

STRUGGLE

FALL ISSUE • OCTOBER — NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

SOUTHERN AFRICA SUPPORT PROJECT

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SOUTH AFRICA BUILDS SECRET TRADE NETWORK

Over the last five years, South Africa has secretly established a network of companies in Great Britain to provide support for the apartheid regime in the event of worldwide sanctions.

According to investigative reports by Britain's Guardian newspaper, long-established freight forwarding, procurement, and travel companies have been linked together so goods can be purchased, shipped, and delivered anywhere in the world, without outsiders being able to trace either their origin or destination.

The Network

The network appears to be controlled by South Africans who hold key positions with Freight Services of South Africa. This is the same company that sustained the Smith regime in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) for 12 years by providing it with oil, in violation of United Nations sanctions.

The network will also provide a means for shipping high technology goods, engines, communications equipment, and computers from industrial countries in the West without the supplier firms or their governments being embarrassed. Additionally, it will enable them to

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**HAVE YOU MAILED IN
YOUR PLEDGE YET?**



Sam Nujoma, SWAPO President, makes a point as he addresses the masses assembled to hear him at Union Temple Church

SOUTH AFRICA "PEACE" AGREEMENT: THE HIDDEN AGENDA

In March of this year, South Africa, after years of sponsoring counter-revolutionary groups trying to overthrow the Mozambique and Angolan governments, signed a "peace" accord with Mozambique, and indicated a desire to do the same with Angola.

But South Africa's sudden interest in making "peace" thinly masks its hidden agenda: to divide the South African liberation group the African National Congress (ANC), and the Namibian Liberation group the Southwest Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) from the two key frontline states which have provided critical assistance to both.

The terms of South Africa's accord with Mozambique (named the Nkomati Accord after the river on Mozambique's and South Africa's

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SOUTH AFRICA INSTITUTES CONSTITUTIONAL FRAUD; MASSIVE PROTESTS ENSUE

Thousands of Black people, "Coloreds" or mixed race people, and Indians took to the streets of South Africa this summer, in protest of that country's so-called constitutional "reforms."

These "reforms" created separate Parliamentary chambers for Indians and Colored people, in which they will have little or no power, while continuing to exclude South Africa's majority Black population from the electoral process.

The move toward these "reforms" began in November 1983, when 66% of South Africa's white voters participated in a referendum to approve a set of constitutional changes. Although South Africa's prime minister Pieter Botha, who designed the proposed changes, has called them a move towards positive

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SOUTH AFRICA "PEACE AGREEMENT" THE HIDDEN AGENDAContinued

common border) were that South Africa would stop supporting the counter-revolutionary Mozambique National Resistance group (MNR), if Mozambique stopped "harboring" members of the ANC.

Divide and Conquer

South Africa thought that by making separate agreements with Mozambique, and possibly with other frontline states, it could weaken the liberation struggles waged by the ANC and SWAPO, in depriving them of "guerrilla bases" in the region. But these countries only "harbor" South African and Namibian refugees, not "guerrillas."

South Africa also hoped to "divide and conquer" the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the economic union of the nine Southern African states, by splitting SADCC's united front through such potentially divisive separate agreements.

Observers note that Mozambique, which has suffered tremendously from years of South African and MNR attacks, as well as from the effects of the region-wide drought and other natural disasters, viewed itself as having no other choice but to sign the accord.

Mozambique even thought it might benefit economically from the

accord, as South Africa has expressed interest in increased use of its ports in Mozambique's capital city of Maputo. South Africa might want to buy additional power from Mozambique's hydro-electric power plant, Cahora Bassa. And Mozambique's borders might re-open to South African tourists.

Despite the negotiations, there is evidence that attacks by the MNR continue, and there's a strong probability that South Africa is still backing that group.

Support Still Strong

The ANC meanwhile, has admittedly suffered setbacks as a result of the accord. In April, Mozambique ordered ANC members to leave its soil or be confined to a refugee camp sponsored by the United Nations High Commission on Refugees.

But Mozambique's president Samora Machel has, in recent speeches, re-affirmed his country's support for the ANC, as well as SWAPO.

And the ANC has always insisted that its military operations are conducted from within South Africa, not from any of the frontline states. Both the ANC and SWAPO have indicated that, non-aggression pacts notwithstanding, they will redouble their efforts, and nothing will slow

or stop the liberation movements.

