ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS

The government's deliberate delay in publishing the settlement decision just shows what British democracy is really worth.

ACTION-NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Britain

Barclays AGM

FIVE antiapartheid supporters were ejected from Barday's Bank's AGM on April 12 during a meeting which was dominated by protests against the bank's involvement in Southern Africa and which ended in uproar.

The first question the Chairman, Sir John Thomson, was asked was whether Barclays share of student accounts had fallen further in 1971 as a result of the company's South African policies and he said that he did not know. Then he was asked how many branches Barclays had in South Africa, whether white and black employees used separate entrances and whether Barclays would give an undertaking that Barclays National would not be racially segregated.

The Chairman mid that Barclays had 413 full branches in South Africa and 19 in Namibia. He apologized for Barclays policy of having separate entrances for black and white customers by saying: "We move as fast as we can and we have to conform to the laws and practices of any country we operate in. There are positive laws which prevent you from doing certain premises he refused to give an undertaking that white and black shareholders would sit side by side at Barclays meetings in South Africa.

A shareholder then challenged the bank on its pamphlet "Emigrating to South Africa" which states that South Africa has "rationalised" its trade union structure, and shows the ability to employ servants at damp naps as one of the chief attributes of British traders of life in South Africa.

The Chairman refused to comment.

On the Orviquean colonies he said that Barday's was no longer involved in the Cahora a project.

Barclays's operations in Namibia, the Chairman of Barclays International, W. A. Take, said that he did not know whether Barclays branch in Osheati, which was burned down by Namibian strikers in December, was included in the list of 19 which had been given a the number of Barclays branches in Namibia.

After about an hour of questioning, the Chairman ruled that shareholder were only entitled to ask one question each and a shareholder was ejected as he continued to ask in protest against the ruling. Another shareholder was ejected as he went to support the speaker.

The Chairman refused to comment.

Two demonstrators tried to stfer a banner saying "Barlays Supports Apartheid" and the banner was scarred by stewards after a scuffle.

Shareholders continued to insist on the right to speak and the Chairman began to lose control of the meeting.

When Barclays International Chairman W. A. mid that black in Soth Africa wanted the bank to continue to operate there, a shareholder read Chief Luthuli's appeal for a boycott of South Africa.

The Chairman then put the motion that the Bank's Report and Accounts be adopted amid uproar and another shareholder was ejected.
Two more shareholders were ejected as they insisted on their right to speak to other remuneration put before
the meeting. The demonstrators are considering taking legal action against Barclays for throwing them out of
the meeting.

JOHN MASON School

JOHN MASON School, Abingdon, has withdrawn a £250 school fund account from Barclays Bank
because of Barclays' involvement in Southern Africa. At a school meeting held at the request of the local
Barclays manager, pupils asked questions about Barclays South African profits and about how many
Africans Barclays had trained in South Africa which the manager was unable to answer.

ICI Chairman Jack Callard told shareholders that he had recently visited South Africa and inspected the
living condition of the company's African employees there, at ICI's annual general meeting on March 29.
He said that he had visited an African Explosives and Chemical Industries compound and three workers'
houses in Soweto, outside Johannesburg. He said "While conditions were not as I would choose to live in or recOmmend anyone es to live in, they were clean aid
decent"

A shareholder, Christoph eenman mid that through its association ith Arlicn Explsives and Chemical
Industries, ICI was helping to make the South African economy more self-sufficient aid -he asked how this
benefited South African Africans.

He also asked if ICI's expansion into Mozambique meant that the company was identifying itself with
Portuguese colonialism.

The Chairman replied that as the South African economy grew Africans would become more prosperous.
He said that through African Explosives and Chemical Industries, ICI was involved in the manufacture of
insecticides and "non-warlike explosives" in Mozambique.

Another shareholder, Sylvia Batty, asked how many white and black workers ICI employed in South Africa
and what were
-their respective average monthly wages.

The Chairman aid that he had not been given enough notice to be able to supply the information.

NUS

AT THE National Union of Students' Conference held in Birmingham, April 10-13, NUS President Digby
Jacks urged student unions to affiliate to the Anti-Apartheid Movement in his opening ddmr to the confer-

Introducl4 the International Section of the Executive a Report, NUS Secretary Mike Tdrry, Called on stdent
unions to particiPate in the International Conference on Namib to be held in Brussels May 26-28 and in the
NUS-AAV conference for student activists on Southern Africa in early July.

SWANSEA University Anti-Apartheid Group have been involved in a series of activities leading up to
March 21. Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, The Group mounted an exhibition at the
University Union House: showing racial discrimination and the fight against it, including material on
South Africa, Rldesia, Angola, Mozambique, Georg Jackson and Angela Davis and the biengs of racial
discrimination in Britn. A 12-page booklet outlining the aims of the AntiApartheid Movement was also
distributed and there were sales of ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS and other literature on the liberation
struggles in Africa.

The exhibition was also mounted for one day at the College of Education, Swasue. On the last day of the
exhibition Peter Hellyer spoke on Namibia and the Group has also held a film show, showing End of
Dialogue and Susat on an Empire.

The Group held a collection to be giver to support the Zimbabwe people's struggle, which raised over £28.
Students from Swansea University, College of Education and College of Art picketed Barclays Bank on
March 21.

WEST London

WEST London Anti-Apartheid group has launched a campaign for the release of Ahaed Kathrada, who is
serving a sentence of Ufe imprisonment on Robben Island. The Group took a banner demanding "Free
Kathrada" to the Sharpeville Day demonstration at theSouth African Embassy on March 21 and a
photograph appeared in the Kensington News.

The Group is collecting biographical material about "Kathy" and plans to send articles about him to the
local papers, to organise a petition deamading his release, to produce a poster about him and to hold a
public meeting.
The Group also plans to hold a meeting on Rhodesia immediately after the publication of the Pearce Commission's report.

Contact: Eddie Adams, 42 St. Lawrence Terrace, London W.10. Tel. 01-969 3972 or Betty Northedge, 19F Ennismore Gardens, London S.W.7. Tel. 01-589 8243*

Newcastle AAM

NEWCASTLE Anti-Apartheid Group has succeeded in getting a resolution through the Student Representative Council of Newcastle University asking the University to sell £100,000 worth of shares in Barclays, Slater Walker and several other companies with large interests in South Africa: The Group is also planning a big campaign against Rarelavs next term.

In March the Group held a two-day Picket outside a local travel agent who advertised holidays in South Africa, during Which they handed 00120,000 leaflets.

On Maryb 21, International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 200 people joined a march through the streets of Newcastle which culminated in a street theatre re-enactment of Shapevie. The march was followed by a meeting at which the main speaker was Wilfred Brotus.

The Group has also set a weekly bookstall in the University Union which sells literature about apartheid and racialism and ANTIAPARTHEID NEWS.

Contact: A. McDonald Secretary Newcastle AAG, 20 Jnson Rd., Neweast; upon Tyne or B Neil-Tomlinson, Chairman Newcastle AAG, 148 Farndale Id., Beuwel, Newcastle upon Tyn.

Surrey AAM

OVER 100 supporters of Surrey Anti-Apartheid Movement demonstrated outside Merton Town Hall when Enoch Powell spoke at a Wimbledon Conservative Association meeting there on March 24. Several hundred police kept the demonstrators on the other side of the road from the Town Hall and escorted Powell into the meeting.

Later the demonstrators marched to another ball and held a meeting which was addressed by Sam King, Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM University Students Union has consistently attacked the University’s policy of allowing finns with extensive South African interests to recruit on the campus over the last few years. This year activity against racism has continued. Over 1,000 students have signed a petition calling for a ban on recruitment by South African companies. At the end of March a General Meeting of the* Union attended by over 500 students, passed a motion calling for a complete boycott of South Africa by the University almost unanimously. The Union is now challenging the University to implement the resolution and in particular to sell its shares in Reckitt and dotm-n.

Davis Cup

SOUTH Africa has been expelled from the Davis Cup tennis competition again - only a few months after being re-admitted.

The committee set up to consider the matter decided at its meeting in Copenhagen on April 14 to reverse its own decision taken in London in January.

South Africa has now been out of the competition more than two years. The new committee meeting was called at the request of the United States, the current Davis Cup champions, after several other nations had threatened to withdraw if South Africa played

Fonteyn protest

MARGOT Fonteyn is to go ahead and dance at the whites-only Nico Malan Theatre in Cape Town at the end of April in spite of appeals to cancel her South African tour from anti-apartheid groups.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement wrote to Dame Margot asking her to reconsider her decision and reminding her of Chief Luthuli's appeal for a boycott of white South Africa in every field. Last month a group of Young Liberals demonstrated outside Sadler's Wills Theatre carrying placards urging Dame Margot to go to South Africa.

SWAPO

World conference

A UK Preparatory Support Committee has been up to gain support in Britain for the International Conference on Namibia that is to take place in Brussels, May 26-28. The Committee held its first meeting in London on April 14.
The Committee will approach trade union, student, church and other groups to ask them to send representatives to the Conference. Organisations represented on it include the Socialist International, Young Liberals, National Union of Students, Labour Party, Communist Party, International Defence and Aid Fund, United Nations Association, British Council of Churches and Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The International Conference has been convened by SWAPO (South West African Peoples Organisation) to publicise the issue of Namibia internationally and to remind the world of its special obligation to the people of Namibia.

