



the Anti-Apartheid Movement

89 Charlotte Street London W1P 2DQ Tel 580 5311

<u>Hon. President:</u>	David Steel MP	<u>Sponsors</u>
<u>Hon. Vice Presidents:</u>	Humphry Berkeley Sir Dingle Foot QC MP Jeremy Thorpe MP PC Ben Whitaker MP	Lord Brockway Lord Collison Frank Hooley MP Fr Trevor Huddleston Jack Jones MBE T.O. Kellock QC Angus Wilson
<u>Chairman:</u>	John Ennals	
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u>	Peter Jackson MP	

A N N U A L R E P O R T

AUGUST 1968 / AUGUST 1969

INTRODUCTION

Now in its eleventh year, the Anti-Apartheid Movement can look back over a decade of vigorous campaigning and patient educational work. The efforts of the Movement to expose the vicious character of apartheid, to end British collaboration with it, and to win support for the struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa against racist tyranny can give rise to justifiable pride in achievements won often in difficult circumstances.

While there is cause for pride there is certainly no cause for complacency. The problems of pursuing the anti-apartheid struggle have become considerably more complex if not more difficult. These have necessarily affected the scale and the scope of the Movement's activities in the past year as is surveyed in this report. In particular we have had to pay increasing attention to the need for linking our actions more directly with the struggles of the peoples of Southern Africa, to project those struggles as the decisive force for change in that part of the world, and hence to mount active manifestations of public support for those struggles. The further development of this orientation and emphasis is undoubtedly a major task of the Movement in the coming year.

Southern Africa: White supremacy rides rampant

Whatever euphemisms may be given it in different territories, white supremacy is the grim reality embracing the whole of Southern Africa today. Legislation to consolidate and extend the control of the white minority piles up on the statute books in Pretoria and Salisbury. This has included extensive applications of apartheid policies not only in South Africa itself, but also in Namibia (South West Africa) - now completely annexed by the Republic in defiance of the United Nations and in default of effective counter-action by Britain and the other major powers. In Zimbabwe, the Smith regime has introduced a blatantly racist constitution which holds out no promise of majority rule at any future stage, and which even some of the regime's Conservative supporters in this country found embarrassing to defend. The final symbolic breaking of links with Britain and entrenchment of the fruits of UDI can be extended during the coming year with the long-rumoured declaration of a Republic. In the Portuguese-dominated territories of Angola and Mozambique, the advent of a new regime in Lisbon has led to an intensification of repression, mounting military commitments and

more feverish efforts to involve other Western powers in economic investment projects and military and diplomatic support for Portuguese colonialism.

In the Republic of South Africa, the ruthless application of apartheid policies and intensified exploitation which is their raison d'etre are causing untold misery and suffering, driving the races yet further apart and sowing the seeds of much bitterness in the future development of the war of liberation that began two years ago. Mass compulsory removals affecting nearly a million African, Coloured and Indian people, and symbolised by the tragedy of Limehill, have already been effected and presage still greater upheavals and the forcible transport of a further three million people - part of a gross design to turn all Africans into migrant labourers, anonymous units of work in the cities and landless helots in the Reservations in the countryside. Supporting this systematic uprooting of settled communities are the newly created pro-apartheid puppet authorities in the so-called "Homelands".

The apartheid state continues its relentless drive to arm itself and to become the most powerful military machine on the African continent. Not content with the most modern aircraft, radar and electronic equipment, heavy armaments, submarines and military transports, supplied by its Western allies in breach of the UN embargo, the regime has also built up a domestic armaments and aircraft industry without rival in Africa. In the supply of capital, licences and technicians for this purpose, the West, including this country, has once again demonstrated its readiness to collaborate with apartheid. Nor is the strengthening of the state machine confined to the purchase and manufacture of the means of war. The regime has carefully nurtured a war neurosis in the entire white population, preparing men, women and children for an Armageddon of their own making, extending military training, promoting civil militias, turning part of the police force into para-military units, and creating an elaborate and far-reaching network of intelligence agents and informers. So crucial has this machinery of oppression (of the South African people) and subversion (of neighbouring independent African states) become for the survival of the apartheid state, that it has given birth to a new super-Department of State, appropriately called BOSS (Bureau of State Security). With secret powers outside the aegis of courts or press, and personnel and resources unknown even to the South African Parliament, BOSS represents more than any other recent development the new face of apartheid -- ruthless, aggressive, lawless and menacing.

The victims of this process are many and varied. They include a prison population of over half a million in any one year, mounting numbers of political prisoners, many of whom are cruelly tortured, and hundreds of thousands of innocents for whom hunger and impoverishment, the death of the young and the neglect of the aged, is a bitter daily contrast to the fabulous luxury of the privileged white minority. For political opponents of the regime the savagery is especially harsh, and they cannot escape brutal maltreatment, protracted imprisonment and death (whether legal or illegal) at the hands of their oppressors.

Apartheid: Outward Bound

The main features of the apartheid state are well known and need no repetition. What is new is the scale and intensity of its operations on all levels - diplomatic, political, military, industrial and financial - and the rapidity of its expansion. The latter in particular bodes ill for the future of free Africa. The Vorster regime has over-ridden the internal opposition of fanatical inward-looking diehards to pursue a policy of imperialist expansion, intended to

neutralise opposition to apartheid and subvert the independence of African states. In its determination to ensure the continuation of white supremacy throughout the sub-continent, the regime has threatened Tanzania and Zambia, planted its military and police forces hundreds of miles outside the borders of the Republic, lent crucial economic and military support to the Smith regime, and embraced Malawi, Malagasy, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in a perilous network of financial, technical, trading, diplomatic and security relations whose price is acquiescence in apartheid and hostility to the liberation movements. By this outward drive, whose ramifications extend far north of the Zambesi, the South African government has ensured that the struggle for the liberation of the south will have profound repercussions throughout Africa and indeed the world. For the expansion is not confined to Africa, but expresses itself in a constant and far from unsuccessful search for open allies in Western Europe, North and South America, Australasia and the Far East.

Underlying this transformation of South Africa from its pariah-like isolation in the early sixties to its present position as the twelfth-ranked trading nation in the world, potential master of Africa and leader of the Southern Hemisphere, is an economy of growing strength and diversity, based on a unique degree of exploitation of cheap labour, assisted by the spiralling investment of capital from Britain, the USA, France, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, and West Germany. Several of these countries, through their membership of NATO, directly support the Portuguese repression in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Mounting trade with these countries, particularly since devaluation, has ensured not only the buoyancy of the South African economy and its capacity for further expansion, but the survival of the rebel regime in Rhodesia and the failure of the sanctions policy, reluctantly adopted and half-heartedly applied by Her Majesty's Government.

Nothing shows the dangerous direction of British policy more clearly than the Government's handling of the Rhodesian crisis. In the teeth of Commonwealth and domestic opposition, which the Movement played a leading role in mobilising, Mr Wilson persisted in his attempts to normalise relations with the white minority in Rhodesia, and only failed because they moved faster in the direction of open support for apartheid than he could. The present feeble pretence at sanctions, made incredible by the refusal to envisage force and ineffective by their non-extension to South Africa and the Portuguese-dominated territories, can only be a temporary one awaiting the de facto recognition of a racist white regime by a Labour Government or a de jure recognition of it by a Conservative Government. Thus for the second time this century will Britain have presided over the constitutional dispossession of the African majority in Southern Africa.

