THE GATHERING STORM

EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA
Toward a free Southern Africa
14 West 11 Street New York City 10011 (212) 477-0066
PENTECOST 1974
NATO to Aid White Africa?

By MICHAEL J. BERLIN

American and NATO military officials are actively engaged in secret contingency planning that could turn into a commitment to defend the white minority regimes of southern Africa against both internal and external threats, according to a report prepared for the UN's decolonization committee by three American academicians.

On the official level, the commitment has reached a point where the NATO defense ministers in a communiqué—issued last June in Brussels, but still classified as secret—authorized the Supreme Allied Commander in the Atlantic region (SACLANT) to plan for contingencies "outside the NATO area." But the current contingency plan was hinted at in the NATO Assembly action to expand them like direct influence all along the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Not Enough Forces

SACLANT, headed by American Admiral Ralph W. Cousins and based in Norfolk, Va., has already begun gathering information on bases that might be required in the southern African area, the needed reconnaissance and communications facilities, shipping lanes, traffic density and the "oceanographic situation.

So far, The Post has learned that the SACLANT has reached the conclusion that NATO itself does not have sufficient forces to deal with that area. And the corollary to this is that a defense arrangement involving the white minority regimes of southern Africa, South Africa in particular, is required.

Ostensibly, the NATO purpose is to protect the shipping route between the Persian Gulf and Europe, used to transport much of the West's oil, from a potential Soviet naval threat.

This route, a SACLANT spokesman admitted to The Post in a telephone interview from Norfolk, is an "area of concern" for NATO. But the spokesman insisted that NATO activities remain "confined" to its authorized area—north of the Tropic of Cancer—and he added that "SACLANT has no plans for the air and naval defense of South Africa."

Technically, of course, the denial is accurate. The plans SACLANT is formulating officially involve the defense of South Africa, but the sea route around its Cape of Good Hope.

But the report prepared for the UN committee says that defense of the sea route would be impossible without "active cooperation, at several levels, with the defense forces of Portugal and South Africa."

The report was prepared by Sean Gervasi, a CUNY

NATO and Africa

Continued from Page 5

UN consultant, with the collaboration of Prof. L. W. Bowman of the University of Connecticut and Prof. Ellen Frey-Wouters of CUNY, goes on to make the argument that although the importance of the sea lanes around southern Africa is real "the threat to the Cape route is minimal."

The report says that the real motivation of the NATO planners was hinted at in the NATO Assembly action that set the SACLANT contingency planning in motion—to "relieve the pressure on the authors of the UN report quote an unnamed NATO official, who was involved in the action that set SACLANT in motion, as saying that the contingency planning was designed to make it possible "to go to the aid of our potential allies in southern Africa if the need should arise."

The debate over protection of sea routes, the UN report says, is a "smokescreen" designed to hide from the public of the Western nations an evolving alliance designed to sustain the rule of a South African government that practices the racist system of apartheid, repugnant to majority public opinion in most NATO nations.

Several Western nations, the U.S. included, have moved quietly and individually in the last few years to bolster the military capacities of the southern African white regimes against internal pressures from "liberation movements," which the West has seen as extensions of Soviet and Chinese influence. The UN report details the flow of American (as well as British and French) military items to the Portuguese colonies, including large quantities of the defoliants the U.S. used with such devastating effect in South Vietnam.

Exchange Data

The Post learned that the U.S. and South Africa have already begun informally, through the U.S. Naval Attaché there, to exchange intelligence information on Soviet ship movements in the Indian Ocean area.

All this stemmed from a National Security Council decision, coordinated with NATO early in 1970, to bolster positions against Soviet influence all along the shores of the Indian Ocean.

But the current contingency planning undertaken by SACLANT could lead far beyond that—by building an infrastructure of military relationships and a rationale to expand them into direct U.S. military involvement.

