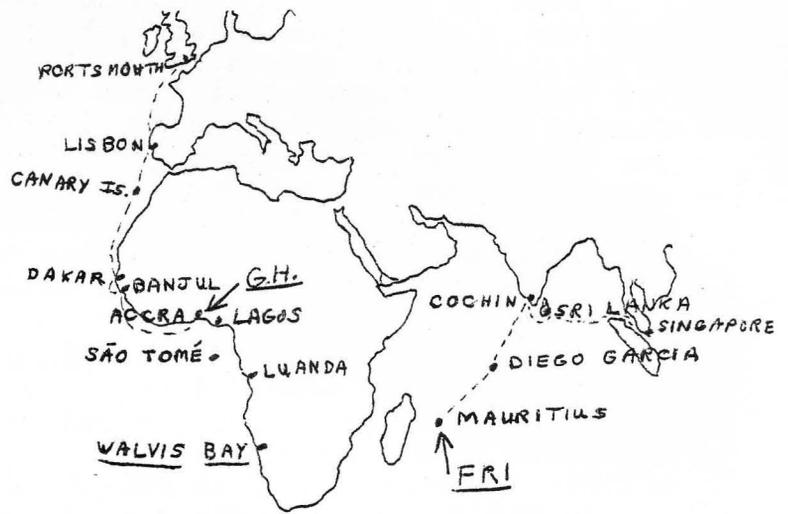
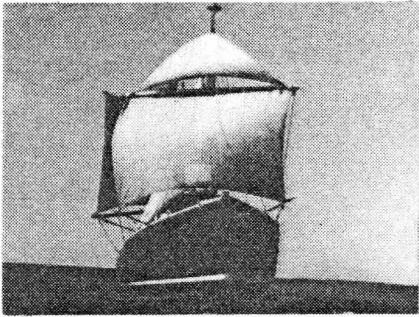


Walvis Bay Day is Near



Dear Friends,

It doesn't seem possible that our last bulletin to you was mailed seven months ago! At that time we were expecting the Golden Harvest to have sailed from Gambia for Liberia, but four more frustrating months were still ahead for the crew there: worms eating the hull, Roy's injured wrist, fevers and dysentery, depression. Finally, on Christmas Day, they sailed for Monrovia and, thanks to Karen Elise's organizing efforts (she went ahead of the boat to make contacts), they received a warm and generous reception.



The GOLDEN HARVEST

"Hey, the project is moving!" wrote Karen Elise. "We survived. We're going to make it now! I believe it! I've really got to thank all of you for sticking with us through all that time [7 months] in The Gambia. It was hard for us, but it must have been harder for you. We couldn't have asked you to stay with us and be as supportive as you were---but we were certainly glad that you did....Now that we've gotten this far, we'll make it through anything."

Before leaving Liberia in late January, the crew was received by President William Tolbert (who honored Karen Elise with the title of KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER OF THE HUMANE ORDER OF AFRICAN REDEMPTION!), and the government gave them \$800 worth of supplies, \$2500 in cash (with which they are ordering a new mainsail since theirs is rotting and torn), plus fuel. The Golden Harvest is now in Accra, Ghana, where David Acquah, Chairman of the Ghana National Committee Against Apartheid, is their host. They plan to leave Accra at the end of March and will stop in Nigeria, the island of Sao Tome and Angola before entering Walvis Bay, Namibia.



NO. 8835 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1978 10c

"GOLDEN HARVEST", FULL OF BANNED BOOKS, EXPECTED IN WALVIS AFTER APRIL

WINDHOEK: In a press release from "Operation Namibia," it was said that the "Golden Harvest" and the "Fri", both carrying banned books to Walvis Bay, were expected to arrive in South West Africa any time after April this year.

The crew, they said, would make every non-violent effort to deliver the books, thus breaking South Africa's rigid censorship laws and "setting a precedent for future action". If the books could not be openly delivered, they would be handed to representatives of Namibian groups elsewhere in Africa.

