I have now been engaged in this struggle for 25 years and to those of you who are members of ECSA I would beg you not to let up your efforts in the struggle. You are weary. You see little results for all your efforts. But I happen to be president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the United Kingdom and we also are weary.

I believe that this is due - for those of you who are christians - to a really serious temptation of the devil. I sat in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine last Sunday morning and my great conviction is that every christian must remain a rebel to the end of his days. You people in ECSA must not falter. It has been a long time. It may be longer. But you must carry on with this struggle. Because I have every confidence that as far as you people are concerned - among you even if you are a small group - you will never fail those men and women in prison in South Africa who will be grateful of it.

I do know this, that if any of you do what you ought to do at the present time, you are going to find yourselves in a great deal of trouble in the United States.

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EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA
"Toward a free Southern Africa."
14 W. 11 St. New York, N.Y. 10011  Tel. (212) 477-0066

FEAST OF PENTECOST 1974
All African, Coloured and Indian people in South Africa live under the daily threat of the government there using violence if they make the smallest move to get out of the strait jacket in which they have been put. What this means in terms of daily life becomes obvious when we take just one simple economic example - that of African wages.

At the moment, the average African basic pay is $80 a month, as against the average pay of white workers of $384 to $468 a month, plus $74 to $94 in addition for any overtime pay. White executives in South Africa are earning between $15,500 and $24,000.

Why are trade unions in South Africa not able to reduce this intolerable gap? Africans have no trade union rights in the sense that they are not allowed by law to have any machinery through which they can negotiate with their employers. Africans commit a criminal offense if they withhold their labor. The fact that in the last two years African workers have become so desperate that they have withheld their labor on more than one occasion is some indication of the appalling situation that they now face in their daily lives.

After my own 12 years experience in South Africa and from scores and scores of Africans who have come out of South Africa with whom I have discussed this issue, I have come to the firm conclusion that any increase in wages will not transform the present police state in South Africa into a civilized society. I do not believe - important as it is to agitate for better wages - that they in themselves will check the increasing severity with which apartheid is being implemented. My judgment as an individual is that it is now too late to devise some painless solution of the economic problems in South Africa which will resolve the present tension and latent hostility between the races.

But however miserable life is for the African workers imprisoned as they are in an increasing mass of repressive and discriminatory legislation, their lot is far better than that of political prisoners and detainees. It is impossible to know the number of detainees because the Terrorism Act of 1967 has forbidden the publication of the figures. Detainees are allowed no visits from lawyers, friends, relatives, no letters, no access to the outside world. There is one exception - a magistrate must visit them weekly to see if they have any complaints. Practically all the people who have been detained and brought to trial have alleged physical and psychological torture ranging from electric shock treatment to all kinds of barbarism.

Then there are the political prisoners who have been convicted in the courts. All reports from Robben Island prison suggest there is rigid discipline and all kinds of subtle attempts made to break their spirit, to humiliate and de-personalize them. They must be engaged in a struggle simply to remain human beings, despite the day to day useless, monotonous labor, the bad and inadequate food, the superficial medical treatment. Some of these men have never had a visit, never received a letter. There are elderly men, some are illiterate, some who have lost all track of their families because of the government policy of continually shifting Africans from one place to another. Reports tell that the spirit of most of the men is as strong today on Robben Island if not stronger than when they first arrived. And they are confident that the future belongs to them.

When I was in South Africa, one of my dearest friends was Bram Fischer, a Queens Counsel, a marxist, a member of an old and distinguished Afrikaaner family. He always gave me the very best help that a very proper lawyer could give a bishop in what were sometimes very difficult situations. Yet Bram Fischer is in Pretoria prison for life. I was talking to a young white man - a Christian - who just came out of prison there. He told me that he, like many another, would have withered if it had not been for Bram Fischer. Some who get very worried about the 'communist threat' in the world might remember a man like Bram Fischer.