The recent Portuguese coup, which leaves the future of the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique—buffers between South Africa and black Africa—very much in doubt, has spotlighted the inherent long-term instability of what had been termed the "white redbump" of southern Africa.
A number of events tying the USA closer to the South African regime have occurred within the past several months. They assume greater meaning with the drastic changes affecting Portugal's presence in Southern Africa. They take on greater menace as hitherto secret facts emerge which show the USA and its NATO allies proceeding on a course leading into the cockpit of war in the sub-continent.

In January, 1974, C.P. Mulder, South African Minister of the Interior and of Information, made a hush-hush visit to this country and saw a number of prominent Americans (page 7). In May, US correspondents for THE STAR of Johannesburg report that two Washington attorneys specializing in political lobbying, Donald DeKieffer and Thomas Shannon, of the firm of Collier, Shannon, Rill and Edwards "since the beginning of the year . . . have been operating as agents of the South African Department of Information in an attempt to change American policies on South Africa without knowledge of the South African embassy in Washington."

Without knowledge of the US State Department, too, it appears. One of its officials complained "the (South African) Information Department seems to be running its own foreign policy"; to which DeKieffer lamely replied "in fact, I am helping to protect the State Department and to save embarrassment all round. We can handle things informally."

DeKieffer and Shannon had a hand in arranging the Mulder trip. THE STAR says they were retained without written contract or formal agreement ("extraordinary efforts have been made to conceal the arrangement") at a salary of $50 an hour, apparently by the Deputy Secretary of Information, Mr. L.E.S. de Villiers, to whom they have been reporting directly. ...Further details have come to light only because Mr. DeKieffer, Mr. Shannon and their firm are compelled by American law to register as agents of a foreign government. According to the law firm's registration form, the purpose of its employment by the Information Department is to lobby for a reassessment of American policy towards South Africa, particularly on energy, mutual security and investment in South Africa."

THE STAR reports that the two Americans "have been contributing funds to key congressmen, lobbying personally". (One focal person is House Foreign Affairs committee chairman Thomas E. Morgan). "The existence of the arrangement emerged accidentally last week after Mr. DeKieffer had protested to the State Department against its refusal of a visa for Admiral Biermann."

Admiral Hugo H. Biermann, commander in chief of the South African Defense Forces, visited the USA in the first week of May. His trip, like Mulder's, was a continuation of this "backdoor diplomacy" and was maneuvered outside regular channels. Biermann was at first refused a visa by the State Department, the story goes. Then DeKieffer intervened - an act "totally unprecedented" said a State Department official - and so did Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Ind-Va), of Byrd Amendment fame. The State Department told THE WASHINGTON POST the visa was granted after Biermann assured the US embassy in Pretoria that "he would make no official contacts" in Washington and after officials "at the highest level" - the matter went to Henry Kissinger's office - ordered it.

No sooner in the USA, Admiral Biermann called upon Acting Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf, an "informal and personal visit" to talk
about a mutual friend, a Pentagon spokesman said. Biermann was invited here by the U.S. Strategic Institute, a conservative group headed by former CINCPAC Admiral John McCain. The South African admiral was feted at a dinner hosted by Rep. Robert E. Bauman (R-Md) and reportedly attended by 17 US admirals. The Pretoria defense chief topped off his journey by meeting with his American counterpart, Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, retiring chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

South Africa's cultivation of the USA is further underscored by visits of other top officials, including Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller and Finance Minister Nicholas Diederichs. Stories persist in Washington of a South African tour by House of Representative staff members.

Well might South Africa court the USA. Pretoria's real shock came on 25 April with the military coup in Portugal, abruptly changing the balance of forces in Southern Africa. The situation for the white racist regimes has been deteriorating as liberation movements in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia have not only held fast but made important gains and as inside dissension by the black majorities has risen. The Portuguese have been the hardest pressed militarily, especially in Mozambique where FRELIMO operates with greater scope and in Guinea-Bissau in West Africa, where even coup-hero General Antonio de Spinola could make no headway against PAIGC which generated the new republic there.

