

NUS-AAM CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA



SALFORD
july 1975



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photographs

(Top to bottom)

1. Sue Slipman, NUS National Secretary (left)
Duma Nokwe, ANC Executive Committee (right)
2. Mishake Muyunglo, SWAPO Vice-President
3. Hugh Bayley, NUS Executive (left)
Roger Trask, International Manager (centre)
Bob Bruce, International Department (right)
4. Zola Zembe, ANC
5. Aziz Pahad, ANC (right)
Duma Nokwe, ANC (left)



Sue Slipman and
Duma Nokwe
left

PART I

INTRODUCTION

NUS and the AAM with the event at Salford have now held four summer conferences for students on Southern Africa.

The first was held at Plaw Hatch in 1972 and was such a success in laying the basis for campaigning work throughout the year in what was the first venture into international work by the NUS, that the conference was repeated in 1973 at Aston, in 1974 in Keele and now at Salford in 1975.

Around the conference and the activists' network which was set up at the same time, NUS in conjunction with AAM has developed as a powerful campaigning force against apartheid and colonialism in Southern Africa and in support of the liberation movements.

The work has been varied whilst always attempting to respond to a rapidly changing political situation, which is so very different today from the time of the first conference in 1972, when the axis of Salisbury-Pretoria-Lisbon seemed impregnable. Armed liberation movements in the Portuguese territories faced a big uphill struggle against the fascist state; Smith seemed immovable as sanction-busting carried on undisturbed by a Tory government in Britain intent on selling out; South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia was behind secure borders, and the apartheid fortress, South Africa, appeared unassailable.

Now, only three years later, the picture is very different. The value of maintaining international solidarity for a cause, where victory seemed remote, was proven, when on 25 April 1974, the joint struggle of the Portuguese people and the liberation forces in Africa toppled fascism. Very rapidly Guine, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola were on the way to independence. The balance of forces had changed: Smith and Vorster had their backs to the wall.

Now, their new tactic was: "detente". After all this time, they had suddenly emerged as: "moderates, willing to share their power and live in peace with their black neighbours". Smith was talking to men he, a few months previously, had dismissed as terrorists and murderers; Vorster tried to appear as the voice of conciliation.

The truth is that they know how desperate their situation has become, the truth is that oppression in Southern Africa has become more blatant; the truth is that they will never give up their power until forced to do so. And that means the total victory of the genuine representatives of the people of Southern Africa - the liberation movements.

In this situation the demand is for increased solidarity with the liberation movements; to explain a situation which daily grows more complex, and isolate the racists; to force the Labour government to stop supporting apartheid; to make it more difficult for Western capital to prop up the last racist states in Southern Africa.

We still have a long way to go before oppression and racism are a thing of the past in Southern Africa. But the attitude of the people and students of this country is crucial - and to make this attitude a positive force for change is our task, and how to achieve this was the immediate task of the conference.

Our work over the coming year will be the measure of success of the conference. It was the biggest NUS/AAM Southern Africa Conference ever, representing the largest number of COs and with an impressive line-up of speakers.

But it is not an end in itself; merely a beginning for the further development of our campaign into the kind of dynamic support the people of Southern Africa need so badly in their struggle.

AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

Friday 4 July

- 20.00 - 20.30 Introduction: Sue Slipman, NUS National Secretary
Jen McClelland, AAM Field Officer
- 20.30 - 22.30 Films: "Namibia Will Be Free"
"Last Grave At Dimbaza"
- Mozambique slides and talk
- Barry Munslow, Angola Support Committee

Saturday 5 July

- 09.30 - 11.00 Historical analysis - Joe Slovo
- 11.00 - 11.45 Zimbabwe - Johnson Ndlovu
- 11.45 - 12.30 Namibia - Mishake Muyonglov, acting Vice President,
SWAPO
- 14.00 - 14.45 Angola/Mozambique/Guine - Barry Munslow,
Angola Support Committee
- 14.45 - 15.30 South Africa - Duma Nokwe, ANC (SA) Executive
- 15.30 - 16.00 Political Prisoners in South Africa
- Zola Zembe, ANC (SA)
- 16.00 - 17.30 Discussion groups - Campaigns of Solidarity
- introduction: Chris Morgan, NUS Executive
- 18.30 - 19.00 Role of Britain and the West - Hugh Bayley,
NUS Executive
- 19.00 - 20.30 Discussions groups - Campaigns against Collaboration
- introduction: Jen McClelland, AAM

Sunday 6 July

- 09.30 - 11.00 Discussion groups - How to run campaigns
- introduction: Roger Trask, NUS International
Manager
- 11.00 - 12.30 Adoption of programme
Resolutions
Summing up - Chris Morgan, NUS Executive

Comprehensive background papers were produced and distributed before the conference on each of the topics discussed. These papers are available from the International Department while stocks last.