"By sailing into Walvis Bay, the crews will assert that the port

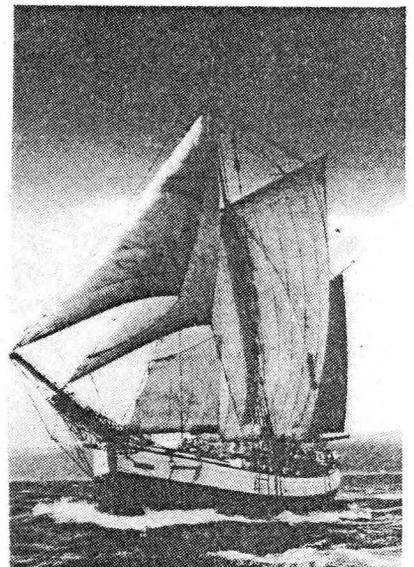
is an integral part of Namibia - indeed its only viable port - despite South Africa's claim of ownership".

They said that books symbolized what was "most abhorrent" to South Africa and the "truth which it tries to deny and distort".

The mission of the two boats, the Golden Harvest and the Fri, they said, was to "defy the South African Government".

They said that there were 5 000 books on the Golden Harvest alone, many of which were banned under South African censorship laws, or otherwise unavailable to Namibians.

The Windhoek Advertiser, left, is Namibia's leading English language newspaper.



The FRI

Also on Christmas, the Fri sailed from Sri Lanka, after hepatitis had held them up for months. They stopped in Cochin, India, then headed for Port Louis, Mauritius, where they are due to arrive in Mid-March. They now have a radio operator and will pick up a radio in Port Louis before hazarding the Cape of Good Hope. Unless they make the Cape before May, dangerous weather may force them to postpone sailing, and since their current lack of funds might slow them down, captain David Moodie has considered leaving the boat briefly to raise funds. We are all hoping they will reach Luanda in time to rendezvous with the Golden Harvest before either boat attempts entry into Walvis Bay.

OUR WORK AT HOME: The Philadelphia Namibia Action Group

PNAG is seven strong at the moment, although two of our members, Rita Radig and Gimoro Laker-Ojok (of Uganda), will soon be married and move to Michigan. Ken Martin and Joanie Prior are still active, and Linda Nunes (of Tanzania) has returned from the School for International Training in Vermont to do her "internship" in Philadelphia, so we have her with us again for six months. Our two new members are: Gil Gilmore, a graduate of Penn's law school who races motorcycles for a living, directs the choir and plays the organ for a local church, and is building a harpsichord in his dining room; and Laurie Wolfe, a graduate student in library science at Drexel who plays the cello and, hopefully, will reorganize PNAG's files!

We've been actively campaigning at local grocery stores against the sale of illegally imported Namibian sardine products, focusing particularly on Del Monte. Due to our limited size and energy, we have not attempted a boycott of all Del Monte goods, for instance, but would support such an effort. We hope simply to provide an example for the public and the press of the connections between U.S. corporations and apartheid. We've had enthusiastic help from participants in both the Weekend Work Camps of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting and the Orientation Weekends of the Movement for a New Society. (See articles below for more details.)

Phila. Protesters Can't Swallow Sardines 'Stolen From Namibia'

The stickers started to show up on sardine cans in West Philadelphia supermarkets last October. "Stolen From Namibia," the stickers said. "Product of Apartheid."

Shoppers were puzzled by this. "Why are you selling stolen sardines?" they asked supermarket clerks. "What's Namibia?" they wanted to know.

These weren't easy questions for the supermarket clerks, who had nothing to do with the stickers on the sardine cans.

They're not easy questions for me, and I spent two hours talking to the sardine protesters who put the stickers on the cans.

This sardine protest is being run by an outfit called the Philadelphia Namibia Action Group. This is one of the collectives of the Movement for a New Society (MNS) in West Philadelphia.

Other MNS collectives spend their time protesting against atomic power plants and high tension lines. This one protests against Namibian sardines.

Namibia used to be known as South West Africa. It has been occupied by neighboring South Africa since 1920.

