

Southern Africa Support Committee

Volume 4

NEWS LETTER March - April 77



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ANNOUNCEMENTS

IN ZIMBABWE, 6 MILLION AFRICANS ARE WAGING A STRUGGLE AGAINST THE REPRESSIVE
WHITE MINORITY REGIME. 80,000 ZIMBABWEANS ARE REFUGEES IN BORDERING EAST AFRICAN NATIONS

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

- A LUTA CONTINUA -

FOR INFORMATION

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History of the Southern Africa Support Committee

The Southern African Support Committee (SASC) is a multi-racial group engaged in activities relating directly to and supportive of the independence struggles of the peoples of Southern Africa.

In existence for nearly a year, SASC recognizes that the white minority governments of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Azania (South Africa) and Namibia (South-West Africa) have forcibly imposed the inhuman system of apartheid of the black citizens of these countries. Further, we recognize that to the black people of Southern Africa, apartheid means rigid segregation, poverty, arbitrary imprisonment and one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world.

Because of the barbaric conditions under which black Africans must live and die in, SASC opposes all United States' military, economic and political ties to the racist governments in Southern Africa. Beyond this, we acknowledged the various liberation organizations in the countries of Southern Africa as the real representatives of the black majority there. We explicitly view the white upholders of the apartheid system as illegitimate and immoral. In short, SASC stands with those who are struggling for majority rule, the abolition of apartheid and a system of full economic, political and social equality in Southern Africa.

At present, SASC is organizing in several areas. We plan film showings and educationals on Africa in the Pasadena-Los Angeles area. We are also collecting clothing for refugees who have fled the racist regimes in Southern Africa and are desperately short of clothing and supplies. And most recently, we are engaged in a boycott of Del Monte corporation which is a chief United States company supporting apartheid and raping the resources of Namibia (South-West Africa) in the direct violation of United Nation sanctions, making Del Monte's profiteering illegal.

SASC holds meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at the Jackie Robinson Center, 1020 N. Fair Oaks, Pasadena, at 7:30p.m. . We cordially invite all interested people to attend and participate. For more information on our meeting dates, educationals, film showings, and other activities, please call: (213) 684-1892.

SOUTH AFRICA: the STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES

The number of arrests made by the Security Police is also growing. These arrests are no longer confined to militant black activists; they now include even moderate black or white activists (those who advocate compromise and "peaceful evolution"). Many opponents of



Black students in Soweto, South Africa, protesting death of jailed comrade Oct. 23, flee as police open fire, killing at least six.

The white minority regime in Pretoria (capitol of S. Africa) is in trouble--and they know it. Since last summer's uprising in the black township of Soweto, Prime Minister Vorster and his Security Police have resorted to increasingly brutal measures to suppress the rising anger of the South African people. Recently, the Security Police instituted a house-to-house search in all the black townships for purpose of "detaining" all students above the age of eight (Evidently, even children pose a threat to white supremacy). A prisoner in detention may be kept in solitary confinement for months in order to wear down their resistance to questioning. Those who survive the ordeal of interrogation tell of being forced to remain awake for days on end, beaten on all parts of the body, tortured with electric shocks, and questioned relentlessly in order to force a confession. It matters little to the police that a prisoner may actually have nothing to "confess." Those who do not survive interrogation probably account for the many "suicides" in detention. Few South Africans are fooled by these so-called suicides.

apartheid are also being victimized by banning orders. A person who has been banned is for a period of five years forbidden to speak publicly, publish anything, or meet with more than one family member at a time. Furthermore, a South African's civil rights have become a joke. Under a new law, the Security Police cannot be held answerable to the courts for any action taken "in good faith." This law has been made retroactive to the date of the first Soweto uprising (June 16, 1976). It conveniently frees the police of any responsibility for crimes that they commit, and places a large percentage of the population at the mercy of the Security Police.

Fortunately, Vorster's lack of respect for human rights has caused considerable anger in other parts of the world. Vorster's bantustan (homeland) "independence" plan is an example of his attempt to salvage South Africa's public image.

