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A LUTA CONTINUA

< the struggle continues >

MAY 1979

ISSUE No. 5

In the process of putting this issue of "A LUTA CONTINUA" together, we have sensed a change in the pace of the student anti-apartheid movement. Certainly activities are happening, and the number of campus anti-apartheid groups is constantly increasing. However in talking with student activists who have been organizing around South Africa for two to three years, there seems to be a feeling that the movement has lost some of the steam it exhibited a year ago. While this trend is by no means universal, we do believe such an assessment merits consideration. While many new student anti-apartheid groups are just beginning divestment campaigns, some campuses which were the site of quite active groups have lost much of their momentum.

Some student organizers have expressed feelings of frustration, confusion, and general burn-out. Many activists perceive that a drop in campus activism is due to mistakes that we as organizers have made. That is to say, we must be doing something wrong.

We are particularly concerned with such feelings. Frustration and confusion about what we perceive is our inability to change things can lead to cynicism and apathy. We believe such feelings are totally unwarranted. The student anti-apartheid movement represents a young and vibrant force, which in a very short time has had a relatively large impact. The following essay speaks to the victories we have won, and locates the source of our frustration not in ourselves, but rather in the structures we are trying to change.

We do not deny that mistakes have been made; but our errors must be placed in the context of who we are, and what we are up against. The student anti-apartheid movement is a relatively young movement. Most of us have had little, if any, previous political experience. When people get together for the first time and try to exercise power and control over their lives, they are bound to make mistakes. The schools we attend teach us to accept authority and structure, not how to change it. The system we are fighting is one of the strongest and best organized in the world. It would be unnatural if mistakes were not made. What we must do now is learn from our mistakes. What have our problems been? How can we better organize ourselves? What strategies and tactics might be more effective in reaching our goals?

Given that we have to scrutinize our past actions more carefully, what can be said about the current lull in activities?

It is a historical fact that change does not happen in a gradual, ever-rising crescendo. People and institutions act and react and new situations develop.

It has been nearly three years since the Soweto uprisings, and many of us have been organizing around the issue of South Africa for one, two, even three years. By and large, the strategy we have focused on is divestment. At many places we have presented our demands, engaged in debate with trustees, and mobilized campus support. And on many campuses it has become clear that moving trustees may be much harder than we earlier assumed.

That new awareness exists not only among ourselves as activists, but also among our fellow students who initially attended the educational events and demonstrations we organized. They now see that the trustees are in control, and will use whatever tactics--bureaucratic process, endless dialogue-- to avoid the issue. Given this reality, which we have little control over, isn't it only natural that active support should fall off?

The lull is also affected by the changing political situation in Southern Africa. Several years have passed since the inspiring image of the Soweto student uprisings and the brutal murder of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko, which impressed upon students the urgent importance of our demands. That was a year and a half ago. While the present Rhodie scandal testifies to the bankrupt nature of the racist regime, it does not offer the same kind of inspiration of two to three

years ago. Yes, Zimbabwe too is in the news. But the dynamics of the divestment movement were built around U.S. corporate involvement in South Africa. While we as activists may understand the interconnection of the struggles, our constituency may not.

The changed historical situation warrants a re-evaluation of our goals and strategies. This evaluation must not be from a consciousness of frustration and defeat. Rather, we must recognize our power and strength. Since if we are conscious of what we as a movement have achieved, then it becomes ever more important to analyze and evaluate our past to move on to broader and more developed goals.

What in fact are these accomplishments?

In terms of South Africa itself, the student anti-apartheid movement has been a very important force in helping to isolate the racist South African regime. Our movement became one of the strongest voices among many in the U.S.--churches, Black communities, trade unions, etc.-- that have called for isolating South Africa. We have intensified the global climate of pressure on the South African system to end its apartheid system.

Several factors reflect our impact. The South African media has carried numerous articles on the U.S. student anti-apartheid movement. Most recently for example, we received a call from the Johannesburg Star requesting information on the National Week of Actions. One of the most powerful events exemplifying our role was the demonstration organized at the Davis Cup Tournament in Nashville last March. The organized protest of 3000 to 4000 people attracted national and international attention, finally resulting in the expulsion of the South African team from the event. The convening of a special session of the U.N. Committee Against Apartheid last May to hear testimony by U.S. student activists speaks to the recognition by the world community of our efforts. Even the present Rhodie scandal is partially attributable to the student movement. The scandal, involving a public relations effort by the South African regime must be viewed as a response to an increasingly hostile international community. We are a strong and loud voice in that international chorus of protest.