PART II

THE PLENARY SESSIONS

A. Opening

Conference opened on Friday evening with nearly 80 delegates, representing 46 COs; the most representative conference so far held.

Chris Morgan, NUS Executive Member with responsibility for the campaign in the coming year, welcomed delegates. He introduced the prominent guests assembled for the conference and indicated that the aim of the delegates should be to to develop a better understanding of the political situation in Southern Africa and on that understanding develop a campaign which corresponds to its needs.

Sue Slipman, NUS National Secretary analysed how the politics of Southern Africa were complimentary to the developments throughout the world. The major trend everywhere was the victory of the forces of national liberation and social progress over those of imperialism. Nowhere was this more exemplified than in Indo-China where despite the use of the most powerful military machine in the world, the people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos had won total victory and were beginning to build a new society.

In the situation of the advance of the liberation movements, the struggle for detente was extremely important. However she illustrated how the "detente" expounded by the racist rulers of Southern Africa was not a genuine movement but merely a sham attempt to isolate the liberation movements from progressive forces in the rest of the world. It was one of the tasks of the conference to ensure that the NUS/AAM campaign would make this clear to all students.

Jen McClelland, AAM Field Officer welcomed the delegates on behalf of AAM. She explained the nature of the AA movement - that it was entirely broad-based, contained the most diverse elements who approached the problem of overcoming apartheid from many different standpoints and operated in a non-partisan way. She explained the work of AAM and described the kind of ways in which it operated - as a diplomatic force, a pressure-group, a campaigning organisation. The role of the full-time officers and the available facilities were described so that the movement could be used fully by student unions.

Conference was then shown films on Southern Africa:

"Namibia Shall Be Free" was made by a group of Swedish journalists who went to Namibia to make a film about SWAPO's activities in the front line. Whilst filming, the crew discovered evidence of atrocities committed by the South African military on a village sympathetic to SWAPO. After a search they found the overgrown ruins complete with skulls and skeletons.

Barry Munslow, Angola Support Committee (and CFMAG) gave a talk on his visit to Mozambique earlier this year illustrated by slides. They described in vivid detail the struggle in the old Mozambique conducted by FRELIMO and the crimes against the people by the fascists; they also showed the new

Mozambique (taken by Barry himself) as it develops anew and re-builds under liberation.

"Last Grave At Dimbaza" is well-known to activists but still the best film ever made on apartheid. It gives a comprehensive coverage of the nature of contrasts of life in South Africa today. Filmed illegally in South Africa, it shows African strike activity and raises the question of British investment and collaboration with apartheid.

B. Historical Development

Joe Slovo is a prominent white South African Barrister who escaped at the time of the arrest of leading ANC figures which led to the Rivonia Trials in 196

He gave a detailed analysis of how apartheid had developed historically which laid the basis for understanding the situation today. He described how apartheid had been introduced as a legal system of society, step-by-step, sometimes openly, sometimes hidden. It was an integral part of imperialism a system of implanting colonial rule over one of the richest parts of the continent. Years of attempts to oppose white rule and obstruct apartheid's development by peaceful means had failed. The ANC were forced underground and had no choice but to begin armed struggle as a means of liberation.

He said that historical development has made the struggle against apartheid one of national liberation and it is vital to understand history to analyse today's situation correctly.

C. Zimbabwe

Johnson Ndllovu a Zimbabwean working in the Commonwealth Secretariat in London explained in this session why he supports the African National Council and argued why this was the correct road to liberation of Zimbabwe.

He described the historical background to the formation of ANC; how the divisive nature of the split between ZANU, ZAPU and FROLIZI had hampered the struggle against the Smith regime. These splits had their reasons in historical conditions but now the situation demanded unity. This was why it was of utmost importance to build a strong support movement for ANC, oppose sectarianism and expose the attempts of Smith to sow disunity and suspicion amongst the liberation movements.