The Caetano regime in Lisbon fell because of internal unrest and the endless pursuit of empire, at a cost of half Portugal's budget, the further bankruptcy of Europe's poorest nation, the flight of 100,000 young men to avoid military conscription. The Glorious Revolution has now run its course and in its aftermath the Armed Forces Movement and the provisional government - including communists, socialists and center groupings calling for freedom for the African territories - will have to decide whether Portugal will accede peacefully to complete independence for Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique or try to force them into some federation scheme. Portugal's future - domestic and overseas - remains in doubt and a real revolution will probably have to ensue to determine that future. Even a hopeful course in the metropole will not be final: democracy is rarely exported to colonies. NATO and Portuguese geopolitical and natural resource interests are at stake.

The South Africans are on the spot. Pretoria suddenly faces the prospect of its eastern border with Mozambique and the frontier between illegally occupied Namibia and Angola exposed, with an only friend the weak Smith regime hanging on in Zimbabwe. South African military commitments are overextended in adjacent countries. Their Portuguese allies, no matter any attempt to continue some sort of fighting in Africa, are weakened beyond repair. A NEW YORK TIMES dispatch tells of troops being withdrawn from Tete province - wherein is located the Cabora Bassa dam - after Portuguese soldiers refused to fight. African - and white - workers at the dam struck for higher wages, better working conditions and the dismissal of white South Africans employed there. Resumed fighting by some hard-line Portuguese and white settlers is likely, and South Africa will be mightily tempted to throw more troops in. An obvious ploy will be an attempt to set up a black stooge regime in Mozambique, on a fall-back line to protect Cabora Bassa (which is due to supply South Africa's industry with a vast surge of electric power) and the port of Lourenco Marques through which flows much South African and Rhodesian traffic. A reduced front line midway down Zimbabwe is predictable as Ian Smith's power erodes.
Boundlessly thriving as South Africa is, the hard hand-writing must be clear to Pretoria's ruthless men. They know they will shortly need help. Therefore they are reaching out for what they have always considered their ace in the hole, the United States of America, trying to draw this country into its war, to fill the Portuguese gap, a calculated replay of Indo-China when the French departed.

A development affecting South Africa is an issue now before Congress - a Pentagon request for over $32 million to expand air and naval facilities on the British-controlled island of Diego Garcia. Nations facing the Indian Ocean fear US-USSR rivalries will intensify in that region despite a United Nations resolution calling for a 'zone of peace'. Possibly related is a mysterious $2.2 billion item labeled "Support for Other Nations" which appears in the Pentagon's fiscal 1975 budget.

The more the USA draws closer to the Southern African region with military and economic alignments, the more the South African regime is encouraged along its brutal course, the more our country becomes affixed to supporting that futile course, the more the USA loses contact with the reality of the future - which belongs to the African people.

At the same time the Vorster regime is courting the USA, it is tightening the noose around independent organizations - those most acceptable to liberal-minded Americans - which challenge the police state and its apartheid dogma. The Affected Organisations Act, hastened through Parliament and signed into law 1 March, threatens the Christian Institute, the National Union of South African Students, any group receiving funds from overseas. That South African officials should be entertained by their American counterparts is another indication of callous blindness which pervades sectors of this country. What will American reaction be when Dutch Reformed churchman Beyers Naude's prophecy comes to pass: "There should be no doubt whatsoever in the minds of church leaders that no church will ultimately escape"?

The tragedy of the United States of America further discarding its long-cherished ideals, because of fear of emergent (and ineluctable) forces and in panic about imagined loss of natural resources, markets and some concept of security, is frightening.

