On 11 June, a Namibian man was shot dead and his one-year-old son wounded by an unidentified sniper in the northern region of the occupied Territory of Namibia. Mr. Cornelius Hishitendi, a sub-deacon of the Anglican church, and the baby were passengers in a car driven by Archdeacon Lazarus Haukongo (himself briefly arrested by South African troops the week before). They had just come from the border village of Epinga, which they found deserted and the parish priest, Father Stephen Shibode, missing.

This is the latest incident in a war of terror being waged by the South Africans and their lackeys against the people of Namibia. The past years have seen a steadily more unrelenting and vicious campaign aimed at quelling the Namibians' thirst and thrust for freedom. Detentions, floggings, torture, the day-by-day cruelties of racist governance have been commonplace. The terrorism of the Terrorism trials is exercised with greater frequency: in addition to the four sentences, two of death, and the 10 indictments reported on in this bulletin, there are at least another 10 persons being readied for a court appearance. The hamlet of Epinga, in the newly-created 'no man's land', was in 1972 the scene of a police massacre of four people leaving a church service.

The killing of Cornelius Hishitendi is another of the unaccounted for acts perpetrated against Namibians - the bombing of the Lutheran church press several years ago, the assassination of bantustan chief Elifas, a long list widely disseminated by the South African security police - acts never pinpointed as to guilt despite an overflowing South African police and military presence in the Territory. This is the beneath-the-surface war of terror against the people of Namibia - the hidden companion of official rigidity and pretentious carrying out of imposed codes. These acts are carefully set up so that they can be blamed on the Namibian liberation movement, SWAPO.

On 23-24 June, the US Secretary of State will meet with the South African Prime Minister, Balthazar Johannes Vorster, in West Germany. Their announced purpose is, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, "the coordination of views on how to avoid a race war in Southern Africa". They will discuss the war in Zimbabwe, a timetable for "granting independence to South-West Africa", and South African apartheid. The Pretoria regime is overjoyed at this public recognition as an equal by the American government. It would stretch the imagination beyond capacity to envision an official American stand for the liberation of Southern Africa.
The children of Soweto have replied to the 300-year oppression of South African racism and colonialism. Unarmed at first, and then only with occasional sticks and stones, they faced the entire apparatus of a modern police state. Slogans like "TO HELL WITH AFRIKAANS" were as symbolic — and as deep-set — as those more familiar to Americans — "NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION" or "DON'T TREAD ON ME". We salute the students of Soweto and their comrades throughout South Africa for their courage and their determination.

The South African Minister of Police, Prisons and Justice has admitted a death toll of 176 (all but 2 black), over 1100 wounded and the detention of 1300 people in the wake of demonstrations and their repression these past two weeks. The dead are certainly more, according to competent estimates by press reporters; it's fair to assume arrests are higher, and that they will increase. Pretoria has taken a customary line, that the outbursts of African frustration and resentment were "organized", the work of "agitators", "communists", aimed to embarrass South African Prime Minister Balthazar Johannes Vorster as he set out to meet US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in West Germany. These allegations and the endless utterances about enforcing "law and order" show both Pretoria's blindness to the true feelings of black and brown South Africans and a perfervid urge to find common ground with elements in the USA and elsewhere.

In 1960, after the Sharpeville massacre, "law and order" were indeed restored. The liberation movements were banned, 20,000 South Africans were detained and African workers literally driven 'back to work with clubs and sjamboks. At a post-massacre hearing, a high police official was asked: "Do you think you have learned any useful lesson from the evidence in Sharpeville?" His reply was: "Well, we may get better equipment." Police actions and armament exercised this past fortnight show the colonel's hopes were fully met.

Coupled with the emphasis on law and order, there is a belief desperately voiced inside South Africa and embraced by some outside that the country's crisis can be settled by negotiation, that black and white leaders can reason together and an equitable solution reached. Following Sharpeville there was a peaceful march by thousands of African people from outlying ghettos into the city of Cape Town to a central police station. Authorities were terrified and made placatory overtures: they offered to negotiate with the men who led the march if the crowd would disperse. This was accepted in good faith and the people departed. When the leaders went to meet with the police, they were arrested.

