

SOUTHERN AFRICA

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INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA

NEARLY ANOTHER SHARPEVILLE

Some two dozen people were injured, many by police bullets, in the Port Elizabeth Coloured township of Gelvandate, Sunday, March 8. A meeting had been called to protest an increase in bus fares. The Port Elizabeth Coloureds have been uprooted from their traditional quarter of Southend and dumped in new townships outside the city. These new townships are farther from the city's center, so the already economically hard-pressed people are having to pay more to get to and from work. They are in fact having to subsidize their own removal.

Some 10,000 people gathered to protest. According to reports, the police tried to arrest a man for drinking in a public place. This set off a riot. There was still unrest the next night, when four men were arrested for throwing stones at a bus, a police car, and a private car. That brought the number of arrests since the clash with the police on the 8th to 17. (Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, March 10, 1971).

Discontent among Coloureds and Africans in South Africa is very wide spread. There have been warnings that such out-bursts could easily occur. A recent survey among a literate, politically aware group of Africans showed that nearly 90% of those questioned said there was no general feeling of goodwill between white and non-white. The survey revealed a feeling of frustration, a bitterness and an anti-Afrikaans feeling, as well as a total lack of goodwill towards whites. (Star, Johannesburg, March 27, 1971).

Concern was expressed at the police tactics used. South Africans had been led to believe that since Sharpeville, when 69 Africans were shot to death by the police, less lethal means of crowd control had been developed. It appears that this is not the case, and that it was little less than a miracle that prevented a second Sharpeville. (Star, Johannesburg, March 13, 1971).

POLICE FIGHTING 'TERRORISTS'

Hidden at the bottom of an article on police violence is this striking bit of information: '13 policemen have been killed and 3,699 injured while on active duty against terrorists threatening South Africa's borders during the past two years.' (Star, Johannesburg, March 13, 1971).

THE RECORD OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

Forced by the questioning of Helen Suzman, the Minister of Police has released some important information. There are 35,000 policemen in South Africa. 455 policemen have been kept on the force in the past two years after being convicted of crimes of violence. Of these 455, 75 had had previous convictions, 24 of them for assault. The record of the police is defended against those who say these men should be dismissed by pointing out that 455 is only .002 percent of the total force.

The police have shot to death 54 people in the past year, and wounded a further 149. A total of 93 prisoners were injured last year when police vans conveying them to

areas in and around Johannesburg were involved in accidents. (Star, Johannesburg, March 13, 1971).

SOBUKWE AND NAIDOO TRAPPED BY MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Miss Shanti Naidoo, a Johannesburg bookshop assistant, has set in motion procedures to ask the Supreme Court to compel Mr. Pelsler, Minister of Justice, to let her leave South Africa. Mr. Robert Sobukwe, former president of the Pan Africanist Congress, is to take similar action. (Star, Johannesburg, March 13, 1971)

This legal action is made necessary by the Minister of Justice's refusal to allow either Naidoo or Sobukwe to leave. Both have received legal exit permits from the Department of the Interior. However, both are banned. Miss Naidoo cannot leave the magisterial district of Johannesburg, and Mr. Sobukwe cannot leave Kimberley. Thus neither can travel to the airport to use their exit permits. Breaking a banning order can result in a year's prison sentence. Until Pelsler lifts the banning orders, the two are trapped. (Star, Johannesburg, March 20, 1971).

WINNIE MANDELA SENTENCED FOR BREAKING BANNING

Winnie Mandela, who was detained for 17 months under the Terrorism Act, then released in September, 1970, has been sentenced to serve one year imprisonment for a contravention of the banning order served on her immediately after her release. She was released on bail pending an appeal.

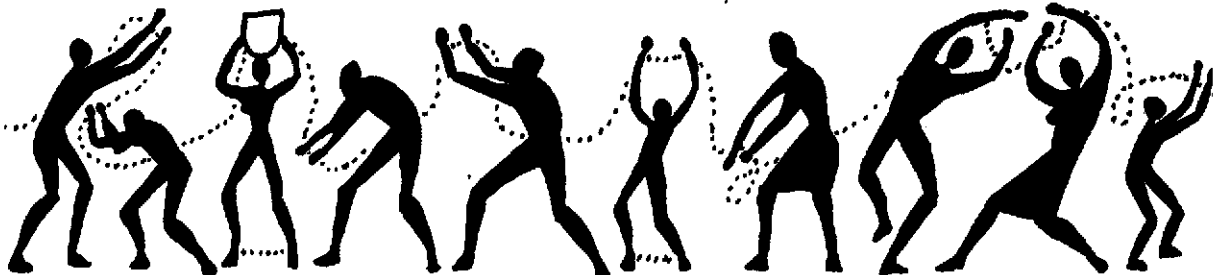
In terms of her banning order, Mrs. Mandela was prohibited from receiving any visitors at her home except a medical practitioner and her two young children who are at school in Swaziland. She was found guilty of violating this on two counts.

