

Southern Africa

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Southern Africa Network-ELCA 1821 W. Cullerton, Chicago, IL 60608-2716 phone (312) 421-5513 fax 421-5762

APARTHEID WILL NOT COMMIT SUICIDE

The November tour organized by SAN-ELCA (*Southern Africa*, Nov. 1992) took South Africans Mrs. Reginah Farisani and Dr. Wolfram Kistner to Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis/St. Paul. Dr. Kistner then continued to New York and Washington, D.C. The two speakers eloquently carried out the purpose of the tour: inform and update church people on the situation in South Africa and encourage continuing action in support of the struggle to abolish apartheid and build a just and democratic South Africa.

Farisani alerted every group she met that apartheid was not dead—she did not yet have the right to vote in the country of her birth. She added: "Apartheid is not going to commit suicide. We have to kill it."

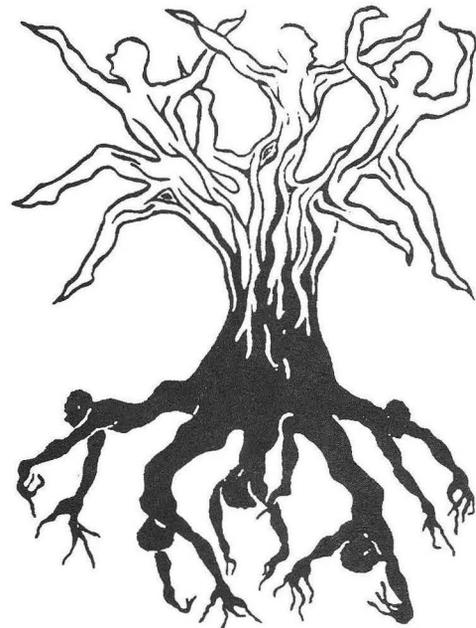
The issue of reinvestment in South Africa was raised in meetings with business people as well as at public gatherings. Kistner responded by asking, "Who benefits from the South African economy? Do you invest in an economy that rejects its own people yet focuses on a world economy?" He added that South Africa itself is divesting continually by not developing its own people. Both Kistner and Farisani asked business people to wait until an interim government was in place before considering financial investments in South Africa.

In response to questions on violence, audiences were reminded that the violence we hear about is not black on black violence anymore than the US War of Independence was white on white violence. It is, rather, apartheid's violence and is seen by many South Africans as one way the government is using to slow down the negotiation process.

Presentations also focused on the task of the church in the current situation in South Africa. "How," Kistner asked, "does the church allow the oppressors to ask for forgiveness?" He further pointed out that dealing with the legacy of the past is what every worship service is about. Suggesting that the task of the church is to bring together victims and perpetrators, Kistner added, "Let them tell their stories to one another. The Church must encourage people to go through the painful process. Drinking tea together is not enough, we need to share our fears. The best service of the church is to help people find a new humanity."

A letter to President-Elect Clinton was circulated at each presentation; local organizers gathered signatures and publicized its message—turn to page four for more

information on the letter. The tour, organized by SAN member Joe Barndt, was successful because many of you in the five cities made it so. THANK YOU!



The oppression of apartheid must be uprooted!

Selma Shejavali in Milwaukee

The University of Wisconsin (Milwaukee Campus) is bringing Selma Shejavali of Namibia to the campus for the month of February, 1993. Shejavali will hold the Gamaliel Chair sponsored by Lutheran Campus Ministry. The chair brings academic, political, and religious groups together to focus on peace and justice issues.

Shejavali, a leader in advocacy for the needs of children in her home country, will be scheduled through the Lutheran Campus Ministry Office, phone: (414) 962-9320.

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FIRST PERSON ACCOUNT



SAN-ELCA members occasionally travel to southern Africa. This is an invitation for you to share vignettes/thoughts/reflections so that we can all gain from your experience. Help recruit for this page: if you or someone you know has recently travelled to southern Africa, contact us.