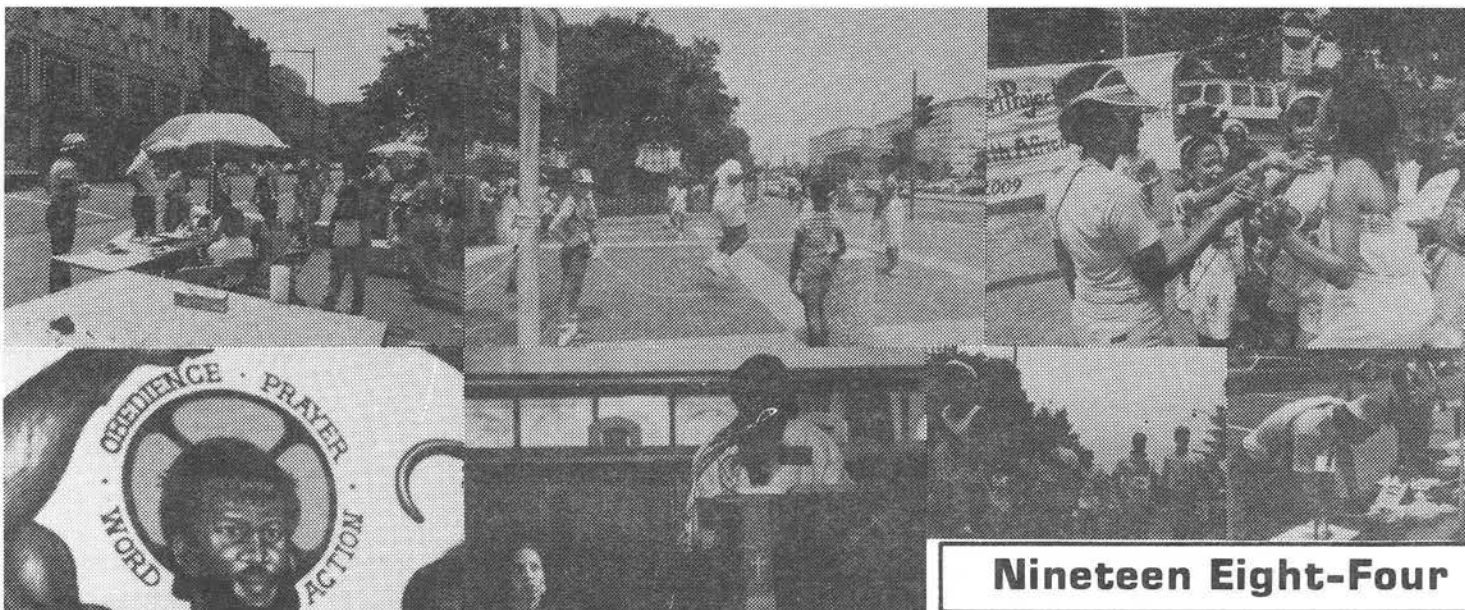
Coersion Bound To Fail

South Africa's attempts to coerce other frontline states into making peace agreements are bound to fail, according to ANC president Oliver Tambo, in a recent New Africa Magazine interview. Tambo asserted, "We shall continue to work with everybody, convinced that we all share a common destiny, and that nobody wishes to secure 'peace' for themselves at the expense of the liberation of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia."

We note that the Reagan Administration has tried to claim partial credit for the Nkomati Accord. The Administration believes that it's so-called quiet diplomacy of "constructive engagement" was a factor in South Africa's decision to seek peace.

But South Africa continues to solidify and entrench apartheid within its borders and destabilize the governments of its neighbors, if not through direct military attacks, then through other, covert means. Without major backing from President Reagan, South Africa's racist apartheid regime would fall quickly, and there would be no need for "peace" accords, signed, literally, "under the gun."

SOUTHERN AFRICA



Nineteen Eight-Four

A SOUTH AFRICA MOUTHPIECE GOES NATIONWIDE: THE WASHINGTON TIMES EXPANDS

Although several major newspapers have been forced out of business in recent years, The Washington Times has announced plans to make same-day delivery available in 20 major cities and their suburbs within the next two years. The first step in this ambitious production schedule was accomplished on April 16th of this year, with the launching of a San Francisco edition. Soon to follow are Los Angeles, Chicago and Miami versions—all funded directly by the Unification Church (the "Moonies") and, allegedly, the South African government.

The Washington Times, a self-avowed "conservative alternative" to The Washington Post, has denied formal links to the apartheid regime. This denial comes despite the fact that South African sources confirmed the first installment of a 900,000 Rand per year agreement has already been paid to New World Communications, the Unification Church's publishing arm.

Free Public Relations

The sources add that the 900,000

Rand was promised on an annual basis for five years in return for a "covert interest" in the D.C.-based newspaper. So far, it would seem that the South Africans have gotten their money's worth. In 1973, South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha was listed as one of the world's 10 most important leaders. And Holden Roberto, an Angolan traitor who has been on the CIA's payroll since 1961, was given full-page coverage as a "hero". More recent articles have given South African agents in Mozambique and Angola sympathetic treatment, and have maintained that Zimbabwe was better off as white-ruled Rhodesia.