On the first count—that of receiving visitors at her Orlando home on October, 2nd—she was sentenced to six months imprisonment suspended for three years. On the second count—that of receiving as a visitor Mr. Peter Magubane, also a banned person—she received a prison sentence of 12 months. (Star, Johannesburg, March 6, 1971).

VORSTER WANTS PETTY APARTHEID DEFINED

Prime Minister J.B. Vorster has held his first new conference. It was the first news conference held by a Prime Minister since the Nationalists took office in 1948. Some 100 journalists, all invited by the Prime Minister, were present. When questioned about petty apartheid, the Prime Minister said, 'I am still waiting for a definition of petty apartheid.' (Star, Johannesburg, April 13, 1971).

Perhaps this will clarify matters for the Prime Minister: Dateline Pretoria: The National Liquor Board proposed that glasses, cups, cutlery, etc. used by whites and non-whites at hotels and restaurants licensed to sell liquor should be washed in separate sinks, dried with separate cloths and otherwise kept apart. (Post-Gazette, Pittsburg, Feb. 10, 1971).



INSIDE ZIMBABWE

TALKS TO BEGIN

Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith said that he was encouraged by the prospects for a settlement between his government and the British government. According to the Johannesburg Star (March 20, 1971) the Rhodesian regime favors Pretoria (South Africa) as the negotiating place, but the British government favors Geneva.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said that "probes" have been going on since November last year and would continue. A British spokesman in Cape Town denied any knowledge of imminent talks in South Africa between the two governments soon. Rhodesian sources, however, insist that talks will begin soon in South Africa. (New York Times, March 20, 1971)

Rhodesian Prime Minister has indicated that he is willing to amend the constitution to meet the five principals on which Britain is said to be standing, according to the Johannesburg Star. The Rhodesian 1969 constitution promises parity to Africans at some undetermined future date. The Rhodesian regime is anxious to settle with Britain and to persuade Britain to call for the removal of United Nations sanctions on Rhodesia. A removal of sanctions, however, would need the cooperation of many states at the U.N.

PROTECTION BILL ATTACKED

The apartheid-type Residential Property Owners (Protection) Bill, which gives power to any 15 white settlers to petition for the removal of an Asian or Coloured resident in their area if they find some cause, has been severely attacked by many people throughout the country. The regime has not yet decided to bring it to Parliament where it has strong support pending constitutional talks with the British government.

Heads of 13 major churches of the country have condemned the Bill and called on parliament to reject it. They said that the Bill would create many more racial ghettos other than African ghettos which already exist by law. (Guardian, London, Feb. 11, 1971)

According to the New York Times (March 28, 1971) Rhodesia is suffering from an acute case of inflation which has been made worse by the fact that the government does not wish Africans to acquire skills. Despite a very high unemployment rate, the country is in a desperate shortage of skilled workers. The regime is searching for immigrants from Europe to fill the gap, but at the same time it acknowledges that it cannot provide employment for a very large number of African youths who are coming out of high school. The government complains that the birth rate is too high among Africans for the jobs available. They would rather invest the money in importing white immigrants than in training Africans for the jobs.

Western powers must support the "civilized countries of Southern Africa" in their fight against terrorists" because this is "only the beginning of a far greater communist campaign," says Rhodesia's Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal A. O. G. Wilson.

"Irrespective of the precise origin, it is but a facade behind which a well-planned strategy exists, by the master minds of Communism to undermine and eliminate responsible influence on the African continent." Speaking

at Yale recently Senator William Fulbright pointed out how major powers have been conned into supporting indefensible positions by small nations that use the Communist bait.

FRIENDS OF RHODESIA PROPAGANDA

In a recent letter, the American Southern Africa Council (Friends of Rhodesia) has called upon its supporters to finance an advertising campaign "which will reach millions of Americans in all parts of the Republic with truth about Rhodesia." The ASAC is appealing for \$19,260 to help convince the American government to change its present policies on Rhodesia to a position of support for the illegal government of Smith.