UN Special Committee

THE UN Special Committee on Apartheid held a special session on ways of intensifying the international campaign against apartheid in New York, March 21-23. It invited representatives of anti-apartheid organisations to appear before it and make suggestions for future action. They included Sietsie Boagra of the Dutch Angola Committee, Trevor Richard of HART, New Zealand and Abdul Minty, Hon. Secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

USA Washington meeting

MORE than 300 representatives from antiapartheid action groups from all over the USA met in Washington March 25-26 to discuss United States policy on Southern Africa.

Organisations sponsoring the meeting included the National Council of Churches, United, Auto Workers Union, American Committee on Africa, Americans for Democratic Action, African Scholars' Society, Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa and sections of the United Presbyterian Church, United Church of Christ and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

The Conference examined the role played by US corporations in Southern Africa and called for their withdrawal. It discussed plans for stockholder action to force corporations to disinvest from the area. The question of US imports of Rhodesian chrome was also high on the agenda and plans were drawn up to prevent future shipments reaching their destinations.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement was represented at the Conference by Abdul Minty, the Movement's Honorary Secretary.

New Zealand Springboks

THE CAMPAIGN in New Zealand against the 1973 Springbok rugby tour has sparked off widespread opposition to all links between New Zealand and South Africa.

At a public meeting in Auckland on March 28, the Mayor of Auckland said that he would not attend any reception held for the Springboks and would refuse to meet the South African Consul-General in New Zealand.

On a visit to South Africa on behalf of the African National Congrem, Frene Ginwala spoke at over 50 meetings, including many in factories and schools. Maori elders at Tahuna Pa, Waluko bare pledged their support for the ANC.

After New Zealand Prime Minister Marshall had aid that he supported the Springbok tour on the grounds that New Zealand should build bridges with South Africa, the ANC appealed to people in New Zealand to support the black majority in South Africa and to build bridges and links with them.

Ghana International Day

GHANA observed the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (March 21) with a whole week of activities up and down the country.
There was at least one positive result on the home front - the banning of the word "tribe" from all official documents in Ghana, at the order of the National Redemption Council. This was done after representations by the Ghana United Nations Association.

WANTED FOR MURDER
INQUESTS on the deaths of five men who were shot dead by the Rhodesian police during the rioting against the settlement proposals in January have shown that the police shot without warning into unarmed crowds.

In two cases police left men dying on the ground, when they might have survived if they had been taken straight to hospital.

The five men into whose deaths inquests have been held were Thomas Mandezha, Joseph (surname unknown), Tayengwa Robbison, Stanislous Nherere and Joseph Majonga, who was under 16 years old. They all died during the riots in Harari Township, Salisbury, at the end of January.

At the inquest on Joseph a police statement described how a police landrover had drawn up in front of a crowd who were throwing stones. One policeman immediately fired at Joseph who was standing out in front of the crowd. He fell once and then rose and the policeman shot him again.

According to the police statement, he was alive when the police reached him, but died soon after. The magistrate found that his death was due to haemorrhage caused by gunshot wounds.

Tayengwa Robbison was shot after police had driven up to a large crowd near a burning car. The crowd began to stone the police and two policemen raised their shotguns and fired into the crowd. The crowd scattered and the police found Robbison lying on the ground still alive. The magistrate found that his death was due to haemorrhage after gunshot wounds.

At the inquest on Thomas Mandezha and Joseph Majonga, the police stated that they fired three warning shots before firing into a stone-throwing group of about 200 Africans. The crowd dispersed and the police drove after them. When they returned they found Majonga unconscious. He died later in hospital.

In the case of Stanislous Nherere, a policeman stated that he saw him coming towards Mbare Hostels in Harare with his shirt bloodstained from an apparent gunshot wound. The policeman arrested him and took him to the nearest police station. He was later sent to hospital where he died. The magistrate found that his death was due to peritonitis caused by gunshot wounds.

The shootings of Africans rioting against the settlement took place while the Pearce Commission was still in Rhodesia. In many cases the riots began as peaceful demonstrations and became violent when the crowd was provoked by the police. Now that the Pearce Commission has left the country, the Smith regime is already acting against those who led the opposition to the settlement terms.

At the end of March it banned membership cards issued by the African National Council on the grounds that they would become "weapons of intimidation".

A spokesman for the regime said that the African National Council had "made extensive use of persons well known as having associated with organisations banned for terrorism, violence, intimidation, subversion and rioting".

The African National Council's Vice-Chairman, Rev. Canaan Banana, said in reply: "This vicious action by the regime is a sad commentary on their inability to administer without the protection of the Emergency Powers Regulations. "Once again we appeal to all our people to remain responsible even in the face of this extreme provocation".

The regime also deported a young Swedish mission worker, Klans Soderstrom, whose only crime was to have worked closely with the African National Council, and a Dutch mission worker.

At the beginning of April, a 26-year-old African, Furapeao Dumbo was jailed for two years on charges arising out of the strike at Hippo Valley Estates against the settlement terms.

Workers at Hippo Valley went on strike in February after the Pearce Commission had visited the area. Furapeao Dumbo pleaded not guilty to cutting down citrus trees and causing malicious damage to property in terms of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

Josiah and Ruth Chirauzano are still being held in an unknown place in detention and Garfield and Judith Todd are still in detention at home, without any charges having been brought against them.
When the Pearce Commission has reported, the way will be open for still further repression... In particular the Smith regime may hang the men who have been condemned to death and have been waiting under sentence of death for the Smith regime's legal status to be established.

In February a Bulawayo Court rejected appeals by two men who were sentenced to death last year for killing a member of the Rhodesian security forces. In the last few months the African majority in Zimbabwe have shown then their will to freedom is stronger than ever. The white minority will certainly respond with a policy of even greater repression.

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Rhodesian chrome enters US by the back door.

DEMONSTRATORS will attend the annual shareholders meetings of Uniop Carbide Corporation in New York and Foote Mineral Company in Philadelphia on, April 18 and April 27. Both companies own chrome mines in Rhodesia and lobbied intensively for the lifting of sanctions against imports of Rhodesian chrome into the US.

Byrd amendment

Later year the US Congress passed the Byrd amendment to the Military Procurement Bill which lifted the ban on Rhodesian chrome imports and opened the way for imports of 27 "strategic" materials from Rhodesia. On January 24 the Nixon Administration breached US sanctions by signing a permit for the import of chrome from Rhodesia. The first shipment of Rhodesian chrome, imported by Foote Mineral, came into a dock near Baton Rouge, Louisiana on March 19. Members of the International Longshoremen's Association refused to offload the chrome and the ship was greeted by several hundred demonstrators (see April ANTIAPARTHEID NEWS). The demonstrators chanted "Take the chrome as9d go back home" and were confronted by armed sheriffs deputies. Two demonstrators were arrested.

White scab labour eventually tae sop was unloaded by, white scab labour onto 20 barges which ae now travelling up the Mississippi River taa Foote Mineral plant in Steubenville, Ohio. A second shipment of Wte belonging to Union Carbide arrived in the Ississppi delta late on the night of April 2. It Was diverted from Baton Rouge after the International Longshoremen's Association had protested to the dock manager and finally docked 30 miles south of New Orleans at Davant, Louisiana at an Electro-Coal Transfe Terminal.

Barbed wire

It was offloaded there amid strict security precautions by equipment designed for coal shipments, which meant that the offloading took five days instead of 36 hours. Tha offloading site was surrounded by a high metal fence topped with barbed wire which stretched V4 mile away from the terminal and prevented demonstrators from getting near.

The Committee of Blacks Against Oppression, the International Longshoremen's Association local and other community organizations have been meeting in Louisiana to work out plans to stop future chrome shipments being offloaded.

Longshoremen. The first two chrome saipments Bve several hundred more miles to travel by barge up thp Mississippi and Ohio Rivers before they reach their destination and appeals are now being bade for demonstrations to be organised to stop the chrome shipments along the route.

Shareholders in Union Carbide and Foote Mineral and black Congressmen have instituted legal actions in the Federal Courts to restrain the companies from making any further imports of Rhodesian chrome. Black Congressmen are also trying to strike chrome from the list of strategic materials, as that it will im longer be covered by the Byrd Amendment.

Shareholders

The President of the International Longshoremen's Association, Thomas W. Gleason, has said "We call on the government of this country, the trade unions and the American people, to boycott Rhodesian goods and to continue to support sanctions in the best tradition of American democracy and respect for the rights of free people."
South Africa tries to conceal Caprivi casualties.

SWAPO (South West Africa People's Liberation) struck a new blow in the forgotten war in the Caprivi Strip when a South African policeman was killed and 7 others injured on Thursday March 30. The police man was killed after his patrol vehicle hit a landmine.