What about our goal of corporate withdrawal from South Africa?

The recognition that investment by U.S. corporations in South Africa fits into a very strong and powerful system of profit-making should temper our hopes about actually forcing corporate withdrawal. Clearly, much more than a few sit-ins, demonstrations, etc. will be needed to force corporations out.

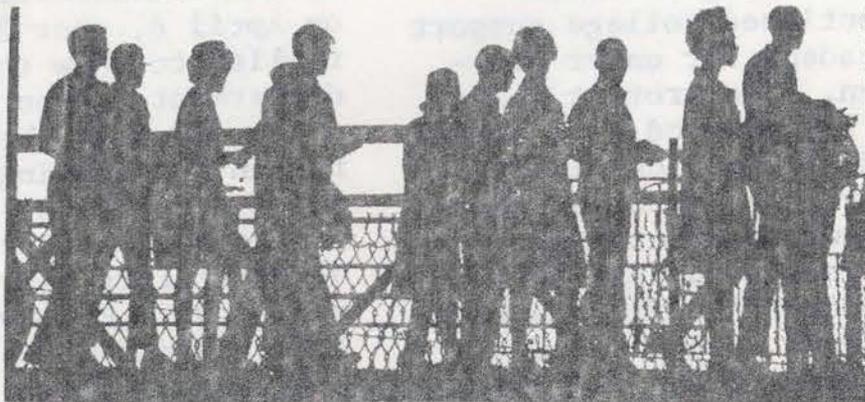
Yet within the context of what we, as college students can do, our impact has been fairly large. We have put the corporations on the defensive, challenging their public credibility. A great deal of time, energy, and money has been expended by corporations to sweeten up their steadily declining image. The Sullivan Principles represent their most sophisticated public relations effort to deflect threatening criticism of their South African operations.

The reality of prestigious universities such as Harvard, Yale, and Columbia, etc., being forced to withdraw funds from banks loaning to South Africa represents a loss in terms of the social legitimacy these corporations seek. Successful divestment campaigns at Michigan State, the Univ. of Wisconsin, the Univ. of Mass., etc. have likewise damaged the "progressive" corporate image. The promise by Chemical Bank to end its loans to the South African government was a direct response to such pressure.

Our campus actions toward corporate circles are felt on another, more immediate level. Most college trustees are corporate chairman first, and college trustees only in their spare time. Thus, when confronted with carefully constructed, well-documented arguments, and militant demonstrations by students, the issue of South African investments is placed right in the laps of corporate America (This also helps explain why it is so hard to win divestment in many places). Increased activity at annual shareholder conventions around proposals for corporate withdrawal from South Africa along with protest directed at corporate recruiters on campus have added to the pressure on corporations. The fact that the leading business journals--Business

Week, Fortune, the Wall Street Journal-- have all covered the student movement is an accurate indication that our actions pose a threat to corporations.

We must also gauge our success in raising peoples consciousness. The student anti-apartheid movement has been a very important force challenging the previously accepted notion that U.S. corporations play a beneficial role in South Africa. While it is unrealistic to claim that an anti-corporate consciousness in relation to South Africa exists, we have at least raised questions in many peoples minds. Editorials concerning divestment in many major newspapers attest to this fact.



The press coverage generated through our actions have brought the issue of South Africa and corporate investment to still more peoples attention. The recent overwhelming passage of the Berkeley initiative (see enclosed article) highlights the role students have played in bringing this issue to the American public. And obviously, we have helped to inform and clarify the understanding of our fellow students regarding the situation in Southern Africa, and the oppressive role U.S. corporations play there.

The comments of a Wesleyan activist best reflect a final area of success. Noting the growing activism on many campuses, he declared: "It seems like 1962 all over again!" implying the rebirth of a political climate of student activism and protest. Since the Vietnam War, the student anti-apartheid movement is the first campus movement that has taken on a national character and sustained itself over a period of several years.