In an in-depth article entitled "What Happened to Rhodesia?" (Star, Johannesburg, March 13, 1971) two South African writers point out that the "anti-Rhodesian lobby, which can muster about as many votes as the pro-Rhodesian lobby" is just about as ineffective. But every year this lobby, mostly of avowed racists, has put forward resolutions calling for recognition of the Rhodesian government and for the withdrawal of sanctions. They point out, however, that a battle is forming on release from the stockpile by the administration of chromite and other strategic minerals. This battle could lead to a coalition of the racists with Southern reactionaries and the military-industrial forces which could change the picture.

SANCTIONS WAR

A six-man Belgian parliamentary group is visiting Rhodesia on an "unofficial mission" to study the effects of sanctions. (Times of Zambia, March 2, 1971) The trip has been sponsored by the Rhodesian Promotion Council and they will fly to South Africa as guests of the South African Foundation. Leader of the group, Senator Hilaire Lahaye, said that they had "come with very open minds to learn and see for ourselves."

Rhodesian Finance Minister John Wrathall said that the world's resolve to maintain sanctions against Rhodesia had weakened and he expected it to weaken further. (Star, Johannesburg, Feb. 9, 1971) The Minister acknowledged that an "unsatisfactory agricultural season" last year and depressed metal prices had "adversely influenced the balance of payments."

RAILWAY LINKS RHODESIA/SOUTH AFRICA

The Rhodesian regime will soon announce a decision to construct a new railway line linking it with South Africa through Beit Bridge. Work on the 90-mile link will begin immediately. The reasons for the urgency are strategic and economic. The only line linking Rhodesia with South Africa goes through Botswana. (The Times, London, March 2, 1971)

South Africa has also decided to expand its northeastern railroad system. The expansion will involve a new line through the Eastern Transvaal to Richard's Bay, Durban. This line would provide almost direct transportation to the ocean for Rhodesia. (Star, Johannesburg, March 3, 1971)

Rhodesia's President Clifford Dupont is visiting South Africa in an "unofficial capacity," but no doubt the railway will be on the agenda for discussion.

INSIDE NAMIBIA

HOOVER INSTITUTE EXPERT AIDING SOUTH AFRICANS IN WORLD COURT

Professor Stefan Possony of the Hoover Institute of Peace, War and Revolution in Stanford, California, has been retained by the South African government in a consultative capacity to advise the country's legal team. According to the Johannesburg Star (March 6, 1971) he is working with Mr. Botha who was to present South Africa's argument against allegations that South Africa is denying basic human rights to the people of Namibia. According to the Star, Professor Possony said that "while he believed in the fundamental theory of separate development, he could not justify petty apartheid." He

also indicated that "South Africa was too inclined to be defensive instead of being positive in its approach and this made it very difficult to defend South Africa's policies at the International Court of Justice or elsewhere."

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS FOR NAMIBIANS

The United Nations Council for Namibia, which has theoretically been administering Namibia since 1967, announced on April 9 that fourteen more member governments have since the beginning of this year agreed to accept the Council's travel documents for entry into and transit through their respective countries. The Government of Ethiopia has also agreed to inscribe the right of return in the travel documents.

THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES

BOMB EXPLOSION IN LUSAKA - FRELIMO FIGHTER KILLED

On Monday, March 29, 1971, twenty-five-year-old Matthew Chiyenye opened a package which was sent registered mail from Japan. Five hours later in the Lusaka University Hospital Comrade Chiyenye, a secretary at Frelimo's Lusaka office, died. The package which contained books on Democratic People's Republic of Korea and had the stamped name of Kim Il Sung on the outside, blew up and ripped off the hands and tore open the stomach of the Mozambican. The blast was strong enough to knock out windows and doors with debris scattering up to 50 yards. The package, addressed to the Frelimo Representative in Zambia, Mr. Mariano Matsinha, went off at the Frelimo office in the Lusaka Liberation Center as Mr. Chiyenye was sorting the mail.

Mr. Matsinha said after the tragedy, "We are at war with the Portuguese and whether they admit participation in the crime or not they are definitely responsible for it." (Zambia Daily Mail, March 20, 1971). This bomb package is the third such explosive device sent to Frelimo, the others to Dar. Another explosion occurred in a ZAPU mimeograph machine in 1968. The Government of Zambia said that such incidents were difficult to prevent given mail service, but that mail going to the liberation center would be carefully checked.

Investigations of the bomb's origins are underway. The North Korean representative in Lusaka said that U.S. and Japanese militarists wanted to destroy Korean-African relations. (Zambia Mail, March 31, 1971).