South Africa introduced apartheid in Namibia. This means that although 90 percent of Namibia's population of 900,000 is nonwhite, the richest 60 percent of the land is owned by whites. It means half the blacks are forced to live in the desert. It means half the black children born in Namibia die before the age of five, most of them from malnutrition or poor medical care.

In 1966, the United Nations voted for the UN to run



Namibia and told South Africa to get out. South Africa refused to get out, even though the International Court of Justice supported the UN in 1971.

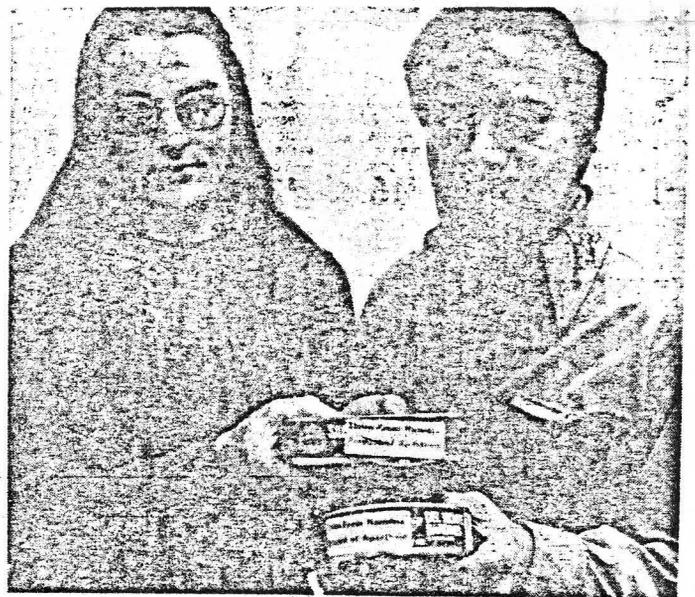
In 1974, the UN passed a decree making it illegal to take any natural resources out of Namibia. The decree said anyone taking any Namibian products "may be held liable in damages by the future government of an independent Namibia."

Despite this decree, which was supported by the United States, South Africa has been exporting Namibian diamonds, Persian lamb coats and sardines.

"We started putting the stickers on sardine cans, because that's a product that relates to the average person," said Ken Martin, 44. "We couldn't very well go around putting stickers on diamonds or fur coats."

"There's also a very clear relationship between importing a high protein, mass-market food like sardines from this country, and the malnutrition that is killing the children in Namibia. The black workmen who pack the sardines in Namibia earn only \$30 a month. They can't afford to buy the sardines they pack."

Photos Turn to Page 12



Joan Prior and Ken Martin hold cans of Namibian sardines on which they pasted labels.

Stolen From Namibia
Product of Apartheid

Protesters Can't Swallow Sardines From Namibia

Continued From Page 11

Joan Prior, 28, said the protest group has hit the Pantry Pride-Penn Fruit at 43d and Walnut twice, the Acme at 43d and Locust three times and the Thriftway at 48th and Spruce once.

At each of these stores they placed their protest stickers on any Del Monte and Spruce sardines that they found, as well as cans of Purina Cat Food No. 8.

"We didn't go back to the Thriftway, because the manager gave us 39 cans of Del Monte and Spruce sardines and agreed not to stock them any more," Joan Prior said. "The Pantry Pride manager told us they have to carry the sardines as one of Del Monte's 300 products."

"But this is just the beginning of our protest. We plan to hit stores all over Philadelphia."

They've put about 1,000 stickers on sardine cans so far. They plan to step up their protest sometime this Spring

after a small sailboat, the "Golden Harvest," lands in Namibia with 5,000 books that have been banned by the South African government.

"The arrival of the banned books is intended to create a dilemma for South Africa," Martin explained. "If it refuses to allow delivery of these books, it will expose the oppressive nature of its rule by not allowing a basic tool of self-government to reach the people it is supposedly encouraging to develop. On the other hand, if the books are delivered successfully, South Africa's rigid censorship laws will be weakened and a precedent will be set for further actions."

