

SASP

P.O. BOX 50103 , Wash., D.C. 20004

vol. 10, No. 2

.....
SOUTHERN AFRICA WEEK SPECIAL !
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**SASP, METRO COMMUNITY
MARK 10 YEARS OF
SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT**

The annual week-long community education and material aid campaign sponsored by the Southern Africa Support Project (SASP) had its beginnings in June of 1978 when SASP organized several community information activities to generate an awareness of the fight for self determination taking place in Zimbabwe.

In 1980 SASP organized "Zimbabwe Week", an effort through which the D.C. community contributed 3,000 pounds of clothing and almost \$10,000 in financial support for education and medical supplies to help Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique and Angola. Zimbabwe continued to be the focus of SASP's annual material aid and public education campaign through the first year of independence for Zimbabwe. 1981 marked the first of three annual "Namibia Week" campaigns which focused on educating the community about the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, as well as providing medical and educational supplies to the people of Namibia.

Recognizing the continuing campaign of economic destabilization and military terrorism being waged against the independent countries of the southern Africa region by South

Africa, SASP decided that future material aid and education programs would have a regional focus while highlighting the struggle of Black South Africans inside of South Africa. Thus, in the Spring of 1984 the first in a continuing series of annual "Southern Africa Week" campaigns was initiated.

10 YEAR MILESTONE

1988 marks the tenth anniversary of the Southern Africa Support Project and its annual community campaign to raise material aid and public awareness about those in Southern Africa who are struggling to bring an end to apartheid and create a better life for themselves. Since 1978 SASP, with the support and participation of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan community, has raised more than \$190,000 in cash, medical and educational supplies to help the men, women and children of Southern Africa.

All of these achievements would never have been reached without a broad range of support from the D.C. metropolitan area community. In every campaign since 1978 radio stations WHUR and WPFW have each contributed hours of air time to allow SASP to bring vital information about South

SOUTHERN AFRICA WEEK 1988
MAY 15-21

**ORGANIZING
TO COMBAT
APARTHEID'S TERROR**

SCHEDULE INSIDE!

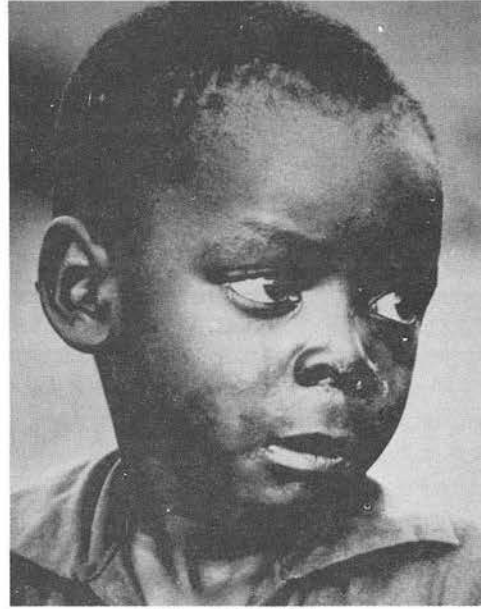
Africa to the community, as well as facilitate the appeal for material aid. More recently Howard University's WHMM-TV, Channel 32, has helped to educate the local community about the situation in southern Africa. The University of the District of Columbia's Black Film Institute has made it possible for SASP to acquire and present informative audio visual programs during each of its campaigns. Church, community organizations, and labor unions have encouraged their members to join with SASP in its annual efforts. And while we should gather great pride and inspiration from this solidarity, the increased repression of the South African government during the last two years should encourage and inspire us all to mark this tenth anniversary with a renewed commitment to solidarity, freedom and justice.

WHMM TO AIR REVEALING FILM ON MOZAMBIQUE

Nowhere is the battle against white minority rule more stark than in Mozambique. And never has a film captured the horror of Mozambican life today as has "Mozambique: The Struggle for Survival" by independent film makers Bob and Amy Coen. The film was shot on location in Mozambique and takes its audience from the arrival of Portuguese colonists 400 years ago through the death of its charismatic leader Samora Machel, to the situation on the ground today.

"Mozambique: The Struggle for Survival" features ordinary Mozambicans whose lives have been touched by the war against the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance better known as RENAMO or the MNR. Mozambique's new president, Joaquim Chissano, explains his government's attitude toward South Africa and the rebels.