GERMAN PLANTER HELPS PAY FOR PORTUGUESE WAR

The German magazine Stern (December 29, 1970; January 24, 1971) includes the report of a visit to Angola by two journalists. An interview with a German plantation owner there is quite revealing. The plantation, located about 450km northeast of Luanda, consists of 2500 hectares, looks like a fortress, with guards, barbed wire, and a 23-man private army. The protection of the Portuguese army must also be paid for. Gross profits from the last harvest were 5.4 million DM (over \$1 million), but almost half of that amount had to be paid in defense taxes. The plantation uses contract workers from southern Angola, in the hope that tribal antagonisms will prevent collaboration with "terrorists." Many of the original inhabitants of the area had been taken away on "suspicion of terrorism", killed, imprisoned, or taken to Aldeamentos (strategic hamlets.)

AMERICAN FINANCING FOR CABORA BASSA?

The U.S. Export-Import Bank is being asked by General Electric Company to finance a \$55 million transformer system in the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique. The Export-Import Bank has been involved in the past in loans to Portugal to finance purchases of aircraft by TAP, the Portuguese airlines. And General Electric is already involved in South Africa in a major way, employing some 1,394 people at its plant in South Africa. Of these 764 are non-whites, paid at an hourly rate ranging from 30cents to \$1.33. G.E. has recently supplied control relay panels for the Transvaal terminal of the Cabora Bassa scheme, as well as 75 locomotives to the South African government-run railway. General Electric has as well a subsidiary in Portugal (GE Portuguesa), and Robert Johnson, Managing Director of South African GE, was one of the speakers at a conference on investment opportunities in South Africa held in Johannesburg in April by the American Management Association. GE and the Export-Import Bank also cooperated in the supply of General Electric locomotives for the iron mining scheme of the Lobito Mining Company in Angola. Two top executives of GE visited South Africa in March. GE evidently plans for a profitable future in Southern Africa. (Sunday Times, Chicago, March 21, 1971; ACOA Fact Sheet, April 5, 1971; Star, Johannesburg, March 13, 1971)

SOUTH AFRICAN-PORTUGUESE SHIPYARD?

According to the Johannesburg Star (March 6, 1971), there is the possibility of a joint South African-Portuguese project to set up a large shipyard in Madagascar. Speculation on this prospect was fueled by the visit of a Malagasy delegation to the Lisnave shipyard in Portugal (owned by the huge Portuguese firm Companhia Uniao Fabril). Madagascar is one of the states that has responded most enthusiastically to South Africa's drive for "friendly" relations with the states to the North.

U.S. EXPORTS MORE HERBICIDES TO PORTUGAL

In 1969 U.S. exports of herbicides to Portugal were valued at \$57,330 for the whole year. In the first eleven months of 1970, exports of herbicides already amounted to \$229,320. The U.S. denies that these are going to Angola, but isn't it a strange coincidence that it was just in 1970 that MPLA began to report that the Portuguese were using herbicides against them in Angola?

Herbicides identified as being used in Angola include 2,4-D and 2,4,5T (both butyl ester herbicides) and

picloran (commercial name Tardon). Companies in the U.S. producing these herbicides include Dow Chemical (Tardon, butyl esterherbicides), and Agrisect Chemical (NY), Hercules, Inc. (Wilmington, Del.), Monsanto, Inc. (St. Louis), and U.S. Rubber Co. (Nagatuck, Conn.). The last four all produce butyl ester herbicides. (NARMIC, Weapons for Counter-Insurgency; U.S. Exports-Foreign Trade FT410, November, 1970).

PORTUGAL STEPS UP PRESSURE ON ZAMBIA

Economic pressure on Zambia is stepping up as Portuguese authorities have held back shipments of Zambian goods through the port of Beira, on which Zambia is still economically dependent for part of its export-import trade. The immediate occasion of the renewed pressure is Portuguese accusations of Zambian kidnaping of five Portuguese agricultural experts. Apparently the prisoners were taken in a COREMO (Mozambique Revolutionary Committee) raid in Tete province.* It is unclear whether they were taken to Zambia or not, but a letter from a COREMO member (later repudiated) offered them to the Red Cross for a ransom. Zambian authorities, however, refused permission for transit through Zambia. International Red Cross representative René Weber said he had been unable to establish that the men had ever been in the hands of the Zambian government. The Portuguese slow-down on Zambian goods continues, however, and in a new incident Zambia accused Portugal of kidnaping five villagers from the Zambian border. (Account compiled from reports in the London Times, the Christian Science Monitor, and the Washington Post, March, 1971)

The incident emphasizes for Zambia its continued dependence on Portuguese controlled ports, and the urgency of the new transport links to Tanzania (most importantly the Tan-Zam railway under construction.)

