

EDUARDO MONDLANE

EDITORIAL

"Who Killed Eduardo Mondlane"

At the moment we do not know who did it. Maybe it was the Portuguese who commissioned it. At least that would not be so dangerous. But if it was the deed of political rivals, to usurp power by assassination, then the rotten core of a cancer is spreading its poison in one of the most vigorous liberation movements in Southern Africa.

It is quite clear that vicious struggles for power, assassinations and armed clashes between factions of liberation movements must stop. As long as Africans consider it more important to strike down those with whom they disagree (even if their rivals pursue the same larger goal of ridding Africa of fascism) than fighting this same fascism, they can look forward to decades more of subjugation. Who pursued more diverse aims and embraced more conflicting ideologies than the allies against Nazism. Capitalist America and Britain, Communist Russia, and Feudal China. They did not obliterate their difference or forsake their ideologies, but they did get their priorities straight. Racialist Fascism had to be defeated.

And in the long term Africa will never know democracy as long as political differences are settled by assassination. And those who fight for democracy should realize it. If one cannot unite in a single movement the essential minimum is to fight as allies in the first task of ridding the continent of fascism. Truly it is fight together or fail.

Who killed Eduardo Mondlane? Let us hope the diagnosis is not cancer.

WE WILL CONQUER

To the list of black martyrs for freedom we must now add the name of Eduardo Mondlane, President of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique, FRELIMO, assassinated Monday, February 3, 1969 in Dar-es-Salaam.

Dr. Mondlane will be mourned by members of many other liberation movements besides his own. He was widely respected as one of Africa's greatest leaders. But Mondlane's tragedy has a special meaning in the United States. He had studied here and lived here for many years; he liked Americans and had faith in our good will. It was he who, more than any other leader from Southern Africa, made the struggle for liberation real to many of the Americans he met. Mondlane wasn't naive about the U.S.; but long after leaders of most other African liberation movements had given up the U.S. and most of Western Europe as a lost cause, he kept trying to show us the political realities of Southern Africa. Mondlane made clear the integrity and determination of the African liberation

movements, and he repeatedly pointed out the fallacy of our tacit support of Portugal, South Africa, and Rhodesia. For example, in an interview published in the November, 1967 Africa Report:

"Every time I go to the United States, I'm asked again and again whether FRELIMO is "pro-East" or "pro-West," "pro-communist" or "pro-capitalist." My answer as President of FRELIMO is that FRELIMO is pro-Mozambique, and our people see the West helping through NATO to train the Portuguese Army, even special training in guerrilla warfare;...when they see the Western countries vote with Portugal in the UN, establish military bases in Portugal as West Germany is doing, and allow millions of dollars of private capital to be invested in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea, they can scarcely remain unaffected.

"If the West has decided, for reasons

of expediency, that it cannot part company with fascist Portugal, and to leave the Africans of southern Africa to fend for themselves, remember it's not our choice. It's yours. We will accept that. But don't be surprised later if we are not very friendly to you.

"Let me make it clear that we do not believe that a change of attitude by the West in itself is going to help us win our struggle. We do think, however, that it may determine the length of time it may take for us to win. This is something the United States should consider very carefully."

Most African Nationalists believe that the U.S. has made her choice: to continue to arm Portugal through NATO and to support all the racist regimes of Southern Africa in their suppression and exploitation of black Africans. It is still not too late for the U.S. to change its policy.

Time alone will tell the impact of his death on FRELIMO itself. It is in the tradition of African politics that many of the Party's policies stem directly from the leader, and that rebellious voices are silenced in the making of consensus decision. FRELIMO has not been without its rebellious voices. Yet it has remained unified for over six years. Under Mondlane's leadership it has been waging a persistent guerrilla war in Mozambique since September, 1964. It has worked to develop economic and political structures in the liberated areas of Mozambique and has established impressive health and educational services for Mozambicans in Tanzania as well as in Mozambique. FRELIMO is bereft with the loss of its President, but it still has many experienced and mature leaders.

Like Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Eduardo Mondlane predicted his death at the hand of an assassin. "I may be killed any day," he said last summer, "but there will be victory." The cause for which Mondlane gave his life will not collapse in his absence; it may be strengthened by his martyrdom. When the Mozambican leaders cry, "INDEPENDENCIA OU MORTE!" - Independence or Death, the people reply "VENCEREMOS!" - We Will Conquer!"