The film chronicles the development of the MNR, a guerilla movement founded by the white government in neighboring Rhodesia nearly 20 years ago. For the first time ever on camera, the creator of MNR, ex-Rhodesian intelligence chief Ken Flower explains why he formed MNR and why he turned it over to the South Africans when Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe in 1980. "Mozambique: The Struggle for Survival" analyzes the importance of Mozambique's three major transport routes which make the country southern Africa's natural gateway to the outside world. As long as MNR rebels



A Victim of MNR Terror.

sabotage those trade routes the region remains locked into South Africa's economy and vulnerable to pressure from Pretoria. Whoever controls Mozambique, the film argues, can determine the region's future.

The film also discusses the options facing the United States as the Reagan administration comes under strong pressure to support the MNR. It provides Americans with the vital information they need to understand the key issues in southern Africa. Watch Channel 32, WHMM, Tuesday, May 17 at 9 p.m.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

You can help the work of SASP by volunteering to join our strike force list; strike force members are on-call to participate in demonstrations and other direct actions that express our dissatisfaction with U.S. policy in southern Africa. SASP also needs volunteers to help publicize the worldwide boycott of Shell Oil and its products. You can also help us during the annual *Southern Africa Week* programs by volunteering to work during the radiothon, or other activities that take place during the week.

PROJECTS FUNDED WITH SASP/D.C. FUNDS

During the past year the following projects have been supported with funds raised during Southern Africa Week and other campaigns:

- October 1987 - \$3,000 in medical supplies to victims of drought and MNR attacks.
- March 1988 - \$8,000 in educational supplies for two projects sponsored by the Angolan Women's Organization

SOUTH AFRICA'S REGIONAL AGGRESSION

FACTS WE SHOULD KNOW

UNITA: SOUTHERN AFRICA'S BLOODY TRAITORS

The campaign of terror and destruction carried out in Angola by rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), is financed and assisted by the apartheid regime of South Africa. South Africa provides logistic, material and other support to help ensure that the people of Angola will not live normal lives and develop land denied to them by 400 years of Portuguese colonialism. UNITA has mined roads, growing fields and other areas frequented by peasants as they go about their daily tasks. UNITA mines have helped to give Angola the highest amputee population in the world. UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi boasts of recognition by many nations, when in fact his support comes mainly from right-wing regimes around the world. His newest and most avid supporters are the Reagan administration and the right wing establishment in the U.S. The only leader on the African continent that will acknowledge support for Savimbi and UNITA is South Africa; no leader in Africa wants to be seen with Savimbi !



ANGOLAN AMPUTEE: VICTIM OF UNITA MINES

SOUTH AFRICA'S REGIONAL TERROR

* In 1987, an average of 14,200 people were in detention in South African prisons each day .

* In March 1988, South African agents entered Botswana and killed two South African refugees, and two women who were citizens of Botswana; after shooting their victims, the South African raiders poured gasoline on the house and burned the bodies as well as the structure. South African officials claim to have been conducting pre-emptive strikes against ANC guerillas.

* In March 1988, the Paris representative of the ANC, Dulcie September was shot twice in the face while entering her office.

* ANC representatives have said that its members in Canada, the U.S., Australia, Rome, Bonn and Stockholm have all been threatened.

* The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), the South African sponsored rebels in Mozambique, are responsible for destroying over 200 schools in the province of Maputo over the past 5 years.

* Even the U.S. State Department has recognized the wanton destruction that is the hallmark of the MNR; an April 1988 report stated that: MNR attacks have driven over 872,000 refugees to surrounding countries and that over 100,000 may have been killed by the rebels.

* To find out about the origins of the MNR read, 'Destructive Engagement: Southern Africa at War', by David Martin and Phyllis Johnson, and 'Serving Secretly - An Intelligence Chief on Record: Rhodesia Into Zimbabwe - 1964-81, by Ken Flower. Both sources tell how South Africa supplied and directed MNR attacks and atrocities against innocent Mozambicans.

SOUTHERN AFRICA:

REGION UNDER SIEGE

While it is important to continue to expose South African government atrocities against Black South Africans, it is also important to recognize that South African brutality and repression reaches well beyond its borders. South Africa has used all means to destabilize its neighbors. A brief profile of some of those countries will lead to a better understanding of the southern African region and the need to continue to combat South Africa's plans for regional destabilization.

