ANGOLA and Mozambique

ANGOLA and Mozambique have been the target of big new attacks by the South and white regimes. In March South African bombers penetrated 500 miles into Angola to bomb the town of Catengue in Cuanza province.

This is just short of the strategic Benguela railway, it is re-opened will make both Zaire and Mozambique independent of South Africa's rail systems.

A detailed comunique from the Angolan Defence Ministry listed the following attacks:

March 5 Six Mirage jets bombed Muandi village, wounding two people
March 6 Two Mirage jets bombed Chitumbo and Muandi villages; four Mirage jets bombed Namatepe and Kapembe; seven aircraft and eight Pumpa helicopters bombed and burned down the villages of Turi, Matimba and Domongo. South African troops placed anti-personnel and antivehicle landmines on access roads. One person was killed.
March 7 Three Mirages bombed Oshitumba and Cervipa. Mirages flew over Oecua and the town of O-mbala
March 8 Six helicopters equipped with artillery bombed the village of Chana, nambo and a person was killed.

On February 2 the racist regimes launched a bombing attack against a Patriotic Front camp deep inside Angola, just south of the regional capital of Luso.

The Rhodesian regime claimed that the attack was carried out by Rhodesian Air Force Canberra bombers and Hawker Hunter aircraft, but other reports suggest that South African aircraft flying from northern Namibia were involved.

On March 14 Rhodesian warplanes bombed the Mozambican town of Chokwe for the second time in a week. Sixteen Mozambicans were killed and seven wounded in the attack. Chokwe lies about 160 kilometres north of Maputo on the south bank of the Limpopo River.

Iran breaks SA links

IRAN has broken diplomatic ties with South Africa and asked the South African Consul General to leave the country. At the same time the Iranian Consul General in Johannesburg was recalled to Iran.

In New York the new Iranian Government's Chief Representative, Dr Shahrir Rouhana, has met the US representative of the African National Congress and expressed regrets at the 'diabolical role' played by the Shah's Government in supporting South Africa.

He said that the supply of Iranian oil to South Africa had already been stopped and continued: 'It will be followed by the severance of economic and other links.'

AFP

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Smith's S A rT ng new n an N on to ead. ts '4T IGS ent has ective st ings in ARI, the A EAR naYear? of "e., zrtheid, tf the S call U OWEN SILEI ON HANGI THE British Governml failed to make any off protests about the late state of political hangi Rhodesia. SAM MAKA the brother of one oftt hanged men, talks to A NEWS, page 4.
AFTER AAY -WHAT NE WHAT nextafter Inter tional Anti-Apartheid E S REDDY, Directors UN Centreagainst Ape talks to AA NEWS obo UN General Assembly for an internationa ams saiinaais afrheic ~1 Pag A News April 1979 ANT-APARTHEID ACTION NATIONWIDE Briant Norwich NORWICH Antl APArthied Group is planning to hold a lint meeting with local Chitesolidarity organlsations on April 10. As well as speakers on Southern Africa and Chile, there will be a showing of a slide show Chile and South Africa Two Fronts of the Same Struggle In February the Group held a public meeting on Namibia and launched a material aid campaign to, buy a SWAPO Medical Kit. Students at UEA have collected material aid for Zimbabwe.
Contact: Tony Trew, 169 College Road, Norwich. Tel 0603-56405.
Glasgow
THE AAM Scottish Committee is planning to hold pickets of the offices of the Scottish Council Development and Industry) in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Inverness on April 20, if it goes ahead with its trade mission to South Africa.
The Committee is arranging a day conference on Zimbabwe on, Saturday April 21 in Strathclyde Students Union, 90 John Street, Glasgow. It will also show a programme of films on Southern Africa on Saturday May 19 in Glasgow Film Theatre, Rese Street, Glasgow.
Scottish AAM has decided to raise funds during International Year of the Child for the ANC Freedom School in Tanzania.
Contact: John Nelson, 3 Rosevale Crescent, Hamilton. Tel Hamilton 426781.
Barnet
BARNET Anti-Apartheid Group held a public meeting on Zimbabwe in March. Speakers were Fenner Brockway, the local Labour Party prospective parliamentary candidate, Richard May, and Harold Ndlovu of ZAPU. It was attended by around 50 people and was reported in the local press.
The Group is now planning no collect material aid for the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.
Barnet AA has recently been asked to provide a speaker for a local synagogue and is continuing to make contacts with other churches.
Plans are provisionally being drawn up for a sponsored walk in May.
Help with any activity is always welcome. Please contact Frank Edwards (Tel 446 40651) or Liz Backhurst (Tel 449 1818).

Lambeth
LAMBETH Anti-Apartheid Group picketed Safeways supermarket in Streatham on February 24, distributed leaflets urging people not to buy apartheid products and sold AA NEWS. This was the fourth of the Group’s monthly demonstrations outside local supermarkets.
All AAM members living in Lambeth have been sent a letter urging them to support the Group. A fund-raising party is being planned for April.
Contact: Barry Luckock. Tel 670 4039.

Rugby
BRITISH rugby teams seem set to destroy the Gleneagles Agreement and defy world opinion by touring South Africa.
South African rugby authorities are conducting a major offensive to renew contacts with New Zealand, France and Britain.
So far the British teams that have responded to South Africa’s offers of hospitality and ‘pay-offs’ include
Middlesex May 1979
Surrey May 1979
Newport May June 1979
North West Counties August 1979
Cardiff August 1979
Llanelli M Midsomer 1979

A ‘multiracial’ Barbarians tour of Britain (including players from the Bantustans) is being planned for October-November 1979, and a full British Lions tour to South Africa is proposed for next year.

In response to this offensive
BART (Stop All Racis Tours) has been re-formed to campaign against the racist sporting links.
SART will also support the French campaign to stop the South African rugby tour of France planned for October-November this year.

Further information: SART c/o AAM, 89 Charlotte Street, London W1P 23Q. Tel 01-580,5311.

Zimbabwe
ANTI-apartheid supporters marched to 10 Downing Street on March 3 to demand that the British Government make an unequivocal condemnation of the ‘internal settlement’ in Zimbabwe signed exactly one year before.
They asked the Government to do everything in its power to stop any further hangings of freedom fighters by the Smith regime and to give its full support to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.
The march followed a conference at the LSE at which speakers exposed and condemned Foreign Office connivance with the illegal regime.
Reg Astin showed by a detailed analysis how the regime latest ‘constitutional proposals’, would leave the white supremas structure intact.
Martin Bailey exposed the Government’s sorry record on the implementation of oil and other sanctions, John Sprck spoke of the danger in the current vacuum in British policy into which Tories and other supporters of the Rhodesian regime could step and work for support for the ‘internal settlement’.
Youth meeting
A world youth conference at which 189 youth and student organisations were represented was held to
discuss solidarity action with the people of Southern Africa in Paris,

LAMBETH AA Group supporters picketed Safeways supermarket in Streatham, London, on one of their
monthly demonstrations outside local supermarkets asking shopper to boycott South African goods.
February 19, 23.

