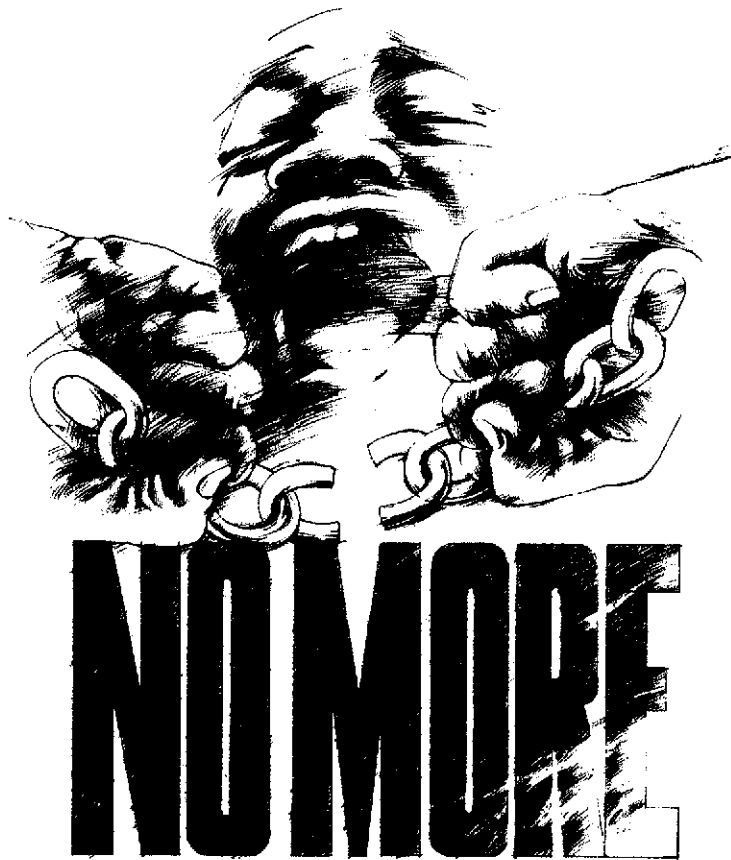


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**The American Committee on Africa**



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## COVER GRAPHIC

Bob Ziering's widely acclaimed poster "NO MORE," grand prize-winner of the first nationwide anti-apartheid poster competition. Mr. Ziering has donated the original poster to the American Committee on Africa. Price—\$1,000.00

# The American Committee on Africa

## 25th ANNIVERSARY DECLARATION

November 12, 1978

If cartographers were historians, Africa would be free today. The pinks, browns, greens, yellows, greys and reds of the pre-1953 maps, denoting so many patches of Europe on the body of the African Giant, have all been torn away. This, to be sure, is cause for rejoicing, for freedom begins with political independence.

Good things do come with the blowing of the midnight bugle, the last lowering of the hated colonial flag and the raising of the national colors. Many of us in ACOA have choked on the symbolism of the occasion at different times and places during the last quarter century. A consciousness of nationhood comes with independence, a feeling of pride, a sense of long-denied possibilities now within reach.

But true freedom, as all of history attests, is a complex and elusive goal. New masters appear in the place of the old; old masters take on new guises and exploitation from without can yield to exploitation from within. Colonial offices and armies of occupation trade places with boards of multinational corporations or international financial agencies; where chiefs were formerly removed at will by Governors appointed from London or Paris, Prime Ministers are now toppled by faceless men from Langley, Virginia. It would be an interesting exercise in wishful speculation to construct the Africa that might have been in 1978, had it been spared the CIA's solicitude since 1953.

The American Committee on Africa will not bask in the glory of its past achievements, whatever they may have been. The problems facing Africa are too serious, and our country's involvement in those problems is too deep, to warrant such complacency. ACOA's activities have always been focused on colonialism and racism in Africa and America's witting or unwitting support for these forces of evil. That focus will remain the same for however long it will take to complete the liberation of Africa: another twenty five years if necessary a good deal less than that, one hopes.

Specifically, we pledge ourselves to the following tasks:

- 1) We shall continue, with all means at our command, to support the liberation movements of Southern Africa in the final stages of their struggle against minority rule.
- 2) We shall provide moral and material support to those former liberation movements which have ousted the colonial rulers from their national territory and are now, in the form of parties and governments, struggling to consolidate their gains against such ancient enemies as underdevelopment and tribalism and such new enemies as neo-colonialism and destabilization.
- 3) We shall, as before, do what we can to correct misreporting and supplement underreporting about Africa, particularly Southern Africa, in American media. In this connection, we shall continue to make our unequalled research and information resources available to sister organizations in the African liberation struggle.

