

Camp 11/995/1

Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of Southern Africa:

CONTINUATIONS COMMITTEE

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APPENDIX VI

THE NATIONAL PROGRAM OF ACTION
of
THE CONFERENCE IN SOLIDARITY
WITH THE LIBERATION STRUGGLES
OF THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

October 9-11, 1981
Riverside Church
New York City

Hon. Ronald V. Dellums, President of the Preparatory Committee
Lennox S. Hinds, Esq., Chair of the Preparatory Committee Secretariat • Carl Bloice, Conference Coordinator

In co-sponsorship with the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)
In cooperation with the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (ICSA).

Hosts: The Southern Africa Team/Outreach Ministry, Riverside Church; Dr. Carl Fields, Leader, and The Rev. George Thomas, Minister of Outreach, Riverside Church.

INTRODUCTION

The Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of Southern Africa was convened in New York, October 9-11, 1981, by a broad cross-section of individuals, groups and organizations from throughout the United States, representing labor, church, entertainment, sports, civil rights, elected officials, women, youth and the elderly in co-sponsorship with the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) who are leading the fight to rid their countries of racial oppression and injustice, and for freedom and independence.

The Conference Program was developed to provide a forum for analysis and discussion of the struggles of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for political and racial justice and their efforts to secure majority rule. The role of the U.S. Government and the people of the United States in advancing their struggles was also studied and evaluated.

At the final Plenary session on October 11, Conference delegates ratified a Program of Action encompassing local, regional and national strategies aimed at the total isolation of South Africa; the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia; reinforcement of the mandatory arms embargo to render it more effective and to include nuclear collaborations; the adoption and implementation by the U.N. of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, including an effective oil embargo; the severance of all cultural and sporting links with South Africa; increasing political support and material assistance to the people of Namibia through SWAPO and the people of South Africa through the ANC; increasing political support to the Frontline States in face of mounting attempts by South Africa to destabilize them.

This program had been developed by the Conference delegates at the commissions and workshops. The Conference delegates also ratified the creation of a Conference Continuations Committee which was charged with the responsibility of coordinating and implementing the Program of Action and to convene a Results Conference on this work on or before Spring, 1983. The Steering Committee of the Conference was appointed to develop an expanded and representative Continuations Committee.

I. CHANGING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Recognizing that throughout its history the government of the United States has condoned and supported colonial regimes in Africa, overtly and covertly, and further recognizing that the U.S. policy towards the racist and repressive apartheid regime of South Africa has been quietly supportive despite the overwhelming evidence of the ruthless exploitation of the black majority in Namibia and South Africa as a result of these policies, and

Recognizing that through the election of Ronald Reagan there have been direct and open efforts to embrace the apartheid regime as an "ally and friend," demonstrating a callous indifference to the legitimate demands for human fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Namibia and South Africa, in open defiance of universal international public and political opinion, and because of the economic, political and military support given to South Africa by the U.S. government, including efforts to create a "South Atlantic Treaty Organization" (SATO), a serious threat to world peace, Pretoria has embarked on a campaign of terror and military aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, as well as the Frontline States of Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, and

Aware that these policies by the U.S. government will have grave consequences for the peoples of the world unless the peoples of the United States organize to change U.S. foreign policy,

This Conference calls upon the people of the United States to:

1. Demand that the U.S. State Department cease its efforts to end the South African regime's pariah status which has been endorsed by every international and national body in the world.
2. Initiate national, regional and local legislative campaigns to:
 - (a) enforce total and comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa;
 - (b) defend and expand the Clark Amendment;
 - (c) halt the export of enriched uranium to South Africa;
 - (d) grant full diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of Angola.
3. Demand an end of mercenary recruitment and material support for mercenarism in the United States by:
 - (a) sponsoring national tours of victims of mercenary aggression from Zimbabwe and Angola;
 - (b) assisting in establishing an International Tribunal to investigate mercenary involvement in the South African military and police;
 - (c) urging the House Sub-Committee on Africa to conduct an investigation into the extent of U.S. nationals involvement in mercenary activity in Southern Africa.