It was attended by around 400 of the paper.
delegates and sponsored jointly by .So te City Edition carried the the UN Special Committee against same ad - but with 'South Africa' Apartheid and IUS. deleted.
Delegates made a strong call for Later anti-apartheid members UN mandatory economic sanctions. visited
the hotel where interviews to be imposed againstSouth Africa: of nurses answering the ad were to for a stricter- interpretation of the ', take place. The hotel management, in mandatory arms embargo fr ‘agreed
to cancel its booking gth the release of SolomooMahaN.n r the South African recruiting agent ,and all
Southern African political when the purpose of the booking prisoners; and for solidarity with was
pointed out. the ANC of South Africa, Zinn- Contact: Irish AAM, 20 Beechbaywe Patriotic Front and
SWAPO park Road, Foxronk, Co Dublin 18. of Namibia.

Disinvestment
Ireland

UNIVERSITY College, London, in
the latest college to sell shares in
companies with interests in South
Africa, as a result of the student
campaign for disinvestment from, all firms with a stake in apartheid.
UCL will sell its holdings in
companies which account for more
than 10 per cent of its portfolio
investments and which operate in
South Africa.

The victory for the student
campaign at UCL follows successes
at the Universities of Lancaster,
Bath, Loughborough, Exeter,
Aberdeen and Warwick, Queen's
University, Belfast, Churchill
College, Oxford and Birkbeck
College, Oxford. All these universities and colleges have disinvested Wholly or pertly from firms with
subsidiaries in South Africa.

On other campuses the campaign
continues at both Oxford and "dembridge Universities joint, v+annmites have been act up with
representatives of constituent
colleges to campaign on the issue.
Yorkshire Area students met 28 Yorkshire MPs to discuss ways in which the MPs could support the student
disinvestment campaign.
It is now planned to hold a meeting to which MPs from every university constituency will be invited to
discuss ways in which local branches of trade unions and Constituency Labour Parties can take part in the
campaign.

Aid campaign.
SWAPO Secretary for Women, Martha Ford, toured colleges at the end of February to call for greater political and material aid for SWAPO:

In particular she appealed for funds to buy a Land Rover for the SWAPO Women’s Committee.

She visited the Universities of Leeds, Leicester, Hull and Sheffield, at all of which collections were taken for the NUS Liberation Fund, launched in January.

North Yorkshire Area NUS have already pledged to raise £250 for the ANC Freedom School in Tanzania. Leicester students are collecting cash for SWAPO Medical Kits. In Nottingham students are collecting clothes and books for the Patriotic Front. Students at SOAS, London, have already raised £250 for the NUS Liberation Fund. Posters and idea files for the NUS-AAM Material Aid Campaign are available from AAM, 89 Charlotte Street, London WIP 20Q

NUS Conference
FRIDAY APRIL 20
Fringe meeting on Southern Africa
Speaker: Representative of ZAPU-Patriotic Front Organised by NUS/AAM Network c/o AAM. 9 Charlotte Street, London WIP 2D

THE Anti-Apartheid Movement has groups in the following areas. For details of how to contact them, contact the AAM Office.

Aberdeen Edinbrgh Norwich
Banstead Epsom Nottingham
amnet Enfield Highway Old Trafford
Birmingham Exeter Oxford
Bradford Glasgow Penrith
Brighton Greenwich Poole
Bristol Hackney Regents & Redhill
Bursley Haringey Rugby
Cepnidge Hastings Sth Austell
Camden Huddersfield Sheffield
Canterbury Ipswich Skemerdale
Cardiff Lambeth S. rtpog
Chelmsford Leedis So-thwa\nCranbrook Leicester Stoke on Trent
Coventry Liverpool Sntfori
Croydon Loughborough West London
Nth Manchester West Lotian
Eastbourne N. ~ ortheit n
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SA students call for clemency for Mahlangu

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE
SECRETARY of Stae John Smith admitted that the progress made by British companies in implementing the Government’s Code of Conduct for firms operating in South Africa was ‘disappointing’ and ‘inadequate’ in answer to a Parliamentary question last month.

He reported that two firms had refused to divulge any information - Gallagher and Marley. Others, such as the nationalised British Steel Corporation, had made ‘disappointing progress’ in the field of union recognition, job advancement and wage increases for black workers.

Three weeks before, Foreign Secretary David Owen warned companies that the Government was contemplating steps to ensure ‘wider and fuller implementation of the Code’.

He said: ‘We have already made access by investors to the investment insurance scheme of the ECGD dependent on an undertaking, taken by the investor to promote the Code, and that raises the whole question of credit guarantees.’
But the Government has so far taken no action which shows that it intends to use any sanction of this sort, even against companies which refuse to report.

John Smith's statement was followed by a European Community report which opposed one man-one vote in South Africa and argued against legal sanctions being used to ensure the implementation of the EEC Code of Conduct.

The report was put before the European Parliament after discussion at the European Parliament Committee on Development and Co-operation, which includes three British Labour MPs.

The Department of Trade's assessment of the progress of British companies in implementing the Code of Conduct and details of their returns are available to members of the public by appointment at the Department of Trade Library, 1 Victoria St, London SW1. Tel 01-2153038.

A study of the VoD of Conduct approach to the issues raised by British firms operations in South Africa will be available shortly from AAM.

UK FIRM HELPS SOUTH AFRICA'S ARMAMENTS PROGRAMME

A British firm of technical consultancy, the new company Atlantis tents Perkins, is to help South African Diesel Engines, will assemble three Africa incrse is military self-engines and take black-cylinder sufficiency. heads, crank end cam shafts and Together with Daimler Benz of connectig rds.

the Federal Republic of Germany, a local spokesman admitted that Puskisnewil produce a pl-an for a the reel reason for establishing the E150 milio'sn dies engine plant to Plant Wam so that South Africa be bilt at Atlantis near Cape Town. could manufacture Fer-q p of its emit military requirements.

'The decision to g ae end withs the plant was asttric one,' he said. 'But we have to justify the whole thing on aacnemcial bai'

Apartheid M atnt.

TWD British firms are currently locked in dispute with unregistered, South African unions over union recognition. Glacier Bearings has refused to negotiate with the Metal and Allied Workers Union. The union accuses the firm of delaying tactics, it asked to see the union's constitution and according to a union spokesman, when it could find no fault within it, it asked to see the union's member.ship records.

The union refused to disclose membership records on the grounds that they could be used to intimidate members.

At Revertex management has refused to meet officials from the Chemical Workers' industrial Union and says that it is waiting for the report of the Wiehahn Commission.

SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

One-day Delegate Conference SATURDAY APRIL 29
ST PANCRAS TOWN HALL, LONDON NW1
DELEGATE(S) FORM

The following will be attending the AAM Conference 'Sanctions Against South Africa' on April-28 1979. We enclose £1.150 each for delegate feels) NAME ... ; ------------------------------- -------

ADDRESS ... .............................................
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ORGANISA. REPRESENTED .......