Brought together by an awareness of the brutality and oppression of the apartheid system, and desiring an end to that human suffering, we have learned several lessons. First we have learned about the role U.S. corporations play in foreign countries-- raising questions about their purpose, power, and control in this country. We quickly discovered the connection between G.M., Texaco, IBM, etc., and our own schools. When we demanded that the university sever it's ties, we learned that the institutions we attend are not the liberal, objective places we thought they were, but rather intimately related to the same system that oppresses people in South Africa. Finally, we learned that when we come together-- when we organize ourselves and our fellow students-- we can exercise power and control over the institutions we are part of. Our pickets, rallies, sit-ins, etc. all prove that point. In an embryonic form, we have begun to look at our own lives, and the structures we are part of, and ask who really has power and control in our society? In short, the student anti-apartheid movement has been an important force in the radicalization and politization of many students.

The very existence of this newsletter, and the loose-knit network it represents is one important example of this new mood. People are coming together and recognizing the need to exchange experienced and co-ordinate our strategies and tactics. The South Africa movement, along with other movements, such as the nuke movement, the womans movement, anti-racist and campus labor struggles, have given a renewed sense of legitimacy to protest and organized struggle on campus. Recent spring actions on campuses indicate that while South Africa remains an issue of active concern, people are beginning to see the interconnection between many areas of injustice and oppression. Not only do we see the interconnection, but we are organizing to change it.

Joel Saxe for the Catalyst Project

CAMPUS UPDATE

Amherst College: A week long sit-in of the main administration building culminated in an occupation and lock-out at 5:30 AM, Monday April 23. These actions were in support of five demands by the Black Student Union: maintenance of Black Freshman Orientation, minority student input into search and selection of faculty and administration, more Third World faculty, divestment of stocks in 4 corporations investing in South Africa, and continued college support of a summer academy for under-privileged children. The protest began on Mon. April 17, sparked by a cross-burning outside a black dormitory the night before. Hundreds of black and white students participated in the seven day continuous sit-in of the Dean of Students' office. During the week 22 campus groups issued statements of support for the BSU demands while workshops, dorm discussions, films, and talks were organized. The lock-out was prompted late Sunday night after negotiations stalled and the administration ordered students to limit their sit-in of the Deans' office to four students by the next morning. The occupation lasted 1½ days, involving over 100 students from Amherst and 4 surrounding colleges. Occupiers left the building Tues. afternoon April 24 when the President agreed to 8 compromise conditions.

Dartmouth: Two weeks of continuous organizing at Dartmouth has resulted in victories around equal access for women and continuation of the Black Studies Dept. In the first of a series of actions around South Africa, equal access, and racism, 50 people demonstrated against a GM recruiter on April 3. The next day a memorial for Dr. King drew 200 people. Noon pickets of the administration building were held on April 5, 6, and 12. Canvassing of students in support of divestment and equal access continued up to a trustee meeting on April 19. 400 people demonstrated and an equal number participated at an open meeting with the trustees on that day. At the open meeting, students spoke in favor of various demands for two hours without a single dissenting voice! The trustees ended the admissions quota for women at their meeting and issued two statements on investment responsibility. At an April 23 faculty meeting, the Black Studies Dept. was expanded by an overwhelming vote!

Brandeis: Starting with a strike, and ending with an occupation students at Brandeis organized one of the leading actions during the Natl Week of Action. Targeting a spring trustee meeting, a strike was called for April 5 and 6. 85% of the student body boycotted classes, attending pickets and teach-ins focusing on the trustees' refusal to sell \$6 million of South Africa-linked stock. As the trustees met over the issue on April 6, over 300 students rallied to show their support for divestment. When a trustee rep. announced that the university would retain its holdings, preferring instead to work for change thru corporate shareholder resolutions, the demonstrators angrily shouted the rep. down. Following that action, 150 students occupied the administration building. Staying through the weekend, the occupiers received endorsements from two Mass. senators Kennedy and Tsongas, and a message of solidarity from Angela Davis. The action generated a great deal of press coverage throughout the northeast. The Trustees responded to the sit-in by pledging to discontinue future investments in South Africa, while maintaining their present holdings. Faced with the threat of disciplinary action, the demonstrators left the building on April 9, pledging continued organizing to end university support for apartheid.