In the 16 years since then, the actions of Pretoria are proof enough of the absence of any desire or even any thought of conciliation. One need recite only a few instances of the strengthening of the South African police state: the establishment of the Bureau of State Security, the installation of such laws as the Terrorism Act and the new Internal Security Act. The truculence of the South African ambassador at the UN Security Council meeting on 19 June reaffirms the defiance. Police retaliation against sympathetic white university students in Johannesburg confirms the regime's adamant stand. Helicopters, tear gas, bullets in Alexandra, Atteridgeville, Mabopane, the other "townships", sealed it in blood.

(continued over)
The Very Rev. Desmond Tutu, Dean of the Anglican Cathedral of St. Mary the Virgin in Johannesburg (and Bishop-elect of Lesotho) wrote an open letter to Vorster, saying: "We Blacks are exceedingly patient and peace-loving" and urging that urban Africans be accepted as permanent inhabitants in the vast bulk of the country termed "White South Africa", that the Pass Laws be repealed and that the Prime Minister call a national convention of all leaders "to try to work out an orderly evolution of South Africa into a nonracial, open and just society". THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN reports that Vorster accused the dean of making propaganda, and THE NEW YORK TIMES says that the dean, the Rev. Beyers Naude of the Christian Institute and a Johannesburg councilwoman were cautioned by a magistrate "not to interfere", a warning linked to the new Internal Security Act which gives Pretoria the power of indefinite detention "without trial of those believed to endanger public order".

London's SUNDAY TIMES of 27 June, in a dispatch from Johannesburg, quotes the principal of Soweto's largest school, Orlando High: "Mr. Botha (M.C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, Education and Development) knows that, if he withdraws Afrikaans, there will be a chain reaction. After that, they might call for the abolition of Bantu education itself." Spray-painted on a wall behind which the interview took place was the slogan: "VICTORY IS CERTAIN - ORLANDO M.P.L.A." The African school official continued: "If there is no change, these boys are capable of anything. Their mood is that we adults have betrayed them. They are willing to carry on the struggle to the bitter end. The fact that our so-called leaders are talking to the government is a joke."

School principals in Soweto petitioned Johannesburg's chief magistrate for permission to conduct a mass funeral for the students killed in the demonstrations. The judge refused even to see their delegation; the funeral was called off. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports on 28 June: "A young black salesman said that among his friends in Soweto - he said they were not activists - the mood was not just sorrow and anger but pride as well. 'There is a feeling that Soweto has showed that we are not quite so docile as the whites believed'".

The Kissinger/Vorster talks took place on 23/24 June. THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "Mr. Vorster was described... as tough and outspoken in his view that the West must work together to stop the Communists in southern Africa and try to achieve an equitable formula in Rhodesia. He was also described as strong in his defense of the apartheid policy and quick to blame Communists and other agitators for the latest riots."

THE TIMES reports Secretary Kissinger said at a press conference that the issue was "whether it is possible to start evolution in southern Africa in which there are sufficient guarantees for minorities so that the political evolution that the majority of the people want is bearable for the minorities. This is the essence of the problem...." He added: "I don't know if there will be a resolution, but the process is in motion and we hope, as we have hoped from the beginning, to contribute to a resolution that is achieved by negotiation and not by violence and which respects the dignity of all the peoples of the area."

The spectacle of a US Secretary of State sitting with a South African Prime Minister to plot the fate of millions of subjugated Zimbabweans, Namibians and South Africans is sinister. American economic, financial, industrial, technological and intelligence collusion is well known and the South African regime depends heavily on this support. Now we are being committed to play a role in a "process" which given the records of Pretoria and Washington can only lead this country deeper into a swamp of incalculable disaster.
Two members of the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia have been condemned to death. Mr. Hendrik Shikongo and Mr. Aaron Mushimba were sentenced on 12 May under terms of the South African government's Terrorism Act, the first time death has been imposed under that law.