*The taking of these prisoners was wrongly attributed to FRELIMO in our last issue. According to later reports, the prisoners were taken by COREMO militants.

LIBERALIZATION

Even the South African magazine Newscheck (Dec. 1970), in a column by Randall Spear, notes that the "liberalization" which many expected under Caetano "has not yet come to pass—at least not in substance." The New York Times (March 28, 1971) notes that the political police PIDE, although under a new name, remains "a powerful and often arbitrary force" in Portugal. Caetano himself made it clear in a television address (Standard of Tanzania, Feb. 17, 1971) that the reforms giving certain autonomy to the "overseas territories" were not a first step towards giving them independence. And at the end of March, the trial of the Angolan priest Joaquim Pinto de Andrade and eight other accused came to a close. Andrade was sentenced to three years in prison with "security measures," a ruling that can result in indefinite detention. One of the others was acquitted, and the rest given sentences ranging from 16 months to four and a half years. The prosecution had presented only one witness, a police agent who said he had seen all the prisoners sign confessions of their own free will. The prosecution alleged that, in conjunction with the MPLA, the defendants had conspired to gain the independence of Angola from Portugal (New York Times, March 31, 1971).

If there is little "liberalization," however, there is still protest of another kind. The guerrilla group Armed Revolutionary Action blew up at least 14 helicopters and three training aircraft at Tancos Air Force base 100 miles from Lisbon. ARA stated that the success of the

operation was due to growing anti-colonialist feelings among Portuguese soldiers, and, according to the London Times (March 11, 1971), "Observers said the ARA statement removed any doubts that Portugal's leaders are now faced with a wave of increasingly well-organized terrorist action." The regime is also faced with a new militancy among workers, since the decree in June, 1969, which gave unions the right to elect their leadership. Union leaders can still be suspended by the government for action "contrary to social discipline," and several have been, but demands for higher wages, and for the right to strike and organize freely have continued to increase. There have been unpublicized strikes and slowdowns in textile plants, and in automobile assembly plants, including General Motors. (New York Times, April 5, 1971)

TWO VISITS TO GUINEA (BISSAU)

Two recent visitors to Guinea (Bissau) are Jim Hoagland (of the Washington Post) and Andy Marx (of Liberation News Service). One visited the Portuguese, the other the guerrillas of the PAIGC. The following excerpts from their accounts give something of the feeling of the war in Guinea:

"BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea—A few weeks ago, 60 African guerrillas ambushed a patrol of 40 Portuguese soldiers only five miles from this fortified enclave. Bazooka and grenade shrapnel wounded 10 of the Portuguese, who killed four guerrillas before the attackers faded into the surrounding forests.

"Since then, the 145 white soldiers garrisoned in this lonely spot have not located a trace of the guerrillas. They may have slipped to sanctuary across the Senegal border. Or they may still be in the forest, watching the Portuguese hunt them. In the ghostly, hit-and-run war being waged for Portuguese Guinea, it is hard to be sure of anything.

"'I don't mind fighting them,' said one soldier. 'What gets on my nerves is the waiting and uncertainty. . . .'

"This, for the moment, is the nature of Africa's hottest guerrilla war, with 7,000 tough nationalists trying to drive 30,000 Portuguese soldiers out of this tiny territory that thrusts thornlike into the side of Africa's western bulge. The guerrillas, led by a brilliant Portuguese-educated agronomist named Amílcar Cabral and generously supplied by the Soviet bloc, have made some spectacular advances; but the Portuguese have dug in with a grim determination out of proportion to Guinea's economic and strategic value.



"Last year, the Portuguese decided to pave a dirt road leading into the important town of Teixeira Pinta, where guerrillas had planted mines with ease and effectiveness. Four months after they began, the Portuguese had paved 25 miles. Ambushes and mines had killed 10 Portuguese soldiers and 70 civilian workers, according to Portuguese figures.

"The Portuguese showed they were willing to pay the cost for the 25 miles. The government is slowly inching asphalt along the strategic east-west 'spine' of the country in an effort to connect the peanut and rice growing areas with the ports of the west, and to restore commercial activity disrupted by the war. But even now, the 25-mile paved road into Teixeira Pinta, which is located in a northwest corridor of villages where pacification has been most successful, does not seem secure. The Portuguese travel much of the road only in armed convoys.