Return to: Ani-Apartheid Movement, 89Chaerlotte Street,Xom-op Wi? 200.

H COMPANIES RNMENT CODE

SMITH'S MARTIAL LAW ELECTION

The general elections which the Smith regime is proposing to organise on April 20 will be held amidst a climate of intense political repression.

According to the Observer's Salisbury correspondent, 'an all-out military sweep has been launched in tribal areas with the aim of ensuring a high turnout.

'The methods used, however, hardly appear gentle. One company commander told me "The way we're going about this country will end ... with a white majority." Even if the Patriotic Front were willing to take part in elections held under the terms of a constitution which entrenches white rule for at least the next decade, its competent parties would be unable to do SO.

Both ZAPU and ZANU are
illegal organisations inside Rhodesia
_the bans were reimposed at the time martial law was declared in September 1978.
The great majority of their
internal leadership are in detention, with no, prospect of release.
Arrests under the Law and
Order (Maintenance) Act continue at a high level. According to one journalist, people suspected of
'collaborating' with guerrillas are picket up and held without charges ever being brought against them.
There is evidence to suggest the existence of concentration camps where hundreds are detained. At Nkai
500 women and children are held in appalling conditions no shelter whatsoever, mealtie meal and water
only once a day. Nkai and four other camps, Connemara, Lupane, Tjolotjo and Ross, have been brought to
the attention of the International Red Cross which has requested permission to visit and met with a
complete refusal.
Over 90 per cent of Zimbabwe is now subject to martial law. Conditions fn the martial law areas are
extremely difficult. There is evidence that the security forces have embarked on a programme of systematic
reprisals, burning homes, confiscating property and carrying out mass arrests.
Over a four-month period from September 1978, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace recorded
that 718 families had their huts burnt down by security forces in three of the country's Roman Catholic
dioceses Salisbury, Gwelo and Umtali.
The regime itself has admitted that its military manpower is too thinly spread to allow continuous security
in any one area. Although the date of April 20 has been announced for the elections, it appears that the
regime may be planning to conduct polling on a province by province basis, spread over several days. This
would mean that each province or district could be saturated with Rhodesian troops at the time voting takes
place.
In an interview on February 15, the Commander of Combined Operations, Lt General Peter Walls, said that
any question of disruption of the elections must be met by a maximum effort from us.
Therefore we have had to
_i thaalotofpeople will be
available - et16 p g. not only to afford security at the polls and a general atmo-sphere of security, but
- -V.JL -
also to help with the administration of the election itself.
'Obviously we are not just going to go and sit round the polling booths and suggest to people that they
make their way there. We will continue to operate internally and externally to make sure that we create the
right atmosphere for people to be able to vote.'
Since 1975 over 150,000 Zimbabweans have fled into exile in Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia and
will obviously be excluded from the April elections.
Thousands of other refugees from the war zones are now living in squatter camps on the outskirts of the
main urban centres.
It is estimated that Salisbury,
where the population in June 1978 was officially given as 610,000, in fact has a population approaching
one million. Bulawayo (official population 358,000) is estimated to have nearly 500,000.
Most of these refugees are
totally dependent on the Red Cross and other relief organisations: they constitute a captive electorate as far
as casting their votes is concerned.
Residents of protected villages or keeps are similarly in no position to boycott the elections.
Voters of all races are due to elect the 72 black members of the reconstituted House of Assembly. The
country is to be divided into eight provinces based on existing administrative boundaries, to which
parliamentary seats will be allocated in proportion to the number of potential voters in each region. Voting
is to be conducted on a party list system. Seats in the House of Assembly will then be
apportioned according to the number of votes cast for each party.
There will be no prior registra. The estimated 2.8 million black voters, who need only to present
themselves at polling stations with proof of identity.
An estimated 100,000 registered white voters will be electing 20 white reserved seats in addition to voting
for the 72 black seats. The 50 white constituencies for the old Houses of Assembly are being reduced to 20
by a delimitation commission.
According to ZAPU-Patriotic Front, the regime is planning to keep the location of polling booths a secret
until the last moment.
Voters will be transported to the booths by the police and army.
In spite of the massive military preparations for getting both black and white voters to the polls, Ian Smith has stated that he would be satisfied with a 20 per cent turnout, he argues that this should be sufficient for international recognition of the minority rule 'independence' constitution.

BU LAWAYO suffered a 24-hour blackout in January after Patriotic Front guerrillas had destroyed its main electrical sub-station with mortar and rocket fire.

Guerrillas also attacked a big fuel depot at Bindura, north-east of Salisbury

THE Rhodesian regime has admitted that any 200 young blacks have answered their call-up papers - out of 1500 who were called up.

'NO PLEDGE TO STOP HANGINGS'

-MUZOREWA'S MAN

THE Rhodesian regime is hanging men in secret for their part in the armed struggle. The evidence suggests that hangings may already be taking place on an unprecedented scale.

It is now known that at least six men were hanged in January - in addition to the two known to have been executed in December (March AA NEWS).

News of their deaths has leaked out in letters from relatives to the International Defence and Aid Fund.

Relatives of condemned men are under extreme pressure from the authorities to keep quiet about the execution of their sons, for example. Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Whimper, whose son was executed, wrote to the International Defence and Aid Fund: 'I have not received any news of my son's whereabouts after he was taken away by the police, he was threatened by the police and told that this information should not have been passed on to him. The scope for secret hanging has been greatly extended by the establishment of the special courts martial set up under the martial law declarations which now cover almost the whole country.

Not much is known about the operation of these courts - but hearings are held in camera and defendants are not able to obtain legal representation.

The only form of appeal against a death sentence imposed by a special court martial is to a specially constituted Review Authority.

The regulations state that a warrant signed by three or more members of a Review Authority shall confirm a death sentence and that this can be carried out by hanging at any prison in any part of the country (rather than only in Salisbury Central Prison as in the past).

Eleven death sentences by court martial have so far been reported. This brings the number of people known to have been sentenced to death since the signing of the 'internal settlement' last March to 25. But the real total may be much higher.

The black groups who have joined the 'Executive Council' are fully behind the hangings. In reply to a question in the Rhodesian parliament on February 9, Francis Zindoga, joint 'Minister of Justice' and a prominent official of Bishop Muzorewa's UNAC, stated: 'The death penalty is meant to be a deterrent. This object will be defeated if the penalty is not put into effect.

He denied that the regime had ever said that there would be no more hangings: 'The suggestion that the Transitional Government gave a pledge not to continue with hangings is not correct. No such pledge was given.

The agreement of March 3 was not intended to, and does not, protect criminals and especially terrorists from the consequences of their criminal conduct.

Not only was there no such pledge by the Transitional Government, but on September 28 1978, it published a Government Notice concerning the establishment of Martial Law Courts expressly empowered to impose the death sentence for offences for which it could be imposed by the High Court.'