SOUTH AFRICA - A NUCLEAR POWER

South Africa will have a nuclear power plant in operation by 1982. The country's Atomic Energy Board has been joined by a German group, STEAG, and they will use a new nozzle process for separating the rare but fissionable U-235, required for nuclear chain reactions, from the more abundant U-238. A German scientist, E.W. Becker, has been working on this unique process for 15 years at the government-supported German Nuclear Research Center, according to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

South Africa's nuclear fission efforts started in 1970 under conditions of great secrecy. It draws its uranium supply largely from the British Rio Tinto-Zince mines at Rossing in Namibia. The new plant will be located near the Indian Ocean port of Durban, close to plentiful deposits of coal which will provide the fuel for the required huge amount of electric power. South Africa will be able to meet its own nuclear needs and to sell nuclear power to other countries. South Africa is one of the few countries which has not signed the Non Proliferation Treaty.
Mr. William Johnston  
President  
Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa  
14 West 11th Street  
New York, New York 10011  

Dear Mr. Johnston:

The Vice President has asked me to respond to your February 2, 1974 letter concerning his meeting with Dr. Connie Mulder, South African Minister of Information and Interior.

The Vice President met privately with Dr. Mulder on January 22, 1974. Dr. Mulder requested the meeting to convey his respects to Vice President Ford who had then been in office just over one month.

Understandably, the Vice President does not disclose the content or substance of meetings with foreign dignitaries; however, for your information, the meeting was in the nature of a courtesy call and both Mr. Mulder and the Vice President had agreed that substantive issues would not be discussed and none were.

Sincerely,

John C. Marsh, Jr.
Assistant to the Vice President for Defense Affairs
Cornelius P. Mulder is a comer in South Africa. At 48 he has risen through the ranks to become Minister of Information and in 1972 to be appointed to the additional post of Minister of the Interior. He is a member of the South African State Security Council - equivalent to the US National Security Council - and is widely regarded as a leading contender to succeed 59-year-old Balthazar Johannes Vorster as Prime Minister.

It was no casual visit that Connie Mulder made to the USA in January, 1974. It was arranged by the South African embassy in Washington without the usual courtesy of dealing with the State Department. Cloaked in secrecy until 22 January, when Mulder conferred with Vice President Gerald R. Ford, the minister's trip graduated from 'non-official' to 'semi-official' to a diplomatic coup.

AFRICA NEWS, the Durham, N.C.-based non-profit information agency, which maintains the best USA monitoring service on African affairs, reported that the official government Radio South Africa hailed the trip as symbolizing "the refreshing new outlook in foreign policy which the present US administration has adopted". The talk with Ford took place in a "friendly atmosphere" and covered how South Africa and the United States can be of mutual assistance to each other in such matters as the energy crisis.

Mulder conferred with Vice Admiral Ray Peet in the International Security Affairs office, sometimes referred to as the Pentagon's State Department. ISA oversees sales of military equipment to foreign governments and acts as liaison between foreign buyers and US exporters of armaments. At that time demands on South Africa to support Rhodesian and Portuguese forces were growing and American and British plans to expand facilities on the island of Diego Garcia were well under way.

While South African newsmen in Washington and New York were trying to pin down the nature and extent of Mulder's American travels, the minister was kiting about the country meeting with California Governor Ronald Reagan, the editorial staffs of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, THE NEW YORK TIMES, unnamed black opinion makers, including several who had visited South Africa. AFRICA NEWS quotes a South African Information Department official as saying Mulder met with Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley, the nation's leading black municipal leader. Mayor Bradley's office denied this.