- 4) Most importantly, we shall intensify our efforts, at this crucial juncture, to identify those forces in America which are working for and those which are working against the best interests of the African people; we shall support and join forces with the former and expose and oppose the latter.

It is in this last area that we can make our greatest contribution in the years to come. One of the paradoxes produced by our national post-Vietnam depression is that the growing global reach of our economic forces appears to be matched by a growing isolationism on the part of the American public and its elected representatives. In such a situation, organizations like ACOA have a special capability, and therefore a special duty, to keep those in our midst who are allied to the forces of racism and reaction in Africa from carrying out their evil schemes, and, at the same time, to keep those, in and out of government, who take human rights and majority rule seriously, from backsliding or giving up the fight.

The American Committee on Africa is sometimes asked why it does not call itself the American Committee on Southern Africa. The answer is simple. The future of Southern Africa, the richest, most developed and most powerful part of the continent, will have a decisive effect on the rest of Africa. The questions for Southern Africa are no longer why majority rule should come and whether it will, but when and in what form. It will make an enormous difference whether Namibia, Zimbabwe and eventually South Africa will be liberated by movements pledged, as in the case of the former Portuguese colonies, to end all forms of exploitation or by caretaker regimes of the Turnhalle, "internal settlement" or Bantustan variety.

The crucial task for ACOA, as it moves into its second quarter century is to throw its weight behind the true forces of liberation, to make certain that the American people understand who these forces are and to make certain that the power brokers in Washington, who pretend to speak and act for us, do not betray our trust.

Peter Weiss  
Executive Board, ACOA

# American Committee on Africa

## 25th Anniversary Program

**Judge William H. Booth, M.C.**  
President, American Committee on Africa

**David Amram Musical Group**

**Reverend Donald S. Harrington—Greetings**  
Minister, Community Church; Past President American Committee on Africa

**Dennis Brutus—South Africa Freedom Poetry**

**Congresswoman Cardis Collins (Illinois)—Address**  
Member Congressional Black Caucus

**Camille Yarbrough**

**George Houser—Glimpses of 25 Years of Struggle in Africa—Slide Show**  
Executive Director, American Committee on Africa

**South Africa Freedom Singers**  
Salaelo Maredi, Fana Kekana, Themba Ntinga, Seth Sabinda, Sam Hlatshwayo,  
Thembi Mtshali, Sipo Mzimela, Malinda Mbityana, Cecil Hotep.

**David Amram Musical Group**

**Vinie Burrows**

**Dick Gregory**

**Peter Weiss—American Committee on Africa Declaration**

Greetings from Africa Liberation Movement Representatives and African  
Ambassadors to the United Nations

**To Those Who Contributed  
So Generously To Our  
25th Anniversary Program  
Our Deepest Appreciation**

African Sculpture Unlimited, NYC, has donated the Ivory Coast Guro fertility-cult dance mask, 1st prize in the November 12 raffle and drawing.

Craft Caravan, Inc., NYC, has donated the Ivory Coast Toile de Korhugo wall hanging of the Senufo tribe, 2nd prize in the drawing.

Donald Harrington for contributing the capacious and handsome facilities of the Community Church.

Herb Yavel who has given selflessly of his time, talent and services first in creating the first nationwide anti-apartheid poster competition; and then in the artistic direction and promotion of the 25th Anniversary Program.

Our many sponsors who have given so generously.

Our friends in the trade unions, church and other groups who cooperated so fully in the purchase and distribution of tickets.

And, finally—to the wonderfully talented performing artists who have made this program possible.

Our thanks.

**Rare 19th Century  
Carving Donated to  
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on Africa**



The Merton D. Simpson Gallery, Inc., NYC, has donated a rare 19th century Cameroon carving done by the Ekoi people located near the Cross River and the Cameroon border.

It was used as a headdress in ceremonial dances. In the Ekoi society there are seven grades each having its particular headdress and dance. The piece was attached to the head and the body was covered in a costume which completed the image.

The headdress representing an animal, possibly a hyena, is covered in antelope skin. The expressive face displays natural hair and metal teeth. The neck is attached to basket work which allows the headdress to be attached to the dancer's head.