Ms. Rauna Nambinga was sentenced to 7 years in prison, and the Terrorism Act's minimum sentence of 5 years was given to Ms. Anna Nghihondjwa. Justice J.J. Strydom pronounced the four guilty of supporting persons whose goal was "the overthrow by force of the South West Africa administration". He denied any appeal, saying: "This evil of terrorism must be torn out by the roots...law and order must be maintained". The Terrorism Act was passed by the South African parliament 9 years ago primarily to crush Namibian independence. The first Terrorism Trial in Pretoria in 1967/68 saw 20 Namibians sentenced to life and 9 to 20-year terms on South Africa's Robben Island prison colony.

On 21 May, 10 more Namibians, one woman and 9 men, were indicted under terms of the Terrorism Act, alleged to have taken part in SWAPO acts of murder and terrorism over the past six months.

Lutheran, Anglican, Catholic and Methodist church leaders in Namibia said the death sentences were "sure to cause new unrest and may lead to the spilling of blood as violence gives birth to violence".

United Nations Commissioner for Namibia Sean MacBride declared: "The occupation of Namibia by South Africa is illegal under international law. It follows that the purported trial and the sentences imposed by a South African court illegally sitting in Swakopmund in Namibia to try charges brought under the South African Terrorism Act against four Namibian citizens is null, void and illegal. If the death sentences imposed on Mr. Aaron Mushimba and on Mr. Hendrik Shikongo are carried out, all those directly involved in the executions will be guilty of murder. Those indirectly involved will be guilty of conspiracy to murder.

"It is well that those involved should clearly understand that they are involved in a criminal enterprise. The trial itself was staged as a political trial of SWAPO, which is recognized both by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations as the representative of the people of Namibia. The purpose of this illegal trial was to try to establish, by innuendoes and by association, that those accused had committed certain acts. The South African Terrorism Act itself is a clear violation of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the United Nations Convention on Human Rights. This so-called law is truly an act intended to terrorize the people of Namibia and to deter them from asserting their just claim for the liberation of Namibia. It is desirable that the international community should react firmly and urgently against this further act of aggression and provocation by South African authorities in Namibia. Last year they were publicly flogging alleged SWAPO sympathizers. Now they propose to execute them.

"It is of some significance that, while the Prime Minister of South Africa says that he makes no claim to an inch of Namibian soil and that he is anxious to support a peaceful transfer of power to the people of Namibia, he orders political trials of Namibians by South African courts operating illegally in Namibia. His actions in these matters demonstrate the extent of the terror stratagems to which he is prepared to resort to defeat the decisions of the United Nations and the world community."
SOUTH AFRICA's LATEST ACTS OF TERROR AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF NAMIBIA

- Mr. Aaron Mushimba - 29 years old, Lutheran - sentenced to death said to have given $440 and a radio to a man said to have advocated the overthrow by force of the administration of South West Africa; said to have purchased a landrover, handed it over to a person for delivery to persons whose aim was to overthrow the administration by force.

- Mr. Hendrik Shikongo - 28 years old, Catholic - sentenced to death charged with giving transportation to three persons who were said to have been implicated in the assassination of Owambo chief Filemon Elifas.

- Ms. Rauna Nambinga - 24 years old, Lutheran - sentenced to 7 years said to have given $12 herself and collected $24 for delivery to persons whose purpose was the overthrow of the administration by force; with giving a dress, soap and sanitary napkins to one of a group in Angola.

- Ms. Anna Nghihondjwa - 23 years old, Lutheran - sentenced to 5 years charged with giving $12 to a person for delivery to persons whose purpose was the overthrow of the administration by force.