FRELIMO IN 1969

Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane is dead. FRELIMO has lost its founder and leader, and the struggle for self-identity and freedom of blacks in Mozambique has suffered a depressing setback. Dr. Mondlane, at 48, was killed on February 3 by a time-bomb in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. The killer has not yet been found. (New York Times, Feb. 4) The passing of this wise and charismatic figure from the forefront of African aspiration is yet another footnote in our history of self-immolation; we continue to strike down our noblest brothers.

Dr. Mondlane was more than a guerrilla fighter. Coming from a traditional family of unassimilated Africans, he attended a mission school in South Africa, studied in Lisbon, and continued his graduate education in the United States, receiving his Ph.D. from Northwestern University in sociology. After post-graduate work at Harvard, teaching at Syracuse University, and five years of service to the Trusteeship Council of the UN, Mondlane returned to Africa to become President of FRELIMO. His American wife, Janet, became Director of the Mozambique Institute, the educational arm of FRELIMO in Dar-es-Salaam.

Such a background has assured the breadth of concern which has characterized FRELIMO's short history. Like most liberation fronts in Southern Africa, FRELIMO has concentrated on military objectives. At present the organization has gained control of more than a fifth of Mozambique territory, notably in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa. The struggle continues in the Tete and Zambezi regions, both rich in natural resources and the vicinity of the projected Cabora Bassa hydroelectric dam. But equally important for the future of Mozambique has been the innovations and leadership of FRELIMO in the areas of agriculture (the establishment of cooperative farming), industry (the spread of small-scale plants for the manufacture of locally-needed goods), education (organizing and staffing of primary schools; preparation of new texts and teaching aids for the literacy campaign), and health (the founding of clinics, the training of medical personnel, and the dissemination of health

education and preventive vaccinations). Dr. Mondlane was undoubtedly the coordinator of these diverse programs. Whether the intelligent balance of priorities will continue in his absence remains to be seen. (See articles in the June and November 1968 and the January 1969 issues of this newsletter for more details about FRELIMO and the Portuguese territories.)

But the continued strength of FRELIMO is crucial for Portuguese Africa, especially in light of the following developments:

(1) Portugal's position in Southern Africa grows increasingly tenuous. With over 40% of her national budget tied up in "extra-ordinary defense" spending for 1969 (New York Times, Dec. 29, 1968), and over 125,000 troops in the field, Europe's most impoverished country is seriously endangering its already sick economy.

(2) The Portuguese masses are restless. A hundred and fifty outspoken Roman Catholics celebrated the New Year with a 5-hour peace vigil in a major Lisbon church. "Most of the speakers denounced the violence in Portuguese Africa, questioning its causes, blaming the authorities for having hidden the true conditions in the territories, and questioning how to bring about a peaceful solution." (New York Times, Jan. 2, 1969) Such dissent at home will probably increase as liberal factions become more frustrated and more bold.

(3) Meanwhile, military efforts in the territories are beginning to flounder. In Angola, the Popular Front (MPLA) claims control of nearly 2/3 of the territory through constant guerrilla activity. According to one Zambian observer who has travelled extensively in liberated areas, "the MPLA guerrillas have a fighting morale which no amount of expert propaganda or modern arms could wreck" (Standard, Dec. 13, 1968). Popular support is at its height, and despite the continuing donation of arms (chiefly helicopters) by South Africa, the Portuguese alone are unequal to the subtleties of jungle warfare.

(4) Portugal, consequently, has recently escalated its quest for allied support of its colonial policies. In his December press conference, Foreign Minister Nogueira emphasized the importance of Portuguese hegemony in Africa by pointing to the

closing of the Suez Canal and Soviet naval build-up in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. As always, the African Liberation movements were identified with Communist global strategies. Portugal was depicted as defending, single-handedly, the interests of the "Free West" in her suppression of Red "terrorism" and the maintenance of key shipping ports. Nogueira's speech was particularly aimed at the new Nixon administration (New York Times, Dec. 29, 1968). It is clear that Gaetano's regime is bargaining for direct American military assistance in return for the use of air bases in the Azores and possibly on the mainland.