An independent bantustan bears a strong resemblance to a reservation for Native Americans. An independent bantustan is genocide under the guise of "preserving tribal heritage." For example, when the Transkei (homeland) became inde-

pendent in October, three million Xhosa-speaking South Africans were deprived of their South African citizenship and of their right to work and travel in South Africa. However, Vorster's public relations scheme isn't working. To this date, the United Nations has refused to recognize the Transkei as independent of South Africa. The South African musical production, "Ipi-Tombi", which recently opened on Broadway, was forced to close down after an extremely short run because of a successful boycott. This play, written by a white South African with a cast of 25 Black South Africans, attempted to present a blatantly "whitewashed" image of life in the bantustans.

The brutality of the racist Vorster regime is being met by a growing resistance among all the people of southern Africa. In response to the expansion of liberation forces in and around South Africa, the Pretoria regime has launched a massive propaganda campaign to discredit the liberation forces. For example, the South African News Media made much of the murder of seven white missionaries in Zimbabwe, which occurred in early February. The Rhodesian Prime Minister, Ian Smith, attributed the murders to liberation forces. In fact, there is considerable evidence that they were actually committed by the "executioners" of the racist Smith regime.

Unfortunately, the South African press is not alone in its bigoted view of the liberation forces. A recent editorial in the Los Angeles Times depicts the situation in South Africa as a struggle between courageous white settlers and "tribal boys", and describes battles in which the white superhumans killed about one hundred "terrorists" and lost only two or three "men". Such a description serves to dehumanize the black South people, and distorts the nature of their struggle.

Despite Vorster's effort to bolster the South African economy, it is faltering. Because of the political situation in South Africa, many Western businesses are reluctant to invest in it. To add further to Vorster's difficulties, the U.S. multinational corporations are unhappy with his hard-line racist policy. These corporations are steadily deserting Vorster and placing their support behind the "Diamond King", Harry Oppenheimer, a multimillionaire who is an extremely

influential member of the South African corporate elite. Oppenheimer heads a faction that seeks to preserve the basic structure of apartheid South Africa by granting token concessions to Africans—the official word for this is "reform".

It is not very hard to discover which faction the new administration is backing. Andrew Young, Carter's newly appointed representative to the United Nations, has shown by his actions just about where the new administration stands. Although Young is against apartheid, he is for economic of Pretoria and would veto U.N. resolutions that condemn the racist regime. His solution to apartheid? He calls for the multinational corporations that reap huge profits from South Africa to introduce reforms and provide an example for the government. Although it is possible that Vorster may be replaced by those who would serve Oppenheimer and the U.S. multinationals, such a change will not benefit the people of South Africa. The people of South Africa will not trade a harsh dictator for a "benevolent" one. Nothing short of absolute independence from racist governments and greedy corporations will satisfy them. It is the task of all progressive people to support their struggle.



Geneva Conference Update



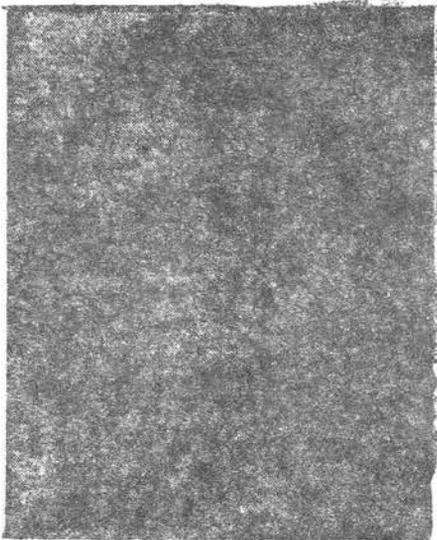
The Geneva Conference, held in Switzerland, was originally planned to bring about the transfer of power to black majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). In a hidden way, Rhodesia, the United States, South Africa and England have used the talks to slow down the increasing armed struggle of Zimbabwean liberation forces. This last resort to stall before the situation explodes has been a failure. For example, the restart of the Geneva Conference on Jan. 17 fell through because of the disagreement between Smith's racist Rhodesian Party and the Patriotic Front, consisting of ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) and ZIPA (Zimbabwe People's Army). The essential disagreement is over who will control State Power and the role of Britain in the transitional government. This has been the thrust of the talks which neither side has seen the need to meet. Smith has recently described the Geneva Conference as a "dead duck" and urged the crushing of the Zimbabwe liberation forces. The liberation forces of the Patriotic Front have indicated that they will support a peaceful settlement. But the question is whether Ian Smith will support a direct settlement. Because of Smith's stubbornness and unwillingness to seriously talk, the Patriotic Front still sees the armed struggle as their main tool for independence.