The following persons have been charged under the Terrorism Act at a trial due to commence in Namibia on 25 June 1976:

- Ms. Ragel Shifotola
- Mr. Zachariah Nashandi
- Mr. Risto Nakanyala
- Mr. Albeus Heinrich
- Mr. Marius Isaak
- Mr. Johannes Amutenga
- Mr. Karel Nampala
- Mr. Solomon Mbango
- Mr. Gabriel Willem
- Mr. Filemon Nangola

Mr. Kanisius Heneleshi, alleged to be an accomplice of the above, is still uncaptured by the police. In addition, security police have detained two unnamed alleged SWAPO members under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

ACT TO PROTEST THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME's ACTIONS IN NAMIBIA: PHONE, WIRE:

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
Washington, DC 20500
PHONE: (202) 456-1414

Secretary Henry Kissinger
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
PHONE: (202) 655-4000

Your Senators
Washington, DC 20510
PHONE: (202) 224-3121

Your Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
PHONE: (202) 224-3121

- Urge your neighbors, church, union, community associates to protest.
- Ask your pastors and church leaders to pray for the Namibian people, especially for those named above, and all prisoners and detainees.

Send messages of support to:

Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab
SWAPO
801 Second Avenue - Room 1401
New York, NY 10017

Mr. Sean MacBride
Commissioner for Namibia
Room 3264
United Nations, NY 10017
On January 30, 1976, the United Nations Security Council declared: "In order that the people of Namibia be enabled to freely determine their own future, it is imperative that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held for the whole of Namibia as one political entity". The Council added that there must be adequate time for the UN to set up "the necessary machinery within Namibia to supervise and control such elections" and it demanded that South Africa make a solemn declaration accepting these provisions. Pretoria has until August 31 to comply.

The Security Council resolution - number 385 - was adopted unanimously. The omission of mention of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia as constituting a threat to international peace and security - thus opening the way for mandatory sanctions - avoided a repetition of last June's veto by Britain, France and the United States. It is worth mentioning that two months after that triple veto, South African troops invaded Angola - from occupied Namibia.

The nerve center of 385 is the phrase "United Nations supervision and control". Control is the key word. The UN is not simply to act as poll watcher. The UN constructs an entire Namibia-wide election system from scratch, registers parties, protects campaigners, prepares the ballots, staffs the polling places and insures an honest count. The South African apparatus - administration, police and military - has no say or sway whatsoever.

Control has had a rough time from the outset. The triple veto powers, particularly the Americans and British, grumbled and fretted. The United States ambassador stated: "It is clear that the Council is leaving open the exact form of UN supervision of these elections, leaving it to be worked out subsequently by the United Nations. We believe in this way the Council wisely avoids prejudging the exact nature of the UN role until this matter can be specifically considered."

Pressures on the South African regime because of its illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia have reached a crescendo. Pretoria's defiance has brought stronger and more frequent condemnations from the lawful authority, the United Nations. South Africa has committed more and more military and police units in the persistent and increasing war of liberation by the South West Africa People's Organization. South Africa's disastrous adventure in Angola and the establishment of the People's Republic of Angola has assured SWAPO troops sanctuary in an independent African state stretching the full length of Namibia's northern border. Resistance among the million black people of the Territory has become more and more outspoken and widespread against minority and foreign rule imposed upon them by the ninety-odd thousand whites backed by Pretoria's might.
Last year, South Africa, acting through the all-white, all National Party (an adjunct of the ruling party in South Africa) legislative assembly in Windhoek, Namibia's capital city, called a conference on the Territory's future. Operating on the apartheid principle and consistent with the policy of bantustanization, anxious white overlords recruited compliant black and brown luminaries of the "ethnic groups" to come to the conference. SWAPO, the only nationwide movement and the organization recognized by the Organization of African Unity and by the United Nations, was excluded, as were smaller opposition groups. The chosen few were gathered together with great fanfare on September 1, 1975, at a refurbished drillhall dating from the days of the German empire, called the Turnhalle.