Meanwhile, if we care about apartheid in South Africa, we're not supposed to eat any Namibian sardines or feed them to our cats. "I think I can live with that. First of all, I don't like sardines. Second of all, I don't like cats. It's going to affect my buying habits a lot less than the boycott Cesar Chavez called for on California jug wine a few years ago."

AFRO-AMERICAN WEEK OF DECEMBER 13-17, 1977

Protestors demand removal of Namibian sardines from grocery store shelves

PHILADELPHIA — Shoppers at West Philadelphia supermarkets can expect to find cans of Del Monte sardines and Purina Cat Food No. 8 clearly labeled "STOLEN FROM Namibia-Product of Apartheid" if the Philadelphia Namibia Action Group has its way.

As of last week this group, made up of people living in the West Philadelphia area and their supporters had held demonstrations and leafleted in front of three local supermarkets: one Acme, one Thriftway, and a Pantry Pride - Penn Fruit.

Before each demonstration, members of the group entered the stores and pasted the large labels over the large fish which is imported to this country through contracts with the South African government.

At each store the group has met with different reactions from store officials.

At Thriftway, the owner first promised that he would remove the cans. Then, when found that the labels had been added, he demanded to be paid because he said he couldn't sell the cans.

Reminded that he had promised, the demonstrators not to sell them anyway, he finally turned over 36 cans of Del Monte and Spruce sardines to the demonstrators.

At Pantry Pride - Penn Fruit, where the group demonstrated last weekend, the manager expressed sympathy for the group's objectives and promised to return the cans to his supplier along with copies of petitions signed by over 100

customers asking the store not to carry products supplied by South Africa from Namibia.

At the Acme store, the manager had promise last spring not to stock the products. When they appeared on the Shelves and the demonstrators protested, he refused to talk with them, although he did remove the cans which they had relabeled. When the store put out new cans, the group returned, walking down the aisles of the store and relabelling about 30 cans of sardines.

A spokesperson for the group told the AFRO that one purpose of the actions is "to make the public aware of the ways in which our money is going into the hands of racists in South Africa through the dealings of multinational corporations like Del Monte."

Although we are against all companies doing business with South Africa, we have focused on Del Monte because it is one of the biggest.

"Furthermore, because the fish are caught in Namibian waters and packed near Walvis Bay in Namibia, they are being imported in violation of international law, since South Africa illegally occupies and administers Namibia."

Del Monte used to label its cans "Packed in South Africa (Namibia)," but changed the label two years ago when the U.S. government announced its opposition to American firms doing business in Namibia with the South African government.

The most important

BENEFIT FOR
The Philadelphia Namibia Action Group
Friday, April 28th 8:00 p.m.
\$5 International House \$5
37th and Chestnut
"Furies of Mother Jones"
performed by the
Little Flags Theater Troupe

Sponsored by Fatted Sprout and PNAG, collectives of the Movement for a New Society.
Write to us at 5021 Cedar Avenue for tickets.

UPDATE ON NAMIBIA

South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster appointed Judge Steyn, a South African jurist, as Administrator General for South West Africa with broad powers to "prepare South West Africa/Namibia for independence."

There has been much publicity about the changes in petty apartheid which Judge Steyn has initiated, but basic injustices have not been corrected. He repealed two of the most conspicuous apartheid laws --the Pass Book Law which required blacks to carry identity books at all times, and the Immorality Act which prohibited interracial marriage. However, South African police are still stopping Namibians for searches and requiring them to produce some "official" evidence of identity; exiled Anglican Bishops have been refused reentry; and the Terrorism Act, which allows for arrest and indefinite detainment without specific charges, remains in effect. A book containing the sworn testimony of people who were tortured by police has been banned.

ELECTIONS: Judge Steyn has set into motion plans for the election of an interim government which would follow closely the form of the disbanded Turnhalle Constitutional Talk proposals, effectively leaving the white minority in complete control of the economy, the resources and the military. SWAPO has refused to participate in these elections unless all of the 50,000 South African troops are withdrawn from Namibia before the voting, and the elections are administered and controlled by the U.N.