He explained the strategy employed by Smith to expound the "detente" farce and how this tactic fitted into the overall nature of the struggle today in Southern Africa as a whole. The structure of ANC designed to combat this was described in detail. Johnson answered questions from delegates dealing with detailed aspects of his contribution.

Namibia

Conference was honoured to have in attendance the acting-Vice President of SWAPO, Michele Muvumba who addressed delegates on the situation in Namibia, and James Mungu, SWAPO Youth League.

He described how the people of Namibia had been continuously attacked throughout their history by the colonialists and how they had turned finally to the road of armed struggle led by their organised movement, SWAPO.

In the new conditions existing in Southern Africa, the question of independence for Namibia was now a demand with very real possibilities of winning. South Africa was continually being forced into a more isolated international position; Mishaak attacked the leading role of Britain at the UN in preventing this isolated position becoming permanent.

It was this kind of collaboration that students in Britain had to combat if we were to make a serious contribution to the liberation movements. SWAPO needed solidarity and financial assistance at this critical time in the history of Namibia if colonialism were to be entirely defeated.

E. Angola

Barry Munslow from the Angola Support Committee emphasised the need to develop solidarity with the people of Angola and their genuine liberation movement - the MPLA.

He explained why CFMAG (Campaign for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guine) had now been dissolved and a structure had been set up to emphasise the need to concentrate on solidarity with Angola where imperialism was making a concerted effort to prevent real independence and substitute a system of neo-colonialism through links with "liberation" movements opposed to MPLA. The FNLA (headed by Holden Roberto) was heavily backed by the reactionary regime of Mobutu in Zaire (equally heavily backed by the USA) which aims at extending its influence in Angola through FNLA's military control of the north; UNITA on the other hand with control of the southern parts of the country had now dropped their Maoist phraseology and were openly exposing a capitalist road for Angola and were thus being backed by white settler interests.

Against these forces, MPLA required the strongest possible support and this was the task of ASC to which all backing should be given.

F. South Africa

It was a great privilege to have Duma Nokwe from the Executive Committee of ANC (South Africa) at conference. He described in vivid detail the situation in South Africa at present and the political developments which had led to it.

The policy of "detente" which Vorster had developed was exclusively aimed at the outside world. No concessions had been given to the people of South Africa and only the action of the ANC would bring about fundamental change. The armed struggle being conducted by the ANC was the logical conclusion of a history of various forms of struggle all of which had failed.

It was vital that ANC received the solidarity of all progressive forces in the world. ANC is not a sectarian organisation aimed against white people - it is an organisation aimed at liberating all the peoples of South Africa. Many white South Africans

have played a significant part in the liberation struggle. Duma payed particular tribute to Bram Fischer, who died earlier this year while serving life imprisonment. It was to people like Bram, from all races that the future of South Africa belonged.

G. Political Prisoners in South Africa

Zola Zembe, ANC (SA) a former political prisoner in South Africa spoke of the vital importance of political work in solidarity with those in detention.

Political prisoners are the concrete demonstration of the falseness of any talk of the withering away of apartheid. They represent the leadership of the mass of the people of South Africa who oppose the oppressive system and as long as they remain imprisoned they are the symbol of resistance. It was important, he stressed, that not only the leadership had attention focused upon them but also the workers from ANC, SACTU and SASO etc., who were at present anonymous to the outside world.

South africa was susceptible to outside criticism; it was correct that national campaigns should be focused on Mandela, Sisulu and Fischer; but at local level the cases of ordinary South Africans could be used very successfully to illustrate the type of system existing in that country.

PART III

DISCUSSION GROUPS

Conference broke into discussion groups on three occasions:

1. on campaigns of direct solidarity with the liberation movements and people of Southern Africa including material aid; defence of political prisoners, SACTU, SASO, NUSAS; ideological support of the aims, strategy and tactics of the liberation movements; collaboration with support organisations;
2. on campaigns against British (and Western) collaboration with apartheid including university and local authority disinvestment; the fight against trade with South Africa including boycott of South African goods and selected boycott of collaborating companies; against military collaboration by UK and NATO; opposing sporting and cultural links;
3. on the tactics and methods of running campaigns at both national and local level.

The ideas which emerged from the discussion groups are presented together so that the maximum use can be made of this section by activists.