The Turnhalle conference arrogated to its members a sweeping designation, "the true and authentic representatives of the inhabitants of South West Africa", told the United Nations and the outside world not "to interfere in South West Africa's domestic affairs" (a caution frequently uttered by South African Prime Minister Balthazar Johannes Vorster) and early in the game announced it would draft a constitution within three years.

During Turnhalle's third session this past March, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, who appears to be the man South Africa would most like to see head a South West Africa client state, presented a constitutional proposal prepared by a New York lawyer he had retained.

The preamble called for South Africa to give "legal effect to its recognition of the Conference as the truly representative body of the overwhelming majority of the people of South West Africa", to empower Turnhalle to arrange for the election of a constituent assembly within a year "under international observation", and that in the interim South Africa confer on Turnhalle "legislative competence" to enact laws. Turnhalle reassembles on June 2- three weeks from now - and that session could well see the Kapuuo plan come to fruition - before the Security Council's August deadline, in time to allow Pretoria and its friends, in Namibia and overseas, to attempt to block the UN and SWAPO and present to the world a government, however fraudulent, of an "independent" South West Africa.

South Africa is desperately hanging on in Namibia and shows no intention whatsoever now, as in the past, of obeying the United Nations. New security legislation introduced in the South African parliament in Cape Town only last week specifically includes Namibia. Heavily armed South African troops swarm throughout Namibia and they are constantly under attack from SWAPO soldiers, with little successful retaliation. The UN deadline, Turnhalle's frantic haste, the armed conflict: events are converging in Namibia and will collide in a very short time.
TESTIMONY (continued - 3)

Time is running out in Namibia. It is running out for South Africa and for its proconsuls and adherents in that Territory, and no Turnhalle trick will prevail. But what Turnhalle could do is set in place for a brief period a spurious regime around which Pretoria and its friends can try to rally, setting the stage for a civil war. The spectre of another Angola looms.

Two weeks ago in Lusaka, Secretary of State Kissinger referred to Namibia in the course of his Africa policy statement. He said: "We are encouraged by the South African Government's evident decision to move Namibia toward independence". Does this mean Turnhalle is a move toward independence? And who is South Africa to do any moving? That is the right and the duty of the United Nations. South Africa's only move is out of Namibia.

The Secretary continued: "We reiterate our call upon the South African Government to permit all the people and groups of Namibia to express their views freely, under UN supervision, on the political future and constitutional structure of their country". What happened to control? Why plead with South Africa to "permit" anything concerning Namibia? South Africa is in illegal occupation of Namibia. As for freely expressed views and the political future and constitutional structure of Namibia, they are covered by resolution 385.

The Secretary said the United States will work with the international community, particularly African leaders, toward "what further steps would improve prospects for a rapid and acceptable transition to Namibian independence". It would clear the air and set the United States on a clear course if our government would announce that in the event of Pretoria's likely non-compliance with resolution 385, that the United States would actively support strong United Nations actions against South Africa, including mandatory sanctions.

Time is indeed running out for the long sought and devoutly hoped-for peaceful solution in Namibia. The Namibian people have endured repression far in excess of that suffered by Americans under the crown and they will take the same course of action which Americans took two hundred years ago.

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NAMIBIA

The Turnhalle conference's fourth plenary session lasted 3 days, adjourning on 4 June to leave the constitutional committee to complete work on a draft constitution. A spokesman said the product would be put to a vote at the fifth session in about a month. If accepted, the document would be presented at the UN Security Council debate after 31 August.

Some representatives are reported in favor of political parties joining the 11 ethnic groups at Turnhalle, but the general sentiment is that they should meld with the original delegations. They are particularly anxious about SWAPO. Prime Minister Vorster, while regarding SWAPO as "conceived in sin" and as communist and not representative, said he would not interfere in the conference's decision. The US government is said to be urging that SWAPO be admitted.