NAMIBIA—Two Accounts

Bishop David C. Wold of Tacoma, Washington visited Namibia and South Africa with a group from the Southwestern Washington Synod. The tour was organized by the Center for Global Education.

Our visit to Namibia began in South Africa. Under the leadership of Pastor Tom Soeldner who has served in both Johannesburg and now in Windhoek, Namibia, we were able to experience and reflect upon the turbulent and tense conditions that still exist in South Africa. The tragedy and violence which accompanies and supports the apartheid system still prevails and spreads its awful disease throughout this verdant and historic land.

What a contrast to land in Namibia and feel the difference in atmosphere in a country that has been independent only since March 21, 1990. It wasn't just the absence of razor-wire walls or the omnipresent military with weapons at the ready. It was a sense of openness and freedom and even safety for persons and property. Crime exists, of course, but the ethos of the country is markedly different from the oppressive sense of fear and hostility that hovers over most of the places we visited in cities and villages across South Africa.

Yet all is not resolved or simple in this new nation. Farmers in the north are still eating the remains of last year's grain, but if rain does not come in November or December, Namibia will begin more and more to experience Somalia's terrible plight. Pray for rain.

Unemployment is high—over 50% by some surveys. Depression in world mineral prices has severely impacted the nation's largest industry. A bloated bureaucracy inherited from the South African government must be pared down and reassigned into the private sector. Freedom has been won but now a democratic government must deliver. Pray for Namibia's leaders.

There is hope, but a stable future will not come without great wisdom, patience, and sacrifice. In the midst of this tiny population of 1.5 million people are nearly 1 million Lutherans, some of them leaders in the government. Dr. Zephaniah Kameeta, Lutheran pastor/theologian and new Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, spoke to us of his hope for this new country and his deep concern that the church now will be bold to say, "Thus says the Lord" in the midst and for the sake of this emergent nation. "The church was not the voice of the voiceless in times of war," he said, "We too were oppressed and silenced by force. But now we are free and must exercise our right and responsibility as God's

representatives, speaking against all oppression and division and calling the whole nation to the work of reconciliation and rebuilding." We must pray for the church.

Nowhere was it said more poignantly than at the Council of Churches of Namibia where Dr. James Prinz, Acting General Secretary, told us that the Namibian Christians "have been through the deep waters and emerged on the other side." Now in the land of promise and freedom they are weary and struggling just to survive.

Pastors are leaving parishes for better paying government jobs. Fewer persons are enrolling in seminary for similar reasons. Christians have less energy to give to ecumenical work now that the visible oppressor has been vanquished. He urged us to pray for all Christian work in Namibia, that God will give a new spirit of boldness and a new energy for the great tasks ahead.

In spite of all these circumstances no one flinched from their lot nor did any say wistfully they wished to trade places with us. They asked us to pray that they would be faithful and pressed us toward that same goal in our home setting. Our task is not only partnership with Christians in Namibia but to declare "thus says the Lord in SW Washington." Over and over we were reminded that God is faithful and will equip us for every task to which we are called. For such teaching and blessing we thank our new friends and partners.

Dorothy Diers, a member of the Northeast Iowa Synod Partnership Committee, travelled to Namibia in summer '92. She and her husband Herman had an excellent tour guide in their daughter Judy who is working in Windhoek.

We recently returned from Namibia. What contrasts we saw! First there were the contrasts between the country as we had seen it in 1986 and now in 1992. Then it was war, curfew, land mines, fear and destruction, tears and pain. Now we experienced peace and quiet, saw the people's joy over independence, their pride in their government, and hope for the future. Definitely, "Freedom was in the air."

The one thing that was constant and that we observed both then and now was the strong and deep faith in God. The two worship services we attended both had overflow attendances. We also observed that even in a church serving a squatter community, almost every person was carrying a Bible and a hymnbook!