So, the Geneva talks remain adjourned because the British and Rhodesians have totally failed to come up with a concrete proposal. Meanwhile, Conference Chairman Ivor Richard makes like Henry Kissinger as he shuttles around to South Africa, Rhodesia, Botswana and Zambia. Richard's attempt to patch things up have been a dismal failure up to now.

We, the Southern Africa Support Committee, view the Geneva Talks as a last cry by the desperate white minority in Rhodesia. They have been clearly trying to use the talks as a cover to ease the growing struggles for liberation. It was exactly the same with the ridiculous plans of Henry Kissinger. We SUPPORT a Peaceful settlement in Zimbabwe. But only if that peaceful settlement guarantees Majority rule and a real people's control in Zimbabwe. Unfortunately, it looks like Smith and Vorster won't give up anything and the liberation forces have no other choice but to fight.



Andrew Young-which side is he ON?



Andrew Young

As a reward for selling Carter to the black population, Andrew Young was appointed ambassador to the United Nations. This is a token position with no policy making power. Young's recent trip to Africa only confirms this weak position. He was supposed to confer with the leaders of African countries and movements but was ignored by them except for those of Tanzania and Nigeria. He did not see the leaders of the liberation forces in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Though he has implied support for the black struggles there, statements he has made show he would offer no policies any more sympathetic to the black majority in Zimbabwe.

He has suggested continuation of the Geneva talks for Zimbabwe (these talks were arranged to deal with the problem of transferring of power from the white minority government to black majority rule- they have been suspended after Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, refused to negotiate in good faith) saying, "I know negotiations are going to be a long, tedious process" (Time, 2/3/77). He also stated, "When you've had a dozen years of struggle, it's rather naive to expect a few hours of discussion to persuade a people to change their lives altogether"

ther" (Guardian, 2/16/77). These statements show that Young is in no hurry to implement black majority rule but would rather take time negotiating. Longer negotiations would allow whites as much of a chance as possible to maintain their wealth at the expense of the black population.

Young's tendency to drag his feet in matters of power for the African population really comes to light in what he has said about South Africa. Going right along with the policy of Kissinger and Ford before him, Young said the Carter administration would support "peaceful rather than militant change in South Africa." He also rejected the idea of using "economic" sanctions against South Africa by saying that they would be counter-productive. He also believes South Africa should remain in the U.N. despite the U.N.'s condemnation of the white South African government. His solution is to pressure the white minority government for concessions and a dismantling of apartheid. How this pressure is to come about is unclear, since South Africa has been given a free rein on world trade among Western powers.

On "Meet The Press" (2/2/77), Young stated "I have a great deal of sympathy for the white minority governments (in South Africa and Rhodesia)." Apparently, this sympathy is more than he has for the black majority of these countries who have been denied political, economic and social rights. These people live constantly with poverty, malnutrition and extreme racism. Young does not seem to have any answers for these people who are trying to gain control of their own lives.

All in all, Andrew Young has not shown any signs of having a different perspective on Africa than the Ford administration, though the media has emphasized that a black man would make a difference in solving Africa's problems. This is not the case. Young is more interested in allowing white economic interests to keep making a profit than for the majorities of these countries to rule themselves.

The history of NAMIBIA



Namibia is a country the size of California located in the southwestern corner of Africa. The central part of the country is a high plateau surrounded on the eastern coast by the Namib desert and on the west (next to Botswana) by the Kalahari desert. The rivers of Namibia run with water only part of the year and there is not much rain annually. A cold Antarctic current washes the coast of the Namib desert where lions from the interior prey on seals and penguins from the coast.

But if Namibia sounds like a strange desert country, it is a desert country that holds some of the richest mineral deposits in the world; diamonds, gold, silver, uranium, zinc, lead, iron, copper and many other base-metal ores and gemstones. The waters off the coast of Namibia are filled with sardines, rock lobster, anchovies, mackerels and other fish much in demand throughout the world. The high central plateaus are grazing lands for cattle and the luxurious Karakul sheep (called "Black Diamonds") whose pelts are made into Persian lamb coats for the world's wealthy women.