The incident brings the number of police admitted by the South African government to have been killed by SWAPO guerrillas in the last year to five and the number of injured to 11. In January a policeman was killed after his lorry was hit by a landmine detonated by a mine and blew up. In the incident 7 officers were killed and 10 injured when their landrover hit a landmine. Last May two policemen died and 7 were injured when a border patrol in Namibia exploded under their vehicle.

The South African authorities have almost certainly concealed the true extent of the military Inland operations. There is evidence that military Inland have been held under a military blackout inside South Africa. Other policemen have been killed in the Caprivi Strip in January, one policeman was killed and 7 others injured when their landrover hit a landmine. Last May two policemen died and 7 were injured when their landrover hit a landmine.

Rhodesia: The significance of the recent incident is that by using sophisticated weapons, South Africa is now probably increasing the number of black paramilitary and border policemen in the Caprivi Strip and three policemen in the Strip were carried away on March 8 this year when he was hit by a heavy police vehicle "somewhere on the border".

In the recent budget, South Africa's allocation for defence spending went up 7% and the Defence Force line of administration M.C. Botha opened a stoogeth recodson of over £175 million never before been allowed to carry firearms in the legislative council for Easter Caprivi and terrorism, South African government leads illion, and this season step by step these attended ceremonies attended at Katam u eulilo and the Feser p Strp Ngwese to which no newspapers were taking the threat. The government is ala to try The whole of theFeser p Strp Ngwese to which no newspapers were to fostall the threatened man pomer short a restricted area which nonean enter invited

The government is ala to try The whole of theFeser p Strp Ngwese to which no newspapers were to fostall the threatened man pomer short a restricted area which nonean enter invited

LtI year Prme Minister Vorstr told the aged men by arming black Namibian workers hitting back...
FOUR months after the general strike by Namibian workers first brought the Namaibian (South West African) economy to a standstill, the country is still in ferment and sporadic strikes and other protests are frequent. In the latest incident freight service workers stopped work in Walvis Bay on April 11. Fifty-six workers walked out after employers had refused to give them a pay increase. The authorities said that the industry was already paying as much as it could afford and that workers' pay had already been increased as part of the strike settlement.

According to the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Walvis Bay, fishing industry employers felt that concessions might lead to "more reasonable demands".

Over 2400 workers are employed by a freight services consortium which loads and off-loads fishing boats in Walvis Bay. The freight service workers have returned to work, but according to the Windhoek Advertiser employers are "apprehensive" in case the call for higher wages spreads to other workers.

Last month two of the biggest fish processing factories in Walvis Bay were forced to close after workers had gone on strike (see April ANTI-APARTHEI NEWS). The Tuna Fishing Corporation canning factory was forced to close down while the company tried to runWorkers from Ovamboland. Workers at the company's fish meal plant also stood work and the plant was kept running wit more white labour.

Another factory, the New Western, was also forced to close. The strike movement began last December when municipal workers stopped work in Windhoek and Walvis Bay. The strike then spread to the US-owned Tsumeb mine and to other mines until Namibia's mutcualion mining industry was brought to a halt.

At first the fishing industry was not affected as the official fishing season only began on February 29. But workers went on strike soon after the first fish were brought in.

New labour regulations worked out in January by South African authorities were officially gazetted on April 5, but they are very little different from the old system.

Under the new regulations any worker who illegally leaves his job may be regarded as being in the area without permission, and prosecuted.

Many hundreds of workers who were sent back to Ovamboland at the beginning of the strike have still not returned to work in the south and many employers are still short of labour.

From the beginning the Namibian strikers have been protesting against the illegal South African occupation of their country as much as the contract labour system. The strike is part of a chain of events that began with the judgement of the World Court that South Africa's presence in Namibia was illegal last June.

The South African Institute of Race Relations, in a study published at the beginning of April, said that the strike was more than a labour dispute and made the policy of apartheid itself an issue.

The study says that continuing unrest and the increasing use by the police of "coercive powers" shows that Namibia workers are protesting against government policy as a whole.

According to the Institute of Race Relations the South African authorities will soon be forced to crack down even harder on strikers in the south of Namibia as they are already doing in the north. Twelve men have already gone on trial in Windhoek, accused of inciting fellow workers to strike. The case was postponed until April 17 at the request of the defence prosecutor.

The true number of strikers who have been detained is probably much higher. SWAPO (South West African Peoples Organisation) estimates it at around 900 on the basis of information from inside northern Namibia.
The detentions have been made under the draconic emergency regulations proclaimed by the government for the northern region on February 4. The regulations make it an offence to do anything likely to subvert the authority of the State or of the Ovamboland insignificant authorities. No one arrested under the regulations is allowed access to legal.

SWAP has also received information that police shot one man dead and detained and tortured 9 others after breaking into a house in Oshakati on the night of April 6. The whereabouts of two other men who were in the house are still unknown. The police allege that the men were planning to kill the Commissioner General for the Indigenous People' of South West Africa, Jannie de Wet, as well as some chiefs in the pay of the South African authorities.

One of the men who met UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, when he arrived at the airport near Oshakati on his visit to Namibia in March, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on April 10 for carrying a placard saying "Vorster Must Quit Namibia". A group of demonstrators met the secretary General with placards at the airport and later followed him into Oshakati in a lorry.

There is still a complete blackout on all news from northern Namibia and it is impossible to know the real extent of the vengeance the South African authorities are taking on the strikers who are remaining in the north and are still refusing to go back south to work.

Did the Dean get white man's justice?

THE DEAN of Johannesburg, Gonville French-Beytagh, arrived in London on April 17, less than 24 hours after winning his appeal against his conviction under the Terrorism Act.

Last November the Dean was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Like all South Africans who have been forced into exile because of the part they have played in the fight against racism, the Dean's first thought was whether he had been right to leave South Africa.

He said: 'I suppose I shall ask for the rest of my days whether I could have done more for the Christian cause by staying. Helen Joseph won't leave under any circumstances. She says her presence is an encouragement for all people.'

But the Dean decided that his usefulness had come to an end because he, and many of the people he came into contact with, were constantly watched by the Security Police.

The Dean opposes violence but thinks that in South Africa it is probably inevitable. In a speech to the Anglican Synod in Cape Town last year he said: 'I am not in favour of violence. I dread it . . . simply because this is just what the whites want the blacks to do . . . But it's humbug to me and pure hogwash when we give ecstatic praise to the Hungarian freedom fighters, eulogising their bravery, and yet when a black says no to apartheid, and after years of his leaders being imprisoned, tortured and banished, goes out and gets a gun, we say it's wrong, unchristian, violent, sinful . . .

The Dean was found guilty on three charges:

- that he received £30,000 from the Defence and Aid Fund in London
- that he incited people present at meeting of the Black Sash in 1970 to prepare for violent revolution in South Africa
- that he encouraged a police agent who was acting as a provocateur to commit acts of violence.

The Appeal Court found that on the charge that he had received money from the Defence and Aid Fund, "the evidence fell short of the degree of proof required in a criminal case". The Dean never denied that he had given money to the families of political prisoners, but insisted that it came from private individuals and not from the Defence and Aid Fund.

On the Dean's conviction for inciting people at a Black Sash meeting to violence, the judges said that the state had failed to establish that the Dean had intended to endanger the maintenance of law and order or to further the plans of the African National Congress.

On his conviction for encouraging a police agent, Henry Jordaan, to commit acts of violence, the judges said that Jordan had consistently tried to trap and provoke the Dean into taking part in criminal activities or into making an incriminating admission.
The judges criticised the evidence of police informers and spoke of "unsatisfactory features, ...untruthful answers ... and vagueness, particularly those portions which tend to incriminate the appellant in some unlawful activity".

The Appeal Court's decision has been represented as showing the integrity of the courts and the independence of the judiciary in South Africa.

But "in other cases the South African courts have shown themselves to be imbued with the same racist attitudes that determine government policy and to be an integral part of the apartheid system.

In the trial of 13 alleged members of Unity Movement in which the accused were finally convicted last month, the judges rejected the accused men's allegations that they had been assaulted by the Security Police, although they provided ample evidence of systematic police torture.

In any case the powers of the South African courts in cases involving "state security" have been so whittled away by the Terrorism Act as to be non-existent in important areas.

Even the Dean's trial has been shown that Pietre by Maorning Star

Ati-Apartheid demonstrators picketed the South African Embassy in London on 10 April to protest against sentences of 8, 6 and 5 years imprisonment imposed on 13 accused members of the Unity Movement in Pietermaritzburg. The men were found guilty of charges under the Terrorism Act, Gouville French-Beyght, Dean of Johannesburg.

There are two legal systems in South Africa, one for the white man and one for the black. Unlike most black political prisoners, the Dean was not subjected to any physical assault and from the beginning of his trial he was allowed bail of £5,000.

The Dean's trial was given enormous publicity and the setting aside of his police men's nol prosecuted.

THE long-running trial of 13 alleged members of the Unity Movement in Pietermaritzburg came to a predictable end when the 13 accused were sentenced to a total of 209 years in jail. They will each serve between five and eight years, as some sentences were concurrent.