Harvard: The struggle for divestment has continued this spring in conjunction with efforts to maintain the Afro-American Studies Dept. On April 11, a teach-in was held featuring Denis Brutus and Donald Woods. Black students organized Afro-Am. Studies Day on April 19, when 250 people rallied to pressure the administration to maintain the Dept. rather than relegating it to the status of a committee. Activities peaked on April 23 when a one-day boycott of classes was held coinciding with a meeting of the Harvard Corporation. The Boycott was over 50% effective as over 3000 students stayed away from class to protest. A march and rally during the day attracted 700 students.

Columbia

A decade ago, the center of militant student protest, Columbia is again jumping with activity. Labor struggles and a nuke on campus have joined South African investments as organizing targets for progressive students.

When 450 clerical and library workers went on strike in late March, many anti-apartheid activists threw their organizing energy into supporting the strike. The McGill Adm. seemed determined to bust the union. For example, students were encouraged to break the strike by sitting in for striking workers. Yet workers and their student supporters stood fast, and Columbia was forced to give in to the major demands of the union.

As the Harrisburg melt-down hit the national consciousness, the campaign to close down TRIGA—a nuclear reactor for training and experimental purpose located on the Columbia campus—gained momentum and militance. On April 2, the Columbia trustees were forced to enter their meeting place through a back door as over 350 protestors demonstrated in the pouring rain to protest TRIGA, South African investments, domestic racism, and demonstrate support for the strike. On April 5, an anti-TRIGA demonstration of 300 people culminated with a spontaneous sit-in of the engineering building. While demands call for the complete shut down of the nuke, McGill has responded to student pressure by pledging a moratorium on reactor use.

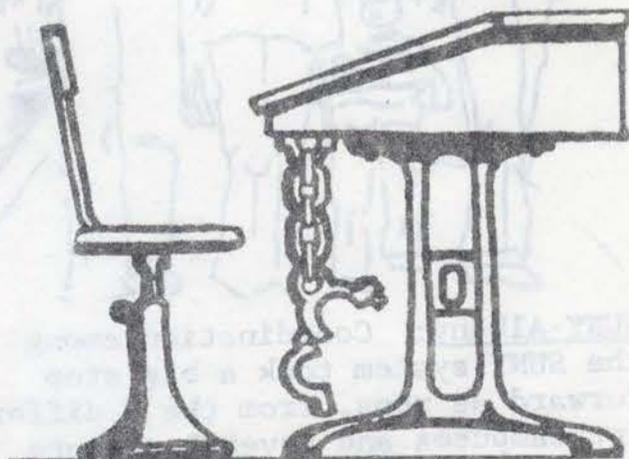
South African investments continued to be a rallying point for students. Activists have noted that news stories indicating a \$2.5 mill. divestment move by Columbia were distorted. In reality, \$2 mill. of S. African stock has been acquired. On April 6, a benefit concert for S. African refugee schools, and a Caribbean library attracted over 1000 people. An April 11 picketline of over 125 people demanded an end of Columbia's S. Africa connections. Activists are mobilizing for a demonstration targeting N.Y. Senator Jacob Javitts demanding non-recognition of the Zimbabwe "majority" election schemes.

Univ. of Florida: A progressive group of students at the Univ. of Florida (Gainesville) have made South Africa an issue in student govt. elections. Seeking to gain a majority in the elections, divestment has been made a key demand. Within 3 days, a petition campaign to put the issue on the ballot gathered over 600 signatures!

Five College Week of Struggle

Hundreds of people took part in a week of activities at five colleges in the Amherst area, April 4-11. Among the events were a talk by Paul Robeson, Jr., a concert by Dollar Brand, several film showings and numerous speakers and workshops on issues related to Southern Africa and racism. The major action was a march and rally on April 7 in the spirit of Martin Luther King and in support of the freedom fighters in Southern Africa. 250 people participated in a spirited multi-racial march through UMASS and Amherst campuses, ending up on the Amherst town common. Speakers included local activists, a ZANU representative, and Mass. Senator Paul Tsongas.