A. CAMPAIGNS OF SOLIDARITY

This discussion topic was introduced by Chris Morgan who outlined the kind of work which NUS had been carrying out in this field over the last few years and indicated some of the ways in which it could be developed.

Report of discussion groups

1. The struggle for solidarity must be conducted at a high political level and with full commitment to the liberation movements and the ways they choose to fight, including armed struggle.
2. Problems of conscience in relation to armed struggle can be overcome by working for, for example, medical aid. Everyone should be involved and the struggle for ideological commitment still carried on inside the movement.
3. Our campaign must contain a major on-going factor, in this case, material aid. This must provide a central thread for all our solidarity work and at the same time allow a flexibility to take up other forms - complimenting each other - e.g. SASO solidarity, political prisoners, a particular geographical area of concentration etc.
4. As well as direct solidarity work with the liberation movements, solidarity with other organisations is important - SACTU, NUSAS and in particular SASO. Financial assistance and solidarity work on days of trials etc. is vital - telegrams of support, protest. (see Appendix III)
5. Adoption of political prisoners by COs was seen as an absolutely vital means of concentrating work in this area. These should not necessarily be the famous prisoners, but useful if not so

well known. Pickets, vigils etc. during particular events (e.g. for Bram Fischer last year) are essential in localities.

6. Solidarity with Zimbabwe in November on 10th Anniversary of UDI essential in conjunction with planned campaign of AAM.
7. Orientation of work in COs must be towards students. However, unions should aim to develop relations with local AA groups where possible and work out forms of joint action; it is essential to develop co-operation at all levels with support organisations (see Appendix III); all COs should affiliate to AAM and encourage individual membership.
8. Links should be developed with local trade union organisations - particularly branches and trades councils. Information of CO and AA activity should then be sent to them and requests for aid where appropriate.
9. Fundamental to the tasks of solidarity is educational work. Elements of education programme could be:
 - a. press articles, letters etc., - student press to be used as widely as possible - article to be produced at national level and used simultaneously throughout the country; use of local radio to be investigated;
 - b. films to be shown - perhaps as part of normal programme i.e. in addition to suitable main film;
 - c. public photographic exhibition - notice board for AA work in all COs;
 - d. street theatre where appropriate;
 - e. NUS to arrange sponsored speaking tours of leading representatives from liberation movements/cultural tours e.g. Mayibuye;
 - f. extensive use of freshers meetings - NUS to produce briefing paper on freshers work
10. Use to be made of extensive literature from the support organisations and liberation movements (see Appendix III); mass sales of AA News in Particular.
11. NUS educational work to continue as before on two levels:
 - activists mailings around newsletter/briefing papers to analyse political developments and report development of campaigns, providing guidelines for orientation;
 - provide material for students not knowledgeable or involved in Southern Africa campaign at a lower level.NUS should provide draft leaflets etc. for production at local level; facts and figures broadsheet(s) for Main Mail/network mailing.
12. NUS to produce briefing paper on fundraising for Main Mail and network mailing.
13. Each union should be involved in campaign not just the AA group - policy should be fought for and an executive member made responsible for the mandate.

14. COs should aim to develop all-round international campaigns into which the Southern Africa campaign can fit as an integral and vital part e.g. international weeks.
15. A general pattern of fundraising activity should concentrate on educational work in the first term; a Southern Africa week would be best placed in the second term (too early in many COs last year); fundraising should be based on area or CO basis as being more relevant and workable than national target, creating more incentive and local response; however, COs should ensure that NUS and therefore the network are kept informed.
16. It is important to develop a correct focus for fundraising work related to conditions in each CO. Material aid should be in the main financial because of transport difficulties although blood donor sessions (GAMMA) and the purchase of medical packs for guerrilla units are useful ways of working. School and hospitals can be adopted and supported; money can be collected for office equipment for liberation movements and support organisations. Fundraising should be developed for the latter in the coming year. An important area of development should be winning scholarships, which should not be counter-posed to finance for the liberation movements, and sponsoring students through college. The question of an NUS central adoption scheme for students should be looked at.
17. There were many suggestions as to methods of fundraising, based on experience in COs. Whatever form of work used, it is essential that it be closely related to developing consciousness of solidarity and a political understanding:
 - a. disco/film night/folk night;
 - b. raffles;
 - c. sales of work/jumble sales;
 - e. sponsored activities;
 - f. bankers orders/day's grant/salary for the fund;
 - g. donations sought at registration; use of collecting boxes;
 - h. straight collection does not involve much political involvement but flag days with solidarity slogans are politicising;
 - i. cultural events using political shows e.g. Mayibuye;
 - j. bookshops using material from liberation organisations;
 - k. varied schemes (slightly sensational) e.g. sale of crosses to be planted to mark South African deaths.