One of the biggest contrasts I observed was in Dr. Zephaniah Kameeta. In the past when we have heard him speak or visited with him, he was very intense, so deeply concerned about the plight of his people. This time when we visited him as Deputy Speaker in the National Assembly, he was relaxed and delightful, full of fun stories of happenings in the Assembly. Not to say

(continued on page 3)

COMPANION SYNOD REPORTS

Southern Africa reports regularly on the eleven US synods which are linked with synods in southern Africa. Through sharing information, joys, and difficulties of working on long distance partnerships we can strengthen synod work.

Southwestern Washington Synod (ELCA)— Namibia (ELCIN)

"You have taken words on paper and made them flesh." Bishop Kleopas Dumeni spoke for the 450,000 Lutheran Christians in the 91 parishes of his Synod in sending great thanks for the visit of our delegation to Namibia in August, 1992.

—*Bishop David Wold, Southwestern Washington Synod (see page 2 for fuller report)*

Metro Chicago Synod—South Africa Central Diocese

When Bishop Manas Buthelezi of Central Diocese, ELCSA visited his companion synod he put flesh on the relationship between South Africa and Chicago. At Lutheran General Hospital he asked some probing questions about how this Lutheran hospital differs from a secular hospital. "What is the good word for the patient?"

There was a moment of recognition when Bishop Buthelezi visited Bethel Lutheran Church on the west side of Chicago. He heard stories of gang violence, shootings, drug deals on the corner, stolen cars and looking around said quietly, "It's very much like Soweto." Then as he toured the area with representatives from Bethel New Life and saw the housing, schooling, medical care, and training/placement program for unemployed, the Bishop said that some programs here could fit into the situation at home in South Africa.

It was a beginning, this visit in July to Chicago. There is still much that must be done to awaken the peoples of the churches in both lands to each other, but some seeds have been planted.

—*Rev. Barbara Gazzolo, contact person for Metro Chicago Companion Synod*

Companion Synods of the ELCA and Churches in Southern Africa

Montana Synod—South Africa Cape Orange Diocese
Southwestern Minnesota Synod—South Africa Southeastern Diocese
Metropolitan Chicago Synod—South Africa Central Diocese
East-Central Synod of Wisconsin—South Africa Western Diocese
Northeastern Ohio Synod—South Africa Northern Diocese
Caribbean Synod—South Africa Eastern Diocese
Northeastern Iowa Synod—Namibia (ELCRN)
Southwest Washington Synod—Namibia (ELCIN)
Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Synod—Namibia (ELCIN and ELCRN)
New Jersey Synod—Namibia (ELCRN)
Upstate New York Synod—Zimbabwe

Some Ideas for Relating to Companion Synods

- Start now to prepare for Easter: learn "Christ is Risen" in the language of your partner church to use in worship, ask Sunday School children to make Easter artwork to send to children in your companion synod, make a tape of Easter music to send to a congregation in your companion synod.

- Have children/youth/adult choir learn to sing a hymn or chorus in the African language of your partner church.

- Make a videotape; most congregations have access to a VCR. Just make sure that before you send it to Africa it has been translated to the Pal format so that it is compatible with the equipment in Africa.

It's Been Done By...

- St Petri Lutheran in Story City, Iowa had a Sisters' Breakfast September, 1992 which centered on Namibia and their sisters there.

- The Working Group on Southern Africa of the Minneapolis Area Synod, ELCA prepared and distributed an advent devotional booklet. From the foreword: "We hope you find these devotions helpful to you as you uphold in prayer our brothers and sisters in southern Africa, and as you work to combat racism and economic oppression in our own country."



FIRST PERSON *(continued from page 2)*

he isn't concerned about the economy and the drought, but independence lifted a big weight from his shoulders.

Despite independence many inequities continue, with former homelands and black townships remaining much as they were. The struggle to build this new nation is real. With South Africa having bled it of many of its resources and now insisting that it pay the costs of the interim government, the country is in a very poor economic situation indeed. And with the drought many resources must go to help people in the worst-hit areas. It will be some time before Namibia will be able to take care of many of the changes that are so desperately needed.