He also said that hangings would continue to be carried out in secret 'On previous occasions in answer to the same type of question, the number of persons executed has not been disclosed as a matter of policy. We see no reason to change that policy.'

How the FO refused to intervene
THE role of the British Government has been exposed once again by the Smith regime's hangings of freedom fighters.

The Government has always tried to evade the hangings issue by claiming that it has no power to stop executions - but the perjury of a relative of one of the hanged men shows that this is a lie.

SAM MAKARI is the brother of Daniel Mayo, who was sentenced to death after being convicted of recruiting freedom fighters and hanged in January this year.

Sam Makari is himself a former detainee who left Rhodesia some years ago, and is now studying in Britain. After his brother's death the Foreign Office had sufficient influence with the Smith regime to arrange for him to visit Zimbabwe to contact relatives.

He told AA NEWS: 'My visit to Salisbury was arranged by the Foreign Office. It was not put in writing but they confirmed it. The British Government retains a representative in Rhodesia, Mr Frazer Wilson, who knew that I was coming. When I arrived I telephoned him and I had no problems at all throughout my stay.'

Sam Makari accused the British Government of complicity in his brother's execution. 'They had the power to save him,' he said. 'I am alarmed to see that Mr Callaghan felt able to petition the Pakistani Government to try to save Mr Bhutto, yet they could not do the same for a member of a race of their own colonies, Southern Rhodesia.'

He also alleges that a Foreign Office spokesperson told him that the British Government did not wish to 'embarrass' the black members of the Rhodesian 'Transitional Government' at the present time.

She told him that the reason for this was that it was a delicate time for negotiations at the moment... The British Government wanted to involve everybody in negotiations and so they weren't prepared to take action against anyone'.

Sam Makari is sure that his brother was a victim of the British Government's double-dealing on Rhodesia. 'I think it is disgusting that they have only condemned the hangings privately,' he said. 'At the moment they are simply trying to build up the tens of the internal leaders. In effect they are trying to do a deal with Muzo rea.'

AT A UN Seminar held in London in February, details were released of the full extent of South Africa's nuclear programme and the threat it poses to Africa and the world.

In a special plenary session, THERE must be an end to all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa, concluded a UN Seminar held in London, February 24-25.

The Seminar heard an array of evidence which shows that South Africa does have the capacity to manufacture a nuclear weapon, and that it has developed this capacity with knowhow and equipment supplied by the US, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Britain.

Representatives of the Southern African liberation movements, the front-line African states, anti-apartheid movements all over the world, members of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid and nuclear experts agreed that South Africa's nuclear capacity constitutes a threat to world peace which warrants mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

The Seminar was organised by the UN Special Committee against Apartheid in cooperation with the Non-Governmental Organisations' Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonisation, and the British Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Among those who presented papers or made statements were Professor Eric Bihope, President of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, Professor Ulrich Albrecht, Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies at the Free University of Berlin, and Sean MacBride, former Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, statements made by some of the participants.

The Seminar was organised by the UN Special Committee against Apartheid in cooperation with the UN NGO SubCommittee on Racism and Apartheid and th...
Anti apartheid organisations were represented from Britain, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and the US.
The Seminar was opened by the Chairman of the UN Social Committee against there was no question of South Africa acquiring nuclear capability.
Ambassador Harriman went on: 'Today there is a new twist, no question of South Africa acquiring nuclear capability.
Ambassador Harriman went on: 'Today there is a new twist, no question of South Africa acquiring nuclear capability.'

The Western powers tell us that it is now too late to 'The Western powers tell us that it is now too late to acquire nuclear capability.'
He said that one of the first things that can be done is to tell against Apartheid when it was established in 1963 was a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and that the Pretoria regime was by come under international embargoes on a programme of nuclear development.

He argued that by being
The Western powers had brought into the NPT South Africa may be given further respectability and the illegitimate regime given the possibility of even greater access to nuclear technology.'
Ambassador Harriman strongly attacked the US, UK, France and West Germany for providing South Africa with the technology for developing a nuclear bomb.

He accused them not just of refusing to take part in international action against apartheid, but of deliberately frustrating it.

'We pressed for an embargo, the Western powers expanded the refineries in South Africa and enabled the apartheid regime to acquire a stockpile and build a second large oil-from-coal plant. The same game is going on as regards nuclear collaboration. They not only resist action, but do advance planning to enable the apartheid regime to resist United Nations action.'
He concluded: 'Apartheid is a crime against humanity and anyone who collaborates with the apartheid regime is guilty of abetment of that crime.'

After the Seminar its Rapporteur, Abdul S Minty, travelled to New York to present a Report to the UN Committee against Apartheid at a special meeting on March 7.

The Committee decided to transmit the Report to the UN Security Council asking for its urgent consideration and the adoption of mandatory sanctions against nuclear collaboration with South Africa. It agreed that the Report should be sent to the OAU the African front-line States, the League of Arab States, the UN Disarmament Commission and the UN Committee on Disarmament, as well as to States which collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field.

The Report of the UN Seminar on Nuclear collaboration with South Africa will be published by the World Campaign against Apartheid and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa. It will be released at an event held on March 28, the event were bs nuclear anti-apartheid organisations and the African front-line States.

The evidence presented to the Seminar has now been submitted to the UN Security Council by the Special Committee against Apartheid asking for its urgent consideration.

The evi were bs nuclear anti-apartheid organisations and the African front-line States.
CANCELLATION OF NUCLEAR, C
Call for mandatory sanctions against nuclear links with SA

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Seminar

I The Seminar expresses its grave concern over the serious and threatening any meaningful distinction between 'peaceful' major supplier of enriched uranium to blackmail the international community. It will use its nuclear weapon capability and its role as a present to world peace and international community.

In view of the availability of raw uranium fuel from other sources, there is no compelling reason for governments and corporations to trade in uranium.

There is now the grave danger that the apartheid regime, armed with nuclear weapons, may, in its desperation, unleash a major explosion. The Pretoria regime, warned in 1977 to proceed with its planned uranium enrichment programme, is engaged in a virtual war with the great powers.

In view of the nature and well as external financial support, the Pretoria regime in international pressure, the Pretoria regime with nuclear weapons is Obvious. It is prepared to go to any lengths for its nuclear programme.

The Seminar rejects and denounces the moves by certain Western Powers to offer to the Pretoria regime in return for adherence to the NPT.

A The Seminar recommends that the Security Council consider the matter urgently and adopt a mandatory decision, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to end all nuclear collaboration with South Africa, to require the

A The Seminar rejects and denounces the moves by certain Western Powers to offer to the Pretoria regime for its nuclear programme.

There must be international action against the apartheid regime, not provision of additional benefits to that regime, which would result were South Africa to become a party to the NPT.
dismantling of its nuclear plants and to warn the Pretoria regime that any efforts by it to continue its nuclear programme or to build a uranium enrichment plant would result in further international action, including effective collective sanctions.