All 13 have given notice of appeal against the sentences, which were imposed on charges under the Terrorism Act.

The Security Police members who were said by it of the accused to have assaulted theta at a detention camp in Pondoland, will not be prosecuted. The Attorney-General of Natal has refused to give his reasons for not prosecuting.

Joseph Maleka, 68, who was originally charged with the 13 but was later charged separately, was found not guilty.

Those found guilty were: Kadir Haslam; Joseph Bransby Vusanin; Mogams Josiah, Moeng; Mfolwane Mbele; Pindiso Simambane; Dam 'Gideon Mahanjana; Mcikwa Nagi Vimba; Max Bantwini Tabata; Albert Kwezi Tshangana; Montford Mzoli Mabuto; Frank Anthony; Robert Cedric; and Surinarayan Venkatrathnam.

The first five will serve eight years; the next two, seven years; the next three, five years; and the last three, six years. There is no remission on political sentences.

Sentence has been welcomed by well-wishers all over the world.

The trial will have served a purpose if the interest which it has aroused can be translated into a sustained and active concern for all political prisoners in South Africa and in the many political trials that are still to come.

Timols and Essops sue for £5000.

THE FAMILY of Ahmed Timol, the detainee who died after being assaulted by the Security Police, are suing the Minister of Police and the chief of the Security Police in Johannesburg for £5,000.

A similar action for £5,000 is being brought against them by Ismail Essop, father of the detainee Mohammed Essop, for assault on his son. Mohammed was arrested with Ahmed.

Mohammed is, unlike Ahmed, still alive. At least he was on March 8 when he appeared in court with Mrs. Amina Desi, Indris Moodley and Yussuf Essack. All four were remanded in custody until May 8.
They were detained in the nationwide police raids last October. By the time their case comes to trial in the Supreme Court, they are likely to have been in solitary confinement for almost a year.

Ahmed died on October 27, four days after being detained. The inquest on him was due to be resumed on April 24. It was delayed while his family sought a Supreme Court ruling to let them see relevant documents.

The Essopi family say in their affidavits that Mohammed was admitted to Johannesburg General Hospital in a critical condition on October 26, three days after he and Ahmed were detained.

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Who profits from a sell-off to the white minority.

Duncan Sandys MP (Con. Streatham), Chairman of Lonrho which has 49 subsidiaries in Rhodesia.

John Hay MP (Con. Henley), Director of fore subsidiaries of British Electric Traction which owns Rediffusion Rdays (Pvt) and Frederick Sage & Co.

Alan Haslbo MP (Con. Middleton and Prestwick), Director of British Vita International and Vitafoam, subsidiaries of British Vita Co. which owns Vitafoam C.A. (Pvt)

Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Lloyd MP (Con. Sutton Coldfield), Director of Mersec Holdings, an associate of British Electric Traction which owns Rediffusion Relays (Pvt and Free enterprise, C, x’C.

Daniel Awdry MP (Con. Chippenham), Director of BET Omnibus Services, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction which owns Rediffusion Relays (Pvt)

Nicholas Edwards MP (Con. Pembroke), Director of William Brandt & Sons, a subsidiary of National Grindlays Bank which has 25 branches and sub-offices.

What’s good for the Tories is good for Lonrho.

LONRHO has shown where it thinks its true interests lie by handing itself over to two leading Conservatives, ex-Colonial Secretary Duncan Sandys MP and ex-Party Chairman, Edward du Cann MP.

Duncan Sandys has become Chairman of Lonrho and the merchant bank of which Edward du Cann is Chairman, Keyser Ullmann, is to become the company’s banker.

Lonrho is famous as the company which owns the oil pipe-line from Beira to Umtali in Rhodesia. The pipeline was closed in 1965 and Loueho received handsome compensation from the Briti government. Lonrho has other extensive Rhodesian interests. They include a stake in the mining industry, in timber and agriculture and in the motor industry.

In the last few years Lonrho has invested heavily in its Inyato copper mine. It also holds one million acres of ranching land and 60,000 head of cattle and wattle interests covering 180,000 acres.

Recent rumours that Lonrho is running down its operations in Rhodesia have been strongly discounted by sources within the company.

The rumours started because Lourho has sold off some of its Rhodesian interests in the last 12 months to raise desperately needed ready cash.

As the author of Rhodesia’s 1961 Constitution and firm champion of white supremacy Duncan Sandys is just the man Lourho needs to make the most of any settlement.

Merchant banker Roland Franklin says that Sandys “is very familiar with the African scene and he is a strong man. This is just what is needed”.

According to the Rhodesia Herald, Sandys may be even more useful to Lonrho in South Africa than in Rhodesia. It says that Sandys is “popular in South African political circles” and that this will make it easier for Lonrho to raise local capital for the development of its platinum mine in the Travaal.

Lonrho’s image in South Africa has needed polishing up since four of its South African directors were arrested on fraud charges last year. Their case is still pending and they are to appear in court again on May 1.

Prospective shareholders in Lonrho clrry favour an increase in the company’s profits regardless of at whose expense they are made. On the day that the changes in the board were announced, Lonrho’s shares shot up from 73p to 84p.

Turning over an old leaf.
THE GALLAGHER Group has good reason to welcome the settlement proposals. Its Chairman, Mark Norman, has told shareholders:

"We welcome cordially and hopefully the proposed settlement in Rhodesia and the consequent possibility that supplies of Rhodesian leaf will once again be available to us.

"The Rhodesian crop would increase significantly the total volume of tobacco from which we can purchase world-wide our requirements and this would be a restraint on prices as well as a stimulus to competitive quality.

"Our last-packing factory at Salisbury has been kept in excellent condition by a small staff of key people and is capable of handling our requirements again at short notice".

Gallaher is controlled by American Brands Inc. and controls a quarter of the British cigarette and tobacco market.

Bells are best
if you want sanctions bust.

SET A thief to catch it thief. Two former employees of Bells Asbestos & Engineering (Africa), John Pilling and William McLachlan, are being sued for theft and fraud by the company. They have described to a Durban magistrates' court Bells’ particular brand of sanctions busting.

According to Pilling, British goods -intended for export to Rhodesia were addressed to Bells South West Africa, a company which does not exist. When the goods arrived at Cape Town the name was painted out and the goods re-routed to Salisbury. More recently Bells have set up a branch in Pretoria and now goods travel to Rhodesia via Pretoria.

Steam traps are one of Bells best lines. Pilling says: "Bells had the sole agency of steam traps for an English company. It is a very profitable line and I saw considerable stocks in Rhodesia when I was there.”

He claims that when he visited Britain in 1970 he met the man responsible for handling the documentation for goods bound for Rhodesia and says "These methods were known to the boards both in South Africa and England.

Bells Asbestos & Engineering (Africa) is a subsidiary of Bestobell Ltd. Bestobell's directors include Sir E Humphrey Browne, formerly of the National Coal Board and now Director of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, A. J. M. Miller, D. Taylor, D. A. Allen, T. L. Wakley and F. R. Bedwell.

Banking on a settlement.

A SETTLEMENT will make less ierence to Standard Bank than it will to many British companies because the bank has been expanding fast in Rhodesia anyway. According to its Deputy Chairman, J. D. Cameron, since UDI Standard Bank (Rhodesia) has invested more than £1,750,000 in new premises.

UDI is good for the gasmen.

RHODESIA OXYGEN (PVT), a subsidiary of British Oxygen, has also been playing a full part in the industrial expansion which Rhodesia has undergone since UDI.

Earlier this year Rhodesia Oxygen announced that it is to extend its electrode factory at Gwelo at a cost of over £17,000. I

It has also extended its premises in Unstali. The company's man in Unstai, said "Our centre in Unntali has had such an increase in business that we have had to extend the premises to give us more room for a better display and greater storage capacity."

