1978 was a frustrating year for the freedom struggle in southern Africa. The prospects for meaningful negotiations lead- ing to independence in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) grew dim. The Ian Smith government used all means possible to veto support for its "illegal" internal settlement scheme even as the armed struggle was intensifying. In Mozambique, South Africa continued to deny UN access to a refugee camp, which had drawn up plans for a peaceful transition to independence, and SWAPO continued the fight against an estimated 50,000 South African troops occupying Namibia. Within South Africa itself, repression increased as the actions of the new government of P.W. Botha underscored the white minority's commitment to apartheid rule.

A COA's efforts during 1978 were directed primarily at opposing the United Nations General Assembly's on-going sanctions against South Africa. ACOA's efforts were focused on endowing travel to the US to continue organizing activity in the US. Ian Smith was allowed to make a propaganda trip to the US while a strong conservative coalition in Congress sought to lift sanctions against Rhodesia.

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Rhodesia

The Smith regime, faced with a deteriorating economy and attacks by Patriotic Front forces, went on the diplomatic offensive early in 1978 with the signing of a so-called "internal settlement" agreement between the government and a group of guerrillas. The agreement, which left all real power in the hands of whites, was rejected outright in Africa but met with guarded interest in the West.

Following vigorous public and behind-the-scenes efforts by ACOA and others to educate the Carter administration about the impact of any move toward recognition of the agreement, US opponents of the agreement were again prompted to action by an unexpectedly strong Senate effort in mid-July to lift US sanctions against Rhodesia. The move failed by only seven votes, and the Washington Office on Africa, which had lobbied to prevent the bill, was also criticized by ACOA, led by the late lobbying that followed. ACOA itself contacted numerous people and sent a detailed letter outlining its position to a list of key Congressional representatives. The final bill, which resulted in the rejection of the bill by the Senate, said that US sanctions against Rhodesia should be maintained.

The four leading members of Smith's illegal "internal settlement" government continued their search for American allies with a visit to the US in the fall of the year. ACOA alerted groups around the country to the details of Smith's itinerary and in New York ACOA played an initiating role in organizing a demonstration of more than 1,000 people outside a midtown hotel where the group was scheduled to be lectured in Africa but met with guarded interest in the West.

While these efforts were in progress, ACOA also was providing assistance to the Zimbabwe resistance movements and to refugees. Over the year, ACOA's associate, the Africa Fund, sent large quantities of medical supplies to Zimbabwe to help in the fight against disease and starvation, which were added to other aid over the year. ACOA continued its efforts to assist the Zimbabwe refugee situation in Mozambique and Zambia. In the US, ACOA gave assistance to the representatives of the Patriotic Front and set up a speaking tour throughout the country for Dr. Robert Harvey, a Zambian doctor in charge of medical relief for the more than 100,000 Zambian refugees from Rhodesia. The tour was written about in the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, detailed plans for the refugee camps in Mozambique, and the Smith forces, were published and distributed during the year.

Several Zambian refugees were detained in this period by the Zambian government, and ACOA continued its efforts to provide assistance to the refugees. The tour was written about in the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, and plans for the refugee camps in Mozambique, and the Smith forces, were published and distributed during the year.

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South Africa

The campaign movement to end international support for the apartheid regime in South Africa and the bank campaign to stop loans to apartheid South Africa continued to attract new supporters in 1978.

During the spring, ACOA sponsored a nationwide campus speaking tour by Rhodesian exiles, South African exiles with close ties to the student movement, and members of the student movement from several universities including Dartmouth, Cornell, and Wesleyan. ACOA also continued its efforts to help the black student movement. In the summer, ACOA worked with the Southern African Student Organization to lift sanctions against South Africa.

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ACOA 25th Anniversary Celebration

ACOA marked 25 years of support for the African liberation struggle in November, 1978, with an evening of celebration and solidarity attended by several hundred people. From left: Dennis Brutus, exiled South African poet, reads from his works; Congresswoman Cardiss Collins of Illinois, gives a keynote address; Dick Gregory, humorist and social activist, entertains the gathering; George Houser, one of ACOA's founders and its executive director, is presented with a memorial collage created by ACOA volunteer Herb Yavel. Making the presentation is Robert Browne, a member of the ACOA executive board.
ACOA and The Africa Fund  The American Committee on Africa, founded in 1953, is devoted to supporting African people in their just struggle for freedom and independence. ACOA informs and mobilizes Americans through action projects, publications, speaking tours, and testimony before Congress and the UN.

The Africa Fund, founded in 1966 as a tax-exempt associate of ACOA, aids humanitarian projects of Africans struggling for independence. It also analyzes US policy, engages in research, and publishes material on issues affecting southern Africa.

ACOA and The Africa Fund have separate programs, governing boards and budgets, but share office space and some staff. Support comes mainly from individuals and sympathetic organizations.

1978 Financial Results*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>ACOA</th>
<th>The Africa Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$91,564.39</td>
<td>$183,246.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Literature Sales</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,606.91</td>
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<td>Calendar Sales</td>
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<td>Honoraria</td>
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<td>Interest</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| EXPENSES                      |          |                 |
| Projects                      | 52,237.73| 149,056.90      |
| Research/Education            | 36,888.93| 72,513.32       |
| Membership                    | 9,584.30 | 18,759.29       |
| Administration                | 3,886.66 | 3,715.82        |
| Total                         | 102,697.62| 244,054.33     |

*ACOA entered the year with a balance of $9,717.48. The Africa Fund entered the year with a balance of $11,538.11.

Note: All the above are unaudited figures.

Executive Board

- William H. Booth, President
- Elizabeth Landis, Vice President
- Dorothy Hibbert, Secretary
- Dorothy LeMelle, Treasurer
- Elombe Brath
- Marshall Brown
- Robert Browne
- Alton Carrington
- George Daniels
- Michael Davis
- Moe Foner
- Mai Goode
- Annette Hultkins-Felder
- Janet Hooper
- Jay Jacobsen
- Leonard Jeffries
- William Johnston
- David Lampel
- Edward May
- Edgar Lockwood
- Gail Marian
- Lillian Roberts
- Adelaide Schultz
- Frederick A.O. Schwarz, Jr.
- Michael Simmons
- Timothy Smith
- Leo Suslow
- Robert Van Lierop
- Peter Weis

The cover of the annual report shows Henry Foner, president of the Furrier Workers Union FLM Joint Board, addressing a 1978 Wall Street rally sponsored by the Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa.

Cover photo: George Cohen  25th Anniversary photos: Archie Hamilton  The annual report was designed by Lynn Goodwin

American Committee on Africa, 196 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038