ADVOCACY

This page encourages SAN-ELCA members to write letters of advocacy for our sisters and brothers in southern Africa. The letters do not need to be lengthy or expertly constructed--write your convictions. When you write such a letter, please send us a copy that could be used on this page.

Our main source for advocacy ideas is the Action Alert Network through the offices of the Lutheran Office on Governmental Affairs. To link with them contact Mark Brown at LOGA/122 C Street NW, Suite 300/ Washington DC 20001/(202) 783-7501.

Has Clinton Heard From You?

Mark Brown encourages SAN members to write to President Clinton asking him to support the move towards democracy in South Africa. Specifically he can call on De Klerk to halt the violence and hold elections within 1993.

We were told by Dr. Kistner, "We believe this time is a special opportunity for you. The Bush administration did not work for ending apartheid...." Seize the moment and write a letter.

Hundreds Sign Letter to Clinton

During SAN's November tour with Mrs. Farisani and Dr. Kistner a letter to President-Elect Clinton was circulated. Hundreds of SAN members and friends signed it, including the five bishops from Minnesota. Excerpts from the letter:

It is our sincere wish that your campaign pledge of encouraging the transition to democracy in South Africa receives your immediate consideration and prompt action. We were encouraged by your campaign statement that we must put "the same energy into helping South Africa overcome the legacy of apartheid as we do into helping the peoples of the former Soviet Union overcome the legacy of communism."

You outlined three points that will constitute your administration's policy towards the struggle against apartheid in South Africa: holding the De Klerk government responsible for ending the violence that currently threatens the CODESA process; maintaining all sanctions until a democratic government representing all South African citizens is in place; and developing a program of aid and investment to help a democratically elected government overcome the legacy of apartheid.

With a stroke of the pen you can reverse the executive order Mr. Bush made against the wish of Mr. Nelson Mandela and the majority of South Africans when he lifted the Federal sanctions. This action will send strong signals to those who desire to see a quick transition to democracy in South Africa.

Call for Wholesome Relationships

Carl Jakobsson from Long Beach, California wrote to President-Elect Clinton asking him to develop "wholesome relationships between the U.S. and the ANC and its regional allies." He also made a connection to the U.S.

"Another thing that I can say about ANC members in this country is that by insisting on conducting themselves as representatives of a future non-racial democracy, they are making a positive contribution to the struggle against racism in this country."

Human Rights Day Petition

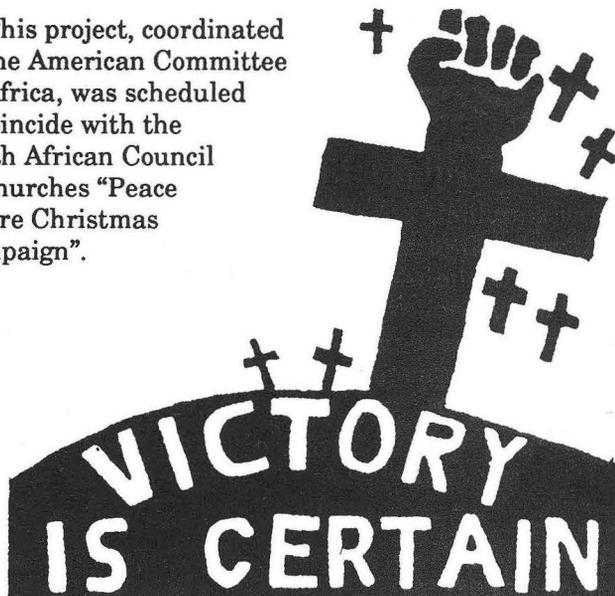
November's *Southern Africa* gave information for Human Rights Sunday in December. Some congregations received petitions which were signed and sent to South African President De Klerk. From that petition:

On this International Human Rights Day, we the undersigned mourn and memorialize the lives of more than 8,000 South Africans who are victims of the continuing apartheid's violence.

We are frustrated and angered that your government does not seem to be helping in ending this continuing spiral of killings. Instead, we are dismayed by continuing reports that some of the members of your law enforcement structures, including the police and military, are directly involved in these killings.