Although the Turnhalle Talks and Constitution were scrapped, its promoters have organized politically as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and are campaigning all over the country with the apparent blessings of authorities. Even DTA leader Dirk Mudge admitted that SWAPO has stronger popular support than the DTA, yet SWAPO meetings are broken-up, SWAPO leaders have been harrassed and arrested, and SWAPO supporters have been attacked and murdered by DTA backers.

(continued on page 4)



Twelve-year-old Isaac Baker of Britain, pictured above, is the youngest member of the FRI's crew of 15. In addition to Isaac's father, Llew Baker, the crew members include: Jane Staffiers and Mark Vernon of Britain, Sten Marguard of Denmark, Martin Gotje of Holland, Ryo Yamaguchi of Japan, Granto Wackrow and Naomi Petersen of New Zealand, Mohammed Abdul Bahari of Sri Lanka, David Moodie of the United States, and Hedy Koppers, Wieland Kunzel, Rainer Bruckman and Peter Bineasch of West Germany.

THE ISSUE OF WALVIS BAY

Although in 1878 Walvis Bay was annexed to the Cape Colony by Britain, it has been administered as an integral part of Namibia since 1922. Last September, in anticipation of "independence," laws were rushed through the South African legislature to make the port a part of South Africa, without the consent of even white South West Africans. So rapid was this changeover, which South Africa has termed non-negotiable in the face of SWAPO and U.N. protest, that the de facto transfer of control will not take place until this April. International lawyers feel that there is a strong case for the argument that South Africa gave Namibia de facto ownership of Walvis Bay and no longer has any legal claim to the port.

As Ed May, Director of the Office on World Community of the Lutheran World Ministries, wrote recently "the moral and ethical issues are clear. Walvis Bay (434 sq. miles of deep water port) is a minimum of 400 miles away from any part of South Africa, which has dozens of ports for its shipping, fishing, recreation.... Walvis Bay, however, is the only viable port on the whole Namibian coastline and an essential economic link

(continued on page 4)



Skipper of the GOLDEN HARVEST, Roy Purvis of New Zealand, and crew member Karen Elise Gaeddert of Fredonia, New York, shake hands with President William Tolbert of Liberia. Karen Elise was knighted by the President as a gesture of support for Namibia's independence struggle and for the efforts of Operation Namibia on behalf of that struggle. The other crew members are: Glynn Carter, Kris Wood and Jude Smith of Britain, Maggie Wellings of Britain/China, Momadou Jaiteh of The Gambia, Barrie Considine of Ireland, Morishita of Japan, and Hans Paret of West Germany.

UPDATE ON NAMIBIA, continued

NEGOTIATIONS: During these past months the five Western powers--Britain, Canada, France, the U.S. and West Germany--have attempted to negotiate a settlement between SWAPO and the South African government. Both SWAPO and "the 5" are working for compliance with the demands of U.N. Security Council Resolution 385: that South Africa withdraw its administration from Namibia, release all political prisoners, and permit the return of exiles without penalty so that the people of Namibia may participate in free elections under U.N. supervision and control in order to determine the form and leaders of their government.

Little seems to have been accomplished to date beyond South Africa's offer to withdraw some troops and to allow the U.N. a supervisory role along with South Africa in carrying on elections.

WALVIS BAY, continued

between Namibia and the rest of the world. Without it, Namibia may as well be a landlocked country, deprived of the wealth which can come from fishing, sealing, shipping, deep sea mining and possibly off shore oil pumping. Adding insult to injury, Namibia will be further impoverished by being subject to tariffs and docking fees, and what is most grievous, threatened by naval, army and air bases of a foreign power on its own shoreline! It is no wonder that SWAPO has taken the position that South Africa must recognize that the territorial integrity of Namibia includes Walvis Bay."

The five Western powers have recommended that the matter be delayed until after independence, but SWAPO and the U.N. agree that it must be settled. While the crews of the Golden Harvest and the Fri are aware that sailing into Walvis Bay could complicate the delivery of their cargoes, they hope the action will call attention to the crucial issue of Walvis Bay. They will assert the just claim that the port should be included as part of a free Namibia.

OPERATION NAMIBIA/PNAG
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