The greedy eyes of Europe and the West have long been on this fabulously rich country. Namibia has been occupied by foreign powers who have been slowly squeezing and draining the mineral, agricultural and fishing wealth of the country since 1870. How did this happen? And how is it that this brutal rape of Namibia continues to this day?

Their History

In the beginning a hunting people called the Bushmen lived in Namibia. They were later joined by the Namas, who brought cattle and goats. Then came the Ovambos with maize and more cattle. These were followed by the Herero with their long-horned steers. (Herero literally means "rich in cattle".) Later still came the Damaras, who became herdsmen, and the Okavango, Kaokovelders and Rehoboths.

In the mid-nineteenth century Finnish and German missionaries arrived along with other white adventurers and traders from Capetown. At the Conference of Berlin in 1870 the Germans claimed Namibia as a colony. But it took them 22 years of savage fighting and killing to subdue the Namibian tribespeople: the Germans killed over three quarters of these people and took their land and cattle. The people were so horrified at being made slaves of the Germans that for two years after German victory, the African women aborted their children rather than bring them up in slavery. After this Namibia was called Deutsch-Sudwestafrika. The lands of the Nama and Herero were taken for the whites and even today this area is called "The Police Zone".

There were many uprisings against this terror but the Germans by this time (just after World War I) had field artillery and machine guns. They drove the people into the deserts and poisoned the waterholes. During this period 75,000 Hereros were slaughtered.

In 1908 diamonds were discovered and whites rushed into the country. At the beginning of World War I the South African army acting under British orders marched into Namibia and occupied the country until 1919 when South Africa was given a mandate by the League of Nations to control the country. The South Africans, through a series of laws, began to force the Africans to work for them at slave wages or no wages at all. The Africans continued to rebel against the theft of their land and cattle. They were met with bombs, guns and troops.

In 1945 the Allied Powers replaced the League of Nations with the United Nations. At this point the Herero leader, Hosea Kutako, began a campaign to petition the U.N. and show them how brutally and

ruthlessly the people of his country were being treated by the S. Africans. The U.N. listened, formed committees and did nothing about Namibia. Meanwhile, during the 1950's, S. Africa officially introduced the policy of apartheid in Namibia.

Apartheid

Apartheid means the strict separation of the races. Blacks are separated from the Coloreds (those whom the government has determined are of mixed race parentage) and Blacks and Coloreds are separated from whites. This separation is backed by the law, police, the military, prisons, in schools and in workplaces and is supported by all other institutions of the South African occupation. The reason for this is to control the flow of contract labor. Under Apartheid every African male at age 18 must sign a contract to work-- often far away from home-- for 18 months or more at "jobs" like mining diamonds or gold for \$26.67 per month or fishing at Walvis Bay for \$42.00 per month. The contract laborer must have a passbook which allows him to work in an all-male dormitory and can be arrested by any number of hundreds of minor offences, such as not carrying a passbook (form of identity papers) at all times. His wife and family are required by law to live in a "homeland" or Bantustan, which is a desolate area like a reservation or concentration camp-- unless the wife can get a pass to work for a white family as a domestic in the Police Zone. If she can get work, her children cannot come with her. And so, families are torn apart.

How did the South African occupation regime force the people to live on bantustans and submit to contract labor? They evicted the people from their villages at gunpoint (on one occasion in 1959, killed 54 of them for resisting) and bulldozed their houses. The people were then rounded up and relocated on the Bantustans.

The Resistance

The policy of apartheid and the do-nothing policy of the U.N. convinced the people that they themselves would have to liberate their country. In 1960, the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) was formed from the merger of several liberation groups under the leadership of Sam Nujoma, who said:

"We decided that unless we started fighting, we would never be free. In 1962 our first cadre began military training in several friendly countries and we began preparing for the armed struggle. In 1965 our first guerilla units began their underground activities inside Namibia, preparing to launch the armed struggle in 1966". (from an interview in LSM News, special issue on SWAPO)

SWAPO is made up of workers, peasants, teachers, nurses, students and small businessmen supported by the oppressed African majority of the Namibian people. What are they fighting against?

Where Does The Wealth Go?