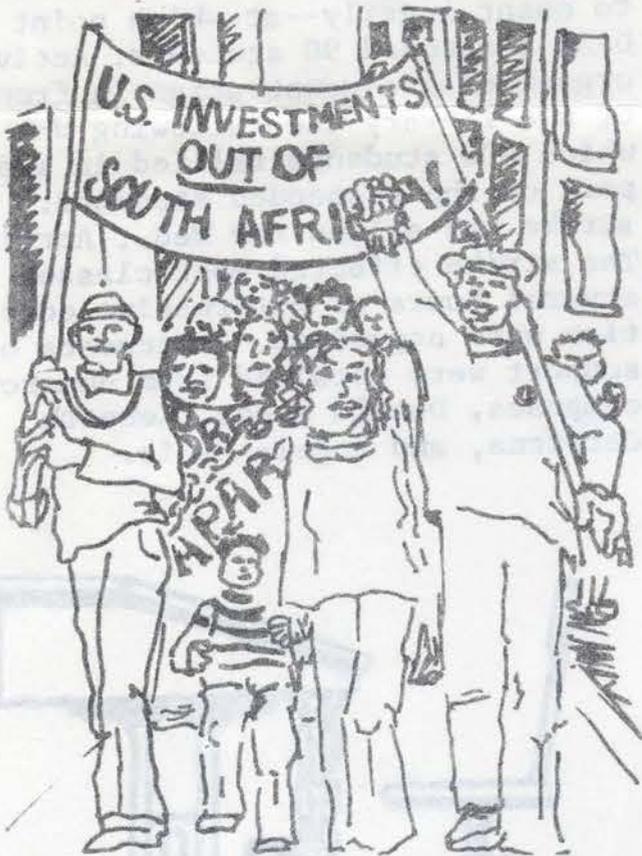
Oberlin: A demonstration of 200 students on Friday evening, April 5 erupted into a confrontation with trustees. After marching through campus, the demonstrators arrived at the fourth floor of the library where the trustees were meeting. After the trustees refused to consider divestment, the students began to chant angrily--at which point the Dean suspended 90 students. Activists organized a demonstration in front of the library the following day at which 400 students rallied in support of the suspended students. A strike was called for Wed., April 10. The strike effected most classes and several hours of alternative education were organized. Statements of support were obtained from numerous campuses, Donald Woods, Kenneth Carstens, and Angela Davis.



Mills College: Mills College is a womens school in Oakland which has recently formed a South Africa group. They are trying to find out what their investments are. Their President, who is also on the Board of Directors of Bank America, has been less than cooperative.

Michigan State University: \$2.3 million worth of stock in five firms with investments in South Africa were sold by MSU on April 19. These sales are part of a total divestment policy adopted by the Board of Trustees last December. The five corps are Citicorp(\$360,000) Pepsic(\$490,000), GM(\$360,000), Coca Cola(\$515,000), and Upjohn(\$555,000).

Princeton: The People's Front for the Liberation of Southern Africa organized a student strike on April 4 in memory of Martin Luther King and in support of divestment. 700 people boycotted classes and attended alternative classes on several issues. A noontime rally attracted 500 students who heard Bobby Seale speak for divestment. At a Trustee meeting on April 20, several hundred students again demonstrated for divestment. Most recently, a poll in the Daily Princetonian indicated that 51% of the undergraduate body favored total divestment while 44% were opposed! Among black students support was overwhelming at 93!



SUNY-Albany: Coordination among the SUNY system took a big step forward as reps. from the 9 different campuses and several private NY schools met here on March 10 to exchange ideas and discuss strategy. On April 3, students from the Albany campus picketed a state-wide SUNY trustee meeting. For more info. on SUNY actions contact Bob Cohen at (518) 465-5104, or Mike Taper at (518) 449-8339.

SUNY- Binghamton: Although the issue of South Africa and university-corporate connections is relatively new to the SUNY system, students at the Binghamton campus have been successful in raising consciousness and building support for divestment. April 3-6 was a series of films and speakers, leading up to a noon-time divestment demonstration of 175 people. Marching to the Presidents office to present their demands, the President of the University came out to meet the protestors and read a statement outlining the university position (which follows that set by the SUNY Chancellor) basically endorsing the Sullivan Principles.

Wesleyan: While South Africa remains an issue of concern at Wesleyan, most campus activism has centered around tenure for Henry Abelove, a history professor. After the advisory comm. denied Abelove tenure in late March hundreds of students met and organized a silent vigil which attracted 350 students on March 31. When the trustees met on April 6, several hundred people rallied for tenure as well as divestment of South African investments. Later in April the academic Council, all tenured faculty at Wesleyan, failed to vote tenure by two votes. That same evening, April 17, 300 people marched to the Pres.' house to pressure him to recommend Abelove for tenure. The next day Pres. Campbell did so, and it is expected that this popular professor will be approved for tenure once the trustees meet again.