The appraised evaluation is between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The Gallery has permitted us to offer this rarity at \$2500 with all proceeds to the American Committee on Africa.

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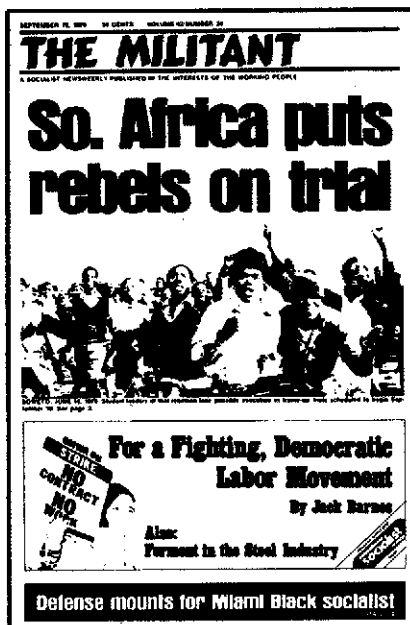
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## The American Committee on Africa



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## The American Committee on Africa— The Early Years

South Africa provided the spark that led to the beginning of ACOA. Bill Sutherland, a good friend of mine with whom I had worked closely in both the peace and civil rights movements, returned from a trip to London in late 1951 and told me that the African National Congress (ANC) was planning a nonviolent campaign against the unjust racial laws of South Africa. Plans for what was called the Defiance Campaign in South Africa struck a responsive chord in the US and "apartheid" began to form as easy a part of our vocabulary as "Jim Crow" had over the years.

We wrote to Walter Sisulu, the secretary general of the ANC, and Y.A. Cachalia of the South African Indian Congress, the organization leading the Defiance Campaign. They responded eagerly and in New York we decided to set up an ad hoc support organization which we called Americans for South African Resistance (AFSAR). The co-chairmen were the Rev. Donald Harrington of the Community Church of New York and Charles Y. Trigg, the pastor for the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Harlem. Other sponsors included people with whom Bill and I had worked such as Roger Baldwin, the founder of the ACLU; Pearl Buck, the author; Dorothy Day of the Catholic Worker Movement; James Farmer of CORE; Congressman Adam Clayton Powell; Norman Thomas, the old socialist campaigner; A.J. Muste, the pacifist leader; and Canada Lee, who had played the lead in the film *Cry the Beloved Country*.

The first acts of civil disobedience in the Defiance Campaign began on June 26, 1952. At almost the same time, Professor Z.K. Matthews arrived in New York as a visiting professor of world christianity at Union Theological Seminary. He was the president of the Cape branch of the ANC in South Africa, and in his position was kept constantly informed of progress being made at home. Armed with this information, AFSAR issued a series of bulletins whose aim was to acquaint Americans with what was happening in South Africa and what we in the US could do to help.

The Defiance Campaign came to an end early in 1953 as a result of the South African government's passage of legislation which made penalties for civil disobedience very severe. AFSAR had to reassess its purpose. Many of us felt that we should broaden our role. We had started by relating exclusively to the campaign in South Africa. Now we felt that significant changes would be taking place within the next few years throughout Africa as the challenge to imperialism and colonialism spread. We wanted to be able to support the African nationalist moves toward independence. Thus the decision was made to set up the American Committee on Africa.

For almost two years ACOA functioned as a small working committee. In 1953, George Shepherd, who had worked as an advisor to an African farmers' group in Uganda and had been declared a prohibited immigrant after two years there, returned to the US. Eager to continue his African interest, he agreed to become part-time executive director of ACOA. Working with Keith Irvine, Robert Browne—now director of the Black Economic Research Center—and a few others, he kept the committee alive. Among other things, the group

started a mimeographed bulletin called *Africa Today* which subsequently became a magazine and is still being published as a quarterly at the University of Denver. I took over as full-time executive director of ACOA in 1955.

In those early years, our information about independence movements in Africa was limited, as were the number of visits to the US by representatives of the various liberation groups. A few petitioners from the then trust territories, among them Julius Nyerere, came to New York for the UN General Assembly Sessions. In its formative period, ACOA sponsored a large public meeting for Nyerere at one of the Harlem churches and smaller meetings were organized in the homes of interested friends. Sylvanus Olympio, the first prime minister of independent Togo (later senselessly assassinated) was also an early petitioner, and ACOA sponsored events to bring him to public attention. The Rev. Michael Scott came representing Chief Hosea Kutako of Southwest Africa (Namibia) and ACOA also cooperated with him. In my first full year with ACOA, we sponsored our first conference, "Africa, the United Nations, and US Policy." The Project Fund was organized, and it raised a few thousand dollars to help support Father Trevor Huddleston's school in Johannesburg. The school was refusing to bow before the Bantu Education Act and subsisted for awhile without government funds. ACOA also supported a school in the then Gold Coast.