Forward into the Seventies

If this were the sum of the Southern African prospect it would justify pessimism. The reality, in contrast, justifies hope. For the reality of Southern Africa is the growing readiness of the African peoples to endure the long and onerous burden of armed struggle rather than live indefinitely under the yoke of white supremacy. Real too is the growing capacity of their liberation movements to prosecute such a war. The past year has witnessed a rapid expansion on several fronts in Angola, consolidation in northern Mozambique and extension into the Tete area, renewed

struggles in Ovamboland and the Caprivi Strip, and patient development of underground networks and the prerequisites of armed struggle in Zimbabwe and South Africa. Matching their strategy to the sub-continental scale of the struggle, the liberation movements have formed increasingly effective and operational alliances, courageously resolving in common efforts the tremendous logistic and organisational problems which confront them. Spontaneous opposition to apartheid and militant protests by several sections of the South African community have shown once again that the spirit of resistance has triumphantly survived every effort of the Vorster regime to crush it.

It must be expected that the escalation of the freedom struggle will be slow and uneven. Much depends on the capacity of independent Africa to resist the lures and threats, and actual physical aggression, of the white south. Britain's role in this as in other respects is the very opposite of what it should be, denying aid to the countries most staunch in their stand against South Africa's expansion and subversion, and granting aid to the countries least sympathetic to the liberation movements. Nevertheless, the escalation of the freedom struggle is assured, and it is in mute recognition of this prospect that the South African government has so assiduously sought to create alliances abroad, and to induce Britain in particular to abandon the arms embargo, in name as well as in practice.

The Role of the Anti-Apartheid Movement

Against this background the role of the Movement can be seen in two broad aspects. The first is the intensification of the overall campaign to expose and isolate the Southern African racists by means of economic sanctions and boycotts extending to every aspect of their relations - economic, political and diplomatic, military and technical, sporting and cultural - with the rest of the world and with Britain in particular. Every weakening of the bastions of apartheid by the escalation of the freedom struggle can be expected to provoke shrill demands from the pro-apartheid lobby in this country for increased support to the white minorities against "Communist-inspired terrorists". The Movement must anticipate such developments, and mobilise the support of the trade unions, political parties, the labour movement, the young and the radical to resist such pressures, and in particular to ensure that no British Government - whatever its complexion - is allowed to give overt military support to the forces of fascism in Southern Africa.

The other complementary aspect of the Movement's task for the future is to raise the present support, both moral and material, for the liberation movements to a far higher level than has hitherto been achieved. The Movement must continue to give the widest possible publicity to the achievements of the liberation movements, and continue to explain to as many audiences as it can reach why the maintenance of white supremacy by the minority in Southern Africa, with the active support of powerful forces in this country and elsewhere, has left the African people with no choice but to fight for their freedom. Insofar as the shortage of money, medical supplies, foodstuffs, clothing and educational facilities is a major obstacle to the more rapid evolution and consolidation of the armed struggle of the liberation movements, it is incumbent upon us to stimulate in every way and to assist in the provision of such material support, and to continue to generate that widespread understanding of and sympathy with the freedom struggle

which alone will enable the raising of significant quantities of material support. This task must become a top priority of the Movement in future, and will continue as such for several years, not ceasing even when we can visibly close the gap between the needs of the liberation movements and our capacity to assist them.

With the run-up to another General Election ahead of it, the Movement must once again use the opportunity provided by the re-examination of old policies and presentation of new ones to induce all parties and candidates to face the fundamental issues posed by the crisis of Southern Africa. To the extent that the business lobby maintains and increases its overt collaboration with apartheid and its efforts to shape policies accordingly, it will increasingly become necessary for the Movement to confront and challenge such vested interests, to expose their role and embarrass their machinations.

In pursuance of these policies, the Movement must consolidate its organisational base, and seek a steady expansion of its membership, its influence, the distribution of its material, and its contacts and liaison with all sympathetic groups and organisations. Only in a genuine cooperation with such bodies can a broad movement of solidarity be built up with the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa in their resistance to racism and fascism.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

In the light of the miserable failure of HMG's sanctions policy, which has turned a blind eye to South African and Portuguese support for Rhodesia, and with Rhodesia now firmly within the South African sphere of influence, as indeed are Angola and Mozambique in a less obvious fashion, our resolve to treat these territories as one interconnected unit has been vindicated. Clearly there are instances and occasions when it is appropriate to deal with countries individually, but the 'unholy alliance' of South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal is a military and economic fact as is now the armed resistance in each territory.

Prior to the 1968 AGM and not dealt with in last year's Annual Report, was the all-day conference on "Human Rights and the Struggle against Apartheid". Nine background papers were prepared for this conference on the situations in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. South Africa was dealt with in some detail, with particular reference to the historical background of the Freedom Charter, signed by the Congress Alliance in 1956, as a basic document of the liberation struggle. Speakers included Quentin Crewe, Patrick Keatley, Ruth First, Frank Judd MP and Joe Matthews of the ANC of South Africa, and Chairmen David Steel MP and John Ennals.

This conference, held to commemorate Human Rights Year, was attended by over 200 people including representatives from many organisations indicating a wide spectrum of political thought. The speakers provoked a lively question session and a number of those present who had not previously been involved in the work of the AAM joined the Movement. It was a useful conference in that it informed and held interest - we should consider holding similar conferences more frequently as briefing sessions for members and supporters.

26 June - South Africa Freedom Day

As in past years we commemorated this day, which in 1969 takes on a new significance in terms of armed resistance in Zimbabwe by the ANC/ZAPU alliance. June 26 is the day on which the Freedom Charter was signed in Kliptown, South Africa, which has, since 1956, provided a blueprint for a future non-racial society in that country. This year two events were held to mark this day.

On June 28 a demonstration organised by an ad hoc committee of which the AAM was a member marched from Tower Hill to the Standard Bank in Northumberland Avenue, pausing outside firms with connections in Southern Africa and verbally detailing these connections to the general public. Firms singled out for this verbal assault included Barclays Bank, Unilever and the Standard Bank of South Africa. Three people were arrested on this demonstration following an incident in which the windows of the Standard Bank were broken.

On July 6 we held a conference at the Round House on "Liberation in Southern Africa and Guerrilla Warfare" to mark South Africa Freedom Day and the tenth anniversary of the AAM. It was attended by over 600 people, most of them new to our work. This conference differed in both style and content from others previously organised by the Movement. Aspects of guerrilla warfare in Southern Africa and the role British opponents of apartheid can play in assisting this development were debated at length, and many of the large and lively audience committed themselves to a Southern Africa Aid Action Group. Ronald Segal chaired the conference, and speakers included Ruth First, Basil Davidson, Paul Foot, Stuart Hall, and representatives of the ANC (South Africa), ZAPU (Zimbabwe) and MPLA (Angola). In addition to a number of papers prepared for the conference, we issued a comprehensive and more up-to-date list of British companies with subsidiaries and associate companies in South Africa and Rhodesia

The AGM in 1968 passed a resolution pledging the Movement "to consult with representatives of the freedom movements of Southern Africa upon a concrete programme of international action designed to render moral and material assistance to the armed resistance of the Southern African peoples". Though we sent this resolution to all representatives of the liberation movements, its implementation is, of necessity, taking time and thought. At a meeting of members and supporters on August 25, Raymond Kunene of the ANC (South Africa) mentioned the specific need for medical supplies and warm clothing. The meeting then discussed how support could be organised at various levels.