These developments serve to underscore the importance of FRELIMO's work in Mozambique. Militarily, its victories are an obvious drain on Portuguese resources. The integrity of FRELIMO's ideology is a striking antidote to the red-scare propaganda of the Portuguese and other white supremacists in Southern Africa. Dr. Mondlane, as a celebrated nationalist, succeeded in neutralizing, if not reversing, the ideological biases of many whites in Africa and abroad. Such an influence will be profoundly missed.

SCHOOL CONDITIONS SHOCK VISITOR

Miss Barbara Klont, a 24-year-old U.S. primary school teacher who has been visiting South Africa for a month, said on leaving that she was shocked by conditions in African schools. "As a teacher I have had the opportunity to visit several African schools, and I was shocked and horrified by what I saw. I have seen 80 children crammed into a small classroom, three pupils to a desk. The principal of one school told me he had turned away 900 children this term because there was no space for them." Miss Klont said that it had been a "terribly upsetting experience" to see the way some whites treated Africans. She said that she had planned to stay longer in South Africa, but "could not tolerate" the racial attitudes.

Sechaba, January 1969

THE WORDS OF EDUARDO MONDLANE

"...there is a growing unity of purpose among the Mozambicans themselves. Once they were willing to rely on the African States, the UN and others. Now they have learnt to help themselves. This is a great step forward. We are on our way to victory." (Observer, 1/29/67)

"The aim of our movement is not simply to wage a revolutionary struggle, but to convert FRELIMO into an institution which will progressively take over the government as we liberate new parts. We are concerned with building up a unified political system as well as creating a fighting army..." (Ibid.)

"Although these social services [health, education, etc. established by FRELIMO] are still grossly inadequate, they are better than anything that was provided in the past; and every year they are improving. The manner in which changes are taking place is having a deep effect on the outlook of the people. At the beginning of the war many of them had their villages destroyed in Portuguese reprisals but later they were able to resettle under the protection of FRELIMO troops. They no longer have to face forced labour, and for the first time they are asked to participate in administration. Local administration is organized on modern democratic principles, - a new experience for all. The result of this is that more and more people are throwing their support behind FRELIMO, and more and more becoming part of FRELIMO, as they see the Portuguese not just as an oppressive force but as an enemy which can and is being fought." (Socialist International Informant, 1968)

"Ensure that your democratically elected representatives to Government adhere to their own party's policies, and to those of the United Nations. We all have a task to fulfil in the never-ending battle against racialism, and wherever it may be, we must play our parts." (From Mozambique: A Country at War published by the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique in London.)

at home if he is to enjoy his vacation. The new air service may make South Africa closer for all of us and thus overcome much of the first problem. But the next two problems will stand until South Africa is a "place in the sun for every one."

Background

The whole tourist campaign is a public relations job for the South African way of life - for racist apartheid - and not just for the airline. South Africa wants white tourists. Her many advertised attractions are for whites only. She wants visitors who see only the pleasing, white side of South African life and who will help create a favorable public opinion on their return. South African Airways is administered under the Ministry of Transport as a subdivision of the South African government.

Since May 23, 1947, the Governments of the United States and of South Africa have had an air transport agreement under which Pan American Airways has serviced South Africa via European and Afri points. SAA received its permit by reciprocity protocol under that agreement. Other airlines operate between New York and South Africa, but none by so direct a route.

The whole procedure was routine. SAA's ability to perform and to conform with relevant regulations was not in question, and the certification was considered "in the public interest". The general public, however, knew nothing whatsoever about it until the decision was announced in the press.

South Africa's Bid for Tourism

SAA expects to carry 5,000 passengers and 17,000 pounds of cargo in its first year, with an estimated revenue of five million dollars. That would appear to be sufficient reason for its application for the route. But the government has broader concerns in the development of tourism as a major industry whose value will be not only economic but political, in helping to break the world-wide isolation which apartheid has brought to South Africa.

Tourism is already strengthening the South African economy and thus, its present government and the apartheid system it enforces. A preliminary report on 1968 indicated that the 36.3% rate of increase in tourists for the five-year period 1962-67 was being maintained, and it was expected that for the first time the number of tourists would be more than 300,000. Tourists from the United States numbered 12,850, a 23.5% increase over a comparable period in 1967.

