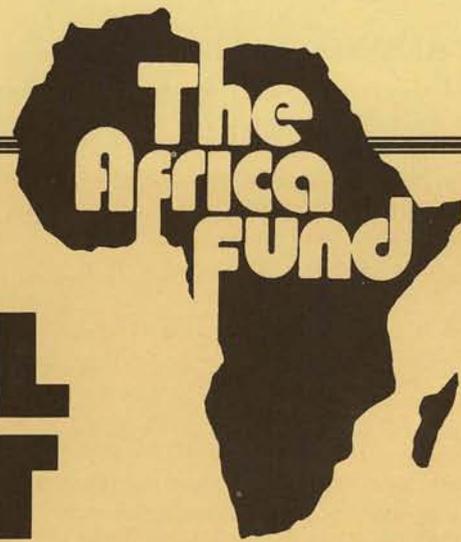


1982 ANNUAL REPORT



Young Namibian refugees in Angola.

Last year in South Africa, 4 black children died every hour from malnutrition; police arrested over 200,000 blacks under the pass laws for offenses that only blacks can commit; there were public reports of over 70 cases of torture of apartheid opponents, several torture victims died in detention; not a single man or woman in the black population of 24 million was allowed to vote along with the 4½ million whites for any member of parliament, state or city official.

Yet in order to justify its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, the U.S. State Department chose to open its 1982 report on human rights practices in that country by declaring that South Africa is a multi-racial country with a parliamentary democratic system, free and fair elections, free labor unions and a free press. Only whites may "presently" participate in elections, the report concedes, and there is government pressure on the press and unions. But

the report talks optimistically about steps taken by the Government to broaden participation in the political process and about "peripheral improvements" in security legislation.

Black leaders in South Africa like Bishop Tutu, Secretary General of the S.A. Council of Churches have spoken out strongly on these so-called reforms. The Prime Minister, Tutu says, "gives the appearance of change without changing anything."

In 1982 The Africa Fund threw major energy into exposing the continuing brutal existence of apartheid. By mounting a broad program of public education we are working to build an informed constituency among the American people which will help shape a national policy aimed at ending, not condoning or supporting, apartheid.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Some of The Africa Fund's most important work is focused on our research and education program. We maintain one of the major data centers on southern Africa in the country, concentrating on recent developments and the U.S. relation to them. More than 50 magazines and newspapers from Africa, the United States and Europe are monitored, and files are maintained on all the countries of Africa as well as the U.S. corporations investing in South Africa and key people who shape southern Africa policy. This resource serves a variety of purposes.

Publications

The Africa Fund undertakes its own research studies, and during 1982 we produced three major publications. "Black Unions in South Africa" is the first U.S. study of this important new movement. Sandy Boyer analyses the growth of the unions, their political significance and the problems they face. One thousand copies of this piece were distributed by the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists at their national convention.

South Africa's largest corporation, Anglo-American, has become the largest foreign investor in the U.S. "Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa: Investments in North America" is the first major study of these investments and their implications for U.S. policy. The report received attention in South Africa and was the subject of a major article in the *Washington Post*.

"Namibia's Stolen Wealth: North American Investment and South African Occupation" by Research Director Gail Hovey examines the role of North American corporations in the extraction of Namibia's wealth. It demonstrates the part they play in supporting South Africa's war against the Namibian people. Under the headline, "New York Publication on SWA Mining Industry: Damning Indictment," the *Windhoek Observer* did a major story on the publication, as did the *Washington Post*. The U.N. Council for Namibia ordered 5,000 copies and it is being translated into Arabic, French, Spanish, German and Japanese by the Council.

The Research Center

An increasing number of journalists are calling on the resources of The Africa Fund. In 1982 we helped media

people from such organizations as ABC News, the *Post-Intelligence* of Seattle, Washington, *Christianity and Crisis*, *The Nation*, and the *Christian Science Monitor*. Journalists preparing to go to southern African came to us for background and advice.

Organizations frequently call on The Africa Fund for information as they seek to act in support of justice. In 1982 these included the Pittsburgh NAACP which needed information on apartheid because they were protesting the opening of a South African Consulate in their city, and the Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers who needed information on U.S. investment in South Africa. We helped brief a Maryknoll team preparing to visit southern Africa. A lawyer doing research to support a claim for political asylum by a black South African, the Ford Foundation library calling for information on black income in South Africa, and representatives of the Africa Office of the National Council of Churches and the United Methodist Office for the U.N. are just a few of the people we help every day in addition to the many students who come to do research on Africa.

PROJECTS

Refugee Aid

In 1982 The Africa Fund's efforts on behalf of African refugees centered on the Namibian refugees who are being driven from their homes by the increasing ferocity of the South African military occupation of their country. They are walking hundreds of miles to reach refugee centers in neighboring Angola which have been set up by SWAPO, the Namibian liberation movement. When they arrive they are usually very weak and can easily succumb to malaria, typhoid fever, or other infectious diseases.

Because of this danger SWAPO sent us an urgent telex asking for antibiotics. Early in 1982 The Africa Fund was able to secure over half a ton of ampicillin with a wholesale value of approximately \$14,000. We immediately airfreighted the ampicillin to Angola where it quickly reached the refugees.

In a meeting with The Africa Fund's Executive Secretary, Jennifer Davis, Ellen Musialela of the SWAPO Women's Council asked us to send women's underwear for the refugees. We were able to airfreight over 1800 new garments with United Nations' assistance. The underwear shipment resulted from an educational drive conducted by United



Typical South African squatter camp where hundreds of thousands of blacks are forced to live.