I believe that South Africa is becoming one vast prison house in which dotted around the country are actual prisons. As the years pass, the danger is in the kind of world in which we are living that the millions who in one way or another are imprisoned in South Africa will become forgotten men and women.
A team of 30 members of the South African Police is scheduled to visit the United States late in August.

The SAPs have been invited to take part in a Police Olympics from 28 August to 30 August in San Francisco. The invitations were issued by Mayor Joseph L. Alioto.

Police Olympics have been hosted by city P.D.'s in the USA as athletic contests for police officers who compete in track and field events and in rifle and pistol marksmanship. Over 40 teams, domestic and foreign, are expected at the San Francisco event. It's a first for the SAPs.

The South African press says the Southern Sun Hotel Group contributed $22,500 towards sending the SAP team to the USA. At a presentation ceremony in Pretoria, Minister of Police J.T. Kruger announced that three black policemen were included on the team - an African sergeant and a Coloured detective and an Indian constable. The Minister added: "expenses involved in sending the team had been a cause for grave concern".

It is a cause of grave concern for Americans that the SAP should be welcomed to this country. The SAP is a national police force run by the central government in Pretoria. The SAPs enforce South Africa's web of racist laws, constantly arresting Africans for not having on their persons correctly annotated reference books (a device by which the 4 million whites control the 16 million blacks) and for other infractions, resulting in over 1,000 Africans a day being processed through Bantu Commissioners courts, where they are rarely defended and where they are sentenced to fines or jail or hired out as laborers to white farmers. It was the South African Police who perpetrated the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960 when without warning they shot dead 69 African men, women and children and wounded 180 others.

The 34,000-man South African Police force is now being given intensive anti-guerrilla training, Reuters reports, as the South African regime frantically prepares for the sudden change in Portugal's colonial presence. For years, South African para-military police units have supported in the field the illegal Rhodesian regime and the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique in their war against African liberation armies. The SAPs have just been replaced by regular army troops in Namibia, the UN territory South Africa defiantly occupies.

The security branch of the South African Police is one of the most sophisticated secret police forces in the world, widely known for espionage, midnight raids, limitless detentions, unrestrained interrogations and torture.

The presence of the South African Police in the United States is odious. It would also fit in with the Vorster regime's reaching out for allies in the desperate straits it now faces.

There must be no SAPs in America! Demand they be disinvited!

CALL WIRE WRITE: Mayor Joseph L. Alioto
City Hall
San Francisco, California 94102

PHONE: (415) 558-3456

Get in touch with your local mayor and police department. If your P.D. has been invited to San Francisco, have them refuse if the SAPs come.

Tell your black officers association. They'll get results.

Contact your churches, bar association, community groups, unions.

Swing them into action.

AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SUPPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

A chorus, "Brigham Young University Sounds", will perform 1-3 August in South Africa, accompanied by the South African Defense Force Band, as part of a fund-raising tour for the South Africa Border Relief Fund, which sends gift packages to police and troops fighting against liberation forces. More entanglements in Southern Africa's wars.
Sanctions vs. Rhodesian Regime

- The Congress -

On June 27, 1974, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted 25 to 9 to report out favorably bill no. S.1868 - which passed the Senate in December - a piece of legislation which would restore USA compliance with United Nations-invoked sanctions against the illegal Ian Smith Rhodesian regime.

A House floor vote could come by the end of July and should lest the issue of sanctions be tied up because of the impending Impeachment process. Many Congressmen have avoided taking any position because they didn't expect the bill to get through Committee. Now they will have to decide. And YOU must press them to do so!

Write Phone Write your Congressmen: House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515
or at: local homes offices

Bill no. 1868 is now in the Rules Committee where it must be voted out to be put on the agenda for vote by the full House.