A meeting of the Conference of Commonwealth Engineering Institutions is to take place in New Delhi in December this year. In addition to Commonwealth countries both Rhodesia and South African Institutions are members and, in response to our enquiries, we were told that they may retain their membership if they wish to do so. In August we wrote to Engineering Institutions in Commonwealth countries asking them to propose the exclusion of these two countries, neither of which is a member of the Commonwealth. We also sent a background paper on the lack of educational opportunities for Africans in both South Africa and Rhodesia. We hope that some action will be taken in response to our letter and are making further efforts with British Engineering Institutions. There is every likelihood that the South Africans and Rhodesians will experience some difficulty in obtaining visas for India, which would of course rule out their attendance at the Conference.

SOUTH AFRICA

Whether the policies of apartheid South Africa are an active threat to world peace is an academic argument - three quarters of the world's governments represented at the UN have decided that they are. An obvious explanation for those who do not wish to acknowledge the nature of this threat is their reluctance to do anything about it. In accordance with UN policy and the appeal from the liberation movements, our efforts on South Africa have concentrated on encouraging Britain and in instances other countries to sever relations with South Africa in every field.

In September last year successful meetings were held at the Liberal Assembly and Labour Party Conference. The AAM in Scotland undertook to organise the meeting at the Liberal Assembly, which was informative and well-attended. Our meeting at the Labour Party Conference, mentioned under Rhodesia, dealt with "The Freedom Struggle in Southern Africa" and covered South Africa's aggressive role in Southern Africa, and British responsibility in Southern Africa with particular reference to Rhodesia.

An invitation from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to six South Africans - three Members of Parliament and three journalists - to visit this country in October/November 1968 aroused strong protests from the Movement. We wrote to MPs in August urging them to bring pressure to bear on the Foreign Office to withdraw the invitations, pointing out that "the visit can only damage Britain's prestige and give aid and comfort to racialsists the world over". We emphasised that the invitation was in defiance of the UN resolution calling on member states to isolate South Africa in view of her racist policies. AAM members were alerted and urged to participate in this protest. A deputation from the Movement saw Maurice Foley, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office. Despite these protests the South Africans came. The Movement is pursuing this issue with the Foreign Office in an attempt to avoid a repetition of such visits.

In December we were informed of a move by some members of the Monmouthshire County Council to reverse the boycott of South African goods implemented in November 1964 in response to a call from the AAM. Information and leaflets were sent to Monmouthshire and a telegram signed by David Steel MP went to the Clerk of the Council urging the maintenance of the boycott. These efforts received wide coverage in the local press and the final vote, led by Councillor Harry who had initiated the counter-move, was 60 to 9 in favour of upholding the boycott.

The maintenance and extension of the arms embargo against South Africa demands constant vigilance and effort. Following an article in the DAILY EXPRESS in December, which reported that Britain was ready to sell arms to South Africa, we contacted the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and many MPs. Letters of protest were sent immediately and an intensive lobbying of press and parliament took place. The pressure was lifted only when the Government announced that the report was inaccurate. Later in the month we undertook a visit to Sir Alec Douglas Home to discuss press reports issued during his visit to South Africa earlier in the year. The delegation came away disturbed by the emphasis placed by Sir Alec on South Africa's strategic importance in consequence of the Suez Canal closure and the Conservative Party policy decision to lift the arms embargo.

On March 8 the BBC reported that President Nixon's Government was contemplating the relaxation of the arms embargo with the sale to

South Africa of the French-built "Falcon" jet powered by American engines. We wrote immediately to the American Committee on Africa and contacted the US Embassy here. It was taken up with the State Department which reported that the arms embargo was being maintained. In June the press again carried a story of a possible breach of the arms embargo via the sale of the Anglo-French "Jaguar" jet to South Africa. The Foreign Office responded to our letter by stating that "the British Government observes an embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa in line with the Security Council resolution No.191 of 1964 and that the "Jaguar" notwithstanding its joint production falls within the scope of this embargo". We also made contact with the French AA Committee urging public protests against this sale and the continuing supply of French military equipment to South Africa.

March 21 - Sharpeville Day : To mark this ninth anniversary we arranged an evening at the Round House - "OUTRAGE!" During the evening films were shown contrasting South Africa House propaganda with the facts of the situation as experienced by the majority of the people of South Africa. Apartheid legislation and its effect on the life of the individual African was detailed to the audience of 800 people using a 'voice over' technique. Midge Mackenzie directed the show and many wellknown artists participated, all giving their services without charge. The evening was generally considered to have been most useful in that it entertained, raised over £500 and gave many present an insight into the South African situation of which they had previously been ignorant. A subsequent television programme on "OUTRAGE!" including an interview with Midge Mackenzie, assisted in making meaningful points about Sharpeville and the South African scene, for millions of viewers.

We also wrote to the Prime Minister pointing out that 21 March was the anniversary of Sharpeville, a day designated by the UN for the ending of racial discrimination; that the UN Special Committee on Apartheid had made specific proposals for ending collaboration with South Africa. We looked forward to hearing how far the Committee's recommendations had been or were to be implemented by the British Government. The UN Committee were informed of our activities and reproduced these details in a round-up document on similar activities which was circulated throughout the world.

Towards the end of March South African Government spokesmen started a tour of seventeen main cities in Britain, which continues. From March to May they toured six cities trying to boost trade, immigration and 'foster goodwill'. Groups and individuals in each centre were alerted and this propaganda exercise encountered formidable opposition, notably in Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Leicester. Further details of these activities are under the heading of REGIONAL ACTIVITIES.

In April, African, Indian and Coloured doctors in South Africa struck for parity with the salaries of their white colleagues. The South African STAR reported that the country was facing "the greatest crisis in its medical history". A background document on the strike was sent to the BMA and the Socialist Medical Association. We also wrote to members of the House of Commons in the medical profession asking them to raise the matter of support for the strike in the Medical Practitioners' Union. Individual journalists were sent this document and the issue was covered in the press and in a number of medical journals.

"Everyweek" publications, sent to both teachers and schoolchildren in this country, came to our attention with the May issue which featured a pro-apartheid article full of wildly inaccurate statements. We took this up with the National Union of Teachers, which agreed to consider the matter, the Ministry of Education and the Inner London Education Authority. We suggested that THE TEACHER, journal of the NUT, should no longer accept advertisements for this publication. The publishers received letters from wellknown educationalists and churchmen objecting to this kind of racist material being put out for the consumption of schoolchildren, and at least one principal returned the entire issue to the publishers.

The Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, with 800 delegates one quarter of whom were South African, started on May 5. Following the conference, delegates were to tour mining centres throughout Britain. We wrote to all regions of the National Union of Mineworkers asking them not to entertain the South Africans; to the Commonwealth Secretariat pointing out that South Africa was no longer part of the Commonwealth and urging the withdrawal of the invitations. Copies of this letter were sent to Commonwealth High Commissioners with a note suggesting that their delegates raise objections to South Africa's participation in the Conference. A background document with basic facts about conditions for African mineworkers was sent with these letters. The Scottish NUM replied that "none of our branches in the Scottish area of the NUM will offer any hospitality whatsoever".

On Monday May 26 the AAM, together with the Ruskin Kitson Committee, staged a rally in Trafalgar Square calling for the "Release of South African political prisoners". Speakers included Father Trevor Huddleston, Ernie Roberts of the AEF, Robin Blackburn, Oliver Tambo, Acting President-General of the ANC, and chairman George Doughty of DATA. The rally was preceded by a march which started from Oxford on 23 May. At each overnight stop the Ruskin Committee organised well-attended public meetings. The march and rally received considerable publicity in local and national press, and on television and radio. It emphasised the plight of the thousands of political prisoners in South Africa's gaols today and was the springboard for our current campaign for the release of political prisoners.

The safety of political refugees who have fled South Africa and found sanctuary in the ex-British protectorate of Lesotho was for some time in question. On May 31 there was a press report that Joseph Molefi, a political refugee in Lesotho was to be deported to South Africa. Three MPs - Sir Dingle Foot, David Steel and Ben Whitaker - sent a cable to Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, urging the withdrawal of the deportation order. A copy of the cable with a covering letter was sent to the High Commissioner for Lesotho, who subsequently wrote to us enclosing the reply from his Prime Minister, which stated that if and when political refugees were deported they would not be returned to South Africa.

ZIMBABWE (RHODESIA)

August 1968 started with a question mark regarding the loyalty of Rhodesian judges to the Privy Council ruling that legislation passed after UDI should not be upheld. This was brought into the open in the case of 32 Africans charged with "terrorist" activities under the Law and Order Maintenance Act promulgated in November 1967 which

carried the mandatory death sentence. The Africans submitted that the court was barred from trying them in view of the Privy Council ruling. On August 9 the Salisbury High Court declared the Privy Council ruling without substance as the Smith regime, previously credited with de facto status, had now achieved 'internal de jure status'. All 32 were found guilty and sentenced to death. The Movement called a demonstration outside Rhodesia House on August 15 protesting this judgement and urging the British Government to take immediate action to prevent these murders. Over 200 people participated including MPs and other wellknown public figures, who subsequently joined in the march to Downing Street where postcards reiterating this protest were delivered to the Prime Minister. Constituency Labour Parties were circulated asking them to draft emergency resolutions for the Labour Party Conference; to write to the Prime Minister urging the British Government to restore its authority in Rhodesia, prevent these executions and bring about majority rule. The case of the 32 Africans had in the meantime been taken to the Rhodesia Appeals Court, which dismissed the appeal, ruling that the Smith regime was the only de jure administration and the 1965 Constitution Rhodesia's only Constitution.

With rumblings about future 'talks' between the British Government and the Smith regime and the departure of Mr James Bottomley for Rhodesia, the Movement telegraphed Harold Wilson to resist compromise with the illegal Smith regime and to reaffirm NIBMAR.

In October the Labour Party Conference, after intensive lobbying, adopted a resolution on Rhodesia calling for, among other things, "moral and practical assistance to those struggling for their freedom" in Rhodesia and welcoming HMG's NIBMAR statement. In addition, a petition reaffirming NIBMAR was circulated to delegates and signed by over 500.

Speakers at the meeting which the Movement organised during Conference included Frank Judd MP, Robert Resha of the ANC of South Africa, Colin Legum and Alex Lyon MP.

On October 9 talks between Harold Wilson and Ian Smith started on board HMS Fearless and rumour was rife as to how much the British Government would concede to achieve a settlement. In anticipation of further concessions having been made on "Fearless" detrimental to the African majority, the AAM together with the UNA and other organisations arranged a meeting at Church House Westminster entitled "Rhodesia: No Betrayal". Speakers included Humphry Berkeley, Joan Lester MP, John Pardoe MP, Sir Dingle Foot MP and Father Trevor Huddleston, Bishop of Stepney. All declared their opposition to any settlement granting independence to Rhodesia before majority rule.

The Government White Paper on the "Fearless" discussions, published on October 15, revealed substantial concessions to the Smith regime since the "Tiger" talks. In a subsequent debate on the "Fearless" proposals at the end of October, 56 MPs voted against them with a number of abstentions. Letters were sent congratulating those MPs who had voted against these proposals, asking them to participate in a country-wide campaign reaffirming NIBMAR, part of which would be a series of public meetings. We also sent letters to those MPs who had abstained or were paired asking them to sign the NIBMAR pledge. Response to both these letters was good. Over 18 public meetings on Rhodesia were held in November and December. Student and youth organisations were written to and university meetings widely

encouraged and assisted. In view of the **resolution** at the Labour Party Conference, a follow-up letter was sent to CLPs pointing out that the "Fearless" proposals represented a complete abdication by Britain of its responsibilities towards the four million Rhodesian Africans. We suggested resolutions which, if passed, should be sent to the Prime Minister, the National Executive of the Labour Party and to the national press. The resolutions deplored the "humiliating and discreditable negotiations with the illegal regime in defiance of obligations to the majority people of Rhodesia and promises to the Commonwealth, the United Nations and the people of this country" and pointed out that the Labour Party had rejected the "Fearless" proposals as a repudiation of the NIBMAR pledge.

These activities built up to a climax during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which took place in London in early January. Several months prior to the Conference we arranged interviews with all the Commonwealth High Commissioners or their representatives to discuss the Rhodesian question and to urge the reaffirmation of NIBMAR at the Conference. We also sought appointments with the Commonwealth Leaders on their arrival, and met President Kaunda, Mrs Gandhi, and Mr Harley of Ghana. The Conference opened on January 7, and at 7 pm on January 6 the Movement mounted a torchlight vigil outside Marlborough House holding a large banner calling for 'Majority rule in Rhodesia'. The vigil was maintained throughout the night and at its peak 200 people took part. MPs and artists joined us and the event received wide coverage in the press and on radio and television. At 10 am on January 7, before disbanding, a memorandum prepared by the AAM was delivered to all the Prime Ministers attending the Conference, urging a reaffirmation of NIBMAR. On the same day some twenty wellknown writers staged a sit-in at Rhodesia House and were joined by numbers of students. The Movement assisted in the organisation of the sit-in and also to an extent with the teach-in on Rhodesia which took place at the LSE on January 8, 9 & 10. On Sunday January 12 an ad hoc committee, of which the AAM was a member, organised a mass demonstration in solidarity with the liberation movements in Southern Africa. Marching from Speakers Corner the crowd gathered outside Rhodesia House in impressive numbers. This demonstration was big news in the press on the following day, due largely to an attack on South Africa House which took place afterwards in which windows in the building were broken.