The United States, Belgium, West Germany, South African and Great Britain own most of the corporations that have come to Namibia for the cheap African labor, the police state conditions that make investments safe and the incredible wealth in mining, agriculture and fishing. Apartheid and 50,000 South African troops make Namibia comfortable for these multinational corporations.

Ninety-eight percent of Namibian diamonds are mined and sold by a subsidiary of DeBeers Consolidated, which is owned by S. African and European money. They are sold to Israeli firms for polishing and selling on the international market. Tsumeb (formed by American Metal Climax) and Newmont Mining Corporation own a third each of Namibian base-metal output; other multinationals own the rest. Ninety percent of the total fishing revenues go to overseas markets through American corporations like Ovenstone, Ltd. (But names do not disguise the real thieves. It's still Del Monte whatever it calls itself). Money, minerals, land, the labor power of the people are absorbed by foreign corporations in collaboration with the South African military and judicial arms of the occupation regime.

What About The People?

Fifty percent of Namibian children die of malnutrition before the age of five. Seventy-five percent of the Namibian people cannot read or write. They are subject to daily police harassment and any small sign of

resistance is greeted with arrest, prison, torture or death. Yet in 1971 the SWAPO Youth League organized a general strike against these conditions which lasted for a whole month. Their leadership was arrested, but 5000 students escaped from Namibia to be trained as fighters, leaders, nurses and teachers for SWAPO. SWAPO is recognized internationally, not only by the U.N. and the Organization of African States, but by many countries who realize the just struggle of the Namibian people.

The people support SWAPO and they are gaining ground together. South Africa and the multinational corporations know this and have made up two policies in response to SWAPO's successes: (1) systematic depletion of the mining, fishing and agricultural resources as rapidly as possible before SWAPO achieves national liberation and (2) a sham conference to keep themselves in power by setting up a convention in the capital city of Windhoek (called the Turnhalle Talks) to offer the Namibian people something called "constitutional independence". Two white men can (and do) veto any proposal the blacks can offer and the veto is supported by 50,000 South African troops. Clemens Kapuuo is a Black man, but he agrees with and is supported by South African and the American CIA (who bought him a blue Mercedes Benz, new suits and sent him to Washington cocktail parties to be photographed with Elizabeth Taylor and Mohammed Ali). The CIA and the multinationals are trying to make him a Namibian leader at the Turnhalle Talks in the world's eyes, but he is only their puppet. He has in the past and will continue to work for the multinationals as they pay him off to continue robbing Namibia. Jimmy Carter and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the U.N., are all in agreement that Southern Africa is too important to "be left to its own devices". In Washington they talk about possible "intervention" in Namibia and Southern Africa.

But the Namibian people continue to be led by SWAPO in the armed struggle which will free their country. They have been fighting and organizing with SWAPO for 17 years and phony tricks will not fool them. The truth is: **THEY ARE WINNING.**



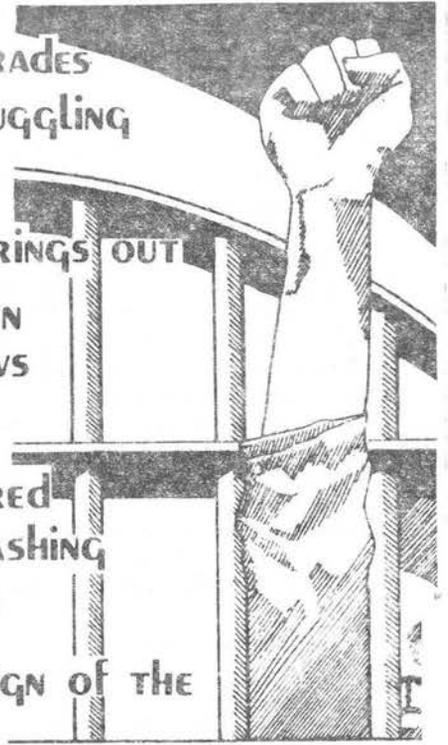
SWAPO President Sam Nujoma

**LISTEN COMRADES
OF THE STRUGGLING
CENTURIES**

**FOR THERE RINGS OUT
HIGHER THAN
MY SORROWS**

**THE CRY
OF A HUNDRED
PEOPLE SMASHING
THEIR CELLS**

**IT IS THE SIGN OF THE
DAWN.**



Herman ja Toivo, co-founder of SWAPO, imprisoned on Robben Island since 1968 / Namibia News

ANGOLA one year later!



