Southern Africa and racism in the United States and see them as a common enemy of the peoples of the United States and Southern Africa.
- 2) We oppose all United States economic, political and military ties or intervention, direct or indirect, in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia which supports and strengthens the power of the white minority government.
- 3) We support the right of self-determination for the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia and seek to build support for the genuine national liberation movements now fighting for the liberation of these countries.
- 4) We give critical support to the newly independent Peoples' Republic of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and oppose any external attack or intervention in their internal affairs.
- 5) We see building a mass movement in the United States against all forms of oppression and exploitation as the surest support for the liberation movements in Southern Africa and elsewhere. As one step in this process, we seek to promote labor support in the United States for the Black Trade Unions of the apartheid states.

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