On January 21 THE TIMES reported that the Revd Ndabaningi Sithole, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union, was committed for trial on a charge of 'incitement to murder'. The AAM organised a vigil outside Rhodesia House in protest at the trial and subsequent sentencing of Mr Sithole. During the trial the Movement urged HMG to act on Mr Sithole's behalf - already jailed without trial for four years. The trial underlined yet again the willingness of the Rhodesian courts to serve the political ends of the Smith regime despite the much-vaunted independence of the judiciary.

Mr Smith's reply to the "Fearless" proposals was a negative one and the British Government, despite considerable protest, decided to leave the proposals 'on the table'.

On May 14, in reply to a note from the Smith regime, the Government wrote that it had "studied reports of a speech made by Mr Smith on Wednesday 7 May, according to which Mr Smith advocated the Rhodesian Front constitutional proposals on the grounds that they would

ensure that majority rule could never come about in Rhodesia. If this now represents the considered viewpoint of Mr Smith and his colleagues, it can only be taken as destroying any possibility of a settlement with them consistent with the six principles..."

On May 22 the Movement issued a statement on the new Rhodesian constitution in which we said that "Mr Wilson must withdraw the "Fearless" proposals, tighten sanctions and commence discussions with African Nationalist leaders with a view to assisting their struggle against racialism and minority rule."

On June 20 the Rhodesian Front held a referendum and gained a clear mandate from the predominantly white electorate to introduce its new constitution and to declare a republic.

Since May our work in support of the liberation movements and against any 'deal' with the illegal Smith regime has been integrated with our work on SOUTHERN AFRICA as a whole, and has been dealt with in that section.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

In view of the failure of the United Nations and the international community to challenge South Africa's illegal presence in their country, the Namibian people launched armed resistance on August 26 1966. In commemoration of this day the AAM held a vigil outside South Africa House in August 1968 and in a statement issued to the press noting the second anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle, also called for the release of Namibian freedom fighters illegally imprisoned in South Africa.

In February 1969 the South West African Affairs Bill was introduced in the South African Parliament and subsequently became law. This Act gives the Vorster Cabinet powers of virtual dictatorship over Namibia; most South African laws may now be applied to Namibia merely by proclamation in the Government Gazette. With complete disregard for the UN resolution which terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia in 1966, South Africa thus openly completed the annexation of Namibia. Background documents on this Act were sent to a number of Members of Parliament and questions were asked in the House. Britain voted for the resolution removing the mandate from South Africa but, together with the other world powers, has failed to take action for its implementation.

Early in August this year the Movement embarked on a campaign for the release of all political prisoners held in South Africa. Eight SWAPO freedom fighters, who were then on trial and of whom six were found guilty (five receiving life sentences and one 18 years), together with the thirty-five sentenced in February 1968 to lengthy terms in prison, feature largely in this campaign. Letters have been sent to all sympathetic organisations asking them to take every opportunity to demonstrate publicly on this issue in addition to writing letters of protest to the South African Prime Minister and calling on the British Government to effect the release of these freedom fighters.

Again on August 26 this year the AAM held a well-attended poster parade outside South Africa House to mark Namibia Day and noted, in our press statement, that the sentences passed on the SWAPO freedom

fighters were intended as a warning to the African majority in Namibia not to oppose apartheid South Africa, a warning which we feel confident will not be heeded. We called on the British Government to declare its full support for the freedom struggle in Namibia.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

In the past year greater efforts have been made to publicise the struggle against Portuguese colonialism in Africa. ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS has carried articles on the wars being waged against the Portuguese by FRELIMO in Mozambique, MPLA in Angola and the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, and the impressive progress made in the struggle for liberation. South Africa's military and economic involvement in Mozambique and Angola has also featured in AA NEWS, particularly in reference to the building of the Cabora Bassa Dam by the ZAMCO consortium led by South Africa. This giant hydro-electric and irrigation project in the north-western province of Tete, designed to create a new frontier against the African liberation movements, will mean that political and economic powers will increasingly be wielded from Pretoria.

In January the Movement wrote to the Prime Minister pointing out that arms supplied to Portugal as a member of NATO were used by the Portuguese in their war against the African liberation movements. Mr Wilson replied that a pre-condition of any arms sales to Portugal was that these arms were not used outside the NATO area. This embargo was announced in the House on June 27, 1951, "since when it has been strictly enforced."

In February five MPs on a visit to Zambia journeyed to the Angola frontier and found solid evidence that weapons supplied to Portugal under the NATO agreement were used by the Portuguese in Angola and in attacks on Zambia. In an article in AA NEWS (February 1969) Frank Judd MP, one of the parliamentary party, wrote "The use of NATO resources to bolster reactionary regimes in Africa is totally unacceptable. Britain is part of NATO and as part of the Commonwealth has an inescapable obligation to make representations to Portugal."

On February 3 Dr Eduardo Mondlane, President of FRELIMO, was assassinated. The Movement, in cabling Mrs Janet Mondlane and the Central Committee of FRELIMO, recorded its dismay at his tragic death and paid tribute to the historic contribution he had made in the struggle for freedom. In a press statement we recorded our confidence "that despite this tragic loss the work of FRELIMO will continue until Mozambique is a free and democratic country". We assisted the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, with which we have worked closely, in the organisation of a meeting in memory of Dr Mondlane in the Caxton Hall on February 19.

In May we had the pleasure of welcoming Dr Fernando Octavio representing the MPLA. In the brief period of his stay in this country he addressed the National and Executive Committees, participated in the Round House Conference on July 6, and greatly increased our knowledge of the situation in Angola and the work of the MPLA.

ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS

Now entering its sixth year of publication, ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS has established itself solidly as the organ of the Movement, with a devoted, though not expanding, readership. For many readers, abroad and at home, the paper is the 'image' of the Movement, and a perusal of its columns over the past year demonstrates the variety of work being tackled by the head office and by supporters and branches throughout the country and elsewhere.

The paper, like other newspapers concerned with reporting the Southern African scene, has suffered a severe blow in recent months with the passing of the General Laws Amendment Act, by the South African Parliament. Provisions under this Act make the reporting of certain events in South Africa impossible for newspapers within that country. Until now, one of the chief roles played by AA NEWS has even to convey to its readers matters of great concern to those interested in the fight against apartheid, which are reported locally, that is in South Africa and Rhodesia, but which create so little stir (perhaps because of their apparent 'normality') despite their often startling nature, that reporters for overseas papers do not take them further.

Unhappily the South African press, because of the new law, will over the next period contain much less of the news so crucial to those of us anxious to communicate the nature of the repression carried out by the white regime there. Nonetheless, ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS is never short of material from all the territories of Southern Africa - and indeed finds too little space to cover events in this and other countries where the racial and economic situations bear directly on the particular work of the AAM.

Members can help this situation and eventually make a larger or more frequent paper possible, by obtaining more subscribers and selling more copies of the paper, to improve its financial situation and thereby that of the Movement's as a whole. While the audience AA NEWS currently reaches is appreciable, a doubling of its size would reflect a more realistic response to the amount of effort put in by the journalists involved in its production and, more important, to the situation it attempts to portray.