The month of November marked the first anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola. On November 11, 1975, Angola declared its independence from Portugal under the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). On that day, Portugal withdrew the last of its troops from Angolan soil, ending almost 500 years of Portuguese domination.

The most urgent task facing the new government, led by President Agostinho Neto, is the restructure of the economy. Due to the Portuguese colonization, the Angolan economy was geared to the needs of the Portuguese while the people of Angola suffered from the lack of basic necessities. Now the emphasis will be on producing the material needs for the broad masses of people. However, a serious obstacle to this increased production is the lack of trained technicians. Because of the Portuguese hiring practices, most Angolans were employed in unskilled jobs or jobs that required hard labor. Highly-trained technical jobs were given to the Portuguese. During the war of independence, these technicians fled, draining the country of its skilled labor. The war also disrupted Angola's transportation and communication networks, creating further disorganization of production.

In addition, widespread problems exist in agriculture. There has been a series of nationalizations of plantations and ranches of the Portuguese landowners who fled during the war. Without the confiscation of this abandoned property, it would be impossible to restructure the economy. Key areas of agriculture, such as coffee, sugar and cotton, have been given special attention. Failure to harvest these crops would have a devastating effect on the economy.

Thus, the population is now mobilizing to participate in the gathering of coffee beans and the cutting of sugar cane.

However, the new government has been more cautious regarding the nationalization of foreign corporations. No non-Portuguese foreign holdings have been nationalized. But the government of Angola has been in the process of negotiating new agreements with foreign investors, especially in the petroleum and mining industries.

In light of these difficulties, the Angolan people are working with great energy to overcome the problems caused by Portuguese colonization and war. Not only is the victory of the Angolan people an inspiring example of courage and determination against a colonial power but a major step in the liberation of all of Southern Africa.

NEWS BRIEFS



ZANU Denies Killings

BBC Broadcasting Corp., 2/77

Robert Mugabe, Secretary-Gen. of ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) in an interview with BBC radio denied the killing of the missionaries and referred to the murders as horrible. He stated the murders were done by Prime Minister Ian Smith's Zealous Scouts (a Black unit of the Rhodesian Army who have continuously committed murders in an attempt to discredit the armed liberation struggle). In a Mozambique radio broadcast, the Patriotic Front (ZAPU, ZANU) stated that "the murders are the latest in a series carried out by the racist forces against the clergy in Zimbabwe." They further stated that the racist regime has all the reason in the world of getting rid of the church clergy. This is because of the supportive role the church plays in the liberation of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Mugabe stated that it is not at all in the interest of the people to kill the missionaries.

And It's the CIA, Again...

Washington Post, 2/77

Noted Watergate reporter Bob Woodward has revealed another CIA project. This project, called "No Beef", secretly made payments to foreign political leaders for policies favorable to the U.S. Some of the officials named in the top secret manuscript are King Hussein of Jordan, Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China, Nguyen Van Thieu of former South Vietnam, Edward Montalve of Chile, Willy Brandt of West Germany, Gen. Phao Sriamona, former Police Chief of Thailand, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Sese Seko Morbrito of Zaire and Holden Roberto of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola. Also on the list were the reactionary groups fighting against the MPLA movement for the liberation of Angola and the present People's Republic of Angola. The payoffs were presented to President Ford through an oversight board set up by Ford to curb CIA abuse.

Tanzania Closes its Borders

Los Angeles Times, 2/5/77

On Feb. 3, Tanzania closed its borders to Kenya, holding Kenyan aircraft and other vehicles. This action took place following Kenya's decision to expel 250 Tanzanians who worked for the East African Airlines (jointly owned by Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda). It was also stated that the relationships between the two countries have deteriorated since Tanzania's shift to the left and Kenya's support of Western allies. Tanzania has also accused Kenya of sabotaging the once-successful airline for capitalistic goals.

Missionaries Shot in Rhodesia

Los Angeles Times, 2/8/77

The L.A. Times reports that 7 Roman Catholic missionaries were lined up and shot by supposedly Black guerrillas at a mission 35 miles north of Salisbury, Rhodesia. A Rev. Dunstan Myerscough, unhurt, allegedly reported the incident. He claimed that there were 12 guerrillas undecided on who would shoot the missionaries. John Potter, police superintendent for the area, proclaimed that ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) were the alleged attackers under the control of Robert Mugabe.