B. CAMPAIGN AGAINST COLLABORATION

With Joan Leeson, Manchester AAM in the chair, Hugh Bayley, NUS Executive spoke on the historical development of links between Western capital and Southern Africa. The imperialist role of Britain was analysed and an explanation given of political reasons for the support given by international monopolies to apartheid and the economic importance of this to South Africans.

Jen McClelland introduced the campaigns. She emphasised the growing success of this type of work and the corresponding level of understanding of its importance. She explained how the various campaigns were inter-related and complementary to each other.

Report of discussion groups

1. Educational work in this area to emphasise the importance of the campaign and its links with solidarity action. A general booklet produced by NUS would put some emphasis on anti-colloberation work.
2. A general leaflet about the links of the UK with South Africa would be of value, concentrating on university and local authority disinvestment.
3. This is a weak area in terms of CO policy. This must be regarded as a priority especially in the fields of university and local authority disinvestment and emigration where the union executive must be involved in the campaign, using the fight for policy to raise the political questions with the membership.
4. It is particularly important to develop strong links with the trade union movement as a campaign of any kind against colloberation can and must involve all sections of the Labour movement. This is very much a class issue and given the correct lead, wide and powerful sections can be drawn into the struggle.
5. The political and military colloberation field would appear to have three main factors:
 - a. against any support by the government for the phoney 'detente' policies of the Vorster and Smith regimes especially in relationship to Zimbabwe where the UK still has a special responsibility;
 - b. condemnation of the use of Britain's veto at the UN to prevent the isolation of South Africa especially over Namibia where the veto is expected to be used again in October;
 - c. exposure of the role played by NATO and therefore the UK in colloberating with the South African repressive military machine.
6. The central thread of the campaign should be the disinvestment campaign. All COs can be involved in this campaign, at the level appropriate to their union - campaigning, educating, investigating or in a supporting role. Other anti-colloberation work is essential to raise the question of disinvestment, launch and develop a campaign.
7. To focus national student attention onto our campaign for disinvestment, involve outside organisations and focus public attention onto the role of Western capital (and university and LEA investment), a national day of action should be held to protest and raise the level of our work. Trade unions should be involved everywhere and every CO should do something to work towards this day.
8. Investigation should begin at all levels into investment. All information to be sent to NUS; details should be demanded publicly from universities and local authorities to initiate the campaign.

9. A form of action particularly raised was a letter-writing campaign to relevant bodies (e.g. Senate, Education Committees)
10. The possibility of a national demonstration on disinvestment should be kept open pending developments.
11. NUS should provide a detailed briefing paper on running the campaign.
12. Selected boycotts of firms and South African goods was seen as an important factor in raising the question of anti-apartheid work in COs. Arguing for boycott at individual and union levels opens discussion and develops education on Southern Africa.
13. Two main fields of work were suggested:
 - a. Banking - the Barclays boycott should be continued as an integral part of anti-collaboration campaign. The groundwork has already been done in many COs with policy taken up and the campaign is publicly well-known. Its effectiveness is proven by the increase in advertisements from Barclays aimed at students and it remains the best way to raise anti-apartheid work with freshers. A leaflet should be produced for this campaign.

The question of the ELISA campaign on Midland Bank was raised in all discussion groups but none recommended in their written reports that an organised boycott should be initiated by NUS. However NUS urges banking with the Co-op Bank where possible and the Midland Bank should certainly not be encouraged;
 - b. Consumer boycott where the two obvious targets for refectories and bars are Outspan and Rothmans. Whichever boycott is adopted, much publicity work should be done (leaflets and notices) to explain why and fight for political agreement from students.
14. Activity should be taken against known sanction-busting firms in November to highlight the 10th Anniversary of UDI and those who support racism.
15. A field underdeveloped by COs so far is the question of emigration where delegates felt that much could be done:
 - a. AAM and IDAF produce a great deal of useful material which COs should use;
 - b. pressure should be mounted on career offices to boycott emigration through pickets etc.;
 - c. trade union contact is essential - at national level, NUS to co-operate with AAM to contact print unions in correct way to seek ban on South African newspaper adverts;
 - d. letter-writing campaign to newspapers on emigration to be initiated;
 - e. NUS/AAM to investigate alternatives to South Africa training course as part of Mining Degree at Imperial College and Strathclyde University.