In Washington, Mulder saw an impressive array of officials: Senators Hugh Scott, Robert Griffin and John Tower; House Majority leader Tip O'Neill; and Representative Thomas Morgan, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, parent body of the Subcommittee on Africa which is headed by strong South African critic Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

AFRICA NEWS says: "Mulder is known in South Africa as both a skilled diplomat and a hard-liner on the country's policies. He has promoted the idea of closer relations with Black African nations to lessen South Africa's isolation, while holding strictly to segregationist policies at home."
NEW CURBS ASKED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Suppression of Opposition is Seen Legislation’s Intent

From Michael Knipe

Cape Town, Feb 20

Concerned individuals and organizations in South Africa have reacted bitterly to the Government’s plans to amend the Riotous Assemblies Act and the Affected Organizations Bill. The parliamentary opposition United Party has said it will oppose the proposed amendments to the Riotous Assemblies Act, which would enable the state to ban private gatherings. It has reserved its comment on the Affected Organizations Bill and is expected to support the principle. The Bill is intended to stop any political activity in South Africa from obtaining funds from abroad.

The Riotous Assemblies Amendment Bill would give the state powers to control private assemblies as well as public gatherings. It would enable the government to ban meetings and would give any policeman above the rank of warrant officer the power to order a ban if the use of firearms is necessary.

The Progressive Party’s lone member of Parliament, Mrs. Suzman, intends to oppose both measures and has said that the destiny of South Africans is increasingly being controlled by a “secret body of men taking secret decisions”.

Dr. Beyers Naude, Director of the Christian Institute, one of the organizations receiving funds from abroad which is believed to be one of the main targets of the Affected Organizations Bill, has commented that the terms of the Bill “then there should be no doubt whatsoever in the minds of church leaders that no church will ultimately escape”.

Mr. Karel Tip, the Vice-President of the National Union of South African Students, another organization likely to be hit by the Affected Organizations Bill, described both Bills today as “declarations of totalitarianism.”

Condemning the proposed legislation in a leading article today, the Cape Times noted that the amendments to the Riotous Assemblies Act fly in the face of judicial rulings last year which set aside lower court verdicts and upheld the public’s right of free assembly.

Tribal fighting: Several African leaders here have blamed the practice of grouping African miners according to their tribal affiliations for the outbreak of tribal faction fighting which has caused 19 deaths and injuries to 287 at three South African gold mines in the past two weeks.

The fighting between Xhosa and Basotho miners has caused 10,000 Basotho and 500 Xhosas to leave the mines with tension running high police are on duty at all three.

Warnings on S African Bills to curb dissent

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

WETSONTWERP VAN GEAFFEKTEERDE ORGANSASIES

(As read at First Time)

(Introduced by the DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE)
**God Sanctified Violence, Canon Say**

From DAVID MARTIN

LUSAKA, Zambia—Canon Burgess Carr, general secretary of the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC), in declaring that God had "sanctified violence into an instrument of redemption," called on African Christians to support "liberation movements" in southern Africa.

In an address here before 500 delegates and observers in the AACC's Third Assembly, which opened May 12, Canon Carr, an Anglican and a native of Liberia, also accused the Vatican of "completing the task of winning over African nationalism," saying that God had "sanctified violence into an instrument of redemption." He called on African Christians to support "liberation movements" in southern Africa.

Canon Carr, observing that the organization had yet to decide on its attitude toward liberation movements, said it had no "distinction between the selective violence of liberation movements and the collective violence of white-minority regimes in southern Africa against their black subjects." He said the selective violence employed by the liberation movements was "in sharp contrast to the collective violence perpetrated by the South African, Rhodesian, and Portuguese regimes (Angola, Portuguese Guinea, and Mozambique)."

"Thus, any outright rejection of violence is an untenable alternative for African Christians," he said.

"If, for no other reason than this, we must give our unequivocal support to the liberation movements, because they have helped the church to rediscover a new and radical appreciation of the Cross," he explained. "God, in Jesus Christ, sanctified violence into a redemptive instrument, bringing man into a fuller human life."

Canon Carr praised individual Catholics and Protestants whose work, he said, "insured the retention of a measure of credibility for Christianity in the minority-rulled countries of Africa," but he spoke severely of the Christian Church as a whole.