More Deaths in S. African Prisons

London Times, 2/16/77

A young African, trying to escape, supposedly fell 10 stories to his death at the Johannesburg police station. Over twenty people have been killed in the Johannesburg detention centers since last March. The South African parliament and Minister of Police refused to answer any questions concerning deaths, injuries during detentions or court cases.

Pro-Apartheid Musical Closed
Guardian, 2/17/77

A pro-apartheid, "Black" musical Broadway play was closed down last week due to a successful boycott called by a coalition of Black groups. The play, entitled "Ipi-Tombi", was written by a white South African, Berthe Egnos, with a cast of 25 Black South Africans. It is supposed to celebrate black African culture and to justify the bantustan (homeland) scheme. The writer said, "This play is a wonderful ambassador for South Africa."

U.S. Cities to End S. African Ties
Guardian, 2/17/77

The cities of Gary, Indiana, and Madison, Wisconsin, have adopted resolutions in their city councils which compels their municipalities to examine the ties between city contracts and the corporations dealing with S. Africa. The resolutions promise to do business only with those companies who are not involved in S. Africa. It was also stated that the cities are opposed to the brutal apartheid system and the use of S. Africa's force, violence, fraud, and terror in subduing the Black majority.

Anglican Church Condemn Police Brutality

New York Times, 2/18/77

On Feb. 17, the Anglican Church condemned South African police brutality and also expressed its extreme disagreement to racial separation. Bill Burnett, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, stated, "Imprisoning and interrogating people until they die, banning people for what they say cannot make a better society."

STOP the U.S. SOUTH AFRICA Davis Cup Tennis Tournament!

If you could see their national sport, you might be less keen to see their sportsmen



Apartheid and racism in sports are a denial of human dignity

DEMONSTRATION: SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1977; 12:00 noon

PICKET: FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1977 & SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1977 AT 10:00 a.m.

NEW PORT BEACH

ORANGE COUNTY

BUSES WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR SATURDAY DEMONSTRATION ONLY CALL: 684-1892

For more information call: 684-1892 or 828-9324

BOYCOTT DELMONTE!!



In recent weeks we have attempted to describe the launching of a boycott against the Del Monte corporation. Del Monte, as you may or may not know, is in the process of robbing Namibia (South-West Africa) of one of its primary food sources; sardines. It pays African workers so little that 3/4 of them remain undernourished. This, as well as Del Monte's similar activities in countries such as Puerto Rico, Mexico, Philippines and Guatemala (and 16 others) have pushed us to take action against it. The Southern Africa Support Committee has helped form a coalition not only around Namibia, but also including the countries mentioned above. The boycott is now in full swing!! Join us; FOOD AND LABOR BELONG TO THE PEOPLE, DON'T BUY DEL MONTE PRODUCTS!!

At the same time, the boycott has begun making progress and gaining momentum all across the U.S. The Southern Africa Support Committee now belongs to a national coalition (supporting liberation struggles in Southern Africa) which has 26 groups from Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, New York, Mississippi and Canada. In a recent meeting, 8 proposals were made. Each proposal suggested that there be a main focus of action that all groups within the coalition should concentrate on. For example, some of the proposals were action against the Kruggerand (gold coin from South Africa), a boycott of Union Carbide (extracts Chrome from Zimbabwe), action against International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT does communications for South Africa) and a boycott of Del Monte. From these, a concerted effort against Del Monte was chosen as the top priority. Besides being the top priority of the coalition, several groups, including the American Friends Service Committee (educational committee) have adopted the Del Monte Boycott as their own primary interest. WE ARE NOT ALONE!! DON'T BUY DEL MONTE!!