Namibia is situated in the southwest corner of Africa, north-west of South Africa, along the Atlantic Ocean. Its population of nearly 1.7 million is 90 percent black and 10 percent white. In 1919, following World War I, the administration of Namibia was mandated to South Africa. However, South Africa has maintained its occupation even though the United Nations terminated the mandate in August 1966. South Africa has imposed the inhumane system of apartheid on Namibia. 60% of the land is designated for Europeans. The Northern area and part of the arid center of the country is divided into "reserves" or "homelands" for Black Namibians on an ethnic basis similar to the South African bantustans.

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which was recognized in 1973 by the United Nations as the authentic representative of the Namibian people, has historically opposed the South African occupation and is committed to the unconditional independence of Namibia.

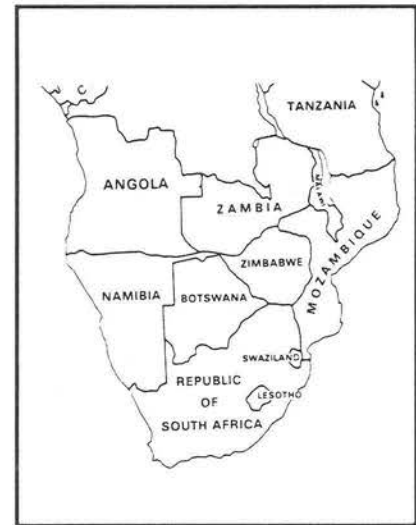
Angola is the second largest sub-Saharan African country and is located north of Namibia along the Atlantic Ocean. A rather underpopulated coun-

try, it has only 8 million people. Because of its abundant mineral reserves, some geologists consider Angola one of the richest countries of southern Africa. Since the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) came to power in 1975, South Africa has launched numerous attacks, raids and invasions of Angolan territory while continuing to advise, coordinate and finance the anti-government rebels called UNITA. The United States has again joined with the South Africans in their support of UNITA thereby helping the apartheid regime to further destabilize Angola and the region.

The Republic of Zambia is a landlocked state located in south-central Africa, south of Zaire and east of Angola, with a land area of 290,586 square miles and a population of approximately 7.0 million people. Zambia's soils are rich in mineral reserves, and is the world's fifth largest producer of copper. Zambia supports the regional struggle and serves as a temporary home for many South African and Namibian refugees. This support has led South Africa to carry out several military raids on the country and its people.

The Republic of Zimbabwe is a landlocked state that depends largely on rail routes to Mozambique and South African ports for its overseas trade. Its population is estimated at about 8,174,892 people. Endowed with an abundance of natural resources, including a variety of mineral deposits, a well-developed infrastructure, and a relatively good agricultural base, the Zimbabwean economy ranks among the healthiest in sub-Saharan Africa.

The youngest republic in the continent, Zimbabwe became independent in 1980



after a long period of liberation war against a white-led regime. Zimbabwe joined the other front-line states in supporting SWAPO and the ANC in their struggle against South Africa which, in retaliation, has launched a destabilization campaign of economic and military sabotage.

The People's Republic of Mozambique is located along the Indian Ocean in the southeast corner of the African continent. It has a land area of about 308,641 square miles, and a population of nearly 14 million people. Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal in 1975 after a long armed struggle led by the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO). FRELIMO inherited a ravaged country that had become dependent on its neighbors for its survival. Despite continuing dependence on its historic links with South Africa, Mozambique has steadfastly opposed the apartheid government of South Africa, and pledged support for liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa. Mozambique's support for liberation struggles has made it a target of South Africa's destabilization campaign. In addition to direct attacks, South Africa also finances, arms, and directs the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), a right-wing insurgent group. The MNR's major targets have been civilians as well as critical economic and social developments.

THE SOUTHERN AFRICA SUPPORT PROJECT PRESENTS:
SOUTHERN AFRICA WEEK 1988



**"ORGANIZING
TO COMBAT
APARTHEID'S TERROR"**

YOU ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN:
*"A Full Week of Community
Oriented Activities"*

MONDAY, MAY 16,

WHMM-TV, Channel 32 with
Damu Smith, Executive
Director, Washington Office
On Africa, and William Minter, Author
of "King Solomon's Mines Revisited".