"When the history of our epoch is written," he charged, "future generations will be utterly chagrined by the complicity of the Vatican with Portuguese terror, both in metropolitan Portugal and in its colonies, as evidenced by the Vatican's 1940 Concordat with Portugal."

"In like manner, future generations will be chagrined by the compromising attitude of much Protestant Christianity—with its cardinal tenets of freedom—towards apartheid in South Africa and in Rhodesia."

The AACC general secretary also criticized South Africa's policy of creating black "homelands" (Bantustans) within its territory.

"Today," he said, "the world is being asked to accept the myth that increased investment in the white minority-rulled territories of Africa and in particular in the Bantustans of South Africa, promises to be a catalyst for changing the oppressive situation of human exploitation existing in that part of the continent."

"We cannot accept this myth, for two reasons:—bread and blankets are no alternative to freedom and humane dignity; 2—in the words of the late Chief Abert Luthuli, "the whole thing is one vast exploitation stunt. It is a huge deceit."

Returning to the subject of Portugal and its African holdings, Canon Carr said the truth of the claim made by the liberation movements "that their struggle is not only to free the black man but especially the white man" had been borne out by the recent developments in Portugal.

He said the Portuguese people themselves "have been the first to benefit from the fruits of a decade of armed struggle by the liberation movements" in Angola, Portuguese Guinea, and Mozambique.

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**A Freudian Slip**

**THE STAR**

Johannesburg

28 February 1974

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**The Observer, 12 May 1974**

**Attaches' plane hit by missile**

LOURENCO MARQUEZ

SEVEN military attaches on a fact-finding trip with Portugal's Army in Mozambique narrowly escaped death this week when what was apparently a missile fired by Frelimo guerrillas hit their plane. It may have been intended for a Mozambican troop transporter flying close behind.

In Maputo, they were returning from a round trip over the northern part of Mozambique. The attaches, a British naval officer, Commander T. V. G. Stellin, three Americans, two Brazilians and a South African, were flying just south of Mocuba on the way from Chinde to Nampula when one of the two engines was hit.

The 10,000 ft altitude and the fact that the one missile apparently homed in on the heat of the engine suggests that it was a ground-to-air missile.

For some time African guerrillas fighting in Guinea Bissau have been using missiles against Portuguese airplane. In Maputo, there has been speculation whether Frelimo yet has the Soviet Strela missile. The incident suggests that it has.

The DC3, flying on one engine, crash-landed on a bush strip seven minutes from the point of impact. No one was injured.

Portugal's Chief of Staff, General Consta Gomes, at a Press conference here today offered both a laurel branch and a mailed fist to Frelimo. He said, "In accepting the violence of the Cross," he explained, "God, in Jesus Christ, sanctified violence into a redemptive instrument, bringing man into a fuller human life."

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**The Washington Post**

**Friday, May 31, 1974**

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Abraham Ramothibi Tiro, South African student leader in exile, was killed by a parcel bomb on 1 February in Gaberones, capital of Botswana. He had fled his native land to the small black republic to the north of South Africa in September 1973. The parcel was posted in Geneva, Switzerland, but mail for Botswana transits through South Africa.

Mr. Tiro was an organizer for the South African Students Organization - SASO - an association of black university graduates and undergraduates, the formal leadership of which has been repeatedly hampered by a series of banning orders. In April 1972, Mr. Tiro, then president of the Students Representative Council at the University of the North, Turfloop, one of South Africa's 'tribal colleges', delivered a scathing denunciation of apartheid and racist education at the graduation ceremony where he received his B.A. He was dismissed by the white Afrikaner rector, whereupon his fellow students conducted a sit-in. All 1146 of them were expelled and South African police moved in and sealed off the college. The incident set off shock waves throughout both black and white university communities in South Africa.

The Botswana government, in a message to the UN's Special Committee on Apartheid, condemned the murder, saying "this kind of terrorism" would not change its attitude toward those seeking refuge in Botswana from "oppression in their own countries". South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller expressed "the strongest exception to the imputations and insinuations", adding that his government "also condemned this particular outrage, by whomever it may have been committed".