The content of Washington Times articles are not the only suggestions of its formal ties to South Africa. South African officials are said to stay in regular contact with the Times' Board of Directors.

So you don't have to look very far to detect South African influence on U.S. media; it's as close as your newstand.

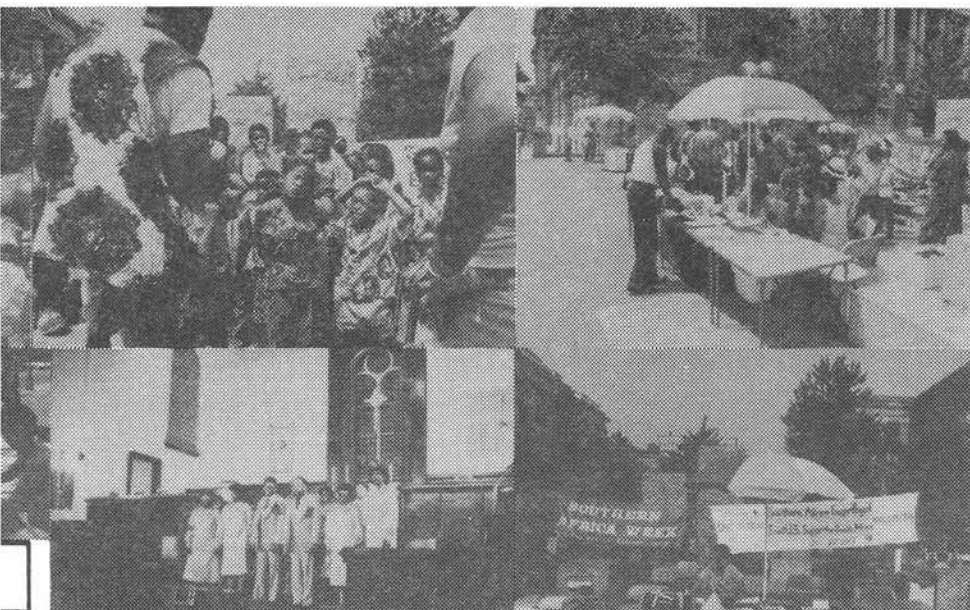


'I know that the struggle will be long and bitter.

I also know that my people will wage that struggle'

Herman Ja Toivo, **SWAPO** Founding Member

WEEK



COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

The history of the liberation struggles of Southern Africa's peoples' has been long, and difficult. But the struggle continues. That it does continue is a testament to the courage and resilience of the people. The following calendar highlights some of the significant moments in those struggles, to be remembered and revered by all of us who support freedom in Southern Africa:

June 25 and 26, 1955:

The African National Congress and other South African liberation groups convene a Congress of the People. It adopts a "Freedom Charter," calling for equality, justice, and power sharing. Twenty-nine years later, in August 1983 South Africa's newly formed United Democratic Front was formed. It pledged support for the ANC and the Freedom Charter.

August 9, 1956

ANC Womens' Day. Twenty thousand South African women protest the apartheid regime's attempt to extend the mandatory ID card ("pass") to Black, colored, and Asian women.

August 26, 1966

The Southwest Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO) begins its war for Namibia's independence from South Africa's illegal rule.

June 25, 1975:

Mozambique wins independence from Portuguese colonial rule after 12 years of war. Independence came on the 13th anniversary of the founding of FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique).

WHAT YOU CAN DO?

**ATTEND SASP'S GENERAL MEETINGS — GET AN UPDATE
FIND OUT WORK YOU CAN DO
TO SUPPORT THE LIBERATION
OF SOUTH AFRICAN AND
NAMIBIA**

Thursday, Oct 18TH - 7 - 9 PM:

Topic: An Eyewitness Account on what is happening in Southern Africa

Speaker: Salih Abdul-Raheem

Place: (Carnegie Library - Eight Hundred Mount Vernon Place, NW

CONSTITUTIONAL FRAUDContinued

reform, they have been criticized as being merely an updating of apartheid, particularly since only whites could vote in the referendum.

The new constitution calls for special houses of Parliament exclusively for Coloreds and Indians. However, any legislative actions taken by these special houses can only apply to their particular racial group, and are subject to approval by a predominantly white structure called the President's council.

Whites Still Control

Under the arrangement, whites will always be able to veto any legislation from the Colored and Indian assemblies. The two Houses will also be liable to the actions of the state president, who will always be elected by the largest white party of the white chamber of the legislature, because whites also dominate the electoral college (see diagram below).