It is clear to us that only an interim government can guarantee the safety and freedoms of all the people of South Africa. Such a government is not yet in place in South Africa. Therefore we urge you to take quick and necessary steps to end apartheid rule once and for all and work together with Mr. Nelson Mandela in bringing about a peaceful future for all South Africans.

This project, coordinated by the American Committee on Africa, was scheduled to coincide with the South African Council of Churches "Peace Before Christmas Campaign".



SOUTHERN AFRICA NEWS BRIEFS

National Conference in Support of the ANC and Other Democratic Forces For a New South Africa

Over one thousand delegates from organizations throughout the U.S. and Canada gathered in New York, November 13-15 resolved to:

1. Exert maximum pressure on the apartheid regime to agree to a date for elections before the end of 1993.
2. Demand that the U.S. government exert pressure on the S.A. regime to end its campaign of violence.
3. Maintain the pressure of sanctions until the democratic forces call for their ending.
4. Become involved in reconstruction under a democratic government.
5. Provide support and co-operation to the democratic movement.
6. Maintain and strengthen our common struggles against racism, sexism, and the economic, political, cultural, and social injustices which oppress people in S.A. and the U.S.

Pretoria, Windhoek to Run Walvis Bay Together

South Africa and Namibia began joint administration of Walvis Bay November 1, according to a joint statement issued by the two countries' foreign ministers.

Walvis Bay, the only port on Namibia's coast, was a British colony when Namibia was the German territory of South West Africa. Britain ceded it to South Africa which retained control when Namibia obtained independence in 1990.

Buthelezi Proposes Natal's Own Constitution

In early December, Gatsha Buthelezi released plans for a proposed new constitution for the Natal province with a veiled threat that the region would secede from a new South Africa regardless of the interest of other South Africans. The proposal, approved by the kwaZulu legislative authority, would give Natal strong regional autonomy. By claiming that he might pursue such a plan regardless of input from the rest of the country, Buthelezi angered many and increased tension in the violence-torn province.

The general principal of strong regional autonomy is supported by the South African government and is likely

to get supported at future negotiations. The proposal itself was drafted with the assistance of two constitutional experts from the U.S., Albert Blaustein and Marios Oriani-Ambrosini. Blaustein works in the same law firm as Bruce Fein, another U.S. constitutional expert who is employed on a \$40,000 monthly salary by RENAMO.

South Africa Accused of Aiding UNITA

Four southern African countries have sent protests to Pretoria in recent weeks, complaining that their airspace has been violated by South African Defense Force planes flying clandestine supplies to UNITA in Angola. UNITA has been on a military offensive since losing the recent elections in Angola and is said to now effectively control 65-70% of the country. Namibia, Botswana, Angola, and Zimbabwe have all accused South Africa of supporting UNITA in this effort.

UNITA's offensive is said to be a concerted strategy to win militarily what they couldn't do via the ballot box with an aim to winning as much territory as possible before January 20 when Bill Clinton will be inaugurated President. There are strong expectations that Clinton will reverse 17 years of U.S. foreign policy and formally recognize the Angolan government.

SWAPO Makes Election Gains

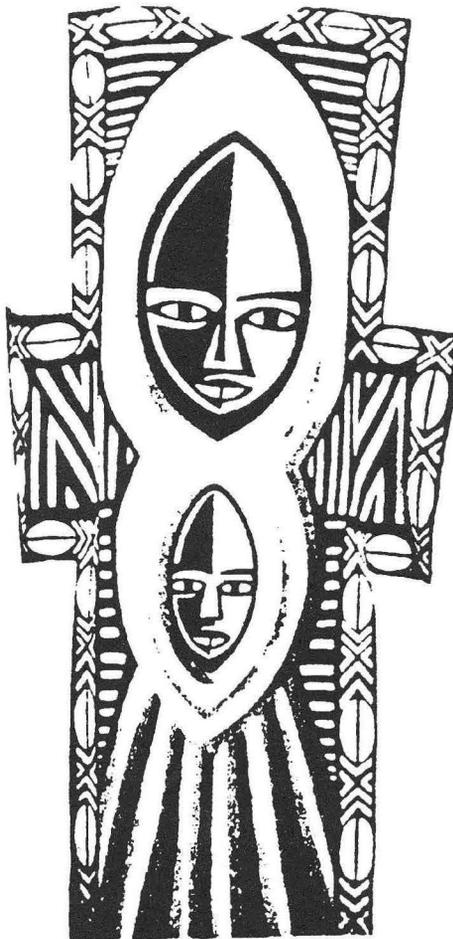
Namibia's ruling party, SWAPO, made hefty gains in regional and local elections in the first voting test of its popularity since independence in March 1990.