The African National Congress of South Africa hailed the slain leader: "Long after the world has forgotten the Vorsters, the van den Berghs and the Swanepoels, the people of our country will remember Abraham Tiro, student leader and a militant against apartheid tyranny".

In Lusaka, Zambia, at about the same time as Tiro's death, John Dube, deputy representative of the ANC was killed by another parcel bomb.

For the fourth year, the World Council of Churches has allocated grants to organizations struggling against racism. Of a total of $450,000, $322,000 went to African liberation movements. The latest funds are the largest yet from the Fund to Combat Racism and are specified to be used for medical, educational and social services. PAIGC, which in September led the republic of Guinea-Bissau to its declaration of independence, received the largest grant: $100,000.

The WCC's Commission of the Program to Combat Racism has drawn up campaign plans against banks which are strengthening the white racist regimes in Southern Africa and will present them to the WCC's Central Committee at its August meeting. "Particular attention is to be drawn to the role these banks play in the provision of loans and banking operations, the undergirding of internal arms industries and trade in weapons, the encouragement of white migration and tourism," the 20 member Commission said. The program will focus on the role of the entire international banking system with regard to Southern Africa. The WCC has been withdrawing from share holdership in 1,000 corporations of several nations which are invested in that region.
PHILADELPHIA TELLS OFF PORTUGAL

A determined group in Philadelphia forced the cancellation of a 2 March ball scheduled to honor Portugal by one of the city's prestigious favorite charities, International House.

Young Africans studying and working in the City of Brotherly Love and citizens of Philadelphia united as the South African Committee engaged in a campaign to educate the IH board and staff, including plans for a demonstration at the gala event. They succeeded on 17 February, causing the Portuguese Consul to withdraw; he pled he wanted to "avoid providing a political forum at this non-political affair and to protect the guests and residents who attend from any unpleasant encounters".

Each year International House honors a country. An earlier choice of Greece as the 1974 beneficiary had been dropped because of Greek student opposition. A contingent of Episcopalians, active in effecting the Diocese of Pennsylvania's strong resolution in October which recognized the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in its struggle against Portuguese colonialism, figured in the International House matter. The vestry of St. Mary's - Hamilton Village - protested the event and stated in a letter to the press...."from our varied backgrounds, perspectives and philosophies..... there is agreement that with over 100 states in the world to choose from, the choice of Portugal - engaged as it is in colonial wars against national independence movements in Africa - is singularly inappropriate and unhappy".

The 27th Ward Democratic executive committee laid it on the line: "Few nations have the history of colonial oppression that does Portugal; as the world's longest-term African colonial power, Portugal has continually repressed the just desires of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau for independence".

FOR YOUR READING....

PARTNERS IN APARTHEID, by the Rev. Don Morton. The role US corporations play in the maintenance of apartheid by a (now in exile) South African pastor who saw it happen day by day. order from: Center for Social Action
Room 621
475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10027

- 75¢ per copy, plus postage

CHURCH INVESTMENTS, CORPORATIONS AND SOUTHERN AFRICA. Five Southern African countries and corporations invested therein. Illustrated. order from: Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility
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A DWELLING PLACE OF OUR OWN, story of the Namibian nation, by Randolph Vigne, exiled South African, published by Defence & Aid. 50¢ postpaid

I AM A LOYAL NAMIBIAN, by Toivo ja Toivo, now serving a 20-year sentence on Robben Island. 15¢ postpaid

I AM PREPARED TO DIE, the famous speech at his trial by Nelson Mandela, African National Congress of South Africa leader, serving a life sentence on Robben Island. Published by Christian Action. 25¢ postpaid
EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN for SOUTH AFRICA
14 West 11th Street
New York, N. Y. 10011

Address Correction Requested

—For A Free Southern Africa—