4. Inform the people of the United States by symposia, lectures, tours and publications about U.S. support for apartheid, the illegal occupation of Namibia and the destabilization of the Frontline States as a threat to world peace and security.
5. Organize a campaign to condemn the efforts of the Reagan Administration to characterize the liberation struggles of Southern Africa as global conflicts between East and West rather than the indigenous patriotic movements that they are.
6. Support existing national campaigns to:
 - (a) enforce the oil embargo;
 - (b) enforce the arms and nuclear embargo;
 - (c) end loans and credits.

II. THE ROLE OF LABOR IN SUPPORT OF THE LIBERATION STRUGGLES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Recognizing that the oppression of black workers is the cornerstone of the brutal system of apartheid resulting in a system that guarantees the highest rate of profit in the world by paying semi-slave wages to black workers, while maintaining an ever-increasing unemployed surplus labor force in bantustans, and

Also being aware that the apartheid regime has made token labor law "reforms," without eliminating the basic oppressive features of apartheid, such as denial of political rights to blacks, reservation of certain skilled jobs for whites only, severe restriction upon the freedom of movement and place of residence of black workers as a means of tightening the system of oppression, and further that increasingly, in South Africa and Namibia, workers face loss of jobs, "deportation," criminal prosecution and banishment for organizing and striking for playing a pivotal role in the struggle for liberation through their trade unions, South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) and National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) as the struggle of workers and trade unions in Southern Africa is indivisible from the liberation struggle, and

Further recognizing that 500 United States-based transnational corporations profit directly from operations based upon apartheid labor while there are growing instances of corporations closing plants in the United States and relocating in South Africa in order to take advantage of this system, at the expense of workers in both countries as United States corporations use the importation of products produced by the semi-slave labor, such as coal, to keep down the wages of their employees in this country, and

Rejecting the "Sullivan Principles" myth that "liberal" corporations can improve the position of South African workers at the workplace, while the overall system of political repression, pass laws, and migrant labor remains intact, and

Recognizing that since the Reagan Administration's policy of collaboration with apartheid ignores the position of the international community, most recently affirmed by the Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in calling for comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, working people in the United States have a special responsibility--in their own interest and in solidarity with South African workers--to take up and to enforce through their own action the international call for economic sanctions against South Africa,

We, therefore, call upon all international, regional, and local trade union bodies in the United States and their members to intensify their support for the struggles of our brothers and sisters in South Africa and Namibia and to join in all efforts to isolate the apartheid regime, by taking the following actions:

1. Adopt as their official position that United States workers should not produce, transport, load or unload goods or parts destined for or coming from South Africa, and seek provisions in collective bargaining agreements to implement this position.
2. Remove all trade union accounts and pension or other benefit funds from banks which do business with South Africa; end all trade union-related investments in corporations which do business with South Africa.
3. Endorse the call of the recent Nairobi summit meeting of African heads of state for a world trade union conference to adopt a plan of action for enforcing total economic sanctions; and to participate in the conference.
4. Recognize the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) and the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) as the legitimate representatives of the workers of their respective countries and set up solidarity funds to give material and financial assistance to them.
5. Develop a trade union network to disseminate educational materials and programs in order to inform United States workers about the situation of workers in South Africa and Namibia, and about other aspects of the liberation struggle; promote speaking tours of SACTU and NUNW; organize regional trade union/community conferences to promote solidarity.
6. Refuse to collaborate with apartheid by receiving visiting South African trade union groups which are officially or semi-officially sponsored by the South African government.