John Osborn '14P Director of SaifskiA owns Samuel ish owns 204,OOQS$'25 company
Thomas Boar~dlss SW), DirectoroiAlf owns John Haru,
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Editorial
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Skm-PtP (Con. Leicester & Allied Breweries which, wvq Sons (Rhodesia) 1,91 25p shares in the
ifigfdp&Holt MP (Con. imclO of James North r0wns James North
iit MP (Con. Isle of 6, f flarles Churchill, a Tb, l isves lerits which im frica (Pyt)
THE AFRICAN people in Zimbabwe have given a resounding "No" to the British government's proposals
for a sel-ont. The Pearce Commission has left the country with plenty of evidence that the people are totally
opposed to the sordid deal which Smith and Douglas-Home have done on their behalf. It would be
natural for opponents of the settler regime in Salisbury to think that the crisis had been averted.
African majority
But that is just what the British and Rhodesian rulers want people to think. There are two main ways in
which they can attempt to wriggle out of the corner into which they have been pushed by the united efforts
of the African majority.
Room for manouevre
One possibility is that the Pearce Commission's report will itself give them room for manouevre,
inconceivable though this might seem after the events of the past few months.
it is now impossible for the Pearce
Commission to say that the majority said "Yes" to the proposals. But while they were still in Rhodesia,
the Commissioners left themselves a loop. hole by assessing the "qualitative" response of everyone they
interviewed.
Arrogant
In other words, they set themselves up to judge the degree of knowledge of everyone who responded to
the proposals. There is just a chance that they will be arrogant enough to say: "The majority were against
the terms, but most of those who knew what they were talking about were in favour of them."
Straight "No"
Even if the Commission's report comes out with a straight "No", Smith and Douglas-Home have another
card up their sleeves. Last month in Salisbury the chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, Sir
Alec Robin, son, suggested that the Smith regime could unilaterally introduce the terms of the agreement
and Britain could then
turn a blind eye to the breaking of sanctions.
Later this month the self-styled "moderates" of the Rhodesian Centre Party are coming to Britain to press
that the British government should implement the settlement whatever the Pearce Commission reports.
They are coming to lobby Tory MPs and are anxious to time their visit so that they will be here after
Douglas-Home has mad the Commission's report.
Sanctions
Either way at the centre of the issue is the maintenance of sanctions. If the British government follows the
example of the Nixon Administration over the lifting of the ban on Rhodesian chrome and quietly phases
sanctions out, then Smith will have got what he wants.
AA Movement
This is where supporters of the Anti-Apartheid Movement must be especially vigilant. In our political
work, as trade unionists, as consumers, as members of organisations with funds to invest, whenever and wherever the issue can be raised, we must insist that sanctions be maintained.
The British government is hopig that by delaying the publication of the Commission's report, it can
"defuse" the opposition to a sell-out.
Demonstration
Whatever the Commission's verdict, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the other organisations represented
on the Rhodesia Emergency Campaign Committee have called for a demonstration at Downing Street at 6
pm on the evening of the day after it is announced.
Trade unionists
Afterwards AAM members, local branches and sympatett organisations must work to make sate that
sanctions are maintained. Trade unionists should report any attempts by their firms to deal with Rhodesia.
There is a long struggle ahead and we cannot relax our efforts in solidarity with the African people until
Zimbabwe is free.
Itite & Lyle's annual on Wednesday 29 March. Tate & Lyle's Sat the'Europe Chairman told
shareholders dial he -welbrisqure, London WI coned the Rhodesian settlement pro-
poaba and that dividends worth £250,000 had accrued to Tate & Lyle since UDI in a blocked account, Tate & Fltcree by Morning Star
Lyle has a minority holding in Hippo lest Februsa.
Valley Estates where workers went on strike against the settlement proposals

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INSIDE SOUTHERN AFRICA
South Africa
Anti -NUSAS -campaign
IrstePped up.
THE SOUTH African government's campaign of intimidation against the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) has been stepped up over the past couple of months.
At the end of March, Paul Pretorius, President of the non-racial but white-led student body, had his passport withdrawn by order of the Minister of the Interior. He had intended visiting New Zealand in the near future, and Switzerland at some stage later in the year, to raise funds from the World Council of Churches in Geneva.
At the end of March, the Deputy President, Renfrew Christie, was refused a passport when he applied for one. This means that NUSAS has now reached the stage
*Wpe not one single member of the senior executive possesses a passport.
The attacks on NUSAS, which follow a consistent pattern over the years, can be seen as part of the government's strategy to discourage opposition to its policies, whether that opposition is moderate or militant.
It comes during the investigations of parliamentary committee which has been set up to look into the affairs of NUSAS, the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Christian Institute and the University Christian Movement. The committee consists of Nationalist and United Party MPs. At first, NUSAS refused to give evidence to the committee on the grounds that it was part of the structure of apartheid, but they have since been advised that they are obliged to testify by law. In the wave of protest that has followed the passport removals, Paul Pretorius has indicated that the executive of the student body is considering standing fiem by its original boycott of the investigaltion.
S African police shoot 54 dead.
THE trigger-happy South African police shot 277 people last year, including 24 juveniles.
They notched up 54 deaths - two of them juveniles.
This information was given by the Minister of Police in answer to a Parliamentary question.
Those killed consisted of one white, ten coloured and 41 African adults; and one Coloured and one African juvenile.
Those wounded consisted of four white, 43 Coloured, one Asian and 153 African adults; and ten Coloured and 12 African juveniles.
Why Africans can't get out.
EIGHTY THREE South Africans were refused passports last year and 34, all whites, were deprived of their South African citizenship.
It is almost impossible for black South Africans to get a passport. They have to pay a £200 deposit if they want to travel to the US and a £100 deposit if they want to travel to Europe; White South Africans only have to pay a fee of £1.50.
African applicants must submit eight
copies of letterep from two "people of standing". They must also return a form filled in by the local Non-
European Affairs Department which includes a question about their political tendencies and a statement as
to "whether the applicant is considered a fit and proper person to visit Countries Where
there is no racial segregation."
Survey shows
African poverty.
-ABOUT half the Africans in greater Cape Town are living below the poverty datum line, accordidg to a
survey by the South
African Institute of Race Relations.
The poverty line for a family of six was calculated to be £37.41 a month in 1970. The survey shows that the
best paid work for Cape Town Africans is provided by the building and construction industry. Families
with a member who was a building worker had an average income of £48.91 a month in 1970. Next best is
the wholesale and retail trade. Families with a member working in this industry had an average income of
£40.86 a month. The average income of families with a member worleing in the manufacturin industry
was £34.57 month. The worst off families were families with their main breadwinner working on the
railways. They had an average income of £32.68 a month.
Of a total of just over 61,000, Africans employed in Cape Town in 1970., 25 per cent were in the building
and construction industry, 20 per cent in the manufacturing industry, 8 per cent in trade, and 8 per cent in
the railways.
Polaroid sells to
SA Defence Force.
POLAROID is still selling its products direct to the South African government, in spite of its pledge that it
would stop all sales to the government as part of its much-advertised "Polaroid experiment",
A circular advertising the Polaroid ID3 Identification System, dated October 8 1971, states:
"No doubt the question will arise as to who as the equipment installed in South Africa. By far the biggest
user is the
South African Defence Ford."
The circular was sent by Polaroid's distributor in South Africa, Frank and Hirsch (Ply) to a South African
student organization and is signed by R. F. Tissot, foe Polaroid Industrial Products.
St Helena
Britain "backing
SA take over
of island."
SOUTH Africa was now virtually In control of the British island of St. Helena, Abdul Minty, Honorary
Secretary of AAM, told a meeting of the UN Special Committee on Colonial Independence on March 28.
This was an example of South Africa's "expansionist policies towards Africa" and the pattern which could be
described as "an attempt at colonising Africa", Mr. Minty said.
The two main employers of the 5000 inhabitants were Solomon and Co. and the Government. Around
1967, South Afcan interests in the shape of South Atlantic Trading and Investment Co. had taken over
Solomon's.
The UK had, since then, given less aid to the colony and trade was being redirected from its orientation to
Britain, to being oriented towards South Africa. SATIC had taken over almost all the land and was buying
up other resources, such as the precious water.
"The islanders are terrified at this development, but their cries are not getting the response they deserve
from the rest of the world," Mr. Minty said.
Why did Solomon's not provide adequate tax returns to the British Government, he asked? There were
also reports that the company operated at a loss. "Why would a company operate in a far-off island at such
great losses?"
The implications were serious of South
Africa's control of not just the islanders, but a wider area in the southern Atlantic.
"Britain's response to this threat has been
to facilitate South Africa's penetration,"
said 'Mr. Minty. "Britain has political power but has not exercised it in the interests of the islanders; father
it has been directed in
the interests of South Africa.
"We are anxious that South Africa has
military ambitious in an area beyond its own borders, and therefore could also use this island as a military and security base.”

South Africa's influence was even extending to the American base on neighbouring Ascension Island, where labour was provided by St. Helenans. The Americans were using the South African-style contract labour scheme, which prevented the labourers from taking their wives and families with them.

Lesotho Police chief dismissed by government.

LESOTHO may be moving towards a coo trion government which will include leaders of the Congress Party and the Maeematlou Freedom Party. At the beginning of April the government dismissed Fred Roach, Lesotho's fervently pro-South African Commissioner of Police. It was the support of Roach that made it possible for Chief Leaua Jonathan to seize power in Lesotho in January 1970 and suspend the constitution after the opposition Congress Party had won a General Election.

There is clearly dissension within the ruling Coed of Ministers and Chief Jonathan seems to be being challenged by Deputy Prime Minister Chief Maseribane and Minister to the Prime Minister, Chief Peete Peete.

Zimbabwe Smith puts 5000 out in the rain - and Britain fiddles.

THE British Government has refused to do anything about the eviction of 5000 "squatters" from Harari Township, Salisbury.

As if it was not enough to be living in shanties, the people have had their homes razed to the ground and many of them have been "assisted" to return to their homelands. Before the demolition even started, there was a waiting list of 17,000 for married quarters in Harari. Married men with jobs are being advised to send their families "to their tribal homes".

For those who are unemployed, the prospect is bleak - repatriation to "homelands" they may not have seen for decades, and where they may have no known relatives to welcome them.