SWAPO's internal wing, meeting in Namibia's chief seaport of Walvis Bay, rejected any participation in talks unless conducted by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. An official stated Turnhalle would not succeed "because the people of Namibia are tired of tribalism". The umbrella coalition Namibia National Convention also rejected the South Africa-sponsored Turnhalle conference. The SWAPO meeting at Walvis Bay elected the organization's executive committee for the coming year, reaffirming a number of members in exile, headed by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. A further resolution called upon foreign companies operating in Namibia to pay their taxes to the UN Council for Namibia rather than to Pretoria as they now do.

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A partner in a Windhoek law firm has dissolved his partnership and an employee has been discharged after revelations of secret cooperation with the South African security police in providing copies of statements and other documents relating to the just ended Swakopmund terrorism trial at which two men were sentenced to death. The firm, Lorentz and Bone, acted as instructing attorneys for the defense. Further cooperation was uncovered in connection with an investigation last year into harassment and fraud in elections in the northern Namibian bantustan of Owambo. On 16 June an application will be heard for an entry of irregularities in the Swakopmund trial; if accepted the matter would go directly to South Africa's highest court, the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein, thus circumventing the trial judge's refusal to grant permission for an appeal.

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A "no man's land" has been proclaimed along the Namibian border with Angola by the South African state president. The thousand mile long, half-mile deep strip will uproot tens of thousands of people. The proclamation awards extraordinary powers to tribal and occupation officials. Villages can be evacuated, searches made, travel restricted and a nightly curfew is imposed. South African army personnel are given the same powers as the police. Persons may be detained without warrant and before release must satisfy arresting officers they have answered all questions fully and correctly. Civilians must report the presence of "insurgents" under maximum penalty of $700 fine and/or 3 years in jail.

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The Rossing uranium mine in Namibia is due to come into production in July. It will be one of the world's largest producers, handling eventually over 120,000 tons of ore per day.
During a synod of bishops of the Anglican Church of South Africa held near Maseru, capital of Lesotho, 26-28 April 1978, attended by Bishop Colin Winter, Bishop Richard Wood and the Rev. Edward Morrow, vicar general of the Diocese of Damaraland, Bishop Winter taped a recorded message to Anglicans in Namibia. These are excerpts:

"We are living out the post resurrection period of the church. We are living out a period where Jesus has conquered death and sin and pain and suffering. His victory is a victory of the church. He has held the first fruits of the dead - overcome evil, pain of racism and torture. Jesus our God reigns and I believe he reigns in Damaraland. I know from my heart from the things that have been told me of the courage of our people. I know with real affection and gratitude to God and to you all of the tremendous task that the priests are setting themselves to do, working with the people, comforting the people, standing by the people in the times of trouble. I also know that this will continue to go on through the direction of the vicar general and the courageous stand of Archdeacon Shilongo and of Archdeacon Haukongo. I rejoice in the courage that these men have shown and the leadership in which they have grown as living examples to the church......

"People of God, Jesus is in your midst. You can recognize him in the Eucharist at the breaking of bread. Our prayer in Namibia is 'Lord, stay with us, the day is almost over' . Yes, the day of our liberation draws nigh. We beseech you, Lord Jesus, stay with your people and make yourself known to us in the breaking of bread......

"And Jesus showed the sufferings of his body. He showed them his hands and his feet. And beloved, we see the sufferings of the wounded hands and feet in Namibia today. The afflictions of the people are the mark that they are prepared to suffer for Jesus and for the gospel's sake. The lash marks on their backs, the chains around their legs, the bogus trials they have to face, the sufferings at every corner. Yet, these are the marks of the Lord of a people who will not submit to tyranny and tyrants. Christ has set us free. Stand then as free men. Do not become slaves again. Yes, if we have the marks of the crucified on the body of the church in Namibia, if God has stripped us down and if to the world we seem weak and powerless, if our church sometimes seems a shambles from an organization point of view or whatever point of view, people from the outside regardless, let them never forget that the marks of the crucified are on that church and this indeed gives it integrity before God - a sure proof that it is standing with the crucified."