During this period, The Community Church of New York contributed office space in the basement of the John Haynes Homes House. An additional person joined the staff, making a total of two.

Since the target of much of the committee's work was government policy in relation to Africa, there was never a suggestion from the executive board that we seek government assistance. Likewise, American business institutions were not looked upon as a source of potential help. The interests of big business were not those of the liberation movements or of ACOA. Finally, we recognized that major foundations, tied to the American establishment did not offer a possible source of funds. The only hope for financial growth and viability, we recognized lay in the ability of the committee to attract the support of a few organizations and a large number of individuals with anticolonial sentiments.

by George Houser



## ACOA CHRONOLOGY High Points

### 1953-1978

- 1953**
  - Incorporation of American Committee on Africa to support nationalist movements for independence.
  - Decision to incorporate made by Ad Hoc Americans for South Africa Resistance.
- 1954**
  - AFRICA TODAY—has its start as an ACOA publication.
- 1955**
  - Assistance to petitioners to the United Nations: Julius Nyerere, Sylvanus Olympio and Michael Scott.
  - Several thousand dollars sent to South African schools seeking to avoid government control.
- 1956**
  - PROJECT FUND, a major project assisting Father Trevor Huddleston's school in Johannesburg.
  - Reception honoring independence of Tunisia, Morocco and Sudan.
  - ACOA organizes South Africa Defense Fund in response to Treason arrests. Raises over \$75,000 over next three years for legal defense.
  - Sponsors first speaking tour of Tom Mboya, President Kenya Federation of Labor.
- 1957**
  - ACOA holds large gathering at NY's Town Hall celebrating Ghana's Independence.
  - Sends Erwin Griswold, Dean of Harvard Law School, to observe Treason trials in South Africa.
  - ACOA Declaration of Conscience Against Apartheid, 123 leaders from 38 nations are signers. Chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt. Widely attacked in SA press and radio.
- 1958**
  - First ALL AFRICA PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE in Accra, Ghana. Among those attending: Joshua Nkomo, Patrice Lumumba, Tom Mboya, Kwame Nkrumah. ACOA sends delegation.
  - Sponsors dinner for Nkrumah on his first visit to the U.S. since his days at Lincoln University.
- 1959**
  - Sponsors speaking tour for Tom Mboya, Joshua Nkomo.
  - Holds first AFRICA FREEDOM DAY Rally, overflow crowd at Carnegie Hall, NYC.
  - Sponsors dinner honoring Sekou Toure, President of the new nation of Guinea.
- 1960**
  - In response to Sharpeville Massacre—calls Emergency Action Conference resulting in "Action Against Apartheid".
  - Africa Defense and Aid Fund raises \$19,000 for victims of Sharpeville and their families.
  - Sponsors speaking tours for Oliver Tambo, external leader of the African National Congress of South Africa and Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia (Zambia).
  - NY TIMES AD—"Shame of South Africa"—on Sharpeville Massacre.
  - Second Africa Freedom Day Rally at Town Hall, NYC. Kenneth Kaunda and Hastings Banda are principal speakers.
  - ACOA circulates statement urging support for Algerian Independence.
  - NY TIMES full page ad backing government of Congo under Lumumba, opposing Katanga secession led by Tshombe.
- 1961**
  - Beginning of armed struggle in Angola—ACOA organizes program called Emergency Relief to Angola. Dr. Ian Gilchrist, sponsored by ACOA works among Angolan refugees for three years.
  - Africa Defense and Aid Fund sends assistance to major liberation movements.
  - ACOA 3rd Africa Freedom Day Rally, Kenneth Kaunda, Tom Mboya, Oliver Tambo and James Baldwin participate.
- 1962**
  - ACOA presents testimony before a Senate Committee in the Congo crisis; opposes secession of Katanga.
  - "Appeal for Action against Apartheid" chaired by Chief Albert Luthuli and Martin Luther King, Jr.. Signed by 175 international figures.
  - ACOA Africa Freedom Day Rally April 15 Town Hall, addressed by Oliver Tambo and Eduardo Mondlane, President of FRELIMO, Mozambique Liberation Front.
- 1963**
  - ACOA observers at founding of Organization of African Unity, in Addis Ababa.
  - Several thousand names on ACOA petition circulated asking for an embargo on trade with SA presented to UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson.
- 1964**
  - *Partners in Apartheid*, first ACOA publication calling attention to American economic support for apartheid.
  - ACOA provides successful legal defense for South African actors in Broadway Musical "Spoonoo" facing deportation proceedings.
  - Special grant given to families of three South African labor leaders who were executed.
  - Sets up Consultative Council on Southern Africa, a coalition of 35 organizations.
- 1965**
  - ACOA Rally on Human Rights Day—Martin Luther King's first major address on SA. \$9500 raised for aid to South Africa victims.
- 1966**
  - COMMITTEE OF CONSCIENCE AGAINST APARTHEID—1st bank campaign calling for withdrawal of funds from consortium of 10 banks loaning funds to South Africa, more than \$22 million withdrawn—Chaired by A. Philip Randolph.
  - Rally in Newark protesting brotherhood award to Charles Engelhard, American most deeply involved in South African investments and trade.
  - Africa Fund organized—tax exempt agency associated with ACOA providing humanitarian, educational and medical assistance for projects in liberated areas and newly independent African states.
- 1967**
  - ACOA coordinates attempt of five Americans to fly into Namibia without South African visas testing South African defiance of United Nations resolution ending her mandate over the territory. South African government turns back flight. Worldwide attention in the press.
  - ACOA instrumental in organizing 200 lawyers protesting prosecution of 37 Namibians under South Africa Terrorism Act.
  - Defense and Aid Fund sponsors 6 week nationwide speaking tour of Dennis Brutus.
- 1968**
  - ACOA's successful campaign against South Africa participation in Olympic Games. Jackie Robinson heads impressive group of athletes.
  - Full time ACOA Washington office opened. Plays leading role in legislative and lobbying activities on African issues.
  - At request of Eduardo Mondlane ACOA organizes support for FRELIMO U.S. office headed by Shardufine Khan.
  - Africa Fund raises first \$25,000 to help construct FRELIMO hospital in Tanzania. \$10,000 for aid to Rhodesian political prisoners, also funds to a school for Angolan refugee children.
- 1969**
  - ACOA's bank campaign leads to South Africa's announcement that it will not seek renewal of \$40 million credit extended by consortium of 10 U.S. banks since 1959.