William John, originally from Mozambique, is typical. He has lived 29 years in Rhodesia, but is unemployed - so out he must go. "The city council has problems. I too have problems," Mr John said.

The demolition and burning of the shanties in the Old Bricks area began on April 5, under a new by-law. It is now an offence to build a shanty or to "sleep, rest, cook or keep any property in a shanty or otherwise occupy, live or pass the time in a shanty".

Nine other townships besides Harari could be affected. The city council is empowered to recover the demolition costs from anyone convicted of erecting a shanty.

After the first night of demolition, residents from the 1000 razed shanties cooked and slept in the open, in drizzling rain.

The Director of African Administration, B., C. Briggs, said there had been a few cases of typhoid and many cases of gastro intestinal illness - therefore the shanties had to come down. He didn't have anything to say about how eviction might affect the people's health.

Father W. A. Smolders, organising secretary of Salisbury Churches' Joint Action Committee, said Briggs had refused the churches permission to help evicted "squatters". Three churches had offered their buildings as temporary accommodation, but had been refused.

A British Government spokesman in Whitehall said Britain had no intention of "creaming involved in the Hacari protests"
becoming involved in the Harari protests! The Hose-Smith agreement provided: 'The Rhodesian Government have given an assurance they will not take steps to evict African tenants from two areas (Epworth and Chishawasha Missions) or from other areas in which they are living, until such time as the Commission (on racial discrimination) has reported...'

The Whitehall spokesman said "other areas" meant European areas. Harari was land already assigned to Africans, therefore the agreement did not apply to it.

Meanwhile loweld farmer Mr. F. M. Forrester was recruiting cotton pickers from among the evicted squatters. He said the average picker would earn 40p a day - Sp for each pound picked.

Israel aids Security Forces.

ISRAELI experts are helping the Rhodesian Security Forces to establish defence posts along the Zambeesi River, according to a report from a Beirut newsagency. The report says that the Israelis have also been giving military training to the wives and daughters of white farmers in areas near the Zambian border.

Mozambique

Cabora Bassa train blown up by FRELIMO.

A TRAIN bound for Cabora Bare was blown up by FRELIMO guerrillas on the Beira-Tete railway line on March 18. The train's engine and eight wagons were completely wrecked after they had hit a landmine and the line was closed 10 traffic for 48 hours while Portuguese army engineers worked to repair the track.

The railway line is the main supply route for the Cabora Bassa dam project and FRELIMO guerrillas have now attacked it more than I I times since last September.

Maawi's tourist trade is being badly hit because Rhodesians now consider it too dangerous to drive across Tele province from Salisbury to Malawi. Receipts for last year were 23 per cent down on 1970. 1.

At the Cabora Bamba site the diversion tunnels through which the Zambeesi is to be channelled while the dam wall is being built have now been completed and engineers have started pumping out water from the river bed. Work on the foundations of the wall is scheduled to start on May 15.

On a visit as Guest of Honour to the Rand Easter Show in South Africa, Mozambique's Governor General, Manuel Pimentel dos Santos, has said, that Cabora Bar is a triumph of development in the face of a war inspired by enemies of the West. He said "Despite the threats, the misconceptions, the slander, and even the armed assaults, Cabora Bassa will be built and will fulfil its role as a beacon in the struggle against poverty, ignorance, sickness and the despair of large masses of humanity".

Portuguese plane shot down in Tanzania.

PORTUGUESE aircraft made repeated bombing attacks on a Tanzanian village near the Tanzanian-Mocambiqu border on two successive days on April 14 and 15. A Portuguese aircraft was shot down by Tanzanian anti-aircraft gun and a Tanzanian soldier was killed.

The Tanzanian Foreign Ministry has issued a strong statement saying that no action by the Portuguese colonialists will deter Tanzania from supporting whoeheartedly the struggle of the people of Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau.

The statement said: "Tanzania has supported the just struggle of the Mozambique people against Portuguese colonialism and shall continue to do so".

JUDGING by the hysterical reports appearing in the Portuguese newspapers, few events are viewed with more concern in Portugal than the successful campaign against imports of Angolan coffee in the Netherlands. The campaign began in 1971, when the Dutch Angola Committee, one of the most effective of all European groups supporting the struggle against colonialism and racial supremacy produced a study of Portuguese-Dutch trade relations which showed that imports of coffee from Angola were an important form of aid to the so-called 'escudo area'. Early this year the Committee succeeded in promoting a boycott of Angolan coffee among traders and consumers which, apart from causing a
considerable economic loss to Angola, set a precedent which Portuguese colonialists regard as a dangerous threat to their interests.

To understand the importance of coffee to Portugal one should bear in mind a few basic facts. Coffee exports, currently running at an annual average of over £30 million, represent about 30 per cent of the total exports of Angola; thin makes coffee the single most important export commodity from the whole of the 'escudo area', including Portugal's own exports.

Nearly 200,000 people in Angola are engaged in coffee cultivation. Production is dominated by a small number of big concerns, headed by the government-controlled CADA (Angola Company of Agriculture) who own the largest coffee plantation in the world, covering over 22,000 hectares and employing 10,000 workers. An estimated 60,000 small African farmers work on their own account, selling their produce to Portuguese-owned and government-controlled export concerns, while over 130,000 other Africans work on European-owned plantations. The overall coffee production and foreign marketing fall under the control of the Angola Coffee Institute, one of the economic coordinating bodies through which the fascist-inspired Portuguese corporative system operates.

Under such a system private enterprise is assured of government support and is able to enforce its rule over labour, under the discipline of a supreme national interest'. In practice, this means that while rich investors reap handsome profits, pay lenient taxes and enjoy facilities for remitting their earnings out of the country, labourers are compelled to work for the lowest imaginable wages, have no right of association or strike, and successive generations of African workers dying as poor and uneducated as they were born. Because of its importance as a currency earner, coffee has had a considerable impact in the political situation in Angola. The largest coffee growing region in Angola is in the north, around Canon, and coffee played a direct role in the extensive uprising of 1961, both as a cause of resentment and unrest, as well as a target for African nationalist attack.

While in 1960-61 Angola only produced 122,000 tons of coffee, with an average value of £150 per ton, in 1966-67 it was producing close to 200,000 tons, with an average value of £250 per ton. Last year exports again amounted to over £30 million with the US (45 per cent), Netherlands (22 per cent), Canada (7 per cent) as the biggest foreign importers. Angola is the fourth largest coffee producing country in the world after Brazil, Colombia and the Ivory Coast.

Internally, the Portuguese have overcome African resistance in the coffee growing areas. Where once the Bakongo were established, the Portuguese now use Labourers 'imported' from the South. Portuguese coffee-growers, alliging reasons of security, maintain private entries, complete with barbed wire, searchlights and especially trained dogs to oversee their bouriers, The Portuguese Government receive 30 per cent at the revenue from the export of Angolan coffee, and the total amount is, almost equivalent with the EEC gives in

THE EEC Commission has given in to most of Portugal's demands in negotiations in Brussels for a special trade agreement between Portugal and the EEC. Portugal wants special terms for its exports of semi-processed agricultural products, especially tinned fish, tomato puree and wine. After negotiations on March 27 and 28 Portugal said that the terms offered it were unsatisfactory because its semiprocessed agricultural exports were to be classed agricultural products and would be subject to import restrictions under the Anti-Apartheid News May 1972 Page 9

Angola coffee boycott shakes fascist bosses.
The 'supreme national interest'. Above: Forced labourers work under the rule of the gun. Below: Two Africans who dared to disobey.

...P, LUI IGE

figure allocated for the colonial war in the Angola budget. A tax is levied on each kilo of coffee exported which goes directly to the funds of the Provincial Civil Defence and Volunteer Organization (OPVDC), the para-military 'vigilante' body set up after the 1961 uprising. Included in the 'defence taxation' is the resettlement of returning refugees under an extensive programme called 'reordenamento rural' whereby entire populations are housed in especially built townships. These are called 'aldamentos' and are located, designed and built according to the advice of a new generation of 'urbn' military experts. Such areas can only be seen by outsiders on approved visits.

According to a report by the ICFTU based upon information collected in Angola in 1970, salaries in agriculture varied between $1,685 a year for whites, to $183 a year for educated Africans; at the bottom of the scale were rural Africans who were paid an average of $48 a year. These figures plus fragmentary reports
given by returning settlers and soldiers show that at best Angola is entering a type of colonialism which other European powers passed through at the beginning of the century. At worst, Angola is rapidly jumping into the 1984, radio-controlled, dog-guarded, concentration camp style of life that Southern African white supremacists envisage for their apartheid, industrial dreamland. At an international level coffee is, after EEC's Common Agricultural Policy. But when the EEC Commission presented its final report to the Community's Council of Ministers on April it capitulated to Portuguese demands and recommended that the EEC should make special concessions to Portugal on its semi-processed agricultural products. The EEC's policy reversal is significant because the favourable trade terms which Portugal has until now received from EFTA have been an important factor in enabling it to go on fighting its colonial war. Oil, the second, most important single commodity in international trade. Due to the number of countries and the set of circumstances involved, the coffee trade raises some of the most important issues being debated at current conferences, such as UNCTAD 3. With production concentrated in Brazil, Colombia, Ivory Coast and Angola and exports directed towards the US, Western Europe and other industrial consumer countries, the coffee trade presents a clear-cut division between rich and poor nations.