South Africa's strong position in the world economy is due in part to her leadership in gold production. But the gold is running out and the supply may not last more than 30 years. By that time, South Africa expects that the foreign exchange secured from the growing tourist business will make up for the loss of the gold income. South Africa is new, almost untapped territory for the world-wide market in tourism, and has great attractions from archeology and wild beasts to fully modern cities, beaches and resorts. The Johannesburg Star points out that South Africa will become more accessible to the tourist in the "era of the jumbo-jet". SAA is prepared and has already ordered three Boeing 747 Jumbo Jets for delivery in 1971. It is easily possible that the tourist trade might bring in ten times what it does today, the anticipated goal. One straw in the wind is the announcement by Holiday Inns of America, Inc. that its first 12 inns in Southern Africa will be completed within the next five years.

The Tourist's South Africa

South Africa also expects considerable political gains to result from the increase in tourism. Her prestige rises as the result of the new SAA flight schedule - "be the first to fly the last ocean," SAA advertisements say. They make a frankly snob appeal: 139 distinguished Americans are invited (to buy seats on the Feb. 24 flight). "You, as a trend setter". . . "a mirror of your hometown country club" and so on. Plans are also underway to make sure that influential citizens, i.e. in media and government, accept invitations to visit

South Africa via the new flight.

South Africa hopes that because tourists see only the friendly side of South Africa, they will become friendly propagandists for her on their return home. The difference between the tourist's South Africa and the real South Africa begins with the advertisements and tourist brochures aimed at attracting potential visitors. "We'd like the pleasure of your company," a January 19 ad says. It should have added: "if you are white."

The summary history of South Africa on page 2 of South Africa Digest sets the tone. All its landmark dates are of white colonization, white wars, white events, up to 1963 when "self-government" for the Transkei "Bantu" homeland appears. In the descriptive material, non-whites appear only as "colorful natives" or perhaps dancing mine workers. In the photographs, only white families are pictured on beaches or in parks, in night clubs or on golf courses. (Non-whites occasionally turn up as workers or salespeople.) Naturally, because although the text does not say so, only whites are allowed. Ironically, some ads feature the "uncrowded" condition of beaches and other playgrounds, leaving the potential visitor without suspicion that 80% of the people are not permitted there. The wonderful vacation of the SAA ads is a racist vacation, and part of SAA's function is to sell racism to the American people.

And since South Africa is a police state, tourists will not see or hear the other side when they get there. Tourist material does point out that cars may travel on main roads through "Bantu" African areas but may not leave them without a permit. The visitor will not see the transit camps or relocation areas hidden in the barren country far away from main centers, where non-whites exiled from their urban homes by apartheid are suffering. Nor will he meet the opposition - it is banned, imprisoned, exiled.

What Can Be Done?

(1) Write President Richard M. Nixon asking that "in the public interest" the permit allowing South African Airways to fly into the United States be rescinded because of the apartheid system of South Africa of which SAA is a part.

(2) Write John H. Crooker, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. asking that public hearings be reheld on the right of SAA to fly into Kennedy International Airport.

(3) Write The Honorable Warren G. Magnuson (D.-Wash.), Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce; and The Honorable James B. Pearson (R.-Kansas) of the Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Aviation; and The Honorable Samuel N. Friedel (D.-Md.), Chairman of House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics; and The Honorable William L. Springer (R.-Ill.) of the same Subcommittee; The Honorable J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; The Honorable Thomas E. Morgan (D.-Pa.), Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; The Honorable Charles Diggs (D.-Mich.), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Africa of the House. Ask that there be a Congressional investigation of the permit allowing SAA to fly into the United States because of the racist character of South Africa.

(4) The SAA advertisements are a misleading cover-up for racism, and publications that carry them should hear from readers who object. Protests should also be made to Executive Offices, Holiday Inns, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee.

SITHOLE SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS

A Rhodesian court has sentenced African nationalist leader Mr. Ndabaningi Sithole to six years in prison for allegedly plotting to assassinate Ian Smith and two of his Cabinet ministers. The verdict and sentence are being appealed. (New York Times, Feb.12,1968)

BANDA BINDS MALAWI

The New Year began with Malawi establishing a full diplomatic mission in South Africa. In doing so, Dr. Hastings Banda, the head of Malawi, has contradicted the views and policies of most of the leaders of Africa including Dr. Kenneth Kaunda Zambia and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. Dr. Banda holds that the Republic of South Africa's views will not be changed by force, and thus a policy of peaceful co-existence is the only way for "wise men". He is attempting to build a new capital for Malawi in Lilongwe and expects to accomplish this task with generous South African financial aid.