A urgent action must be taken by the United Nations and the international community to ensure that all nuclear contracts and agreements between South Africa and other countries, such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Israel, be terminated and the supply to South Africa by these and other countries ended. Equally, the following areas of cooperation need to be ended:

(a) the training of, and exchanges with, South African scientists involved in the nuclear sector and the granting of visas to them;

(b) the import of South African or Namibian uranium;

(c) the reprocessing of South Africa's spent nuclear fuel, and in particular the extraction and processing regime could not be of plutonium;

(d) the training of, and exchanges with, South African scientists involved in the nuclear sector and the granting of visas to them;

(e) all financial, economic and other forms of support for South Africa's nuclear industry or any ancillary and related industry, and the transfer of technology, financial support and equipment to South Africa for its nuclear enrichment programme, including isotope separation.

The threat is first and foremost to the people of South Africa. United Nations Decree No 1 of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the Protection of the States and their Natural Resources of Namibia which support the struggle should be fully enforced. Thirdly, South Africa's nuclear programme with the States concerned should be halted and the States should enact effective legislation to make illegal all forms of nuclear Africa's involvement with South Africa's nuclear programme by corporations and institutions. The threat is to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the threat is to the peace in South Africa.

The Seminar urges the Pretoria regime to give up the uranium enrichment programme with South Africa and to take all necessary initiatives at the United Nations to achieve the above objectives. Own sources of uranium and the capacity to reprocess it give South Africa a bargaining power and create a special dependence on the apartheid regime in relation to a highly stratified commodity.
Nuclear links

It is impossible to draw a clear dividing line between nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and that for military capability. In 1977 South Africa was almost certainly capable. It has nuclear devices, though, as a nuclear test device.

The major nuclear research and development programme is subject to IAEA supervision, and the use of nuclear weapons is prohibited. South Africa has a small nuclear enrichment capacity, which is not subject to international scrutiny.

Since the late 1950s, South Africa has purchased uranium from the United States and has received training and assistance from the United States and other countries. This has enabled South Africa to develop a nuclear power programme.

The British Government denies that the nuclear links between Britain and South Africa have any military significance. Instead, it has tried to reduce the issue by focusing on nuclear non-proliferation efforts.

In October 1970, the South African government announced that it had decided not to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and would accept international safeguards on its nuclear facilities. This decision was made in the context of increasing international pressure on South Africa to abandon its nuclear programme.
Africa to allay suspicions IAEA controls of any sort. announced later that month that about her nuclear intentions.
The US has also supplied vital South Africa was going to build nuclear hardware for the construction of an enrichment plant at collaboration with overseas Valindaba.
interests. The US Government claims that there had been no US nuclear is the clearest example of direct collaboration with South Africa British collaboration. The British IN May 1976 France and South since 1976. based corporation, Rio Tinto-— Africa reached an agreement on But the basis for the claimed Zinc, has the largest holding in the the construction of the Koeberg cut-offs of supplies of enriched Rossing uranium mine and has power station. A contract was uranium has not been opposition been responsible for its develop- signed by ESCOM and three to apartheid, but its failure to.
French corporations - Framasign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The main contract for the construction of an enrichment plant at Valindaba.
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The U.S. has also supplied vital South Africa was going to build nuclear hardware for the construction of an enrichment plant at Valindaba.

The Rossing project in Namibia is the clearest example of direct collaboration with South Africa's own conversion plant. A contract was signed by ESCOM and three to apartheid, but its failure to.
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French corporations - Framasign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The signing of the treaty would reopen 'friendly relations' with the supply of 7500 tons of equipment for the St. Thérèse reactor in South Africa.
uranium over the five years 1977-1982. and in 1966 the French company Sodeteg, which is involved in
The UK has contributed to the France's own nuclear weapons. The development of South Africa's programme, set up an office in France capable in two further Johannesburg.

-South Africa's enrichment plant, the centre of its nuclear activity, can only be explained by its military ambitions, according to Wolf Geisler of the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The FRG is playing a special role in South Africa's nuclear programme and its collaboration is prompted by its wish to make nuclear weapons for itself. The West German corporation STEAG has acted as the technological agent for local uranium enrichment plant.

Components for the plant are still being delivered from the FRG.

A West German company GHH (MAN) is supplying compressors, a sensitive item of equipment listed in the international nuclear embargo list. Separation elements are delivered by Siemens and Messerschmidt: they are the most important part of the plant and cannot be produced by South Africa.

Other

SOUTH African nuclear scientists have visited the Netherlands - the most recent visit was that by Professor Jan Smit of Potchefstroom University for a six-month study period at Utrecht University's Nuclear Physics Laboratory.

A Belgian company recently signed a long-term contract for the purchase of uranium from South Africa.

Israel has repeatedly denied nuclear collaboration with South Africa, but there is evidence of scientific cooperation.

Japan is a major purchaser of uranium from South Africa.

Safeguards

THE Seminar considered the moves by the major Western powers to persuade South Africa to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Many participants expressed concern that South Africa would then be entitled to certain privileges, especially in connection with the supply of fissionable material.

-materials, technology-py. g a i formation, The result of an increase in collaboration between the Western powers and South Africa. 
warned by the major Western powers not to proceed with its planned nuclear explosion in the Kalahai Desert. But it could never have achieved its present nuclear capability without the substantial and comprehensive nuclear assistance it has received from the major Western powers.

Even since 1977 the West has not reduced its nuclear collaboration with the Pretoria regime. This collaboration covers many areas. They include the extraction and processing of uranium; the training of large numbers of South African nuclear scientists; visits of nuclear scientists to South Africa; South African participation in international conferences on nuclear matters; transfer of nuclear technology; and the provision of reactors and other equipment.

USA
THE Secretary of the American Committee on Africa, Geoegia Houser, told the UN Seminar that it was principally the US which Wd created South Africa's nuclear capability.

'Keep South Africa out of OT'

'KEEP SA OUT OF NT'

The threat posed by South Africa to international peace and security was a direct result of apartheid, African National Congress representative, Yeyedwa Zungu, told Seminar.

But the fact that, thanks to its Western allies, South Africa had developed a nuclear capacity aggravated the threat. Yeyv~dwa Zungu said that the ANC riijeit sugaet that South Africa should be asked to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. He argued that members of the Western scientific community were becoming incorporated into the military-industrial complex and into South Africa's war preparations. The UN General Assembly we appeal to scientists and engineers to deny South Africa the information that could assist the racist regime to develop nuclear weapons. South African scientists and engineers have recognised the threat to world peace and the possibility of a nuclear attack on their country. We recognise the traditions of South Africa's oppressed people and the armed seizure of nuclear weapons by the racist regime.

A representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, W Maisgwende, stressed South Africa's role in the rest of Southern Africa.