16. It was agreed that a good base of mobilising on Southern Africa was around a sporting boycott and COs should be alert and ready to mobilise on any proposed tour, including multi-racial teams or otherwise. "Friends of the Springboks" was an organisation against which successful action had been taken and should continue.
17. Entertainers, especially bands who tour Southern Africa should be boycotted.
18. Action should be taken on honorary degrees, research sponsors and academic exchanges which have relationships to apartheid.
19. A major drive was required in education to ensure that teachers use AAM and IDAF material as well as propaganda from South Africa House. NUT branches should be approached.

C. RUNNING A CAMPAIGN

The session was introduced by Roger Trask, International Manager and Jen McClelland with Bob Bruce, NUS International Department in the chair.

They spoke of the range of activities that we would pursue in the coming year and how these would be best carried out.

Report of the discussion groups

Most of the points raised in these discussion groups were amplifications of points already covered.

1. The use of the NUS/AAM network was discussed in groups. It was felt that the newsletter had played an important role in developing activists and the campaigns. It was agreed that there should be two meetings of the network in each of the first two terms and criticism was made that there was no meeting in the third term last year. It was agreed that this should not be the case in 1976.
2. The role of the support organisations in providing so much valuable material was greatly appreciated. A special point should be made in selling AA News and encouraging CO and individual affiliation to AAM

APPENDIX I

FINAL PAPER FOR CAMPAIGNING PRIORITIES

The final paper was unanimously adopted by conference

The following document is the concensus opinions of the groups from this conference and a draft programme for next session.

Campaign 1975 - 6

Groups discussed the general pattern of NUS campaigns over the last year at length - the material aid campaign and the disinvestment campaign.

It was agreed that these campaigns generally fulfilled the political needs of the period - the need to express direct solidarity with the liberation movements at its highest level in the form of financial aid; the need to combat the collaboration of Britain in apartheid at its direct point of contact with students in the form of university investment.

However, discussion groups felt that these campaigns lacked some flexibility in their ability to fulfil the required need of the political situation.

1. The Fight for Solidarity

Material Aid and Support for the Liberation Movements

Political Prisoners

Defence of SASO, NUSAS and students.

Collaboration with support organisations - Anti-Apartheid Movement
Namibia Support Committee
Angola Solidarity

Committee

It was also felt that the material aid campaign should be extended to include financial assistance to AAM and that all COs and activists should affiliate to AAM.

2. The Fight Against Collaboration

University disinvestment

Local authority disinvestment

Emigration

Trade with South Africa

Boycott of South African goods

Military collaboration

Sporting and cultural links

Selected boycott - Barclays

Proposals for next year's activities

1. Increased emphasis on activities around freshers week

- NUS to produce document on utilising freshers week to increase activity and interest in the campaign;

- form and consolidate AA groups;
 - launch fundraising campaign;
 - to utilise SWAPO Womens Tour in September in this campaign.
2. To seek major tour of leading ANC (SA) and SWAPO figures and to organise tour of COs by Mayibuye or similar cultural unit in the first term.
 3. To participate fully in all COs in activity on or around 11 November on the 10th Anniversary of UDI by racist Rhodesian regime and in the proposed conference on Zimbabwe in October.
 4. To build disinvestment campaign throughout the year with major Day of Action on Disinvestment and Against Collaboration in or around February 1976 in every CO, with mass participation and press coverage.
 5. To investigate in all COs ways in which emigration to South Africa can be opposed and combatted and to develop policy and to develop this campaign.
 6. To use all means of information and propaganda at our disposal - in AA News and journals of the liberation movements.

Political developments have moved at an increasingly fast rate throughout the last year. No-one can predict the pattern which they will follow in the future. We must be prepared and capable of adjusting to any situations which may arise.

With the framework of our two campaigns with their own central thread, we will and must be prepared for whatever occurs.