In the regional and local elections from November 30 to December 4, SWAPO won majorities on nine of 13 new regional councils. The main opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) won control of three and one region had no clear majority.

SWAPO had won 57 percent of the U.N. supervised elections in 1989. DTA had won 29 percent.

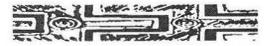
The most significant SWAPO gains this time came in areas where it had little previous support. These included central and southern towns and commercial farming areas where party workers said they had more access to farm laborers than in 1989.

In voting for 50 municipal, town, and village authorities, SWAPO took 31 and the DTA eight. There was no overall majority in the other elections.





SOUTHERN AFRICA CHURCH NEWS



Churches Condemn South African Arms Fair

The South African Council of Churches issued a statement calling a large weapons exhibition near Johannesburg "sick and shameful."

"What makes the event even more sick is that the weapons are advertised as having been tested. Yes, they have been tested and many people struggling for a new sense of justice in this land died because of that testing."

The council said many people were dying daily in political violence across South Africa while the six-day "death trade" exhibition was on.

Armscor, the state owned arms procurement and sales corporation, displayed weapons ranging from small arms, artillery and rocket launchers to police and medical equipment. The organizers expected about 200 visitors from 46 countries including France, Italy, Austria, the Baltic states and Brazil.

Police Surround Lutheran Church

Bophuthatswana police surrounded the Lutheran Church in Mmabatho prior to a service called to protest human rights abuses in the homeland. Initially people were prevented from entering the church, but after negotiations the service went ahead. In addition, the police tore up crosses made by church people for a march planned through the capital of Bophuthatswana, Mmabatho.

Lutheran Message at U.N.

On November 6 Dennis Frado presented a statement to the United Nations on behalf of the Lutheran World Federation. Excerpts from that five page document:

Despite the ending of some legal aspects of the apartheid system, corresponding economic and political measures have not been taken to correct deep-seated problems. For example, the land acts have been rescinded, but no action has been taken to return lands which were taken away nor have significant programs been established to enable people to acquire land if they wish. The police and security forces remain in the control of the white regime. The media are largely controlled by the white allies of the government.

Church Leaders Shocked by Abuse in ANC Camps

Following the ANC's admission that detainees were abused and tortured in their camps, the South African Council of Churches issued a statement of shock and grief saying such contraventions of human rights cannot be condoned, no matter what the circumstances. They went on to commend the ANC for courage in setting up an investigation of the allegations and making the results public. The statement concluded with the hope that leaders of other parties who still needed to make similar admissions would also do so.

Joint Peacekeeping Unit Key to Stability

Rev. Dr. Mutlanyane Mogoba, Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa says that a Joint Peacekeeping Unit is the only hope to end the violence and clear the way to free and fair elections. The following paragraphs are excerpted from an article in Link, a publication of the Christian Citizenship department of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

Our country is like a whole town on fire, in which many people have already lost their lives. No single person or leader, however powerful, can order that the fire should stop...No amount of arguing about the causes of the fire, or apportioning of blame can put out the flames and save people's lives...No amount of anger or pride is going to stop the killing.

We are possibly the only country of this size in the world with more than ten different police or military forces, all operating under different command structures, each with a different agenda, and all involved in one way or another in the violence in our land.