Willamette Univ., Salem Oregon: The Willamette Coalition Against Apartheid used the National Week of Actions to focus on racism by sponsoring a number of cultural and educational events. Events included; plays, teach-ins, an ethnic dinner, and a lecture by Dumisani Kumala. Also the US National Bank of Oregon was targeted as a lender to South Africa and as a de facto red-liner in downtown, and black, Portland neighborhood. Leafletting and withdrawals were used to pressure the Bank to change its policy.

NATIONWIDE PROTEST AGAINST SA LOANS

Bank activists around the U.S. have been organizing actions at shareholder meetings, bank branches and headquarter over the past few weeks. Some of the largest protests against bank loans to South Africa were:

***Boston: Fifty people picketed the March 29 annual stockholders meeting of First National Bank of Boston to protest their loans to South Africa as well as their role in securing contracts for U.S. firms in such strategic areas as energy and nuclear power.



***New York: One hundred and fifty people demonstrated outside the headquarters of Citibank on April 11 to condemn its participation in loans totalling over \$1 billion. Under the slogan "Redline South Africa, not New York", the action linked Citibank's racist lending policy in New York to its loans to South Africa.

***Philadelphia: One hundred and fifty people picketed in front of Provident Bank on April 6. This action followed a week of workshops on U.S. involvement in Southern Africa.

***Eugene, Oregon: A week of withdrawals from the National Bank of Oregon was organized during April 4-11. The campaign resulted in several community groups, churches and two AFT locals taking their money out of the bank to protest their loans to South Africa. The week culminated in a picket at the bank.

The Student Association at UCLA has withdrawn \$2.5 million from the Bank of America!

SWEDISH CURE ON SA INVESTMENTS

A bill has been introduced in the Swedish parliament to prohibit new investment in South Africa and Namibia. The bill follows an unsuccessful attempt by the Swedish government to get twenty firms to voluntarily limit investments in South Africa. If passed, the bill is expected to go into effect in July, 1979.

In the summary of an official report on Prohibition of Investments in South Africa four major effects of Swedish actions were outlined. First, such action is seen as a form of political pressure on the white regime to help bring about radical change. Secondly, it will pressure western nations and the UN Security Council to isolate South Africa economically. Swedish prohibition of investment is also seen as an act of solidarity with black organizations fighting for an end to apartheid. Finally, it is a moral statement against participating in and profiting from apartheid. The Swedish government has aptly presented the politics of divestment! Let their action be used to pressure our government and school trustees!

BERKELEY VOTES FOR DIVESTMENT

"The system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa... systematically denies economic, political and social freedoms to the vast majority of the populace. Apartheid laws which separate black families, keep blacks in the lowest paying jobs;.. exemplify the institutionalized violation of human rights". Therefore, "The City Council shall be responsible for carrying out the intent of this ordinance and removing City of Berkeley monies from Banks and Financial Institutions doing business with the Republic of South Africa." This ordinance was passed on April 17th by the voters of Berkeley Calif., and is responsible for removing \$4 million in public monies from banks making direct or indirect loans to South Africa. It is expected that the divestment initiative will be put on the ballot in up to 12 cities in Calif.

ANTI-DRAFT MOVEMENT BUILDING

More than 500 people attended a rally at Stanford Univ. to protest the introduction of Rep. Pete McCloskey's National Service Act, which is scheduled to be on the House floor by May. Daniel Ellsberg addressed demonstrators and urged them to "say no when Selective Service calls".

Information about Anti-draft organizing is available from:
West Coast Catalyst
3470 Middlefield Rd.
Palo Alto, Ca. 94306