APPENDIX II

RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE

Support for SASO

1. Conference notes the attempts of the South African regime to smash the black consciousness movement, including many leaders of the South African Student Organisation (SASO).
2. Conference pledges support for those currently in detention and on trial in South Africa.
- 3.i. Conference demands that a telegram of support be sent from this conference to SASO;
- ii. Conference calls on COs to adopt detained SASO members;
- iii. Conference calls on COs to raise material aid for the defendants trials and for the families of the defendants;
- iv. Conference calls on NUS Executive to produce literature on the situation surrounding the trials - e.g. biographies of the defendants.

Trade Unions

Tabled by Lancaster University and Jordanhill College of Education

Conference recognises:

That the organised sections of the British working class can offer effective solidarity with the South African working class and therefore demands that students work with trade unions wherever possible to work for:

1. an effective boycott of South Africa;
2. to raise material support for the liberation movements;
3. to develop links with SACTU.

Angola

Conference:

1. expresses its full support for the struggle of the Angolan people and the establishment of Popular Power;
2. re-affirms its total commitment to MPLA, the only genuine national liberation movement in Angola;
3. condemns FNLA and UNITA for their collaboration with imperialism in the attempts to impose a neo-colonial solution in Angola;
4. notes that the struggle to liberate Angola is an integral part of the struggle for the liberation of Southern Africa;
5. calls upon COs represented here to affiliate to the Angola Support Committee;

6. calls for a sponsored speaking tour to be organised by NUS in conjunction with the Angola Solidarity Committee

Telegrams of support were sent to:

- a. PAIGC on the independence of the Cape Verde Islands on 5 July 1975;
- b. SASO, pledging support for their struggle against apartheid and oppression.

APPENDIX III

USEFUL INFORMATION

Information, campaign material and speakers on Southern Africa can be obtained from:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. NUS International Department
3 Endsleigh Street
London WC1H 0DU

01-387-1277 | 4. Mozambique Information Centre
12 Little Newport Street
London WC 1

01-734-9541 |
| 2. Anti-Apartheid Movement
89 Charlotte Street
London W1P 2DQ

01-580-5311 | 5. International Defence and Aid Fund
104 - 5 Newgate Street
London EC1A 7AD

01-606-6123 |
| 3. Angola Solidarity Committee
C/O Clifford
6 Bowden Street
London SE 11

01-582-0666 | 6. Namibia Support Committee
21 - 5 Tabernacle Street
London EC 2

01-588-4342 |

Liberation Organisations

1. African National Congress (South Africa)
49 Rathbone Street
London W1A 4NL

01-580-5303
2. South West African Peoples' Organisation
21 - 5 Tabernacle Street
London EC 2

01-588-4342
3. Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU)
7 Countess Road
London N W 5

01-485-0286
4. Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)
25 Stanley Buildings
Clarence Passage
London N W 1

01-837-0909

Films

Films shown at the conference:

"Namibia Will be Free" - from Namibia Support Committee (see above)

"Last Grave at Dimbaza" - from Marina Films
607a Grand Buildings
Trafalgar Square
London WC 2

01-839-1907

Other film companies:

Contemporary Films	Concorde Films	ETV Ltd
55 Greek Street	Nacton	247a Upper Street
London W1	Ipswich	London N 1
	0473-7602	01-226-2298

Also from the Angola Solidarity Committee and Mozambique Information Centre.

Publications

Please ensure that yourself, your AA group and your union subscribe to at least some of these periodicals and keep up to date with political developments in Southern Africa.

1. AA News - monthly from AAM, price 10p.
2. Sechaba - monthly from ANC (SA), price £2.50 per year.
3. Namibia News - bi-monthly from SWAPO, price 15p.

Lists of publications available from organisations named above.

Support telegrams

SASO
86 Beatrice Street
Durban
Natal
Republic of South Africa

(Telegram: SASORG)

NUSAS
202 Film Centre
17 Jamieson Street
Cape Town

(Telegram: NATUSAS)

Protest telegrams

South African Embassy
South Africa House
Trafalgar Square
London WC 2

Prime Minister's Office
Union Buildings
Pretoria
Republic of South Africa

(and to various British Ministries!)