- ACOA works in close liason with a number of UN Committees: Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid, Council for Namibia, Committee of 24 on Decolonization, Commission on Human Rights.
- 1970** • "Allies in Empire," ACOA publication exposes Gulf Oil's role in supporting Portuguese colonialism in Angola, leads to campaign to boycott Gulf products.
- Demonstrations at annual stockholders meeting in Pittsburgh.
- Submits 50 page brief to International Court of Justice condemning South African illegal presence in Namibia.
- Contributes to efforts to ban recruiters on campus representing US companies doing business in South Africa.
- ACOA campaigns for withdrawal of US consulate in Salisbury.
- ACOA ad in NY Times opposing South African Airways signed by 162 Black Americans.
- 1971** • ACOA backs protests by Polaroid workers for company to sever connections with South Africa.
- Supports 71 U.S. astronomers calling for an end to joint research projects in South Africa, U.S. aid to South African space programs and nuclear research.
- Washington office protests sale of Boeing 707's to Portugal used for transporting Portuguese troops to fight in Africa.
- 1972** • Africa Fund raises \$25,000 for health and education programs of the PAIGC independence movement.
- ACOA assists groups and dockworkers refusing to unload chrome along east coast from New Orleans to Boston. Thousands of tons of illegal Rhodesian chrome delayed and diverted.
- Legislative campaign to repeal Byrd amendment led by reorganized Washington Office on Africa, co-sponsored by churches and ACOA.
- 1973** • Campaign for US recognition of the Republic of Guinea Bissau initiated with ACOA's cooperation.
- Amateur Athletic Union persuaded by ACOA and OAU to withhold permission from American track athletes to participate in South African meet.
- ACOA's suit against South African Airways route application causes considerable delay.
- 1974** • NYC Human Rights Commission orders NY Times to stop carrying racist employment ads from South Africa in case initiated by ACOA.
- ACOA assists mineworkers taking direct action and suit to stop the importation of South Africa coal into Mobile, Alabama.
- 1975** • ACOA representatives attend Mozambique independence celebration. ACOA sponsors reception of first Mozambique delegation to the United Nations. \$40,000 raised for FRELIMO health and agriculture programs.
- ACOA aids efforts of city councils in Washington, D.C., Gary, Indiana to stop contracts with companies in South Africa.
- "The Supremes" tour of South Africa protested by ACOA receives major attention in Black press.
- ACOA initiates NY Times ad protesting US intervention in Angola. 75 prominent Americans call for US recognition of People's Republic of Angola.
- 1976** • ACOA organizes large protests in solidarity with Soweto uprising at UN and around country.
- Jennifer Davis testifies before US Senate concerning the strategic role of US computer technology and oil sales to South Africa.
- ACOA's successful picket of A&S Department store sales of South African Krugerrand gold coin leads to numerous actions stopping TV and newspaper advertisements, city council resolutions and commitments against sales by banks, brokerages and coin stores in cities around the country.
- 1977** • ACOA initiates campaign to oppose bank loans to South Africa. 55 organizations sponsor from the UAW to the Black Theology Project. Several union and church withdrawals total over \$30 million.
- 375 original art entries received in first national anti-apartheid poster contest sponsored by ACOA. Leads to South African Freedom Calendar in cooperation with the United Nations.
- Medicines and spare parts for hospital equipment worth over \$80,000 shipped and secured to Mozambique by the Africa Fund.
- ACOA's release of secret documents leads to Polaroid's dramatic action ending its contract in South Africa.
- 1978** • ACOA President William Booth addresses mass demonstrations against South African participation in the Davis Cup in Nashville.
- ACOA speakers tour campuses, address student conferences, help organize national movement for divestment of corporations aiding apartheid.
- Medicines and books worth \$45,000 shipped to Zimbabwe refugees in Mozambique and Zambia.
- ACOA releases secret General Motors memos revealing company's plans to cooperate with military to suppress black political action in South Africa.