PUBLICITY

Like all special interest organisations, the Anti-Apartheid Movement constantly seeks publicity for its work and for the situation from which that work arises. As a result, over some years, a network of contacts in the press, radio and television has been carefully built up. Constant queries from reporters and researchers are handled by the office, when programmes or articles on Southern Africa are envisaged.

In addition, such programmes or articles are quite often stimulated by an initiative from the AAM, when a function is planned, a personality is in London, or an event takes place in Southern Africa which is not being covered through normal news channels. Examples of such stories over the past year include: several advance editorial notices of functions arranged by the AAM at the Round House in both March and July, interviews in the SUNDAY TIMES and GUARDIAN in August/September with Dasingee Francis, the South African schoolteacher who was kept in solitary confinement in South Africa, without trial, for more than a year; and a piece in the SUNDAY TIMES in June drawing attention to the increasing use of torture in South African jails on prisoners detained without trial.

On numerous other occasions suitable interviewees have been found for current affairs programmes such as BBC's 24 HOURS, when developments in Southern Africa have warranted an anti-apartheid point of view. A constant check is kept on points of view expressed in the press, and letters in reply are either sent from the office, or suggested to experts in the particular matter by the office staff.

Campaigns - a recent example: asking the trade unions to discourage emigration by their members to South Africa - are often assisted by an Anti-Apartheid sponsored letter to prestigious newspapers signed by eminent supporters of the campaign.

This kind of work is of particular importance to an organisation such as the AAM which is entirely unable, owing to its constantly overstretched financial position, either to purchase space to explain its views or to compete with the white supremacist governments it works against in publishing a multiplicity of bulletins, magazines and newsletters for propaganda purposes.

However, as part of its publicity work, the AAM has continued, for the fifth successive year, to publish its illustrated newspaper ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS (see above), and has over the past year produced one pamphlet - about South Africa's defence strategy, and several leaflets concerning aspects of the Movement's work, as well as a well-documented list of UK and US companies having subsidiaries or interests in South Africa and Rhodesia.

The Movement continues to sell copies of pamphlets it has previously published, including "Labour's Record on Southern Africa" and "The Collaborators", as well as a long list of publications produced by such bodies as the Defence and Aid Fund, the Africa Bureau and the United Nations, where they relate to conditions in Southern Africa. A further aspect of publicity work concerns the regular supply of lecturers for meetings up and down the country.

FINANCE

The gravity of our present financial position appears not so much from the revenue and expenditure figures as from those of our debts. We have been living on credit to an alarming extent in recent months. Without the extended patience of our printers it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to bring out ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS.

Our routine expenses (including printing and postage for AA NEWS) run at about £150 per week. There have been many weeks during this summer when our routine income (including sales of AA NEWS) has not reached £50. A discrepancy of this size cannot be made up by the occasional large donation we receive or by the fund-raising functions which the office is able to arrange. If the present situation continues, we shall within a few months have to make drastic cuts in our expenditure which must directly affect the range of our work.

It is therefore for our members to decide whether they want a Movement run on its present scale or not. It is important for members to realise that their subscriptions contribute very little to the general resources of the Movement. AA NEWS costs very nearly 6d per copy to print. Thus 10 copies per year including postage, uses up 8/4d out of the subscription. Another 2/8d at least goes on the postage of members' circulars, renewal reminders and membership cards. The wages of the Membership Secretary represent about 6/- per member per year. Therefore it is clear that we lose money on our student members, while the full subscription makes a negligible contribution to other wages, rent, etc.

The office organised four fund-raising events this year and, though all realised a healthy profit, increasing activity in this field must mean a diminished effort in others. The fund-raising efforts of our members through their AA Committees have been disappointing this year. We have received contributions from a few committees but others which have in past years helped us considerably have either not organised fund-raising functions or, where they have, have needed to keep the proceeds for their local activities.

We urge members to come to the aid of the Movement both by local fund-raising functions and by individual donations and stop orders.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Movement has remained more or less constant. From January to April the recruitment rate was lower than for the same period in 1968, but since May the rate has been higher. New methods of reminding members to renew their subscriptions may help to reduce the drop-out rate, which still tends to counter-balance the recruitment rate.

WORK IN THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Sustained efforts to win support for our policies in the trade union movement have begun to show welcome signs of success. A major step forward in this field was the holding of a weekend conference of trade unionists on Southern Africa at Ruskin College Oxford in April. The conference was attended by delegates of several trade unions and trades councils, and individual trade unionists and members of the Movement. Though the numbers were small, this was more than compensated for by the wide-ranging and intensive discussion that was made possible by the length of the conference, and by the delegate status of most of those present which ensured that the discussions had wider impact. Speakers were Mark Shope (SACTU), Francis Nehwati (ZACTU), G.C.H. Slater (ILO London Branch Office), Michael Harmel (ANC), Joan Lestor MP, Abdul Minty (AAM), Mike Cooley (DATA) and Len Squire (T&GWU). John Horner MP chaired the final session, in which several of the speakers participated, as did Ernie Roberts (AEF). In a spontaneous move from the floor, a concluding resolution embracing comprehensive proposals for action by trade unions and their members was put and carried without opposition.

The educational value of the conference was undoubtedly great, but much more needs to be done in this direction. The Executive is actively seeking opportunities to mount further conferences of trade unionists on a regional basis.

One of the main objects of our efforts on this area has been to persuade the trade unions actively to discourage their members from emigrating to South Africa. To the December 1968 UN resolution, which is specific on this issue, has now been added the 1969 TUC resolution, moved by DATA and seconded by the Musicians' Union. This resolution, the first on South Africa for four years, reflects the reviving interest of the trade union movement and, in committing affiliated unions to action against emigration to South Africa, it provides a welcome basis for further educational efforts and pressures.

As part of such a campaign the Movement secured the publication in THE TIMES on 1 September 1969 a letter signed by six General Secretaries of trades unions: Lord Delacourt-Smith, Lawrence Daly,

Terence Parry, Jack Jones, Alan Fisher and George Doughty. The letter pointed out how the emigration of skilled white workers was part of the apartheid scheme and entailed collaboration with racism. A short correspondence followed, in which the viewpoint of the original signatories was supported by the Revd Edward Walker and J.B. Marks.

The Trade Union Action Group continues to meet. Its members have played a useful role in preparing and disseminating articles for the trade union press, and in planning other activities. The Movement was fortunate to have had timely visits from two leading South African trade unionists - J.B. Marks and Mark Shope. The office helped to arrange meetings and introductions for them. The opportunities afforded by the presence of these visitors greatly facilitated the efforts, which have been maintained during the year, to extend the AAM's range of contacts in the trade union movement.

With his appointment as Chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, the Movement loses the services of one of its most valuable Sponsors, Lord Collison. His readiness to assist the Movement despite the pressures of other commitments, was evidence of his deep concern about apartheid.

The Movement provided speakers for several trades councils, including Birmingham and Liverpool. Some trades councils and trades unions also responded to a circular reporting the death in detention of the leading Eastern Cape trade unionist and political organiser, Caleb Mayekiso.