APPENDIX V

CONFERENCE DELEGATES

Aberdeen University AA Society	1.	Kate Waugh
Bath University AA Group	2.	Ian Sutherland
	3.	Hedley Bashforth
Queens University SU, Belfast	4.	Dermot O'Doherty
	5.	Mark Warral
	6.	Hugh Cox
Britsol University SU	7.	P S Hunt
	8.	E R Goldschmidt
Cambridge SA Campaign Committee	9.	Paul Bivand
University of Kent SU	10.	Graham Henderson
	11.	Felicity Rennie
Dundee University SA	12.	Y C Morris
Durham SU	13.	Paul Perkins
	14.	Brian Hardy
Edinburgh University SA	15.	A Brown
Exeter University AA Society	16.	Chan Makan
	17.	R Gattar
	18.	B S Ashford
UC St Davids Lampeter SU	19.	R C L Phelps
	20.	S Ap Daffyd
Lancaster University	21.	Maggie Gallacher
Goldsmiths College	22.	S Walls
	23.	M Grant
	24.	Geoff Buck
Imperial College Union	25.	Trevor Phillips
	26.	N J Payne
	27.	P Akpengyonge
ULIESA	28.	Deborah Page
London School of Economics	29.	Dave Kenvyn
	30.	Tessa Marcus
Queen Mary College SU	31.	J Thanaras
	32.	E Curti
Salford University AA Group	33.	Keith Wilcox
Sheffield University SU	34.	H J Barnes
Stirling University SA	35.	Ann McKay
	36.	Ian McKay

School of Oriental and African Studies	37.	Peter Alexander
	38.	N Barker
	39.	A Ravan-Roberts
	40.	G Sahgal
University of East Anglia SASSAF	41.	J Armstrong
Birmingham Polytechnic SU	42.	Shash Sitoran
Brighton Polytechnic SU	43.	B Patel
Kingston Polytechnic SU	44.	D John
City of London Polytechnic SU	45.	Colin Sage
Trent Polytechnic SU	46.	Roger Steer
	47.	A Smith
Oxford Polytechnic AA Group	48.	Julian Mole
	49.	James Shenje
Glamorgan Polytechnic SU	50.	K R Stockdale
	51.	P Hampson
Architectural Association SU	52.	Howard Smith
	53.	D Angus
Bradford College of Art and Technology	54.	C Mennell
Croydon College of Design and Technology	55.	J A Adams
	56.	D H Manion
Kingsway-Princeton SU	57.	Werner Ullah
Aberdeen College of Education AA Society	58.	Yvonne Strachan
Bingley College SU	59.	Ewen Godfrey
Jordanhill College of Education SU	60.	Stuart Goodsir
	61.	G Douglas
Rachel McMillan College of Education SU	62.	Thekla Takkides
College of All Saints SU	63.	Catherine Mako- ^u ch ^h anan
Madeley College of Education AAM	64.	Darsie September
Northern Counties College of Education SU	65.	Elsa Conway
Northumberland College of Education SU	66.	Steve Grinter
Nottingham College of Education SU	67.	Phil Sellwood
	68.	Richard Kellner

Swansea College of Education SU	69.	Owen Harris
Dundee College of Education SRC	70.	David Wiseman
Hull University SU	71.	A Stephens
NUS Scottish Executive	72.	Quintin Oliver
NUS National Executive	73.	Sue Slipman, National Secretary
	74.	Chris Morgan
	75.	Hugh Bayley
NUS International Department	76.	Roger Trask, International Manager
	77.	Bob Bruce
	78.	Pat. Ramsey
NUS Press and Publicity Department	79.	Keith Faulkner
Anti-Apartheid Movement	80.	Jen McClelland
CFMAG/Angola Solidarity Committee	81.	Barry Munslow
	82.	Marie Brown
	83.	Carol Hay
Namibia Support Committee	84.	Jo Morris
Manchester AAM	85.	Joyce Leeson
International Defence and Aid	86.	Mike Terry
	87.	Jerry Westall
Third World First	88.	Bob Waugh
	89.	M Wilson
World University Service	90.	R J Coles
African National Congress (SA)	91.	Duma Nokwe, Executive Committee
	92.	Aziz Pahad, Youth and Student Section
	93.	Joe Slovo
	94.	Zola Zembe
SWAPO of Namibia	95.	Mishake Muyonglo, Vice-President
	96.	Penny Husungu, Youth League
Zimbabwe	97.	Johnson Ndlovo