8:30 p.m., feature WHMM-TV,
"City Lights"

**MONDAY, MAY 16, 10TH ANNUAL
WHUR/SASP RADIOTHON**

Tune in to 96.3 FM for the live broadcast
from Western Plaza (13th st., and Pennsylvania Ave.,
N.W.) from 6:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. From 2:00 p.m.
until midnight broadcast continues from the studios
of WHUR. Phone in your pledge of support.

TUESDAY MAY 17

WHMM-TV, Channel 32 will air the controversial
film "Mozambique: The Struggle for Survival",
at 9:00 p.m.

SASP Film Mobile at Parklands Community Center
at 6:00 p.m., 3515 21st. St., S.E.

WEDNESDAY MAY 18,

WPFW-FM Day of Information, From 9:00 a.m. until
7:00 p.m., tune in for interviews and discussions about
apartheid, regional destabilization, and U.S. policy towards
the region.

WHMM-TV, Channel 32 will air the play "Bopha!",
about the conflicts between Black police in South Africa
and the people of the townships.

At 10:00 p.m., Music In Exile: Hugh Masakela on film

THURSDAY, MAY 19

Film Mobile, 5:00 p.m. Kenilworth/Parkside
Recreation Center
4300 Anacostia Ave., N.E.

FRIDAY MAY 20

WHMM-TV, Channel 32 Airing at 10 p.m.
"Beats of the Heart: Rhythms of
Resistance: Music of South Africa".

Film Mobile, 12:30 p.m.,
Senior Citizens Counseling
and Delivery Center
2500 M.L. King, Jr. Ave., S.E.

Remember - Send your tax deductible pledges to:
SASP
P.O. Box 50103
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 332-2009

SOUTH AFRICA/UNITA LOBBY TARGETS BLACK COMMUNITY

In an attempt to confuse the public and advance the goals of anti-government rebels in Angola, several groups have begun to solicit support in the Black community. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and South Africa have stepped up campaigns of misinformation and disinformation about the struggle in that southern African country. The campaign is led by a paid agent of UNITA in the U.S., Reverend Maurice Dawkins. Dawkins has recruited, using the traditional base of the anti-apartheid movement, a group of ministers, and other leaders in the Black community and organized a group called Black Americans for Peace and Democracy in Angola. Dawkins has been influential in the formation of two other organizations with similar goals called the Angola Peace Committee, and Black Americans for A Free Angola. Many of those who join Dawkins may not know of his status as a foreign agent since he does not feature that fact prominently on his literature.

Savimbi's Plan

Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, is quite familiar with America's Black

community. In the middle 70's during the height of Angola's war of liberation, he wooed Black Americans by appealing to their spirit of Pan-African nationalism. Although many throughout the community saw through Savimbi's tailored rhetoric, others did not see through his lies. When Savimbi was unmasked as a collaborator with the Portuguese secret police he denied the charges. However, when he joined South Africa in 1976 in an attempt to overthrow the MPLA government his true colors were revealed. He has been seen throughout the African world as a symbol of greed, oppoprtunism and collaboration.

Savimbi's appeal has historically been tied to his "charisma". In the U.S. Black community, he has relied upon his top aides, many who were educated here, and paid agents to tell him how to talk to Black audiences. Generally that appeal has failed. Therefore, A new strategy was devised that called for the creation of a network of Savimbi support groups throughout Black communities. Clarence McKee, formerly chief spokesman for Savimbi and a Black conservative, had also tried this strategy, but Dawkins has been more successful at

using his contacts to form the network. The Savimbi groups, and another Dawkins creation, Prayers for Peace in Angola, have all presented themselves as advocates of a negotiated settlement in Angola. They further speak of the need for reconciliation and a coalition government which, of course, includes Savimbi. It is significant that several other prominent groups and individuals push for these same objectives: right wing Americans like Jack Kemp, the Reagan administration, and South Africa.

The truth is, of course, that all of these groups are simply new tools of Savimbi/South Africa to gain the support and recognition of the U.S. Black community . Savimbi is still regarded as a traitor and opportunist throughout the African world, and by all freedom loving people.

This renewed Savimbi-South Africa activity in our communities demands a unified and collective response. Our greatest weapons against the deceit and lies of the Savimbi/South Africa lobby are vigilance and education, and the determination to oppose apartheid in any form or disguise !

**S.A.S.P
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