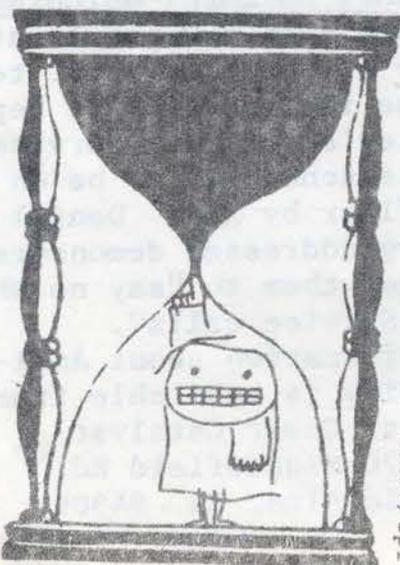
SA's GLOBAL PROPAGANDA EMPIRE

South Africa newspapers and allegations by Eschel Rhoodie, South Africa's former Information Secretary, have detailed an enormous network of bribery, influence-buying, and purchases of foreign newspapers by the South African government. Rhoodie claims that the Dept of Information spearheaded 130 projects worldwide. Among the most recent revelations on activities in the U.S. was an effort by the South African government to buy a short-lived conservative NY daily, the Trib through Michigan publisher John McGoff.

McGoff has been implicated in numerous Information Dept. activities. An official SA government investigation verified that the SA government funded McGoff's attempt to purchase the Washington Star. McGoff also received \$1.5 million from Pretoria to help his corporation buy a 50% share of United Press International TV News Agency, a major source of TV news films.

Other alleged South African government activities include:

- **Contributions to the campaign of Iowa Senator Roger Japsee in his defeat of SA critic Dick Clark.
- **Hundred of thousands of dollars in payoffs to American and European trade union leaders to sabotage a week long embargo against South Africa planned by the International Conference of Free Trade Unions.
- **Attempted purchases of the French magazines L'Express and Paris Match.
- **Contributions of several hundred thousand dollars to the Christian League of South Africa in order to set up a world church organization opposed to the World Council of Churches, which actively supports liberation movements in Southern Africa.
- **Millions of dollars in payments to politicians and officials in Britain, Holland, Norway, Germany, and several African countries.



Borrowed Times/cpf

JOHANNESBURG-HARRISBURG CONNECTION

Currently South Africa produces over 20% of the non-socialist world's uranium and has (according to disputed figures) 45% of the capitalist world's uranium reserves.

Export sales of uranium by South Africa have risen from R70-million five years ago, to R500-million a year, presently. Growing demand and higher prices have meant stepped up production by 60% over the last 3 years. Four New England utilities including Public Service Company of New Hampshire, builders of the Seabrook plant, are seeking to buy 3.2 million pounds of uranium abroad. The search has focused on South Africa.

The US with its usual far-sighted vision helped South Africa start its nuclear program in 1957 by building a test reactor there, Safari I, and training South African Scientists. The US also agreed to supply South Africa with enriched uranium fuel under a 20 year contract. In return, between 1953 and 1971, the US got 15% of its total uranium needs from South Africa.

This symbiotic relationship is yet another reason the US seeks to bolster the Botha regime. Nine US oil companies control 70% of US uranium reserves. American companies with interests in South African uranium mines and reserves include Union Carbide, Utah Mining, and Newmont Mining. Allis Chalmers built the early test reactor.

It also highlights the importance of Southwest Africa to South Africa, the US, and US corporations. The largest uranium mine in the world is located near Swakopmund, Namibia.

In addition to uranium being a vital part of South Africa's economy, its plants, built under the "Atoms for Peace" program, are not open to international inspection. This allows the South African government to divert their weapons-grade uranium into weapons programs. South Africa is the only major uranium supplier in the world to refuse to sign the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. A fact that the government has not neglected to hold over the heads of freedom fighters in Namibia or Azania.

FREEDOM FIGHTER HANGED

On April 6 Pretoria hanged another freedom fighter. His name was Solomon Mahlangu. He was 21 years old, one of the thousands of young people that joined the struggle with the Soweto Rebellions of 1976.

International appeals and protests did not stop his murder. Mahlangu was charged with the shooting of two white warehouse workers during a 1977 attempt to escape from South African security police. In spite of evidence he did not participate in the shooting, he was sentenced to death in 1978.

Mahlangu's last words to his mother "My blood will nourish the tree that will bear the fruits of freedom. Tell my people that I love them and that they must continue the struggle.", testifies to the spirit and determination of the Soweto generation to bring down apartheid. Mahlangu was a member of the African National Congress.

KUMALO TOUR

Dumisni S. Kumalo, an exiled black South African journalist, and founder of the Union of Black Journalists, toured West Coast schools in early April. He spoke on the conditions under Apartheid and U.S. corporate involvement in South Africa, at Washington State, Willamette, Univ. of Oregon, and Univ. of Washington. The tour reached an emotional peak at the Univ. of Washington where Dumisani spoke in conjunction with a performance of SURVIVAL. At 11:00 the performance was stopped to allow Dumisani to deliver a eulogy for Simon Mahlangu, and 4 other black South Africans who were at that moment being executed by the South African government.