## The American Committee on Africa—Today

When ACOA was founded 25 years ago, virtually the entire African continent was still in the grip of colonialism. Today, there are 49 independent states where there were only four as recently as the mid-1950's.

But the struggle is far from over. Namibia, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and South Africa remain under the control of white minority regimes, while the spread of the cold war to Africa and the emergence of widely differing ideologies on the continent have complicated what once seemed simple issues of freedom and racial justice. With major powers now involved, southern African issues could well trigger international conflict.

In this considerably changed situation, ACOA's basic purpose remains the same as it was 25 years ago: to provide

Americans with information about African liberation movements and to mobilize them in support of such movements; and to work toward US policies which advance the cause of African freedom and independence.

To this end, we continue many of our early activities, including giving assistance to US representatives of the liberation movements and initiating various campaigns. We also continue our early emphasis on actions in solidarity with other groups here and abroad. During the fall, 1978 tour of the US by Rhodesia's Ian Smith, ACOA helped to organize demonstrations all over the country to counteract the Smith propaganda effort.

At the same time, ACOA has broadened its activities through the years to respond to the growing complexity of

African issues. Today, much of our work is focused on the economic ties between the US and white minority regimes in southern Africa—ties which have developed rapidly over the past 25 years and which have become a key factor in determining US policy. We join with major African leaders in believing that putting an end to such ties would do much to speed the downfall of the South African apartheid regime.

We have supplied testimony to Congressional and UN committees on this subject. We have also sponsored speaking tours, particularly on college campuses, as part of our efforts to assist student groups engaged in pressuring their institutions to divest themselves of stock in US companies doing business in South Africa.

ACOA initiated a campaign in the mid-1960's which successfully cut off a revolving credit loan by ten banks to South Africa. In 1977, ACOA initiated the Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa, with affiliates in a dozen cities, which is coordinating a national campaign opposing more than \$2 billion in US loans to South Africa. Campaign supporters include a number of unions and church groups which have withdrawn funds from banks involved in such loans.

ACOA was the source in 1977 of documents showing that Polaroid Corporation's South Africa distributor was continuing to sell secretly to the apartheid regime despite public pledges by the parent firm not to do so. The widespread publicity given to the documents led Polaroid to announce

it was severing all South African ties. Along the same lines, in mid-1978 ACOA made public two secret General Motors memos which reveal GM's willingness to cooperate with the South African military in the event of black uprisings.