CLOTHING DRIVE SUCCESSFUL 2 TONS SHIPPED TO AFRICA

Over the past several years, thousands of Africans have been leaving their homeland of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Fleeing the poverty and brute force of the white apartheid government, they have resettled in refugee camps in the nearby countries of Mozambique and Tanzania. And as the Smith regime continues daily to lock away Zimbabweans in "detention camps", even more refugees are in flight. Unable to deal successfully with the liberation forces of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA), the racist Rhodesian government has been conducting a campaign of terror against innocent civilians. For example, in September 1976, the United Nations condemned Rhodesian troops for the slaughter of 670 men, women and children living in a refugee camp at Nyazonia, Mozambique. Rhodesian officials explained away this mass-murder by claiming they were searching for guerillas. Some of the murdered children were only 10 months old. The Rhodesian explanation sounds a little too familiar. Like Lt. Calley in Vietnam, the Rhodesians simply figured that "the only good one was a dead one", so over 100 black children were executed.

Facing brutality such as this, the people of Zimbabwe have little choice but to fight. And fight is what they are doing. The refugees who leave their country will not return as humble servants of their racist masters, but as part of an army of liberation that is slowly but surely crushing Apartheid in Zimbabwe and taking the land which is rightfully theirs. Meanwhile, the refugees in Mozambique and Tanzania wait, watch and prepare....

Clothing Collected

For the Zimbabweans living in refugee camps (many of them children), there is a severe lack of many of the things we all take for granted. They brought only those possessions that they could carry with them. Since winter is the rainy season in Zimbabwe, there is a desperate need for clothing. Right before Thanks-

giving, the Southern Africa Support Committee (SASC) began a clothing collection all over the Los Angeles Area. The object was to send as much useable clothing as possible to the Zimbabwean refugees. We looked at this collection as a concrete sign of support for the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people against Apartheid. The response to the collection was overwhelming. All kinds of men's, women's and children's clothing were donated. Collections were made in many districts of Los Angeles, Alhambra, Monterey Park, Highland Park and many other places. Students at Cal State Northridge set-up boxes for clothing donations. In Altadena and Pasadena, the clothes literally poured in. As a matter of fact, after only 2½ months, SASC unloaded over two tons of clothing at the docks of San Francisco- ready to be shipped to Africa.

At the end of February, by the efforts of the Zimbabwe Relief Coalition of San Francisco, the clothing shipment left for Dar Es Salaam of Tanzania. To make sure of the safe arrival of the clothes, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) put down a large sum of insurance money on the shipment.

Finally, when all is said and done, it was the cooperation and unselfishness of many, many people- young and old, worker and student- that made this collection a tremendous success. It is likely that there will be fewer Zimbabweans stricken with pneumonia this winter because of the clothing. It is also true that a good many Zimbabweans will be warmer because of our support here.

P.S. The Southern Africa Support Committee

is continuing to collect clothes to be shipped to Africa. If you have any clothing to donate or need any info call

684-1892.

BOOKS AVAILABLE

The Southern African Support Committee now has books and posters for sale on the different liberation struggles in Southern Africa. Interested parties can call (213) 684-1892. For more information on Boycott call. (213) 684-1892. 731-2635, 330-3499.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MEETINGS

The Southern African Support Committee will be holding meetings on the first (1st) and third (3rd) Wednesday of every month. The discussions will be on the liberation struggles in Southern Africa and what we can do to help. We will also be having films and speakers.

The Southern Africa Support Committee is in need of funds for mailing and printing. If you would like to contribute, send to the SOUTHERN AFRICA SUPPORT COMMITTEE P.O. BOX 3454-PASADENA CALIF. 91103.

DEL MONTE BOYCOTT COMMITTEE

The Del Monte Boycott of the Southern African Support Committee has recently decided to launch a boycott of Del Monte Corporation in the Los Angeles area in conjunction with the boycott efforts of other west coast cities regarding Del Monte's involvement in South Africa and Namibia.



Brother from the west —

(How can we explain that you are our brother?)

the world does not end at the threshold of your house
nor at the stream which marks the border of your country
nor in the sea

in whose vastness you sometimes think
that you have discovered the meaning of the infinite.

Beyond your threshold, beyond the sea
the great struggle continues.

Men with warm eyes and hands hard as the earth
at night embrace their children
and depart before the dawn.

Many will not return.

What does it matter?

We are men tired of shackles. For us
freedom is worth more than life.

From you, brother, we expect
and to you we offer
not the hand of charity

which misleads and humiliates

but the hand of comradeship

committed, conscious.

How can you refuse, brother from the west?

WE SHALL WIN!