III. ROLE OF RELIGIOUS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STRUGGLE TO LIBERATE SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

Recognizing that the level of suffering and oppression in Southern Africa is a product of a repressive and authoritarian economic system that exploits the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by enforced labor, theft of land and marginal wages and

Considering that the South African system of forced labor enables mining, industrial and manufacturing concerns to keep labor costs at a bare minimum while African workers are subjected to restrictions of migratory labor, pass laws, restricted trade unions and the illegality of strikes, and

Given that economic involvement by U.S. business interests plays a crucial role in maintaining the apartheid system and the racist South African regime and thereby strengthens it as a military power in that region, and

Being aware that the so-called Sullivan Principles are being used to misfocus the efforts of people of good will in the United States who support economic justice and social equality for the people of Southern Africa, and

Further recognizing the interrelationship between unemployment in the United States, runaway shops, the exploitation of labor in Southern Africa and United States investments in Southern Africa,

Religious Institutions and Community Organizations are urged to:

1. Participate in and organize divestment campaigns in state, local and national institutes which hold stock in corporations and Financial Institutions doing business in Southern Africa.
2. Organize campaigns directed at the State Department by sending statements, letters and telegrams of concern about the South African request to establish new consulates. Further, that these organizations be encouraged to picket those landlords who currently house South African consulates.
3. Recognize the wide influence they have in all communities, and to bring the issue of economic sanctions to local churches and community groups and work towards the development of commissions and committees to address the issue on local grassroots levels.

4. Organize local, state and national campaigns calling for a complete break with the racist and repressive regime of South Africa by ending all economic, diplomatic, political, military, cultural and sport ties with that country.
5. Develop organizational resolutions in support of the liberation struggles of Southern Africa while recognizing the struggle within the United States against racism, genocide and the impact of the budget cuts.
6. Establish a monument or some symbolic structure outside their buildings as a sign of solidarity with the liberation struggles of Southern Africa.
7. Support and develop local, regional and national campaigns to boycott any media activities, particularly television, that advertise or show programs that support the minority South African regime, especially the Krugerrand campaign.
8. Integrate into their organizational work activities calling for the total isolation of South Africa by utilizing existing resources such as developed by the Bank Campaign and the Pension Fund Investment Campaign.
9. Invite ANC and SWAPO to provide speakers on a national speaking tour to support such local campaigns.
10. Develop and organize a campaign calling for the boycott of products produced by collaboration with or in South Africa in local communities.
11. Organize through Church and Community institutions a week of solidarity with Southern Africa liberation (e.g. January 8, 1982 - the 70th anniversary of the ANC) and to support national activities at that time which dramatize that solidarity.
12. Support the International campaign to enforce an oil embargo against South Africa and to endorse the oil embargo campaign of the National Anti-Apartheid Action Campaign or a similar petition campaign aimed at the United States government to force it to support the oil embargo against South Africa.

IV. SUPPORT FOR YOUTH AND STUDENTS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Recognizing that students and young workers in South Africa and Namibia play a special and pivotal role in the struggle against apartheid and for the liberation of Namibia from occupation and further recognizing that the "Bantu" education to which they are exposed is intended to maintain white supremacy and to foster mental enslavement by training youth for lives ministering to the needs of their white masters and further recognizing that U.S. youth and students are crucial in the U.S. campaign in support of South African liberation, it is resolved that youth and students should organize to:

1. Broaden the campaign to force universities to divest themselves of covert and overt investments in corporations operating in South Africa.
2. Develop and support campus and workplace based material aid campaigns for youth and students in South Africa and Namibia and the building of the ANC Solomon Malangu School in Tanzania and the SWAPO Namibia Institute in Lusaka for youth and students of Southern Africa.
3. Establish ties between youth organizations in the United States and SWAPO and ANC youth movements and to develop and distribute information about these youth movements in the United States.
4. Urge schools and universities, public and private, to establish full scholarships for South African youth refugees and for youth now in South Africa.
5. Provide material and personal support for South African and Namibian students presently studying in the United States.