"The road reflects the character of the war for Guinea perhaps more accurately than the maps each side devises showing territory and population it allegedly controls. Control is a shifting, deceptive quest here." (The Washington Post, Feb. 21, 1971)

In the second excerpt (Washington Post, Feb. 13, 1971) Jim Hoagland describes his stay with a Portuguese general who is training African soldiers:

"TITE, Portuguese Guinea—Each of the 10 bullets fired by the nervous young African soldiers kicked puffs of dust over the well polished combat boots of Gen. Antonio de Spinoia, standing a scant four feet from the paper target board. . . .

"The Portuguese general's show of confidence in the young African's marksmanship—and loyalty—was a characteristic moment of bravado in Spinoia's campaign to turn Africa's most successful guerrilla movement, which threatens to wrest this small, undeveloped West African country from Portuguese control. . . .

"Swooping about the marshy, thickly forested countryside in helicopter, and outfitted in monocle, leather gloves that he rarely removes, and a patrician air of unbending military sternness, Spinoia can conjure up an image of Erich von Stroheim come to Africa. He once trained, in fact, in a Nazi Germany tank school in World War II, and his family had close links to Portugal's Fascist premier, the late Oliveira Salazar.

"But many of his visits are to promise villagers more schools, hospitals, and homes. He claims to be a better social revolutionary than the Marxist-inclined African nationalists he is fighting, and once said that his thinking on rural development has been influenced by the writings of Tanzania's militant President Julius Nyerere.

"The guerrilla leaders were right in the beginning, Spinoia says in an extraordinary concession, and that their uprising was a spur for badly needed social reform. But now, he continues, the guerrilla activity is harming the country's chances for development."

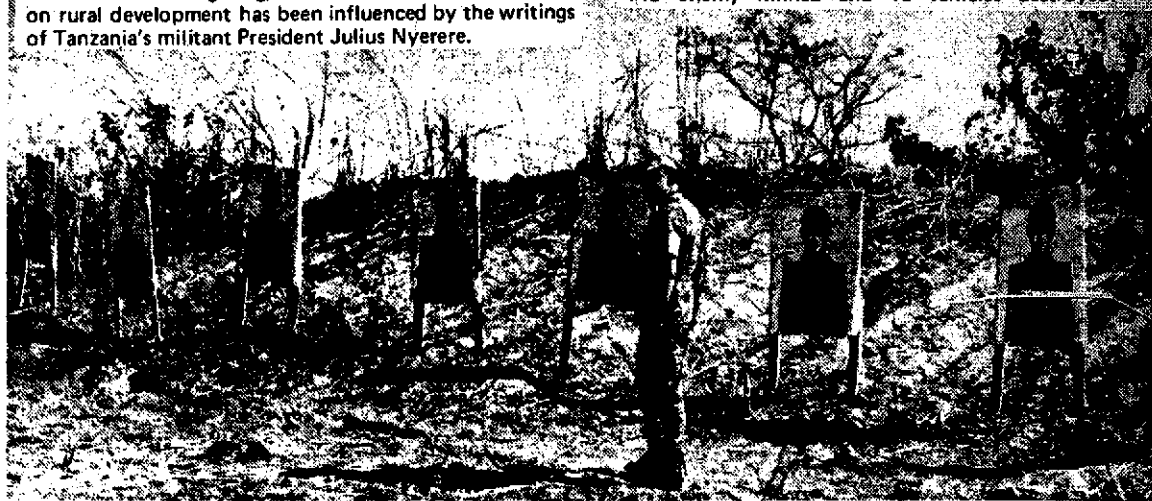
In a PAIGC communique it was announced that during the last week in February, PAIGC forces had wiped out an entire Portuguese column, destroying eight 105mm guns, one armored vehicle, and ten transport trucks.

ITALIAN FIRM DONATES TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

An Italian agricultural firm has donated to the liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau large quantities of seeds with which to replace crops destroyed by napalm and defoliants. The gift follows an official report from an Italian parliamentary delegation that the Portuguese air force had destroyed two thirds of the crops in the liberated zones of Angola. The firm, Fratelli Imperatori of Naples, has given the seeds to the Zambian information bureau in Rome to be sent to the liberation movements, MPLA, FRELIMO, and PAIGC. (Standard of Tanzania, March 12, 1971).