WORK IN SPORT

The South African Government, together with the country's leading white sportsmen, have dragged politics into sport by insisting on racist practices entirely at odds with sporting tradition. The list of activities against collaboration with South African and, to a lesser extent, with Rhodesian teams and sportsmen embarked upon by the Movement in the past year, is a long one and will be dealt with as briefly as possible. An outstanding example of the effect of the Movement's work in this field is Vorster's statement in September last year on the inclusion of Basil d'Oliveira in the MCC team which was to have toured South Africa. He said that "the team as constituted now is not the team of the MCC, but the team of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.."

Cricket

In August 1968 sustained efforts were made to discourage the MCC from undertaking the projected tour of South Africa. We deplored Basil d'Oliveira's exclusion from the MCC team and wrote to the Prime Minister asking HMG to intervene and ensure that representative teams are not chosen on the basis of racial discrimination. However, our emphasis was, and is, that tours of this nature should not take place. On September 16 a deputation from the Movement, led by Jeremy Thorpe MP, saw Denis Howell, Minister for Sport: later the same day the MCC announced that d'Oliveira was to be included in the MCC team and on September 17 Vorster announced that South Africa would not accept him as a member of the team. On September 24 the MCC cancelled the tour.

We circulated a letter for signatures pointing out that "it is the South African Government that has imposed political and racialist

conditions on our relations with that country". This letter, signed by A.J. Ayer, Lord Constantine and others, appeared in THE TIMES.

In October the South African press announced that a tour of South Africa by Coloured cricketers would take place starting on December 20 under the captaincy of Billy Ibadulla, a Pakistani cricketer playing for Warwickshire. Letters of protests were sent to Ibadulla and pickets mounted outside his home. We also wrote to the Governments, High Commissioners and Cricket Boards of Control of the countries whose nationals were to be members of the team. Indian, Pakistani and West Indian organisations in this country were kept informed. The Governments of India and Pakistan announced that they would not endorse the passports of those who wished to participate in the tour, and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago also wrote saying that they opposed the tour. The tour was cancelled, though there are now rumours of attempts being made to arrange it again.

Earlier in the year we wrote to the MCC urging the withdrawal of the invitation to the South African cricket team to tour in 1970. In May we renewed this request and in June wrote to the Chairman of the International Cricket Conference, meeting at Lords, asking that the ICC agree "not to exchange tours with South Africa whilst apartheid prevails in cricket". A deputation from the Movement delivered a letter to the ICC which referred to the petition we had started in May and are still circulating, "urging the withdrawal of the invitation to the South African team to tour this country in 1970". The ICC replied that "It is a matter for each individual country to decide whether or not they will play cricket against South Africa".

Our June newsletter informed members of the Wilfred Isaacs XI tour, which started on July 5 at Basildon. As readers will know from the national press, this tour met opposition at every fixture: cricket pitches were dug up, pitches invaded, and protests and pickets mounted at every opportunity. We have now to intensify our efforts to ensure that the 1970 tour does not take place.

Athletics

In reaction to her exclusion from the Mexico Olympics, the South African Government announced plans for what were subsequently called the mini-Olympics in April. We contacted athletes from this country who planned to participate urging them to reconsider their decision; letters were sent to the AAA and questions asked in the House. A number of athletes, including Lilian Board, withdrew. Few international athletes participated in the Games, which some South African papers considered a dismal failure.

Tennis

Efforts were focused on the Davis Cup tournament. Letters were written to countries in the European Zone likely to play South Africa and Rumania and Hungary agreed to withdraw should the need arise. At the match in Bristol between Britain (who refused to withdraw) and South Africa, a demonstration took place both outside and within the courts. The Anti-Apartheid Committee in Bristol, together with local Labour, Liberal and Communist parties and interested individuals, were responsible for this demonstration which received massive publicity on television, radio and in the press.

In July a meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation took place in London and a deputation from the Movement delivered a letter

on the opening day asking that in view of South Africa's racial policies in sport it should be excluded from the ILTF. In reply the Secretary, Mr Basil Reay, wrote that "the International Federation have brought pressure to bear on the South African Lawn Tennis Union" and in view of the motion passed at the ILTF meeting in Prague they hoped "that the South African Union will do even more to help all the people who play lawn tennis in their country".

Rugby

In April we asked the Barbarians Rugby Club to reconsider their proposed tour of Rhodesia and South Africa. Also in April we wrote to the Maori Club in New Zealand and to the CARE Committee there applauding their tremendous efforts to stop the All Blacks tour of South Africa scheduled to take place in 1970. We are now working for massive public demonstrations against the Springboks Rugby tour due to start in Oxford on November 5.

Action has been taken in other team sports such as swimming and hockey when we have learnt of contests with South African teams. Throughout we have been assisted and in many cases informed of future events by the South African Non-Racial Open Committee for Olympic Sports (SAN-ROC), with which we have worked closely over the past year.

CULTURAL BOYCOTT

In February the South African Courts ruled that the American musicals - Fiddler on the Roof, The Man of La Mancha and West Side Story - could be performed in South Africa against the authors' wishes. This decision was roundly condemned by British authors as a blatant theft of copyright, and followed an amendment to the Copyright Act passed by the South African Parliament in 1965 which enabled managements to 'pirate' plays. The AAM wrote to all the playwrights who had signed the boycott pledge and to others giving some background to this development. We asked them to reaffirm that they would not permit their works to be performed in South Africa before segregated audiences and also asked for assistance in efforts being made by Cambridge students, the NUS and the AAM to stop the Dryden Society, a drama group based on Trinity College Cambridge, which planned a tour of South Africa. We enclosed a letter to Dryden for their signature pointing out that the "effect of this tour, however small, will be to confirm the white supremacists in their oppressive role". Over twenty playwrights signed this letter which was sent to Dryden. The NUS banned the company from participating in the Student Drama Festival, organised jointly with the SUNDAY TIMES, if they went ahead with the tour.

Despite this considerable body of protest, which reinforced the Cambridge students' activity, Dryden decided to go ahead with the tour. Financial assistance was received from South African business interests and a £1,000 grant was made by Trinity College Council. Plays to be performed included one Shakespeare play and the Antigone by Jean Anouilh. A letter was sent to Mr Anouilh asking that he withdraw permission for his play to be performed; Dryden then decided to perform the Marat/Sade by Peter Weiss. Originally the rights to this play were refused but after members of Dryden saw Peter Weiss he changed his mind. We learnt that Dryden were performing the Marat/Sade only when they were in South Africa and wrote again to Peter Weiss, who reconsidered his decision and sent a cable to

Dryden withdrawing the rights for the performance of his play. During the tour many performances were boycotted by local students.

Both the AAM and the NUS contacted the Indian High Commission when it was rumoured that Dryden planned to tour India in 1970. In consequence of these representations and as a result of their tour of South Africa in defiance of appeals by the liberation movements and resolutions passed at the UN (specifically the resolution passed in December 1968 calling for the suspension of "cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist regime and with organisations or institutions in South Africa which practice apartheid"), it is unlikely that Dryden will be able to undertake a tour of India.