He said that the barbarous acts of aggression against the people of Zimbabwe and refugees in Zambia and Mozambique and the wanton destruction of homes, villages and lives, had declared that the racist state of war and multinational corporation and their South African subsidiaries were becoming incorporated into the military-industrial complex and into South Africa's war preparations. The UN General Assembly we appeal to scientists and engineers to deny South Africa the information that could assist the racist regime to develop nuclear weapons.

There is no need to emphasise that the racist apartheid regime could easily asv nuclear weapons as a last bid to defend minority rule,' he stated. Western
nuclear aid opposed
PAN - Africanist Congress representative, Isaac Mafole, called for international coedewnation of the Western powers for giving nuclear weapons to South Africa. He said that their use could never be for peaceful purposes but only for the annihilation of the indigenous African majority and all those opposed to apartheid colonialism and its fascist war machinery.

Experts made the following appeal to deny nuclear and military aid to South Africa: 'peace posed by the acquisition of glime of South Africa is so grave that negro concerned in any way with the situation should be placed in quarantine in order to prevent any future cooperation with Nazi scientists.'

The following papers were presented to the Seminar. They are available from the Anti-Apartheid Movement, price 50p each plus postage.

Working Paper 1
United Nations Action against Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa UN Centre Against Apartheid Working Paper 2

Working Paper 3
United States Policy and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa George M. Houle

Working Paper 4
Uranium and US Foreign Policy in Southern Africa Ronald W. Walters

Working Paper 5
Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa: Britain's Profile Abdul S. Mintov

Working Paper 6
Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa: Status and Prospects Sverre Lodgaard

Working Paper 7
The Nuclear Threat posed by the Apartheid Regime: African National Congress (South Africa) Working Paper 8

Working Paper 9
West German/South African Technological Relations in a Policy Perspective Ulrich Albrecht

Assessment of the Dangers of South Africa in relation to the Dissemination, Production and Use of Nuclear Weapons S. E. H. Burhop

SA sabotes UN proposals for Namibia

ONCE again the British media have been telling the world that SWAPO has sabotaged UN-sponsored negotiations for Namibia's independence.

SWAPO STANDS BY INDEPENDENCE PLAN

Who is responsible for the stalemate? Who is really blocking the path to genuine liberation for the Namibian people? Time and again SWAPO has reaffirmed its commitment to securing a peaceful transition to independence. It has made many concessions to this end.

But in February this year SWAPO warned the world that South Africa was putting forward new preconditions for the implementation of the UN Secretary General's proposals which, if accepted, would seriously modify the UN plan.

Since that time the apartheid regime's real intentions in Namibia have become clear for all to see, through a wave of bombing raids and attacks by South African troops on villages and other civilian targets in Angola. These attacks have escalated to the point where the Angolan Government has warned of a new invasion attempt like that of 1975.

South Africa is trying to intimidate the Angolan people into ending their support for the UN plan.
The fact that South Africa has no right to be in Namibia in the first place, and hence has no right to speak for the Namibian people in negotiations about their future, has been constantly ignored by the Western powers and the British press. This is the first thing to get clear in assessing who is really responsible for the current impasse.

What are the main stumbling blocks?

**Bases:** The UN plan provides for both South African troops and SWAPO guerrilla units to be 'restricted to base' during the transitional period following a ceasefire. South Africa would be permitted to retain 1500 troops in Namibia, confined to two bases in northern Namibia. As far as SWAPO's fighting forces are concerned, South Africa has always denied the fundamental principle of guerrilla war - namely that SWAPO's freedom fighters do not have permanent structured military camps or bases, but are highly mobile and live concealed among the local people in any area in which they happen to be operating.

It has vehemently denied the evidence published by Swedish journalist Per Sanden and others that areas now exist in northern Namibia which South African troops can only enter with heavy ground and air cover. It has instead depicted the liberation struggle as one in which SWAPO guerrillas make hit-and-run raids across the northern Namibian border, returning afterwards to bases in Angola.

The reality of the war is acknowledged in a statement issued by the UN Secretary General on February 26. The February 26 statement proposes that any SWAPO armed forces inside Namibia at the time of the ceasefire will be restricted to bases at locations inside Namibia designated by the UN. In other words, SWAPO has agreed that its guerrilla forces will be subjected to the same restrictions as the South African Defence Force during the transitional period. SWAPO has repeatedly affirmed its commitment to honouring a Ceasefire, provided that South Africa ends its aggressive acts.

South Africa, echoed by the Western press, has interpreted this arrangement quite differently - namely it claims SWAPO is smuggling armed troops from Angola to sabotage the ceasefire.

**Refugees:** There are now estimated to be around 40,000 Namibian refugees in Angola, with further exiles scattered throughout the world. Under the Secretary General's latest proposals, SWAPO members and refugees outside Namibia at the time of the ceasefire would re-enter the territory through 'designated entry points' without arms or other military equipment.

It is imperative that those who have been forced by South African repression to flee from Namibia are freely permitted to return to their homes or other places of their choice and take part in UN supervised elections without fear of police harassment and intimidation. South Africa, however, has given no such undertaking but, on the contrary, has attempted to commit the UN to setting up 'reception centres' to which returning exiles would be confined for an indefinite period - or, as SWAPO has put it, concentration camps.

South Africa has repeatedly asserted that all SWAPO members must be subject to the normal law and order prevailing in Namibia, in other words the repressive machinery of apartheid as enforced by the South African Police Force and the South West African Administrator-General.

**UNTAG:** Obviously South Africa Wishes to see a UN supervisory force comprised Of troops from its traditional allies in the West. Such a force could simply serve to entrench and reinforce its own illegal occupation. SWAPO has stated its wish to see independent African countries contribute to UNTAG, and in particular its opposition to participation by members of NATO.

**Walvis Bay:** Despite worldwide agreement that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha was vowed that SWAPO will not 'pait its foot in the ara of Walvis Bay' during the run-up to elections: . . . . . . . .

**THE British media has been lying to the British people about what is happening in Namibia, the Chief Representative of SWAPO in Western Europe, Shapue Kaukuegua, said in London last month. Speaking at a one-day solidarity even in support of SWAPO, he said his movement stood by the UN agreement reached last year, which South Africa was how trying to renegotiate. SWAPO rejected this attempted renegotiation of the accepted UN plan for a formal ceasefire, phased withdrawal of South African troops gid free elections under UN supervisio.
He accused the media of trying to make it look as though South Africa had accepted the plan which SWAPO was now rejecting, when the exact opposite was the truth.

Until the regime returned to the original formula, Shapua Kaukungua said, SWAPO would intensify the armed struggle. The gun-point election farce of December clearly exposed the insincerity of the South African Government over real independence for Namibia. Workshops at the event discussed Western economic collaboration with South Africa in Namibia, the history of the struggle, the role of workers, women and the churches and Britain's colonial heritage.

The International Defence and Aid Fund launched a major new photographic exhibition on Namibia and a new pamphlet 'The Workers of Namibia'.