WAR CONTINUES IN MOZAMBIQUE

General Kaulza de Arriaga, who launched a major offensive against Frelimo in Mozambique last year, claimed his major objectives had been attained. The offensive was now in the third phase, he said, consisting mainly of continuous small-scale operations. In an interview in Lisbon with the correspondent of the Johannesburg Star, he said Frelimo attacks on Cabo Bassa would never achieve anything. (Star, Johannesburg, March 13, 1971). He said the most efficient weapon the Portuguese had for winning the war would be psychological warfare, including "building a chain of settlements with their own defences" (strategic hamlets.) A Frelimo communique of March 5, 1971, (Standard of Tanzania) reported on military actions in Tete province, in Cabo Delgado, and in west Niassa. In Tete Frelimo claimed 175 enemy killed, and the destruction of 24 cars, five caterpillars, four tractors, and three bridges. In Niassa the operations resulted in the death of 37 Portuguese soldiers, several vehicles destroyed, and two trains destroyed. In Cabo Delgado there were three posts destroyed as well as 148 enemy killed and 19 vehicles destroyed.



General Spinoia stands downstage near targets in a show of confidence in his African militiamen.

ACTION

NEWS

AND

NOTES



BOMB DEMOLISHES SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICE IN NEW YORK

On April 12 the South African Consulate-General office on Madison Avenue was badly damaged by the blast of a powerful pipe bomb loaded with ball bearings. There were no injuries since the blast occurred during the office's Easter break. Some time after the explosion a group called the Black Revolutionary Assault Team telephoned the Associated Press to claim responsibility for the attack. The anonymous caller said: "This is to show our support for the revolutionary people of Africa and to totally wipe out this fascist state. Power to the people."

Last July a similar bomb was discovered at the same office before it could explode. Likewise, last fall a bomb damaged the New York office of South African Airlines.

In response to the bombing the South African General Owen Booysen said: "There are people opposed to my government's policies, but no civilized group would do a thing like this. We have to discuss tighter security so that it can't happen again." Of course as the Africa Research Group observes in its press release on the bombing, "Booyesen fails to mention that his government has shown itself to be one of the least civilized countries in the world by its continual and brutal enforcement of fascist apartheid policies." (Africa Research Group Press Release, April 13, 1971)

PROJECT MOZAMBIQUE—DOLLARS FOR DONKEYS

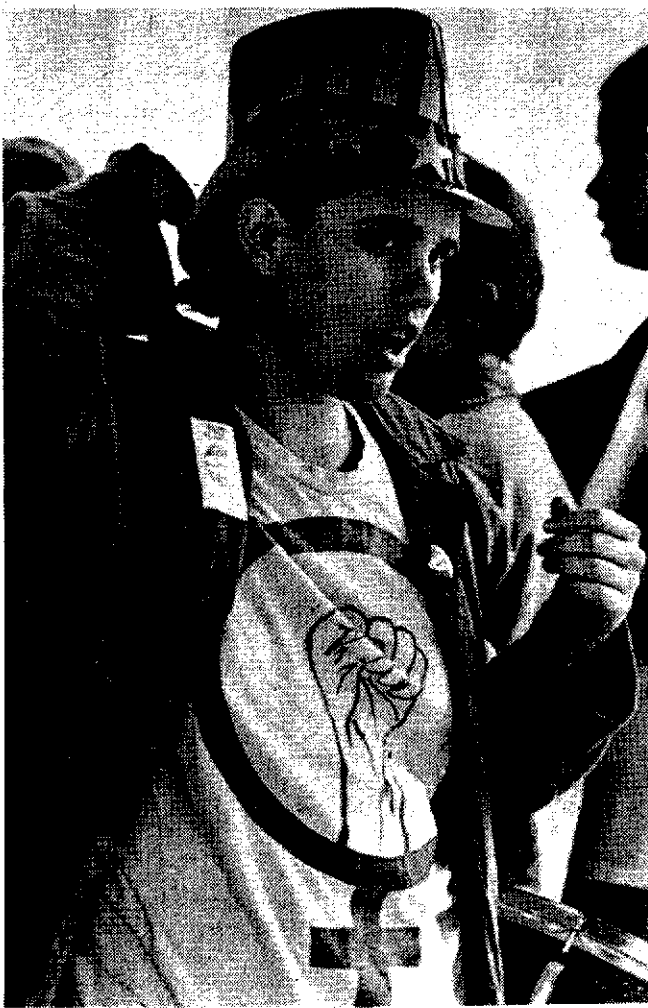
One donkey in Tanzania costs \$20. Project Mozambique has undertaken a fund-raising drive for donkey dollars to relate to the development of alternate transport facilities (i.e. non-human) in liberated Mozambique. One contributor stopped smoking, enabling two more donkeys to join the FRELIMO mule team. (Project Mozambique News, Venceremos, Feb. 1971)

ALCAN MEETING HIT BY CANADIANS

An ad hoc group of 60 to 75 people, including former members of CUSO, representatives of the Canadian New Democratic Party, YWCA, professors, and others, kept the April 1 annual stockholder's meeting of Alcan Aluminum Ltd. going for three hours. The group, many of whom are connected with Project Mozambique, were protesting the \$3.5 million sale of 6,000 tons of aluminum rods to the Portuguese company, Quintas y Quintas, for use in the Cabora Bassa Project in constructing transmission lines.