Among our other activities, The Africa Fund, ACOA's tax-exempt affiliate, has picked up where the early ACOA Project Fund began. During the past 18 months, The Africa Fund has secured and shipped to Africa more than \$100,000 worth of medicines, medical equipment, books and other supplies. In addition, the fund has spent more than \$18,000 to meet emergency needs of African refugees.

ACOA opened an office in Washington in 1967, and today, we act as co-sponsors of the Washington Office on Africa, which actively lobbies in Congress for African freedom. We have repeatedly urged the recognition of Angola, for example, and we have vigorously opposed sales to white minority regimes of items such as airplanes which can be used for military purposes.

Through statements, letters, interviews and articles, we have called for US support of UN supervision and control of elections in Namibia, and we have warned against endorsing any plans for the future of Zimbabwe which do not include the Patriotic Front. We have urged that the US refrain from passing simple ideological judgments in African affairs or from introducing the Cold War into discussions of African issues, and we have always called on the US to act in harmony with the best of American traditions.

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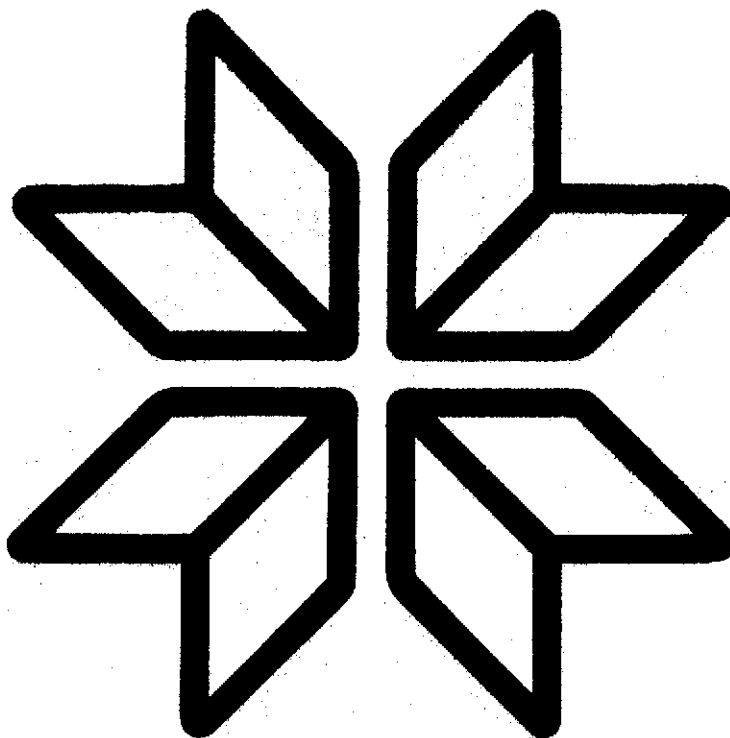
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"You and your colleagues have some reason to be proud of the contribution you have made over the years to a wider and deeper understanding of African affairs among the American people and American leaders.

"I still hope that Namibia and Rhodesia will be independent in the next 12 months or so. Unfortunately that still leaves the problem of apartheid in South Africa and of neo-colonialism in free Africa. It also leaves the problem of how we in Africa use our political freedom for the benefit of all our peoples. So there is a long struggle ahead!"

Julius K. Nyerere  
President of the United  
Republic of Tanzania

"We of the United National Independence Party acknowledge that we have made ourselves heard in many parts of the United States both before and after independence through your Committee . . . and that many other struggling masses in the African continent have had their voices heard . . . We urge you to carry on as long as the struggle continues . . ."

Kenneth C. Kaunda  
President of the Republic  
of Zambia

Black political organizations are outlawed in South Africa. Nevertheless we have received a series of messages coming from representatives of non-racial sports bodies inside South Africa including excerpts such as the following:

"Many South Africans . . . have done a splendid piece of job in this struggle . . . but all of us are aware of the price we have had to pay—loss of passports, intimidation, police search, loss of employment and banning . . . We know that this is essentially a fight of South Africans, but the type of intimidation we have to contend with, we have no choice but to turn to organizations like yours for support . . . The American Committee on Africa and other similar organizations across the world need to continue the fight with the same vigor as they have been doing in the past."

# 25th Anniversary

## The American Committee on Africa