Suzette Abbott



The Africa Fund's Project Director Dumisani Kumalo testifying at the United Nations.

Methodist churches in Indiana and Illinois coordinated by Rev. Patricia Kyle. Writing to thank Jennifer Davis for the shipment Musialela said, "Words cannot express our sincere thanks, only when our country is liberated will the people of the U.S.A. realize the friendship and respect we have for them."

Since 1976 the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Zambia has been providing hundreds of Namibian students with the equivalent of a high school education so that they can contribute to the development of an independent Namibia. Last year we were able to assist this worthwhile effort by sending them a small library of books and periodicals on African and Afro-American history, economics and politics.

As we ended 1982 we were concentrating on getting a ton and a half of medical supplies ranging from catheters and stethoscopes to bandages and wheel chairs to the refugees in Angola. At the end of the year a twenty foot container of the medical supplies was trucked from the Twin Cities in Minnesota where it had been secured as the result of months of effort by the Namibian Refugees Medical Aid Drive. Valued at \$56,000, the supplies left New York for Angola by ship early in January.

Emergency Assistance

The Africa Fund is one of the few places where African refugees, primarily students, can turn for help in an emergency. We are able to make small grants ranging from a few dollars to a few hundred dollars very quickly to help people cope with a temporary crisis. Sometimes we can make a referral for longer-range medical or legal assistance.

A Ph.D. candidate from Zaire approached us early in 1982. His wife had an unexpected operation which totally wiped out their small savings. They were about to be evicted

from their apartment. An Africa Fund grant enabled them to pay the rent until they could both start working again.

We got a letter in the fall from a young South African going to high school in Milwaukee. She said, "My mother who is in South Africa, is presently not working due to ill health. I am as a result not receiving funds from home. I am staying with my sister who at this time is also experiencing financial strain and thus cannot help me. I need money for books, busfare, and lunches. Also with Milwaukee's extreme winters I need a few warm things." We were pleased to be able to help her survive this crisis.

Sometimes our ability to act quickly is essential, as it was for a Zimbabwean technical student. He urgently needed to repair the car he was using as a cab. It was his only source of livelihood. A small grant helped him get back on the street.

These are just three of the many refugees we helped last year. In 1982 we spent approximately \$21,500 on emergency assistance.

Special Projects

When George Houser retired as Executive Secretary of The Africa Fund he began preparing the archives for placement with a research facility. That work has now been virtually completed and the archives have gone to The Amistad Research Center in New Orleans.

The Amistad Center, which houses a number of valuable collections touching on American involvement with Africa, will not only catalogue and preserve the archives, but place them on microfilm so that they can be made available to scholars throughout the country and potentially throughout the world.

The archives may well prove to be the most valuable record outside of Africa of the liberation movements throughout the continent. They include correspondence with Kwame Nkrumah, Kenneth Kaunda, Oliver Tambo, Julius Nyerere, Tom Mboya, and Sam Nujoma, among many others.

The Africa Fund provided major research assistance for the United Nations sponsored study "North American Transnational Corporations with Investments in Namibia." The study includes extensive profiles of all North American corporations investing in the illegally occupied territory.

We helped an American reporter to go on a press trip to Zimbabwe. His stories about Zimbabwe's attempts to rebuild after years of war appeared in several newspapers and magazines. We provided assistance for research being undertaken on Amilcar Cabral, a renowned African political thinker and leader of the independence struggle in Guinea Bissau. We also provided assistance to an independent filmmaker shooting a documentary on the conflict in the Western Sahara. The film "Blood and Sand" was shown on PBS.

We selected 12 students to work in our internship program in 1982 from the several hundred inquiries and applications we received. These student interns came from Atlanta, Boston, Brown, Columbia, New York, Pace and Ohio State Universities and the College of the Atlantic, Friends World, Kalamazoo and Manhattan Community Colleges, and Union Theological Seminary. They did invaluable work in maintaining and expanding our research center and assisting with specific projects. The student internship program was featured in the December issue of the black women's magazine *Essence*.

MEMBERSHIP

Through informational mailings about the refugees and other work of The Africa Fund hundreds of new contributors joined in supporting our work. All supporters receive periodic progress reports, appeals, and the annual report. Building our membership helps create an informed constituency for African freedom.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION

A complete financial audit is conducted annually for The Africa Fund by an independent accounting firm. Reports are also produced for the federal government, several states and nonprofit monitoring agencies. Accurate financial records and well prepared meetings of the trustees are a fundamental responsibility of the Fund.

1982 Financial Results *

Income		Expenses	
Contributions	\$ 199,029	Projects	\$ 103,951
Literature Sales	11,234	Research/Education	78,364
Interest	964	Membership	19,454
		General	9,998
Total	\$ 211,227		\$ 211,767

* The financial figures above are preliminary and subject to independent audit. Copies of the 1982 audited financial statement will be available when completed on request.

THE AFRICA FUND

The Africa Fund was founded in 1966 to provide humanitarian aid to African people struggling for independence and to work toward increased American understanding of African issues through a program of research and literature production.

Contributions to The African Fund are tax deductible.

THE FUTURE AND THE AFRICA FUND

Some who care deeply about the work of The Africa Fund have made provision for it in their wills. These remembrances help generate growth and vitality in our ongoing work. For those who wish to provide for the continuance of their interest in the purposes of The Africa Fund the following form of bequest is suggested.

I hereby bequeath to The Africa Fund, 198 Broadway, New York NY 10038 for use in its programs the sum of \$_____.

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The Africa Fund (associated with the American Committee on Africa)
198 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038