AFRICAN ACTIVIST CONFERENCE

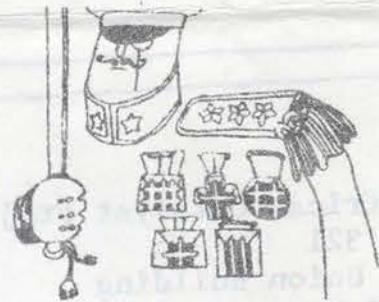
The African Activist Assoc. is sponsoring a four day conference on Apartheid, Imperialism, and Africa from May 14-18 at UCLA. The conference will include lectures, films and workshops. Among the keynote speakers are representatives from the ANC, ZAPU, SWAPO, Polisario, and the OAU. Workshop leaders include Denis Brutus, Prexy Nesbitt, and Dorothy Healy. All activities are free. For more information contact the AAA, African Studies Center, Bunche Hall, Room 10244, Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles, 90024, (213) 825-6518/825-3686.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE PLANS PROJECTS

The Concerned Citizens Comm. on Africa was organized after the western intervention in Zaire, May 1978. The initial purpose of the Committee was to educate Americans about the threat of growing U.S. military involvement in Southern Africa through placing newspaper ads under the title "Another Vietnam?". The Christian Science Monitor refused to run the ad, but it has appeared in the Guardian, In These Times, and Southern Africa.

The CCCA is currently involved in two projects, a legal project and a congressional project. The legal project is aimed at challenging the legality of direct and indirect U.S. intervention in Southern Africa--such as arms sales and mercenaries. The congressional project seeks to organize constituent pressure against the rightward drift in U.S. policy toward Africa. They are organizing a letter writing campaign and demonstrations around the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia.

For more information of CCCA, to receive their Bulletin, or to contribute write: CCCA, 521 Fifth Ave., 17th Fl., New York, NY 10017.



Dollars and Sense

US STRATEGISTS GO ON SAFARI

The Southern African Freedom Foundation hosted a US delegation on an 18-day "fact finding mission".

Such freedom loving people as Dr. William R Kintner, President of The Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Philadelphia, Phillip C Clarke, communications director of the American Security Council in Washington, and the Coalition for Peace through Strength and also Clay Claiborne, national director of the Black Silent Majority Committee, and John Davenport, former editor of Barrons Business Weekly and former managing director of Fortune magazine, which now publishes in the Wall Street Journal, were in attendance.

At press time it is not known whether the fact-finding had to do with "freedom" or profits and losses. We at "A Luta Continua" are looking forward to the publication of their findings.

New Film Distributor: Icarus Films is a new distributor that carries two films on Southern Africa, The Rising Tide and Come Back Africa. They may be rented for \$70 and \$100 respectively. For more information, reviews, or to rent contact Icarus Films, 200 Park Ave., South, #1319 New York, N.Y. 10003, (212)674-3375.

ATTENTION ACTIVISTS

If you are graduating, leaving school, or simply tired of receiving our fine publication, we request that you or your committee send us the name, address, and phone number (if known) of a contact for next year. It is vital that we receive these contacts if we are to maintain our network, and continue to exchange news, information, and experiences. Send to: South Africa Catalyst Proj. Box 177, Amherst, MA 01002

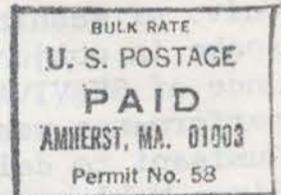
SOUTHERN AFRICA MAGAZINE: Still the best and most comprehensive coverage of developments in So. Africa as well as anti-apartheid activities in the U.S. Subscriptions to this monthly magazine are \$10/yr. Southern Africa, 156 Fifth Ave., Rm 707, New York, N.Y. 10010. A must for every activist!

PAC Pamphlets: The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania has issued 2 new pamphlets, South Africa's Secret Trial: The PAC Bethal 18 Case and Salute the 2nd Consultative Conference of the PAC. Both are available through the PAC, 211 E. 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

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Karl Seidman
Scott Shear
Charlie Bagli
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