In the evening there was a Benefit Concert for SWAPO with the SWAPO Singers, Freddy's Hot Line Disco and the Afro-Caribbean jazz band, Unifed Force.

KASSINGA

MEETING

THE Namibian Support Committee till hold a one-day event in London on May 5 to commemorate the first anniversary of the Kassinga.

Following Martha Ford's visit, the NSC is appealing for funds to buy a Land Rover for SWAPO 'fmen's Section to name r.l. between Wa PO camps in Angola.

Top: SWAPO representative Shapua Kaukungua at the new Photographic exhibition on Namibia prepared by the International Defence and Aid Fund. Bottom: Nick Nambaho of SWAPO seeks as the one-day event on Namibia held at the Africa Centre on February 17.

Women's Secretary on tour

SWAPO Women's Secretary Martha She also spoke to delegates to Ford spoke at seminars meetings the Women's TUC in Folkestone, at all over Britain, during her visit in a fringe meeting organised by the February 17 Anti-Apartheid Movement. Also on the platform were Ethel do Keyser, House of Commons on March 6 she of the AAM and Tarry Mandeon of said that the latest South African attacks on refugee camps in Angola. She was the only speaker it a and Zambia were proof of South African's real intentions on freedom. Assembly of Women on March 10 for the people of Namibia's they and spoke to women's groups in were South Africa's answer to the Liverpool, Guildford, Kent, UN plan for Namibian independence. Brixton, Hackney, Birmingham and elsewhere to which SWAPO continues North London, to adhere.

Workers of Namibia

by Gillian and Suzanne Cronje Shows how the demands of the Namibian working people for improved wages and working conditions, and for political rights, lie at the heart of the national liberation movement, SWAPO.

134p Illustrated

Price: £1.50

Published by International Defence and Aid Fund, 104 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AP

School pupils. Ninety-nine of these school students had been in detention for over 18 months. Some were only 13 years old.

In Port Elizabeth one child was found to be seven years old and others were only 12, 13 and 14. There is massive evidence that torture and brutality against detainees is near-universal. Most of the young detainees have been severely assaulted. They are Willie B, Elias Masinga whi, William Tshwane, trial which opened in evidence in the Pi 1976; Mathews Mabelane, imprisonment of Phasakevle Mabije. Bonaventura cu ri tra ft Maienza, Rocky James and Mtukisi th-ey were rasised liNobhadula in 1977 and Lungoile Tabalaza in 1978.

As the police responded to
er World reporter, detained in June 1977; the 12 accused in the Pretoria ANC 1977 and was acquitted but immediately e Super Moloi, who refused to give Ia. They were sentenced to six months' Mafson Marobe, one of the accused in the When they had served their sentences launches new
Youth in forefront of SA struggle

For example, a 20-year old former school student, Eric Grootboom, was geoled for seven years in November 1977. He had been convicted of leading a crowd that had set fire to an office of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board and threepolicemen's houses in Uitenhage in June 1977. In Port Elizabeth, in the period June to October 1976, 528 school students aged under 18 were sentenced to corporal punishment for taking part in peaceful demonstrations: among them was an 8-year old boy who received five cuts.

In other cases the Sabotage Act was invoked against those held in connection with arson incidents. This carries a mandatory minimum sentence of five years' imprisonment with no remission. Over 90 young people are known to have been convicted under the Sabotage Act between September 1976 and February 1977. They are now serving senene on Aobben Island.

At the end of aly 1974 whlen the umbr of Polst knqito be underwtedt itd is itm- newly half - were

Hnde o e hool

Timothy Nxumelo end Wilford SuhArc isnau-- Marw-e- ere - 1d to22 ad I South Africa has announced a 1-Marwane, were sentenced to 22 and 20 per cent increase in the price of 15 years' imprisonment respectively petrol and petroleum products. At in separate trials. They were both the end of February Economics convicted of re-entering South Africa intending to commit acts of sabotage. Africa. Earlier he admitted that

At the same time the authorities South Africa was paying up to 80 are continuing to ban and harass all per cent pbove OPEC prices for oil black youth organisations - making cargoes picked up on the 'spot' any form of peaceful protest market impossible. Heusis also announced that

Among the organisations banned there is to be a complete clampin October 1977 were SASO (South down on all information about African Students Organisation), South Africa's oil needs, reserves SASM, NAYo National Youth and sources of supply He said that

Organisationi and the soweto legislation prohibiting the publicsStudents Representative Council. tion of details about oil supplies

Last year police cracked down would be introduced 'because of on the Roman Catholic youth die

die sensitive position we here in the organisations, the Young Christian wo id'. Workers, detaining over 20 leading members. In February this year C
two YCW members were geled for Eximbank ban
five years after being convicted of

trying to organise a strike and flouted platheing sabotage.

Release 11

THE NUS-AA network has
Aesched a caewaign to call for the ?&lese.f h* 11 fonera mnribre ce, SM on tial in Pretoria.

Sweden bans
SA investment

SWEDISH interests are to sell their 49 per cent stake in the big South African engineering firm ESAB as a result of the Swedish Government's decision to prohibit new investment in South Africa. A draft bill is now before the Swedish Parliament which will outlaw further Swedish investment in South Africa from July 1.
The six other major Swedish firms with South African interests have affirmed their commitment to remain in South Africa.

EEC trebles S African coal imports

SOUTH African coal exports to the EEC have trebled in the past three years. There was a jump from 5.5 million tons in 1976 to 10.5 million, automatically extended to coosa when the Sullivan Code of Conduct - without any external check on whether they are only to Poland's 33 per cent really implementing it. Among the EEC countries last October a US senator was the biggest importer of amendment to the Exports, China's S Africa ostaking 6.7 million tons. The 1976 rise from 5.5 million to 10.5 million. Britain imported Africa which had not been certified to new. Britain imported Africa which had not been certified to new. It was planned to start in February.

ANOTHER black South African security policeman has been found dead. Detective Sergeant Benjamin Letlaka was stationed at John Vorster Square Police Station, Johannesburg, one of the main torture centres for detainees. He was found dead in undisclosed circumstances in Germiston, where he moved after his home in Soweto was set on fire during the 1976 uprisings...

THE French Rugby Federation has decided to go ahead with the Springboks Rugby team to tour France in October. After a meeting of its Executive Committee in Paris, a spokesman said the tour was 'definitely still on'.

SIXTY-five bus drivers who went on strike in the Ciskei homeland have been detained by the Ciskei authorities. Another 23 drivers are being held by the South African security police.

MUHAMMED Ali has cancelled his visit to South Africa protests from inside South African from African and Asian governments. His visit was planned to start in February.

SOUTH Africa is planning a string of small, defensible towns along its northern borders, where farmers from the surrounding areas would live under 'strictly controlled security'.

According to the Deputy Defence Minister, the settlements will also be used as military bases. He said that the Government was planning to buy farms in the border areas and lease them to prospective farmers. The farmers would have to undergo military training and play a part in the defence of the borders.