The idea of a Joint Peacekeeping Unit (JPU) has in the past been scoffed at as idealistic or impractical, but it may be our only survival kit and the time has come to take it seriously.

The root cause of the violence epidemic is fear and a deeply-rooted insecurity among all people. No army, however strong, can deal with this problem...What one group regards as its defender, is perceived by others as the cause of their dying. This is the underlying fact that repeatedly neutralizes present attempts to end the violence.

The JPU would be made up of a total of, say, 5000 persons, drawn from the following police or military groups: SAP, SADF, MK, APLA, ZANLA, Transkei, Ciskei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, and Gazankulu Defense Forces, and the Police Forces of Kwandebele, kwaZulu, Lebowa, and Qwa Qwa.

Existing police or military forces need not be dismantled, but each would send police or troops to the JPU without feeling unduly threatened.

The unit would be under an agreed, experienced international command provided either by the U.N. or the Commonwealth, or both. All personnel would undergo intensive training together in impartial peacekeeping, learning the arts of negotiation and community relations as well as crowd control and the use of minimum force.

It would have an effectiveness and integrity which none of the present military or police forces have ...because it would include people who each of the various ethnic and political groups feel they can trust.

If the JPU were successful, it would provide an encouraging model for the ultimate creation of one police force and one army for the new South African nation. More important, a JPU would buy us the necessary time and stability for the constitutional talks, free and fair elections and interim Government which alone can ensure a democratic future for our land.

CALENDAR OF ACTION AND PRAYER

February 7-14 Stop Apartheid Violence Week

On Feb. 11, the third anniversary of Mandela's release, wear armbands to mourn the thousands of South Africans killed by apartheid's violence since his release. A national delegation will visit Sec. of State Christopher urging our government to put pressure on De Klerk to call for elections as soon as possible. Local delegations are encouraged to call on elected officials to make similar requests. For more information phone SAN or American Committee on Africa: (212) 962-1210.

February 24 Lent begins

CREED FROM SOUTH AFRICA

In the midst of hunger and war
We celebrate the promise of plenty and peace
In the midst of oppression and tyranny
We celebrate the promise of service and freedom
In the midst of doubt and despair
We celebrate the promise of faith and hope
In the midst of fear and betrayal
We celebrate the promise of joy and loyalty
In the midst of hatred and death
We celebrate the promise of love and life
In the midst of sin and decay
We celebrate the promise of salvation and renewal
In contemplation of the dying Lord
We celebrate the promise of the living Christ

-prepared for 1992 Ecumenical Good Friday service in Durban, South Africa

April 2-4 Economic Sanctions and International Relations

Conference sponsored by Notre Dame's Institute for International Peace Studies and Fourth Freedom Forum. Scholars and experts from around the world will examine the political, economic and moral implications of economic sanctions in South Africa, Yugoslavia, Iraq, and Haiti. Register before March 1, \$45. After March 1, \$55. Students attend free! For more information call: 1 (800) 233-6786.

BIBLE STUDY

The editor shares a Bible study method introduced to her church by Daphne Goad, a staff member on sabbatical from Diakonia in Durban, South Africa. The method is used by the Neighborhood Gospel Group of Daphne's Catholic parish.

After a prayer, one person reads the text chosen for the day. Following that, members pick out words or short phrases from the text that are meaningful and share them with the group. Only words from the text are used, no comments made. Next, several minutes of silence are taken to listen to what God is saying.

Following the silence, members share what has touched them, each person responding in some way so that no one person enlightens the whole group on the "meaning" of the scripture. There is no debate during this time of sharing.

One more time the text is read aloud and the group works together to locate a word or phrase to guide them throughout the week. During this discussion the text inevitably is pulled into the life of the people in the Bible Study circle as the members debate and discuss the meaning for them.