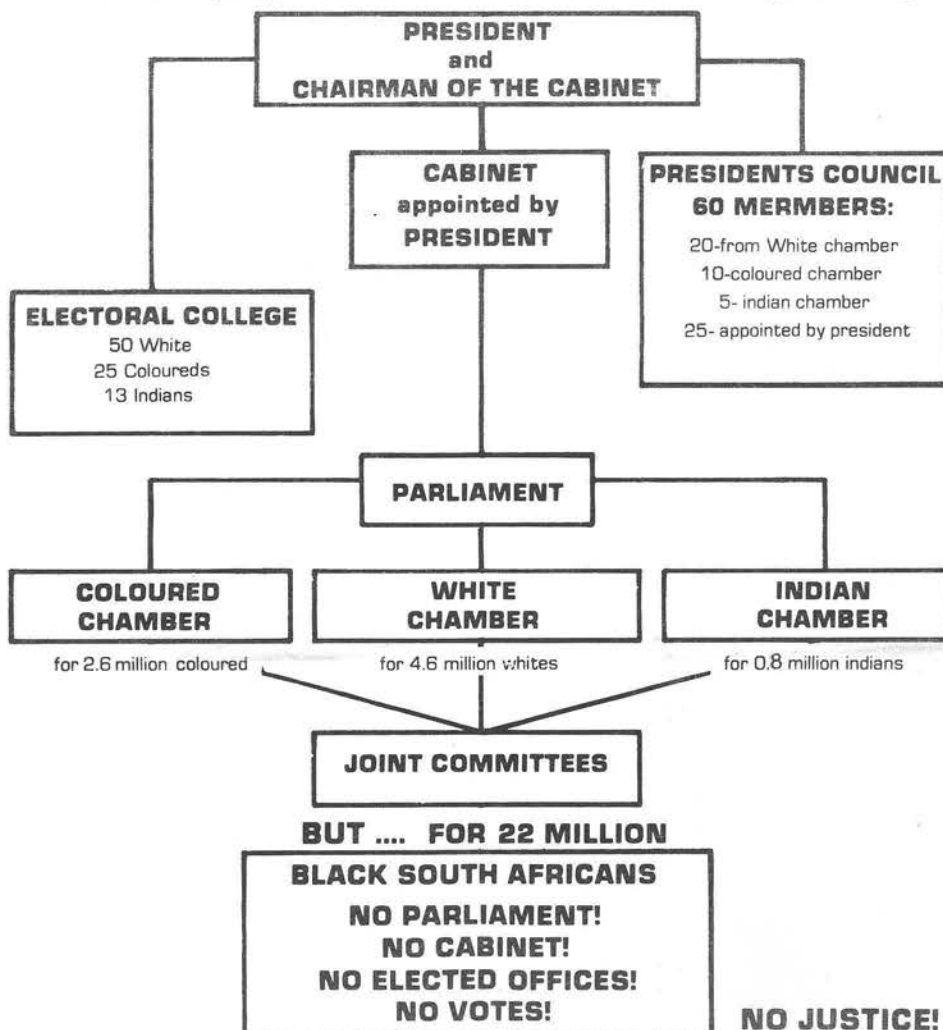
The exclusion of South Africa's 73% Black majority from these

"reforms" is no accident. South Africa plans to force all Black South Africans onto so-called homelands and deprive them of their South African citizenship.

Because they will be living on these homelands, contends the South African government, they'll have no need to be represented in Parliament.

Resistance to these changes has been strong. Although some Coloreds and Indians have collaborated with the government, voter turnout in these communities was low, thanks to the United Democratic Front (UDF) and other organizations which organized effective voter boycotts. Political repression by the South African Government has been severe.

And as this newsletter went to press, there were more uprisings in the Black, Indian and colored communities within South Africa protesting these so-called reforms, with no immediate sign of ending.



TRADE NETWORK Continued
export South African goods to Third World countries while disguising their origins.

South Africa intended for the completed network to include freight forwarding companies not only in Great Britain, but also in the U.S., Germany, and Australia.

Since the Guardian article, a member of the British Parliament, who also chairs that country's anti-apartheid movement, has sought action to change the law to make secret takeovers of British companies more difficult. Copies of the Guardian article have been circulated among Third World missions in Great Britain.



EDITOR'S NOTE

In early October of this year, just as this newsletter went to press, South Africa announced that it had helped negotiate a cease-fire agreement between the Mozambican Government and the MNP.

But a spokesperson for the Mozambican Government indicated that Mozambique would continue to fight at least temporarily, "Right up until the moment when the bandits (The MNR) definitively end their violence."

South Africa, in its eagerness to portray itself to the world as a "peacemaker" in the region (while continuing stepped-up oppression within its own borders) had announced that the two sides had agreed to halt all conflict, and that the MNR would acknowledge the authority of Mozambique's President, Samora Machel.

But as of the time this newsletter went to press, neither the date or conditions of a truce had been worked out.