HELEN Joseph was the target of an assassination attempt in February when shots were fired at her bedroom window while she was asleep inside. Bullet holes were found in the wall above the window. Helen Joseph was the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa. She has recently received a long series of telephoned death threats and has been the victim of other shooting attempts.

SOUTH Africa's new Ambassador in London is the former Springbok rugby captain, Dawie de Villiers.

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actors going Out to South Africa said that for this reason he was 'Any talking of striking amongst are breaking the actors' boycott, 'extremely optimistic' about the the white extras was quickly dealt there are other issues at stake. future of the film industry in South with by the Security Police, Who A film like Wild Geese glorified- Africa. seemed to have ready informers mercenaries in Africa at a time What is clear is that film com- among the students,' the magazine when their 'international image' panies do take advantage of the reported, was low. Another film being shot abundant supply of cheap black 'At the black location, the currently, Game for Vuiturs. ends labour, with the 'terrorist' leader coenemp- Black extras in the film were making sure nobody absconded. On tuously kicking a crucifix through paid as little as R2 a day, while one occasion police assisted in the dust white extras received R7 a day, catching an absconder who was The latest film, which is due to according to the Natal Chairman of 'then beaten up by a white company hit the box offices in Britain in the South African Institute of Race official. March or April, is Zulu Dawn, Relations. The black extras were 'One day the extras decided to which illustrates clearly the reasons only given one meal a day and some down tools and move off the film why British actors should not get had to travel long distances to the m. They were met by a police involved in South Africa. set. cordon which tried to keep them The film is about the Zulu Black extras were lured in on on. But they managed to break victory over British forces at false pretences. Recruiters lured through the cordon gd make for Isandhlwana in 1879. them R5 a day and when they 'their tents.' The Johannesburg Sunday Times arrived on location near NqUtu in. Inadequate fire precautions reported in December that South Zululand, they were told they were provisions were made; one person African television producer Norma to receive only R3. In fact, many of was badly burnt and was (at the Foster was paid R5000 for her help the Africans were paid only R2, the time of the rational Student in 'smoothing the ay/or the other Ri going to their form er article) on the critical list in making-Zulu Dawn by liaising employers who 'released' them for hospital in Nitu. with South African Government the film. Nobody was paid until the In January a Natal newspaper. otcs n Il no” “il filming was completed,” reported one of the residents of contacts, includingthe noi 1A disgraced former Minister ?Inter FA. Extras Wetherous in Its, t - ebanango, where Zulu Dawn was mation, Conn e Had -do to 140 peo on a tention by, sot, as saying that the making of Theproducers of Zulu awe’ Sin In cerage marquee, 49,00 ie film had 'brought us are Samarkand Producuces, are how people were trimmed. Each extra \)heartbreak than anything before in planning to make another film in was issued with one ex- prison . our lives', South Africa, Conspire to Kill , blanket and left to sleep on the ground. This was during the winter, tiny town was expecting a baby St Clair, has said that it will be when the Natal midlands are boom 'a legacy of 'the fancy free' shown in London and the US in extremely cold at night (and long-departed) film crew Abboth March and will be shown at the Conditions during filming were black aid white). Cannes Film Festival in May. One ‘exposed by white students who Several of the poverty-ridden of the people involved in the fund- were also taken on as extras on families interviewed had lost wves ing of the project said in support of false pretences Their story wis and daughters to film-crew men: the film (when it was in financial reported in the South African some of them had been abandoned penniless miles from Babanango. The Kassinga File Prolaced "Ak SWAPO, Goeto Posgos no Wrags htwo the harm of theI Soulfs u K ri Ann raid in a d viae of Keamkis - a dayafter deathrack. fl0 One of the recent publications of the International University Exchange Fund (UART). Others include: Human Rights i South Africa "1 ci sl -ls polikall s of t so of Sough Afdc ml the Urhasld IDtea of Ilkm Wr a diey Idiholothuki the fim Anll Anlautii Yea." Ambassadors oh KNhew san U WiSpit Cainift Apiat Am”“l! authorities banned -an icng 1111 hr byoSA Publsd by NO- with to Crers U-tio UnipslpLi Stams A Suth Africanluubo Book. S
'British Banks and South Africa. Published by Christian Concern for Southern Africa, 1 Cambridge Terrace, Regents Park, London NW1 4JL £1.80 plus postage. This latest CCSA report examines in detail the activities of the major British clearing banks and merchant bankers, with particular reference to Barclays Bank, Standard and Chartered Bank and Hill Samuel.

It points out that South Africa is the third largest overseas debtor to British banks (after Brazil and Mexico) and that British banks provided almost 50 per cent of all South Africa's market borrowings - over £1350 million - between 1972 and 1976. These funds went almost entirely to the South African Government and its agencies to help pay for imports of arms, fuel and capital equipment.

The report's principal recommendation addressed to the British Government, the banks and the churches as institutional investors is for 'a policy of complete disengagement by British banks from South Africa'. In addition, the report calls on the British Government to veto South African access to credit from international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and to halt all export credits and guarantees for British exports to the Republic.

Denis Herbstie. South African born, was working in Johannesburg for the London Sunday Times when the Soweto shootings took place in June 1976, followed by the nationwide uprising. He was thus well-placed to report on events, and has produced a serious journalist's account of the 'Year of the Schoolchildren'.

This is not altogether surprising, as white journalists were rarely in a position to do so, being distrusted by student and police alike. Nor does he attempt to give much coverage to the national scale of events, which erupted in all areas of South Africa and not just in the major urban centres.

These limitations might have made Herbstie more cautious in his political analysis of the resistance to apartheid, and of its history. In this respect, too, he wanders into some murky areas in his brief discussion of the liberation movement, where phrases like 'Communist Party strongman', 'alien solutions' and 'the blandishments of white, Coloured and Indian communists' read almost like some of Justice Minister Kruger's more colourful statements. Jeremy Brickhill


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UN calls 'international jwhibilisation' against apartheid
WALK FOR SOWETO!
JOIN the walks for Soweto on SUNDAY MA Y201
AA and other local organisations are organising sponsored walks all over the country on May 20 to raise funds for the AAM and for the ANC Freedom School in Tanzania.
In Scotland walks will take place in Jun
If you want to take part in a walk - or are willing to help organise one - contact the AAM Office. A list of places where walks are planned appear in May AA NEWS
Information about the ANC Freedom School and Sponsor Forms are now available from: AAM, 89 Charlotte Street, London Ambassador attacks Front
FOLLOWING his pronouncements on the importance of maintaining Britain's economic links with South Africa, the British Ambassador to Cape Town, Sir David Scott, has given his views on the future of Zimbabwe.
"God forbid a Patriotic Front Government," he declared at a meeting of the Front. "We know it is not representat."
As well/as publishing Anti-Apartheid News, the AAM has wide range of pamphlets, posters and other information matip about the situation in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia. After that I don't know on e lement in our...