V. SUPPORT FOR WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

Recognizing that black women in South Africa and Namibia face a unique burden of oppression and further recognizing that despite the danger to themselves and their families, and in spite of material deprivation and the certainty of political and personal reprisals, women have been at the forefront of labor struggles and the fight against apartheid and for liberation as members and supporters of ANC and SWAPO, and further recognizing that racism profoundly affects the quality of health care, particularly of women and children, it is therefore resolved to:

1. Organize women in the United States through their organizations in support of the women of South Africa and Namibia by:
 - (a) condemning all U.S. contacts with South Africa;
 - (b) establishing scholarships for South African and Namibian women at universities and vocational training schools;
 - (c) convening regional, organizational and local meetings, rallies and seminars to educate the people of the United States on the struggles and conditions of South African and Namibian women;
 - (d) establishing national speaking tours for South African and Namibian women.
2. Organize legislative lobbying activities to urge the United States Congress to bar U.S. drug companies from dumping medically dangerous and untested drugs in South Africa.
3. Establish special relief and aid campaigns focused on the special material and medical needs of women and children refugees in the Frontline States and to support the training of medical technicians for the refugee camps.
4. Condemn the readmission of the Medical Association of South Africa to the World Medical Association with the support of the American Medical Association and to organize a campaign in support of the expulsion of the Medical Association of South Africa.

VI. A PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR MEDIA WORKERS

Recognizing the central role of all who work in different branches of the media in strengthening U.S. support for the liberation struggles of the peoples of Southern Africa by publicizing and implementing all aspects of the Conference Program of Action and further

Recognizing the failure of traditional U.S. news sources to inform the public accurately or adequately about the apartheid regime's inhuman and genocidal policies and the failure to publicize the support for those policies provided by the U.S. government, its Western allies and transnational corporations, and

Endorsing the worldwide campaign recently launched at the International Seminar on Publicity and the Role of Mass Media in the International Mobilization Against Apartheid (Berlin, GDR, August 31 to September 2, 1981),

This Conference calls on all media workers in the United States to implement the following program:

1. Expose the links.
 - (a) Investigate and publicize the hidden ownership of some U.S. media sources by the South African regime or its surrogates and challenge the legality of such ownership.
 - (b) Expose the racists' violation of the U.N. resolutions.
 - (c) Uncover support for apartheid by western powers and transnationals supplying arms, oil, technology etc., and collaborating in attempts to defame the liberation movements and destabilize the Frontline States.
2. Publicize the liberation struggles.
 - (a) Stress the illegality of the racists' occupation of Namibia, the crime against humanity which is apartheid and the legitimacy of all forms of struggle waged by ANC and SWAPO to eradicate these evils.
 - (b) Provide articles and programs for trade union, religious, community, political, student, non-governmental and other organizations' journals, newsletters and other publications concerning the just struggles of SWAPO and ANC.
3. Practical assistance to ANC and SWAPO.
 - (a) Provide facilities and equipment for broadcasting, printing and distributing SWAPO and ANC publicity.
 - (b) Establish a Media Monitoring Task Force to conduct editorial campaigns against bias in traditional U.S. news sources.
 - (c) Train liberation movement members in media skills.
4. Organizing and Mobilizing.
 - (a) Establish a list of media workers involved in anti-apartheid activities and set up committees in media organizations to exchange information with media sources in the Frontline States and correct the distortion to which U.S. and Third World peoples are subjected by traditional news sources.
 - (b) Formulate a code of ethics for journalists reporting on Southern Africa, protest repression and censorship of reporting in South Africa and Namibia and use collective pressure to change management and editorial policies which support, or claim "neutrality" over, apartheid.
 - (c) Prohibit all advertisements for the recruitment of mercenaries, skilled labor, or loans and credits and tourism supporting the apartheid economy.
5. Develop special education packets for elementary, junior high, and high school around the U.S. to counter racist propaganda in our schools.