An economic coordinating board, the International Coffee Organization, was set up by the United Nations Organization, with its headquarters in London, but it inevitably reflects the political and economic position of its members. Inside the organization, the very few countries, like Tanzania, which would like to raise the question of Portuguese membership, know that a debate on the issue of Portuguese membership would not even get off the ground. And ironically, together with Brazil, Colombia and the Ivory Coast, has recently been seen at Geneva and UNCTAD championing a new trading style whereby the 'developing' countries would present a united front to extract better terms from the industrial powers. From one to the other, like groups in the US and elsewhere, have voiced protest at this anomaly in international trade. But set far, the most effective protest has taken place in the Netherlands. The situation is that the Netherlands, where per capita consumption of coffee is traditionally one of the highest in Europe, has been buying an average of 25 percent of all Angolian coffee exports over the past five years. The Dutch Angola Committee have built up a network of about 250 local groups, involving more than 5,000 militants and the support and zephyr of thousands of people at all levels of Dutch society and in almost all parties and religious groups. The Group had already established a name for itself with its several regular publications and actions, but when it came to expose the coffee situation to the Dutch public they chose to approach the importers, including Douw Egberts, Europe's largest coffee roasters and the supermarket chain Albert Heijn, directly. By means of films, publicity and meetings they managed to present the contrast between the colonialist exploitation in Angola, with its alternative-sources of supply that could be found, if the same type of coffee, from countries like the Casamernes, Togo and Uganda. And early in 1972, they obtained public undertakings from big Dutch importers, that imports from Angola were to be stopped. Now the campaign is likely to extend to imports of oil originating in Angola. With Portugal rapidly reaching a stage whereby economic expansion is essential to meet the galloping costs of war and the survival of Portuguese rule, the Dutch campaign has plunged Portuguese officialdom and the pro-regime Press, into hysterical attacks. For lack of any suitable counter-measure, frustrated Portuguese colonialist had to content themselves in threatening a boycott to a handful of Dutch concerns in Portugal, Angola and Mozambique and, as usual, blame the Protestants and the Communists, the descendants of anti-slavery liberals and the inventors of the printing press for this tampering with the established order of Portugal's civilizing mission.

Antonio de Figueiredo

Denmark aids FRELIMO and MPLA.

THE DANISH government has announced that it will no longer provide used car guarantees for exports to Portugal. Denmark and Portugal are both members of EFTA and last year two-way trade between them amounted to about £10 million. Denmark has also pledged over £350,000 to PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands), FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) and MPLA (Popular Movement for the
Liberation of Ahgola). PAIGC is to use its share of the grant to build a prefabricated hospital for villagers and guerrillas wounded by Portuguese troops.

Denmark's Foreign Minister, Kurt Anderson, visited Tanzania last month and held talks with liberation movement leaders about how Denmark could best help them. UN Committee visits Guinea.

Representatives of the UN Committee on Depolosiation travelled inade Guinea Bissau and established contact with people in the liberated areas in the first week of April. The UN Committee is now planning to send representatives to visit liberated areas in Mozambique and Angola. The mission was made up of three diplomats from Ecuador, Sweden and Tunisia and two UN officials, one of whom was a cameraman. They were escorted by the commander of the revolutionary forces of PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verdes), Constantino Tsixeira and political commissioner Jose Araujo.

Demonstrators at Siemens AGM.

SHAREHOLDERS demonstrating against the Cabana 'Bas project in Mozambique were dragged from the speakers' rostrum at Siemens annual shareholders meeting on March 17. They struggled to reach the microphone after the Chairman had tried to restrict discussion of Cabora Bassa to 15 minutes. Siemens is playing a leading part in ZAMCO, the consortium that is building the dam. Five West German firms are involved in Caboraasa.


Thankfully, though, there are people like you, people willing, through the Anti-Apartheid movement to demonstrate against the injustices of racism.

To frustrate the Government, forcing them to continue sanctions in Rhodesia and making the arms sales to South Africa more difficult.

To help ban the white South African cricket team. (As you did in 1970.)

And, together with other countries, other white South African sports teams competing.

. Right now, we're searching for more like you. But who, unlike you, aren't yet members of the A.A Movement. (Do you or your friends read A.A News for instance?)

If you know anyone you think would e willing to join, please get them to fill in the form.

If you could just find one member, it'd be something towards making our job country easier.

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Life in South Africa would be much easier for us if 'wasn't for people like you.

Anti-Aarthseid News May1972., Pa e.,.1

RIE WS

Books

Modemling- Racial Discrimination by Leribert Adam. Published by University of Califoesa Press, £80.

IF SOCIOLOGY is indeed a science, then "Modemling Racial Discrimination", by Leribert Adam, is perhaps not the best proof of the argument. The author, who is taught in South Africa and is now chairman...
of the Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology Department at Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada, obviously cannot be bracketed with those foreign pontificators so disliked by the Nationalist regime who solve all South Africa's problems from a safe distance of 6000 miles. Indeed, the dust jacket to the book carries the judgment of Pierre van den Berghe that this is "The beat up-to-date political analysis of South Africa I have seen". Now Pierre van den Berghe is himself no stranger to South Africa and has written a number of books about it. But with all due respect to his authority, I cannot concur. Adam's book is not a political analysis at all.

Adam's thesis, briefly, is (to quote his own words) "that the economic boom and relating upward sobility has mitigated the effects of ethinic disprivilege". Revolution in South Africa is not on; The oppressed Africans, Colours, and Indians are not ready or it and don't want it. "Resigned adjustment to the inevitable seems at present the dominating tendency among the politically aware non-whites inside the country." For its part, the ruling elite is proving skilful enough to make adaptations and concessions which, while not aliening the bases of its power and privilege, succeed in avoiding the head-on enfratation which might prove disastrous. To make his argument stick, Adam is forced to make a number of assumptions for which he advances either inadequate evidence or no evidence at all.

I re accept, for example, that "Africans are on the whole materially far better off in South Africa than in the rest of the developing newly independent African states" anA that Africans are disinclined to revolt because the apartheid state makes it possible for them to share in the redistribution of wealth in South Africa.

For the former proposition Adam offers no evidence at all: the latter he sustains with statistics relating only to the better-paid workers in secondary industry, ignoring the plight of the majority of Africans on the reservations and in the reserves, as well as the teen of thousands of displaced people in the re-settlement camps, for whom hardly any statistics exist.

The myth that African living standards are improving under apartheid is not supported by the facts. In her paper on "The Standard of Living of Africans in South Africa" published, by the UN Unit, on Apartheid in November 1971, Barbara Rogers marshals an impressive array of facts to show that "over the last fifty years, the Africans in South Africa have been progressively deprived of their share of South Africa's resources, have lost their political rights and, as a result, have been unable to improve their living standards". Even in the towns, she finds, "real average wages are at best static, and in fact appear to be falling".

Here is a selection from the other unsupported assertions to be found, in Adam's book:

**The Coloured people are politically apathetic and show no inclination to identify with the Africans** (page 41). The Indians are not much different (page 42).

"To stay out of trouble has now become the major overall attitude of most Africans" in Pretoria, at present, has a greater chance of being correctly treated by the police than the black in Chicago" (page 81).

"With regard to educational opporunities, the five non-white universities have on the whole been successful in terms of the Apartheid programs ... Their facilities are frequently better ... their in the white universities" (page 100).

"From an African perspective, furthermore, the 'superiority' of a white is not amere myth... For many of the South African subject people the idea of equality and dignity for all human beings remains abstract" (page 108). , "Apart from a few intellectuals in the ite non-White groups, Coloureds and Indina are less afraid of whites than of Africans.... Were the Indians faced with the choice of a ran-racial state under African leadership, or the continuation of the present situation, it is probable that a sizable majority would opt for white rule. The same applies for Coloreda... (page 1094 the instructions of "separate . development... the leading members of the white and non-white administration co-operate on an equal footing" (page 160). These assertions are merely expressions of Adam's opinion, but they are offered to the reader as facts. Even in the sphere of sociology, this surely cannot pass muster as science.

There is a need to analyse the way in which the South African ruling claim sS "modernising racial discrimination" and there is much in Adam's book which provides food for thought. Unfortunately, his anxiety to prove his case against the "revolutionaries" has led him away from the path of scientific analysis...
into the jungle of denunciation and prophecy. Those who wish to understand South Africa so that they may be better equipped to change it will have to *seek elsewhere for their guidelines.

Brian Bunting

A wedding man is nicer than cats, miss; a teacher at work with immigrant children, by Rachel Scott. Published by David and Charles, £1.95.

"A WEDDING man is nicer than cats, miss", is an account of a teacher at work with younger Asian immigrant children. The setting is Bradford, but the situation which Rachel Scott coped with is one coming enough now to make this book an important statement about a very perplexing issue: how can immigrant children develop an existence of participation, efficiency and belongingness within a new culture, without that culture breaking their identities and dividing their lives?