Our first discussion, immediately after the marines landed in Somalia when the group was confused and divided about the purpose of the "friendly invasion", led us to choose "See.....God act". The following week before reading our text, we told how we lived out the chosen words of the previous week. We were a bit stiff at first, but after the second week I can say I am looking forward to sharing with other members how I attempted to live out the text for the week.

Daphne tells us it is important that each member takes a turn facilitating the group; there is not one teacher. More information on this Bible Study can be obtained from Lumko, Box 5058, Delmenvill 1403, South Africa.



STAY CONNECTED!

Yes, I want to become part of the Southern Africa Network-ELCA and receive the newsletter, *Southern Africa*, regularly. Enclosed is my annual membership fee.

- Individual (\$25)
- Synodical Group (\$100)
- Organization/Congregation (\$100)
- Here is an additional contribution
- Send me more information on SAN
- Send me a copy of *Challenge* for \$2.
- Send me copies of Dr. Kistner's papers for \$2.each

I am particularly interested in the following issues/countries _____

Name _____ Day Phone _____

Organization _____ Eve. Phone _____

Address _____

City, State _____ Zip _____

Please return to : Southern Africa Network-ELCA, 1821 West Cullerton Street, Chicago, IL 60608 (312) 421-5513

SAN-ELCA RESOURCES

CHILDREN AT RISK IN SOUTHERN AFRICA This publication is the fourth in the series *Children at Risk* produced by the Division for Church and Society of ELCA. The 12 page resource focuses primarily on the children of newly independent Namibia. Through their poems, struggles, and accomplishments, the young invite us to make good their hope. Available for \$1. donation (postage costs) from ELCA. Phone: 1 (800) 638-3522.

SOUTH AFRICAN THEOLOGY Dr. Wolfram Kistner has shared with us four of his recent articles reflecting on the current situation in South Africa from a theological framework. These are available at cost (copying and postage) to SAN-ELCA members. Titles available at \$2. each:

"The Role of Theology in National Transition"

"Transformation of Theology"

"Ecology and Theology"

"Abundant Life in Christ"

PEOPLE RESOURCES Numerous members of our network have worked in or travelled to southern Africa and are willing to speak to groups of their experiences and understanding of what is happening in the area.

The last issue of *Southern Africa* introduced Molefe Tsele, a South African Lutheran pastor studying in Chicago. To schedule Molefe, call the SAN office. Another Chicago area network member contacted the SAN office to announce her availability for speaking. Marilyn Peretti produced a slide program following her 1991 visit to South Africa. It focuses on community leaders making bold efforts to a peaceful transition. For more information call the SAN office.

**Southern Africa is edited by Joan Gerig.
Layout by Carol Thompson.**

NETWORK NOTES

TEACH IN NAMIBIA The ELCA Division for Higher Education and Schools and the University of Namibia are signing a Memorandum of Understanding which will provide opportunities for faculty and administrators to spend a semester or academic year at the University. The purpose of the agreement is to be of assistance to this emerging institution and to provide opportunities for persons interested in the development of Namibia to become personally involved. Instructors are needed in the fields of math, science and English in particular, but all disciplines will be considered. Visiting instructors will be provided with accommodations, local transportation and a modest stipend. International travel costs will be the responsibility of the visitor. Persons interested in such an opportunity should contact: James M. Unklaube, 8765 W. Higgins Road, Chicago, IL 60631. Phone: (312) 380-2846.

THANK YOU to those who send us address changes. We do not want to lose you, so ask the Post Office to send us your correct address when you move. However, each address update costs \$.35. Please help us keep costs down and report your new address.

BUDGET At the recent meeting of the steering committee a \$26,000 1993 Southern African Network budget was adopted. We are looking to network membership fees for almost \$10,000 of that amount. Some of you have already sent in your 1993 "dues." We are very thankful and look forward to hearing from the rest of you soon. Newsletter articles or suggestions are welcome along with your checks.

OOPS! The last issue of *Southern Africa* failed to give credit to *Challenge* magazine for the article: "Lessons from Namibia." By the way, we still have a few issues of recent *Challenge* magazines available for \$2.00, postage included.



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