VII. ENDING SPORTS COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Recognizing that since 1970, South Africa has been barred from the Olympics and the United Nations General Assembly adopted the International Declaration Against Apartheid in Sport without a dissenting vote in 1977,

And in keeping with international resolve to exclude racists from sporting events, substantial numbers of people in the United States have actively challenged all forms of sports collaboration with South Africa,

It is resolved to:

1. Establish a campaign to demand that the U.S. government
 - (a) conform with Olympic principles against all forms of racial discrimination in sport and that it support the spirit and letter of the International Declaration Against Apartheid and Sport;
 - (b) oppose all sports contacts with South Africa until apartheid is eradicated and South Africa ceases to use sport as a political propaganda vehicle;
 - (c) deny all visas to athletes representing South Africa;
 - (d) actively condemn all sports bodies and organizations proposing contacts with South Africa, including withholding public funds from such bodies;
 - (e) exclude from the U.S. national representative teams all athletes who compete against South Africa.
2. Support such groups as the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sports and Society (ACCESS).
3. Develop a system to monitor all impending U.S. sports contacts with South Africa.
4. Organize large scale demonstrations against such contacts.
5. Recruit legal resources to consider constitutional and other legal issues arising from anti-apartheid sports boycotts.
6. Develop sports contacts with Angola, Mozambique and other Frontline States suffering from destabilization supported by the U.S. government.
7. Publicize and support the efforts of the South African Council on Sports (SACOS) to eradicate apartheid and isolate South Africa in the international sports world.
8. Commend and support those U.S. athletes who denounce participation with South African sponsored sporting events.

VIII. ENDING ARTISTIC COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Recognizing that entertainers who tour South Africa, Namibia and the so-called "home lands" collaborate, strengthen, and legitimize the apartheid system, universally condemned as a crime against humanity, and the illegal occupation of Namibia, and recognizing that touring artists not only earn enormous sums for themselves but also huge profits for the recording companies, promoting agencies, financial institutions, transnational corporations and their South African subsidiaries who promote these tours at the expense of exploited working people in South Africa and Namibia as well as the United States, and

Taking into consideration the United Nations Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly each year from 1968 demanding that "all states, organizations and individuals suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist regime and with other organizations or institutions in South Africa which practice apartheid,"

It is resolved to:

1. Implement this resolution: All artists are urged to boycott tours to South Africa and the so-called "home lands."
2. Compile and disseminate nationally all artists' tours and other activities which support apartheid. Such lists should identify managers, booking agencies, financial institutions, transnational corporations and their South African subsidiaries who are responsible for organizing and promoting such tours.
3. Organize boycotts of those artists collaborating with the racist regime, including national and international boycotts of their recordings, other performances and any products of the entertainment corporations.
4. Establish artists' anti-apartheid coalitions to:
 - (a) disseminate pertinent information within the artist community;
 - (b) develop a declaration in support of artists' boycott of apartheid;
 - (c) give benefit performances in support of the ANC and SWAPO;
 - (d) encourage artists to incorporate Southern African liberation themes into their creative expressions.
5. Integrate the entertainment industry trade organizations such as actors' unions, the Black Music Association, Actors Equity, AFTRA, SAG, etc., as well as members of Congress and other elected officials who recognize the need to stop American entertainers from touring South Africa and the so-called "home lands."

IX. SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA

Recognizing that in South Africa one out of every four adults is imprisoned every year for violating such laws as the Urban Policy Act or the racist Pass Laws, and recognizing that in Namibia 80% of the people live under martial law, frequently in concentration camp style "protected villages," and are denied due process and protection against arbitrary arrest, detention and torture, and

Considering information provided by delegates from SWAPO and the ANC stating that the entire dispossessed majority population of Southern Africa must be considered political prisoners, and determining that those who have been imprisoned for taking up arms or organizing other forms of justified resistance to apartheid and colonialism should be accorded the status of Prisoners of War under the Geneva Conventions, and

Recognizing that the imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and South West Africa Peoples's Organization leader Herman Toivo Ja Toivo symbolize the condition of all prisoners in South Africa and Namibia who struggle against the regime, and

Further recognizing that South African law makes mere membership in the ANC or SWAPO as constituting a link in a criminal conspiracy in support of the act of any other member regardless of actual knowledge, consent or participation,

It is resolved to:

1. Organize a national and international campaign recognizing the right of all political prisoners in South Africa to be declared and treated as prisoners of war.
2. Support and organize national campaigns to secure the release of Mandela and Toivo Ja Toivo and to improve the conditions under which all South African and Namibian political prisoners suffer.
3. Encourage local, regional and national organizations to demonstrate their support of Mandela and Toivo Ja Toivo by resolutions, declarations and press releases.
4. Support the Free Mandela/Toivo petition campaign for presentation to the U.S. government and the South African regime.
5. Encourage educational and civic institutions to emulate international initiatives by awarding honorary degrees to Mandela and Toivo and naming public institutions and places in their honor.
6. Publicize the endless harassment and persecution of the spouses and families of political prisoners, exemplified by the treatment of Winnie Mandela.

7. Develop and promote educational campaigns on the conditions of political prisoners in Namibia and South Africa.

X. FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL AID TO SWAPO AND ANC

Being made aware by the ANC and SWAPO of the urgent needs of the people of South Africa and Namibia who are forced to flee their countries to the refugee camps in the Frontline States, where they are exposed to attack by South African military forces, and are often abducted back by the repressive regimes they flee, and

Recognizing that medical supplies are a top priority for meeting the health needs of refugees and that refugees often arrive in the camps without clothing or personal hygiene items, and that there are constant needs for clothing, blankets and tents to provide shelter and temporary quarters for families, schools and hospitals,

Further recognizing that transportation is needed to remote, often mountainous areas, delivering critically needed supplies and personnel over roads in the worst condition, requiring four-wheel drive vehicles which are diesel powered to minimize the cost of fuel, and that materials and supplies with which to build, equip and maintain hospitals and schools and with which to train people to staff these facilities are required to meet the long-term needs of the people forced to leave Namibia and South Africa,

It is resolved that:

1. Expanded and coordinated campaigns be instituted to fulfill the material and financial needs of refugees.
2. The names and addresses of organizations presently providing material aid, with a description of their programs and priorities of their work, be compiled.
3. A network of communication and coordination be developed among organizations, groups and individuals engaged in material aid projects and that a strategy be developed to broaden participation in material aid projects through grassroots political education.
4. A lobbying campaign be organized for the broadest certification of refugee status by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees of peoples forced to flee Namibia and South Africa.
5. That a national campaign addressed to members of Congress be mounted in support of legislation to provide:

- (a) material aid to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa;
- (b) denying resources, including U.S. arms and military intervention forces, to the South African apartheid regime;
- (c) granting political asylum for South African and Namibian refugees;
- (d) providing economic and material support for South African and Namibian political refugees in the United States.

CALENDAR
IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA
AND NAMIBIA

The following dates should be noted while organizing activities in furtherance of the Program of Action:

MARCH 21 (ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHARPESVILLE MASSACRE)--
INTERNATIONAL DAY ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
TYPES OF RACISM

APRIL 19 -- ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF SWAPO (1960)

JUNE 16-26 -- WEEK OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE
STRUGGLING PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

JUNE 26 -- SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM DAY

AUGUST 9 -- SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN'S DAY

AUGUST 26 -- NAMIBIA DAY (BEGINNING OF ARMED STRUGGLE - 1966)

OCTOBER 11 -- INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH
SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

OCTOBER 27 -- BEGINS WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLES
OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE AND THE NATIONAL
LIBERATION MOVEMENT, SWAPO

DECEMBER 10 -- NAMIBIAN WOMEN'S DAY

DECEMBER 16 -- ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE MILITARY
WING OF ANC: UMKONTO WE SZIZWE (SPEAR OF
THE NATION) TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY TO BE
CELEBRATED IN 1981)

1982 -- OAU INTERNATIONAL MOBILIZATION FOR SANCTIONS
AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

JANUARY 8 -- SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ANC

MARCH 21 (ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHARPESVILLE MASSACRE)--
TO

APRIL 4 -- (ANNIVERSARY OF MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION) --
TWO WEEKS OF NATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID ACTION IN
SUPPORT OF SOUTHERN AFRICA LIBERATION MOVEMENTS