Urgent Communications to: Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.) chairman, Rules Committee and of the House Democratic caucus

And to the following key members of the House:

Carl Albert (D-Okla.) Speaker of the House
Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass.) Majority Leader
John J. McFall (D-Calif.) Majority Whip
John J. Rhodes (R-Tex.) Minority Leader
Leslie C. Arens (R-Ill.) Minority Whip
Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) Chairman, House Democratic Study Group

Get to work right away. We must support the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for freedom, now so enhanced by the Portuguese paralysis.

(Further information: Washington Office on Africa
110 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, DC 20002)

Phone: (202) 546-7961

Longshoremen Support Sanctions

Longshoremen in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans have refused to unload chrome ore shipments from Zimbabwe. The International Longshoremen's Association, spurred by black dock workers in the Norfolk area, in February affirmed support of a boycott of ore shipments. Last December, militant action by Baltimore dock workers prevented the unloading of 20 tons of Rhodesian nickel cathodes, forcing the shipment to be sent back to Africa. Rank and file longshoremen up and down the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are committed to refusing to handle cargoes of Rhodesian origin.

Church, university, civil rights, political groups have joined in a growing coalition to educate and demonstrate and to picket vessels - most of them American flag ships of the Farrell and Moore-McCormack lines, which have been the greatest violators of sanctions. AFL-CIO and other unions like the UAW, ILWU and the USWA have endorsed stopping these imports.

The United Mine Workers called a one-day strike in Alabama over shipments of coal from South Africa. A $45 million contract for 2 million tons of low-sulfur South African coal has been signed by US firms. THE UNITED MINE WORKERS JOURNAL reports that the Southern Company, which owns Gulf Power and other electric utilities will bring in 500,000 tons this year and possibly 750,000 tons in 1975. The UMW strongly opposes these imports because American miners lose jobs and South African coal is produced under slave labor conditions. A coalition will gather to prevent off-loading of these coal shipments at the port of Mobile when the first cargoes begin arriving in August.

A watch will have to be kept on the Mississippi-Ohio rivers inland waterways. Bulk shipments in the past have been brought by barge upriver to mid-country plants. Rail and truck traffic must be prevented too.
Boycott Shipments of South African - Rhodesian Origin
Many years ago, in ECSA's infancy, Ambrose Reeves told us: "I pray that ECSA will never become just another missionary society in the church."

Indeed we haven't. We have since 1956 aimed to be what our name implies, an independent group working for South Africa, its people and those in adjacent countries 'For a Free Southern Africa'.

We - and you - have witnessed close to two decades of the growth of one of the world's regions of authoritarian rule and terror, with its particular form of racism and exploitation. Throughout this time, we have tried to follow a path which would be at the same time redemptive within the context of our faith and would support their struggle for liberation by the people of Southern Africa.

Now the penultimate act is opening. The sudden eruption in Portugal has sent shock waves throughout Africa, brought change closer for Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique, rocked the illegal Rhodesian regime in Zimbabwe and struck right to South Africa, the dynamo of racist police state rule. Greater efforts are being made to draw the United States into Southern Africa - by interests here and over there - to shore up the desperate few who have lived so well and so ruthlessly off the labor and suffering of the many.

Now more than ever, we believe ECSA has a role. We ask your support that we may continue and increase that role.

I enclose $ for the work of Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa

(Contributions to ECSA are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes)

NAME: ____________________________

STREET: ____________________________

CITY: ____________________________ STATE: __________ ZIP CODE __________

_______ I do not wish an acknowledgment.

Please make checks payable to: EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA 14 West 11th Street New York, N.Y. 10011
September 24, 1974, is the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Over 80 nations have recognized this new nation, which has so gallantly fought against Portuguese colonialism. The United States of America has not given diplomatic recognition. A People's Recognition campaign has already gathered over 8,000 signatures.

A People's Recognition Day ceremony will be held in New York City on September 24, 1974 to highlight both the determined efforts of the PAIGC for national liberation of both Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands and the solidarity of Americans for their struggle.

—For A Free Southern Africa—