Rachel Scott wres *directness and n occasional' wry humon ler book is mostly anecdotal, and concerned with the day-to-day details of ‘er practical life at school: the little girls' bangles which would fall off and splinter in the swimming baths, the children's fear of the, deep pit of the English lavatory, the confusion of a Bradford t eacher confronted with a register Of Asiatic names. But these details which make the book come alive, emerge between the more funassfintal matters like language, religion, the position of the young Asian girls overshadowed, oppressed and shy.

What remains most worrying about the book, however, is the implicit assumption throughout that the teachers in Rachel Scott's school were not only doing an efficient job, but they were doing the right job. For these children, their education in England plainly began a re-conditioning as well as a reconstrction of their lives. What is given out in the name of education can very often be afeet4 as th breaking of identity. That Rachel Scott and her colleagues were fully committed to their job is quite clear, but the underlying assumption: that an immigrant child must be brought firmly inside the fences of the British way of life and system of values, is a political as wen as an educational basis for action. Rachel Scott quotes, in brackets, as if incidentally, a Bradford mill owner who says that without "my Pakis" he could never operate liis mills. Perhaps this "westernisation" of Asians in the schools, which the teachers seem to be aiming towards: ... teachers would have to be patient and tolerant in the hope that the next generation might be more western in outlook..."

is in fact nothig more than the fitting of new immigrants into such vulerble and docile situations where they should learn to be grateful for their education and social placement. The mill owner would presumably also be grateful to Rachel Scott and her colleagues. It is yet another example of a teacher lovingly committed to her children, but simultaneously, as we all are, committed in collusion with interests that ae against both educational and social development other than that which serves the funtions of Profit. But perhaps this is the starting point of another book, and we should be grateful to Miss Scott for her valuable information and concerned insights in a book we should all read and consider.

Chris Searle

Pamphlets

Our People Are Our Mountains: Amilcar Cabral en the Guionen Revolution. Pb lished by the Committee fur Freedom I Mosabiqu, Angol an Gain, 531 CAoedonlan Rd., L ~daN7., lap

AMILCAR Cabral, 'S~etasy General off PAIGC (African Party' for the Independunce of GainS and the Cape Verdea visited Britino last October at the invitation of the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and GuiS. Now the Committee hsa brought out a pamphlet which reports what Cabral said at the mue meeting he addressed in Central Hall, Wstminster on October 26 and at the question and answer session he held in 'the University of London on October 27. The pamphlet also includes a'report on the situation. of the struggle in Guini in the period January-August 1971 which Cabral made to PAIGC in September last year.

Cabral dirplana why Portugal, alone among the European poweri that colonised Africa, has not withdrawn from its colonies. le argues that Portugal is a colonial power, but not an imperiatit one. Becamse Portgal is itself underdeveloped it cannot like the other Western pbwers, relinquish political control and at the same time maintain its economic domination over its former colonies. Portugal cannot decolonise because it cannot neocolonise, 'AIGC wan formed in 1956 and its decision to launch armed struggle in Guin6 was partly the result of the massacre by the Portuguese of 50 African workers
during a strike in Bissau on August 3, 1959. Cabral says "That finally taught us a lesson: in the face of Portuguese colonialism, and, we think, imperialism in general, there is no question of whether you use armed struggle or not. "Te struggle s always armed because the colonialists and imperialists have already decided to use their arms against v v."

Cabra is clear on the need for constant vigilance in ensuring that the revolution and in the building of the new plate in Guinb. He lays "When webagan there were just six of us in Bissau - Iwo workers and four petty bourgeois. Later, as the workers in the urban centres joined, the group was partly transformed. And today the majority of the party leadership comes from the peasant element, and the majority of our comrades in the s are peasants." Now FAIGC is pre in for the election of local assemblies and for the election of Guinb's first national assembly.

On theories in emd siruggle, Cabral says practice comes first, theory later. He does not mean that other struggles are irreleavent but that "each struggls contains something sared by other strugles and something which it creates for itself on the basis of the general experience."

He argues that It is the same with Ideology. The basis of the struggle in Guinb is that "never again do we' want to see a group or a class of people exploiting or domiaig the work of our people". Cabral says that it was necessary for revolutionaries in Guinb to know the works of other revolutionary thinkers in order to borrow from their experience to help them in their own situation. But it is not necessary "to apply the ideology blindly just because it's a very good ideology", i.e. argue that what is needed is to move from the realities of one's own country towards the creation of an ideology for one's struggle. In his speech in Central Hall, Westminster, Cabral said that he had not come to Britain to teach anything. He had come to share the experience of the revolution in Guinb and -it was essential that people wishing to act in solidarity with that revolution should be united. Perhaps, he said, from this experience, would come unity for new struggles in those people's own country.

Christabel Gurney
/IFYOU SAY SO, JA BAAS
"THERE is not one starving Bantu in South Africa" - statement by M. C. Botha, South African Minister of Bantu Affairs. That remarkable sentence is worth analysing. At first sight it looks rubbish, With approximately 50 per cent of African children dying as a result of malnutrition before their fifth birthday, the statement bers little relation to reality. But what's "Bantu" anyway? "Bantu" is the name referring to a whole group of African languages. Now you see the statement is not quite the sort of rubbish you thought it was originally. It's so a different sort of rubbish, because what the Misister is actually saying is that "there is not one starving group of African languages in South Africa" and this is no doubt true.

So you see that with a sympathetic approach to the whole problem of Ministerial statements we can gain a far wider understanding of the South African situation.

Take, for instance, the recent commotion about the train derailment near Pietersburg in which 37 black people lost their lives and at least 174 were injured. Now the official line from Pretori, and from those stalwart defenders of democratic freedom, the South African Police, was that the derailment was caused by sabotage. "Communists", "terrorists", have struck again! But the question arises: why should freedom fighters want to blow up a train killing and injuring large numbers of blacks but no whites?

And then we remember that South African Railways have a most unfortunate record of train disasters. There are always accidents occurring, especially in the Transvaal and Natal, in which blacks are the victims. In fact the 'Railways' record is so bad that some people say they are just downright inefficient. It is also known that blacks, particularly in the Transvaal, are losing patience with the Railways And their inefficiency. So imagine the consternation of Railway officials at this latest disaster in the Transvaal, particularly as it occurred so near Pietersburg. What is so relevant about Pietersburg? Well at the time of the disaster there were over 100,000 Africans from all over the country assembled at Pietersburs for the annual festival of Independent African Churches. Sixty buses and special trains were provided by the churches to transport the 100,000 to the area.

That's a potentially explosive situation, isn't it? Could it be that when a Railways official tentatively suggested that sabotage should "not be ailed out", South African Railways and the Police were worried about a possible reaction from the 100,000 in the area? To claim sabotage could have served two purposes:
it exonerated the Railways from all blame in the affair and it provided an 'excuse to bring more police into the area.

Minister of Finance, Devaluation Diederichs, is also liable to be charged under the Terrorism Act. At the recent Pietermaritzburg "terrorism trial", A. S. K. Pitman, for the defence, pointed out that one subsection of the Act stated that if it was proved that an accused committed an act, and that such an act was likely to have the result of furthering any political aim or economic change with the assistance of any foreign government or institution, the accused should be presumed to have committed the act with the intent of endangering the maintenance of law and order in the country unless it was proved beyond reasonable doubt that he did not intend this result.

Mr. Pitman pointed out: "If the Minister of Finance persuaded the International Monetary Fund to raise the price of gold, he could be called a terrorist". "I take the point, Mr. Pitman", replied the judge, Justice James, before paring on to the part of the trial he liked best handing down the sentences.

But imagine Dr. Diederichs standing in a room trying to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that an increase in the price of gold did not endanger in any way defiance of law and order in South Africa. The Publications Control Board, otherwise known as the Censor Board has passed X "not undesirable" The Life and Times of Private Eye. This is surprising as the magazine Private Eye is banned by the board and may not be distributed or sold in South Africa. But The Life and Times of Private Eye contains nothing but extracts from the magazine itself. Work that one out if you can.

Demonstrate against any settlement which grants independence to Rhodesia before majority rule at 6pm on the day following the publication of the Pearce Commission's report at Downing Street. Bring placards and banners Rhodesia Emergency Campaign Committee, c/o 89 Charlotte St., London W1. Phone: 01-580 5311

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BARNET Anti-Apartheid Group. Public meeting on Rhodesia. Speakers include Abdul Minty. Thursday 8 June. Venue to be arranged. Further details: Barnet AA, c/o Vineyard Avenue, London NW7. 01-346-5850.


JUMBLE SALE May 27 at 2 pm at Workers Music Association Hall, 234 Westbourne Park Rd., London WI (entrance over 'Co-aop in All Saints Rd.). Organised by West London Anti-Apartheid Group:

A 'NEW' Anti-Apartheid group is being formed in the Lambeth and Southwark area. Prospective members contact Mike Brown, 131 Kennington Rd., London S.E.1. Tel: 01-735 3593.