Mr. B. J. Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa, claims that the new relationship of his country with Malawi is an act on South Africa's part to prevent Communism in Southern Africa (Die Transvaler, April 11, 1968). Vorster has been criticized by some members of the Nationalist Party because of his willingness to have full diplomatic relations with black African countries.

INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA

Limehill

Conditions in the Limehill-Vergelegen-Uitval complex have not improved (see our January issue, p. 12). Archbishop Hurley has made a detailed report on the area, challenging the report of the Minister of Health. Dr. Carel de Wet said that only 19 people had died between September and December. Nineteen deaths among a population of 6,000 "was considered normal for a community of this nature". Hurley reports that at least 45 people died between October 1 and December 10 (Johannesburg Star, Dec. 28). There is little hope of conditions improving. The people survive on the money that is sent to them by migrant workers as it is impossible to get work in the area and it is impossible to grow food in the area (Johannesburg Star, Jan. 11).

"The trouble is that Limehill is not an isolated case of maladministration. It is part of a comprehensive programme of removal, with the pattern repeated in many parts of the country. And there is no sign that the removals are handled any better elsewhere. Recent reports of conditions at Stinkwater and Klipgat in the Transvaal indicate the same haphazard arrangements, the same indifference to the hardships of those uprooted..." The real horror of Limehill and places like it is that the suffering and death could have been avoided, "but no one in authority cared sufficiently to take the steps so plainly necessary" (Johannesburg, Rand Daily Mail, Dec. 28).

The Vicious Circle of Separate Development

Some Nationalist Party leaders and intellectuals are concerned about the slow implementation of separate development. Die Transvaler, official organ of the Party in the Transvaal, writes that only "radical changes in circumstances" can save Western civilization and culture in South Africa. The reality of projected population statistics causes real fear. It is estimated that by the year 2000, South Africa will have 20 million Africans and 7 million whites. Thus, according to the Transvaler, it is absolutely essential that separate development be

PHILATELISTS TAKE NOTE

The Post Office in South Africa has made arrangements for a special mail containing first flight covers to be sent on South African Airways inaugural flight between Johannesburg, Rio de Janeiro and New York on February 23. This service for stamp collectors will be completed in New York when the envelopes are date-stamped and returned to South Africa. The Post Office in South Africa will be using a special date-stamp for the occasion and they have also designed commemorative envelopes for the flight. (Johannesburg Star)



implemented with great speed (Johannesburg Star, Dec. 28).

Problems and contradictions immediately arise. For one thing, far too many white South Africans do not want separate development implemented if it will mean a change in their present way of life. And this is as true of Afrikaners as it is of English-speaking South Africans. Pretoria, whose white population is 70% Afrikaner, has 50,000 Africans working as servants in white homes. (Population of Pretoria: 207,202 Europeans and 215,388 non-Europeans) Reluctance by whites to lose servants has been the most widely reported opposition to the Government's policy.

Opposition to apartheid also comes from farmers and industrialists who are concerned about the withdrawal of African labor (London, Daily Telegraph, Dec. 9, 1968). Industrialists are not attracted by the border industry scheme that would locate plants on the edge of the Bantustans, close to the labor supply.

The contradictions and complications multiply. Separate development is the official blueprint, the necessary solution to a complex problem. But the present realities undercut it at many levels. For example, there is no such thing as economic separation: 68.1% of the economically active manpower in South Africa is African. It is in the "white" urban areas that work is available for Africans, that opportunities for advancement are found. At present urban Africans are better skilled and better educated than their rural counterparts. (59% of urban Africans are literate while only 23% of rural Africans can read and write.)

This is a direct contradiction of apartheid. The government maintains that full life and opportunity for Africans are to be had in the Bantustans; educated Africans are to have unlimited opportunities in their tribal homelands. However, these homelands are not developed and in fact fail to provide a future for educated men. At best, the homelands are agricultural centers. But due to terrible erosion and completely inadequate funding, the reserves are in no way economically viable.