In April we assisted playwright John Bowen who planned to propose a motion at the meeting of the Screen Writers' Guild which took place on June 1. The motion called on the incoming Executive Council "to approach the Writers Guild of America, British Equity and the ACTT so as to try to formulate a common strategy by which members of all four unions would refuse to contribute their skills to the making of feature films intended for distribution before segregated audiences in South Africa". The motion was passed by 57 votes to 17. The efforts on Dryden and the motion at the Screen Writers Guild were publicised in the national press. If, as we hope, the four unions agree on a common strategy and do not permit their films to be shown before segregated audiences in South Africa, the impact on South African whites will be considerable.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The past year has seen the rise of some of our branches, the decline of others, but an overall level of activity higher than in the previous year and an encouraging ability to respond quickly to local events and especially against instances of collaboration with apartheid. Three branches that were new in 1968 have consolidated themselves and expanded: Southend, Leicester and Wembley/Harrow. Two important branches that had been relatively inactive for many months, viz. Birmingham and Glasgow, responded vigorously to the visit of a South Africa House trade and propaganda mission, and show welcome signs of maintaining a high level of activity. Other branches which had been inactive but have also come alive in the past year include Brighton, Merseyside and Manchester. A steady level of activity has been maintained by Bristol, Banstead, Edinburgh, Finchley & Friern Barnet, Hornsey, Hampstead and Sutton. There has been some decline in the strength of Southampton and Bournemouth, and the Movement's branches of representatives in various other centres have been quiescent. A new Kensington & Chelsea branch has been formed, which can be expected to supplant the moribund Westminster Branch.

The full extent of local activity, both continuing and ad hoc, cannot be recorded here for reasons of space. Mention must be made of the many local meetings in November/December 1968 and January 1969 which objected to a 'settlement' of the Rhodesian crisis on the basis of the "Fearless" proposals. The scope for local and branch activity remains considerable, and much in excess of the Movement's resources. Fund-raising, lobbying, leafletting, selling AA NEWS, demonstrations, letters to the press, social events and film shows - all have been done in the past 15 months, and they remain the stock-in-trade of the Movement's innumerable members and supporters throughout the country.

The Government's failure to take effective action on Rhodesia, with a consequent tendency to apathy on the part of many opponents of racialism, and the growth of Powellism and domestic race problems, have both handicapped our work at this level.

YOUTH AND STUDENTS

Young people, especially students, continue to show a more lively concern with Southern African issues than other sections of the community. Mounting impatience with conventional politics and strong feelings of identity with the freedom fighters have combined to good effect in solidarity demonstrations in January and June (mentioned elsewhere in this report), and in the provision of material aid to the liberation movements. With regard to the latter, the Young Liberals held a sponsored walk for medical aid in May, which raised several hundred pounds, and the Young Communists collected quantities of educational materials and clothing, following the appeal of the Khartoum Conference.

Student activities have taken many forms, including campaigns against university investments in Southern Africa (at LSE, Essex, Regent Street Polytechnic, and Kings College Cambridge); opposition to collaboration with apartheid sport (Oxford), cultural relations (Cambridge), apartheid education (Bradford), trade and propaganda (Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow). Major student organisations such as the SCM and UNSA gave increasing attention to Southern African issues, and an outstandingly successful anti-apartheid week was held at Reading University in May. On a smaller scale, a South Africa Week was organised by UNA Youth in Woking in July. Several university anti-apartheid and anti-racialist groups including Sheffield, Lancaster, Leeds and Hull, in addition to those already mentioned, sell AA NEWS regularly and promote a range of educational and political activities. The initiative of Ruskin students in organising a three-day walk from Oxford to London, and their cooperation with the Movement in holding a rally in support of South African political prisoners in May, are reported elsewhere.

In August 1968, leading representatives of six national student bodies of varying political complexions handed in a letter to the South African Embassy supporting South African student protests against the prevention from lecturing of Mr A. Mafeje at the University of Cape Town.

In May 1969, several university groups picketed shops selling South African goods as part of a coordinated campaign arising out of the Reading anti-apartheid week.

INTERNATIONAL WORK

Though we maintain useful links with groups and individuals in Scandinavia, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Holland, Singapore and the USA, we have received a poor response to letters and information sent to AA Committees in other countries. Recently an AA Committee was started in Ghana which has been very active (see AA NEWS, September 1969) and with which contact is being maintained. In addition, personal connections have been established with individuals in Germany, Italy, Japan and other countries which we are trying to develop. In view of South Africa's growing links with South American countries, we intend to give special attention to establishing contact with individuals and groups in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru.

In January a representative of the Movement attended the Conference in support of the peoples of the Portuguese Colonies and Southern Africa held in Khartoum. This Conference attended by the leaders of the liberation movements and some 250 delegates from 50 countries passed a comprehensive resolution, which among other points called for the isolation of South Africa and Rhodesia in all spheres; the treatment of captured guerrilla fighters as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention; the collection of materials to aid the National liberation movements and the need for medical services in the liberated areas. The Movement presented a paper to the Conference and took part in the Mobilisation and drafting commissions.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Five meetings of the National Committee have taken place over the past year, including the one immediately following the last AGM during which the Executive Committee was elected. Average attendance has been in the region of thirty-nine at each meeting and, though the level of discussion has varied from meeting to meeting, many useful suggestions for campaigns and methods of implementation have emerged. At the meeting held on February 8 a resolution congratulating the students of the LSE on demanding that the School's investment holdings in South Africa should be withdrawn was passed unanimously. In May, in reaction to pronouncements from various organisations and individuals that there should be a period of direct British rule in Rhodesia during which time there would be no activity by the liberation movements, the National Committee passed a resolution declaring "that the only real alternatives in Rhodesia are white supremacy or majority rule". This too was passed unanimously. The final version of the resolution proposed by the Young Liberal Southern Africa Commission at the 1968 AGM was also agreed at this meeting.

Representatives of a number of organisations on the National Committee have not attended meetings. We plan to discuss this with them and hope that they will participate more actively in our work in the future.

CONCLUSION

Despite the length of this document, space and time do not allow the inclusion of a detailed report on all our activities. These are in excess of the list given and the Movement will welcome any request for further information.

We have now to reassess our methods of campaigning in Britain in terms of the changing political scene, the growth of a body of concerned but undefined thinking at odds with existing political institutions, and the increasing racial tension in this country, which many individuals and groups view with considerable anxiety. On the last point a number of local AA Committees divide their time between work against apartheid and colonialism in Southern Africa and racism in this country. The Movement supports this active opposition to the growing racialism in Britain, though it does not itself initiate such activity. The connections are clear though the situations differ widely. We hope that those who have been made aware of the political dangers and human misery caused by racist practices will support our efforts against the white minority regimes in Southern Africa.

We shall in the coming year intensify campaigns against all forms of collaboration with Southern African regimes : we shall endeavour to consolidate our links with groups in European and other countries working on these issues, hoping thereby to promote united activity : our campaign calling for the release of political prisoners will, we trust, have the support of all organisations and individuals and gain a real momentum, particularly in view of the trial due to start in October/November of nearly 50 political prisoners now held in isolation for over four months. We shall work particularly to win a wider body of support for the armed struggle in Southern Africa and encourage its concrete expression in the form of direct material aid.