When the bishops assembled, they found an open letter addressed to them from three Anglicans, two laitymen and a priest, and the head of the Lesotho Council of Churches. It read in part:

"We rejoice that both Bishops of Damaraland have been outstanding workers for black liberation.....Further we rejoice that so meaningful has this identification been that their people have asked them to remain Bishops of Damaraland while in exile; and that both bishops have willingly lived in Western Europe on a meagre income, refusing opportunities of secure and more lucrative employment to continue to bring the needs of Namibia before the wider world and to help the many Namibians in exile.....

(continued over)
"We rejoice, too, that both bishops have been active in supporting black Namibians in their attempt to regain their freedom from colonial rule, through the activities of SWAPO.

"This support is meaningful to us as Christians. It shows that the bishops' vision is nothing less than the total liberation of all Namibians from alien rule; the creation of a free society in which both black and white Namibians may breathe the air of freedom: a free society in which the church may be the church - where, as the Prayer Book prayer for a diocese puts it - 'by the removal of all hindrances to the advancement of God's truth all may be brought to one heart and mind within the fold of God's holy church' - unrestricted by the oppressive institutions of white domination and racial separation...

"We can understand that the South African Government wants to get rid of Christian leaders who are being heard too clearly in South Africa as well as in Western Europe by those concerned for black liberation. It is harder to accept the same desire may also exist in our Christian leaders. However, it has been painfully clear to us that for a long time South African church leaders have been identified not with black liberation but with white minority rule.

"For instance, we have never heard them make any attack on the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. While loudly voicing opposition to grants from the world-wide Churches to the non-military needs of the liberation forces, they have never opposed the escalating South African defence vote and recruitment for military training. For decades the church leadership has been out of sympathy with the aims and methods of the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress before and after their banning in 1960. They have based hope for change in a change of hearts in the white electorate, African trade unions and the so-called 'Homelands' policy, thus showing a reluctance to face any radical change from the present violence of the status quo.

"With dismay we see the sons of South African bishops going to fight their fellow South Africans on the northern border, to defend the present 'South African way of life', presumably leaving with their fathers' prayers and blessing.

"The divergence in attitude of the South African and Namibian bishops has recently been highlighted for us by Bishop Winter's forbidding two leading white Anglican churchmen from accepting appointment as honorary chaplains of the South African defence force. Archbishop Burnett replied at the time that the church may be expected to serve both in a conflict, and this was interpreted by the press as a rebuke to Bishop Winter, though the archbishop did not deal with the specific issue of Anglican priests in Namibia having specific connection with the defence force. One thing is certain however: the archbishop, while accepting that Anglican priests be appointed as defence force chaplains may not and would not support Anglican priests being appointed to the military wing of SWAPO.

"We believe that it is not possible to keep a foot in both camps. It is not possible to go along with the white minority and at the same time to support black liberation. Bishops Winter and Wood have impressed us because it is quite clear which side they have chosen."
The South African government has awarded a contract for construction of an atomic power plant to a French consortium. A twin 925 megawatt plant has yet to be signed up. The French won over a US-Dutch-Swiss combine after an outcry in Congress and the Dutch parliament. General Electric Company was about to clinch the deal, described by THE WASHINGTON POST as "two huge atomic power plants worth an estimated $2 billion" to be installed at Koeberg, 20 miles from Cape Town. GE had applied to the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which controls licensing of nuclear materials and equipment, to ship both plants and 1.5 million pounds of enriched uranium, "enough to fuel both power plants for about four years". The plants are due to commence operating in 1982/3 to service the western Cape area, now dependent on fossil fuels.

The USA is not out of the picture. AFRICA NEWS says that the US government will supply the enriched uranium after all. And, 15 percent of the company heading the French consortium, Framatone, is owned by Westinghouse Electric Corporation of Pittsburgh.