American Friends Service Committee, New York office, withdraws account from Chase Manhattan:

After long and careful study, the decision was made to withdraw from Chase and the following letter was sent to David Rockefeller, President of the bank: "...we feel that the situation in South Africa is such a grievous one that it requires an unambiguous response from all who are committed to the dignity and integrity of the human personality. At present, business must be conducted in South Africa in a context established by a repressive government which dictates the conditions of labor, wage standards, apprenticeship and training, pension and unemployment provisions, all of which erect almost insuperable barriers against the economic development of non-whites. A good end does not justify evil means and we cannot regard the conduct of business in such a context as a sound pragmatic or ethical basis for a program of liberalization." (Quaker Service, N.Y. Metropolitan regional edition, Winter, 1968-69)

The failure of the Bantustans to provide opportunities for educated Africans has been used by members of the Nationalist Party as an argument to slow down Bantu Education. "r. G. F. van L. Froneman, MP, said: "If compulsory education for Bantu children were introduced, the number of Bantu pupils produced would be out of all proportion to the numbers that the Bantu economy could absorb." (Johannesburg Star, Jan. 18, 1969)

Separate development must be implemented to "save Western civilization and culture in South Africa." But that means development of the homelands. Such development would necessitate far greater outlays of capital and crash educational programs so that Africans would have the skills to run their lands. However, neither of these imperatives is desirable to white South Africa. Nor is withdrawal of skilled Africans from urban areas to rural areas.

That would mean the loss of workers and servants. It would also mean terrible suffering for the Africans involved because the homelands cannot support them.

Separate development becomes the vicious circle of South Africa. The only realistic solutions are untenable to those in power. The result is a continuation of life in an unreal world where men attempt to hide the problems they refuse to solve, where the powerless bear the burden of such irresponsibility and inhumanity.

New Magazine

Reality, edited by Alan Paton, former leader of the disbanded Liberal Party, will be on sale next month. The editorial policy will follow the position of the former party, which was critical of the government, believing in extending the franchise to include all adults, without any literacy, income, race, or other qualification. (Johannesburg Star, Jan. 18, 1969)

Canada Welcomes South African Coloureds

For a number of years Canada has been prepared to accept non-white South African citizens as immigrants. Within the last three years the government has clamped down severely on any political dissidence in the Coloured intellectual community of South Africa. These intellectuals were mostly teachers, and a small group of professional men. Reprisals as a result of protests against urban removals and ideological regimentation in education led to an expanding brain drain of Coloured intellectuals. The flow reached alarming proportions and as a result the South African government, who needs these people to implement its policy of a racially separate coloured community, took measures to halt the exodus. Coloured emigrants are required to place heavy deposits with the Department of Interior (few emigrating whites are ever asked for such a deposit). The reasoning behind this is said to be that this will cover repatriation costs should it be necessary. Early in 1968, a Canadian immigration mission was refused visas to enter South Africa in order to recruit Coloured immigrants. Many Coloureds have been refused passports, which means that the only way to leave is on an exit permit - a one-way visa which makes return possible only under the penalty of imprisonment.

THE CHURCHES AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

South Africa Deports More Clergy

Almost each week brings news of another member of the clergy being deported from South Africa. 1968 saw the passage of a bill requiring all foreign church workers to have their residence permits renewed every six months. These restrictions are worse than on the ordinary immigrant to South Africa. Evidently the South African government has begun to consider clergy as rabble-rousers, and the freedom of the pulpit as a threat.

The Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Cardinal Owen McCann, recently issued a statement against the South African government's refusal to renew the residence permit of the Netherlands-born priest, Rev. Robert van der Hart. Van der Hart was requested to leave South Africa by January 31, with no specific reasons given for his removal. Cardinal McCann was quoted as follows: "Representatives have been made to the authorities asking that the clergy and other church workers should be treated on the same basis as other immigrants, but to date no change in the present policy has been made. The uncertain situation of those who have come to South Africa to work for the good of the people remains. The least that should be done is that the reasons for non-renewal should be specifically given, and the priest or church worker concerned be granted the opportunity of defending himself." (Daily Dispatch, East London, Dec. 24, 1968)

United Church of Christ (USA) Passes Resolutions

At a meeting of the Council of Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ in Milwaukee recently, resolutions were passed relating to the colonies of Portugal in Africa (Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau). That Council, referring to U.N. denunciations of Portugal's wars in Africa, and to American complicity in those wars through NATO, "calls upon the United States Government to implement an arms embargo upon the government of Portugal and to terminate its use of Portuguese bases." Further, it announced that it "supports the legitimate claims of the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau." (Resolution dated February 2, 1969, Milwaukee.)