CAMPAIGN FOR THE RELEASE OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN PRISONERS (List on back...)

As resistance to apartheid grows in South Africa and Namibia, evergrowing numbers of people are being thrown into the dungeons of the white minority regime, where they are subject to electric shock treatment, daily beatings and other forms of torture. Adding to this, the police are now installing 24-hour surveillance cameras in the cells of political detainees in an effort to shatter all psychological defenses to interrogation.

In Britain, Scandinavia and other parts of the world there have been systematic campaigns waged for the release of Namibian and South African prisoners. Unfortunately, in the United States the anti-apartheid movement has not developed such a focus. It is time to do so now.

In order to assist in the launching of such a campaign the American Committee has developed the following list of Namibian and South African (see back of page) prisoners along with suggestions for campaigning. In developing this resource we have been assisted by the International Defense and Aid Fund, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, and SWAPO.

SUGGESTED OUTLINE OF CAMPAIGN (Adopt-a-Prisoner)

To be successful prisoner support campaigns must be ongoing. This fall is the time to lay the basis for campaigns in support of both Namibian and South African prisoners of apartheid.

1) On October 11 hold an event geared to building support of a prisoner support campaign. For example, petition and supply your audience with information about the prisoners you have decided to adopt and are pressuring your school or other local institution to adopt. By October 4 you should already have sent in the petitions we supplied for the release of Nelson Mandela after several weeks of intense petitioning. October 11 is the time to take the next step by including a focus on additional specific prisoners, particularly Namibians. On October 11 we are suggesting that groups observe a minute of silence at noon on behalf of victims of apartheid in the course of divestment demonstrations.

2) Out of the list of Namibian prisoners we are asking each group to select at least one prisoner that you agree to adopt. This means a commitment to:
   a) Closely monitor the particular case (we will assist you in this)
   b) Write a letter to the authorities requesting information and urging the release of the prisoner—specifically ask for the person’s prison address.
   c) Write to your Congressional Representative and Senator informing them of the case and urging them to also pressure for the person’s release.
   d) Write to the Secretary of State urging the same.
   **e) Send copies of all your letters to the Windhoek Observer, P.O. 3717 Windhoek, Namibia

3) Select one or more South African prisoners to adopt, following the same steps as suggested for Namibian prisoners. Write: Sowetan, P.O. 6663 Johannesburg 2000

4) For both Namibian and South African prisoners press your school president or other relevant institution to also adopt the prisoners you have chosen.

5) Addresses to write:  a) Administrator General Dr. Willie van Niekerk
   South West Africa Govt Bldg, Windhoek, South West Africa
   b) Minister of Law and Order, Hon. Louis Logrange, Union Bldgs, Pretoria, South Africa
   c) Ambassador Brenda Fourie, South African Embassy, 3051 Mass Ave NW, Wash DC 20008
   d) Secretary of State George Shultz, Dept of State, Wash DC 20520
   e) Senator _____________, U.S. Senate Office Building, Wash DC 20510
   f) Congressperson _____________, U.S. House of Representatives, Wash DC 20515

KEY 6) Always send copies of the letter you send the South African authorities to:
Editor, Windhoek Observer
P.O. Box 3717 Windhoek, Namibia
Editor, The Sowetan
P.O. 6663 Johannesburg 2000, South Africa

SEE BACK OF PAGE FOR LIST OF NAMIBIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PRISONERS-
NAMIBIAN PRISONERS  (Adopt at least one prisoner plus campaign for the release of all Mariental detainees, send letters to Windhoek Observer, P.O. 3717 Windhoek, Namibia)

The Mariental Detainees
In May 1978 South African jets bombed and strafed a Namibian refugee camp at Kassinga in southern Angola. Nearly 1,000 Namibian children, women and men were massacred and over 200 survivors captured and carried back to Namibia.

There are currently 76 persons (56 from Kassinga) being held in the Mariental concentration camp in southern Namibia. They have been tortured brutally. They have never been charged or tried. Their families have not been allowed to see them.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSPERSON to support Congressman William Gray's resolution (Con Res 228) for the release of the Mariental detainees. Congr, US House of Reps Wash DC 20515

WRITE IMMEDIATELY: Admin Genrl Dr. Willie van Niekerk, SWA Govt Bldg, Windhoek, SWA

Ida Jimmy, SWAPO activist, was given a seven year sentence in 1980 under South Africa's Terrorism Act for her speech at a rally in support of SWAPO. In 1983 she lost a child to whom she had given birth in prison and was refused permission to attend the funeral.

Rudolph Kadhiwe was one of twenty sentenced to life imprisonment following the trial of 37 SWAPO members in 1968 under the newly passed Terrorism Act. He has been reported as seriously ill and been hospitalized during his term on Robben Island.

Johannes Samuel Shiponeni was also sentenced to life in 1968 for participation in SWAPO guerilla activities between 1962 and 1967. While in pre-trial custody he suffered a knee injury which was aggravated during 1968 while working in the lime quarry on Robben Island. A month later he was taken to Cape Town and his leg amputated without his prior knowledge or consent.

Marcus Kateka is under sentence of death for assisting a SWAPO guerilla action while he was working on a white-owned farm in Northern Namibia. The May 1980 action involved an attack on the farm which destroyed property but in which no one was injured.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRISONERS  (Adopt at least one prisoner be sure to send copies of letters to: Editor, Sowetan, P.O. 6663 Johannesburg 2000 South Africa)

Malesala Benjamin Moloise, an ANC supporter, is under the shadow of a 1983 death sentence for alleged participation in the ANC's execution of South African Special Branch Officer Philipus Selepe. This notorious police officer had been involved in the capture and torture of ANC combatants Motaung, Mogoerane and Mosololi who were hanged on June 9, 1983. Mr. Moloise had been detained in connection with this latter case and refused to turn State's evidence, prompting the current prosecution.

Moloise has exhausted all judicial appeals, thus all groups should appeal for clemency immediately to:

His Excellency Marais Viljoen, State President
"Presidensia", Bryntirion, Pretoria, South Africa

Barbara Hogan in 1982 became the first white female to be convicted of high treason. She was sentenced to 10 years jail on the grounds that her membership in the ANC amounted to participation in a conspiracy to violently overthrow the South African State. Barbara Hogan was the first person to be convicted of treason in South Africa without having been implicated in any specific act of violence.

L. Weisman Magxwalisa of the ANC was sentenced in 1983 to 24 years imprisonment for high treason and attempted murder in connection with the alleged attempt to blow up a railway bridge over the Orange River near Upington.

Jane Ntsatha received a five year term in 1983 for membership in the ANC, possession of banned literature, and recruitment of ANC combatants.

The PAC Six
In a 1963 trial 6 members of the Pan Africanist Congress received life sentences, and they are currently the longest serving prisoners on Robben Island.

The six are: Samuel Chibane (aged 37) charged with incitement to attack government installations and sabotage; Dimake Malepe (35) charged with PAC membership and conspiracy to attack white teachers at the Hebron African Training Institute.

Jeff Masemula (49) charged with conspiracy to commit sabotage has been kept in solitary confinement since 1968; Isaac Mchimwente (37) charged with organizing POQO (PAC military wing) activities; John Mpesi (35) charged with conspiracy to commit sabotage; and Philemon Tefu (39) charged with incitement to attack government installations.