THE WASHINGTON POST reports: "The State Department indicated its approval... at least partly because the United States used South African uranium to build up its nuclear arsenal during Cold War years". A State official, in testimony before the senate, said: "Beginning in 1953, South Africa became an important supplier of uranium to the U.S. for defense purposes, a role South Africa continued to play until defense requirements declined in the early 1960s... It was therefore natural that South Africa should be among the countries with which cooperation in this field would be established." South Africa, together with occupied Namibia, has the second largest deposits known of uranium. As the demand for uranium for power and weapons increases, the apartheid state possesses a trump card in world politics.

The Energy Research and Development Administration (successor to the Atomic Energy Commission) estimated South Africa had sold the USA 25,000 tons of uranium oxide "enough to make hundreds or even thousands of nuclear weapons". The USA is known to have shipped 228 pounds of highly enriched uranium, material which can be converted directly into atomic bombs. The Foxboro Company of Massachusetts three years ago sold two large computers to the South African Atomic Energy Board; they are installed at the secret nuclear enrichment plant at Pelindaba, due to reach full production in 1986.

South Africa's DIE TRANSVALER described the power plant deal as "a nice gift". The Federation of Protestant Churches of France protested "against the support given a regime based on racial discrimination in contempt of the clearest United Nations recommendations". The World Council of Churches last year protested against assistance to South Africa's construction of nuclear power plants. The Very Rev. Desmond Tutu, Anglican dean of Johannesburg and bishop-elect of Lesotho, warned of "any alliance between South Africa and the Western world, whether of an economic or military nature". The Rev. Beyers Naude of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa said in Johannesburg: "The development of nuclear energy in South Africa would constitute an increase in the existing threat to the peace of the subcontinent. A white minority government in South Africa with nuclear technology would be even more disdainful of the aspirations of both the black majority and OAU demands".

A petition to intervene before the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been filed by Washington attorneys Goler T. Butcher, T. Michael Peay and William F. Ware, representing a number of American individuals and organizations, including ECSA. WRITE YOUR LEGISLATORS. PROTEST ANY U.S. NUCLEAR HELP TO SOUTH AFRICA.
The war for the liberation of Zimbabwe occupies more and more US press and media coverage. There are virtually daily casualty and combat figures, all emanating from Salisbury. A subtle effect is accumulating, depicting a besieged minority (white) holding out against murky and terroristic (black) forces. A USA role in that conflict flared up in Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's speech in Lusaka late in April, buffered by talk of negotiations and framed by a series of threats of retaliation against Russia and particularly Cuba for an assumed "intervention" in Southern Africa. Ronald Reagan has supercharged the issue, with talk of sending American troops to Rhodesia, after some sort of consultation with the Ian Smith regime and in pursuit of peaceful change to majority rule.

More dangerous are the hand-in-hand manoeuvres of the United States and the South African governments to ease the Zimbabwean situation into majority rule, squeezing Ian Smith and searching for some compliant African "leadership" to install in Salisbury. Secretary Kissinger and South African Prime Minister Balthazar Johannes Vorster plan to meet somewhere in Europe in the latter part of June - "a natural followup" to Kissinger's recent tour of Africa.

A strong antidote for this perilous course our government is following is the factually sound and comprehensive report just released by the ICJ and the CIIR. Read this and you will understand there can be no gimmicky rearranging of political furniture in Zimbabwe. The whole structure is too steeped in blood and oppression, the direction of African liberation and of colonial domination too irrevocably set. The report states: "Mr. Smith would have us believe that his only quarrel with black nationalists is over the pace at which change should take place. The actions of his government, however, belie this rhetoric...the policies of the Rhodesian government, rather than moving, however gradually, towards racial equality, are 'the intensification of the repression and the growing adoption by Southern Rhodesia of the laws and values of the apartheid system of South Africa'."

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Address Correction Requested

—For A Free Southern Africa—