A Mozambican introduced a motion which was immediately ruled out of order calling for the cancellation of the contract, and said that the project was not envisioned to help the Mozambican people. Other spokesmen said that the sale of electricity from the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric project to Rhodesia through the Alcan transmission lines would be breaking international sanctions. The protestors continued questions, comments, and persistent activity throughout the meeting, the first such kind of action attempted at a Canadian stockholders gathering. The President of Alcan, Nathaniel Davis, ruled motions out of order, but during the question period said that his company would continue the sale as Canada did not restrict trade with Portugal or Mozambique and that the sale of the rods would not violate Rhodesian sanctions. (Wall Street Journal, April 2, 1971)

A woman from the YWCA announced that her organization would sell its Alcan stock, while the group also announced plans to involve more organizational links with Alcan in the protest. (Ottawa Citizen, April 2, 1971) At the peak of the heated meeting President Davis pushed through in a pro forma manner the election of the Board of Directors.



WHICH IS WHICH?

In the picture above (both pictures courtesy of Bill Fibben of the Great Speckled Bird in Atlanta!), see if you can designate who are the Gulf Oil stockholders and who are the Atlanta citizens who gathered to protest Gulf's exploitation of the people of Angola and support of Portuguese war crimes in Africa.

To the left, getting ready for the guerrilla theater which took place outside the Gulf stockholders meeting in the Atlanta Memorial Theater, April 27, 1971.

Jack Seaton, an NDP researcher from Toronto, commented: "You took ten seconds to nominate and elect 14 members of the Board. Who knows anything about these men?" and his remark was followed by a Montreal construction company president who said "You can't have free Canadians with enslaved Mozambicans." (Toronto Globe and Mail, April 2, 1971) Other issues at the meeting, which was held in Montreal, included the absence of women on the board of directors, the use of the French language, Alcan's sales to the U.S. military, and its policies in Guyana. (Ottawa Citizen, April 2, 1971)

PROTEST IN U.K.

And, in York (U.K.), a students' union president, Nigel Strange, has been taken to court on the accusation of inciting university undergraduates to make Molotov cocktails and damage Barclay's Bank property. Barclays is involved in financing the Cabora Bassa project. (Standard of Tanzania, March 12, 1971)

MORE SCOTTISH ACTION

In follow-up to the revelation and action of Edinburgh University students who petitioned their school to drop stocks in South African companies, students at St. Andrew's University in Fife have signed (800 strong) a petition calling for the sale of \$120,000 worth of stocks. (Star, Johannesburg, March 27, 1971)

UNIONISTS ACT IN BRITAIN

In a press statement, the Transport and General Workers Union opposed British bus drivers immigrating to South Africa (Anti-Apartheid News, March 1971), while the National Union of Railwaymen (N.U.R.) stopped the delivery of 2,500 tons of South African coal to a Bristol company by refusing to allow wagons into the docks. The coal was re-routed to Amsterdam where it seems it will be packaged and imported into Britain for direct customer sale in supermarkets. (Anti-Apartheid News, April 1971) The N.U.R. took its cue from the National Union of Mining in South Wales.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST BRITISH INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

In October 2,000 people moved from a rally in Trafalgar Square to the Hawker-Siddeley Aircraft offices to protest anticipated sales of British planes to South Africa. A number of arrests occurred. (Anti-Apartheid News, March 1971) After the WASP decision demonstrators acted outside the Westland Helicopter Factory at Hayes which produces the WASP, Trade unionists, MP's and workers spoke, and on the wall near the demonstration was the slogan, "No Arms for South Africa—Victory to ANC." (Anti-Apartheid News, April 1971) There are other plans on the part of the movement for actions in factories, through unions' political involvement and organizing to show that the workers interests lie "not in enabling the arms firms to supply arms to South Africa, but in supporting the African worker in their fight against apartheid." (Anti-Apartheid News, March 1971) On another front a number of organizations, particularly community and trade union groups, have transferred accounts from Barclays Bank due to its Cabora Bassa ties. But Barclays is retaliating with an effort to expand its American business ties by assigning a Barclays Vice-President from California to South Africa to promote Barclays export services and to compete with First National City which has the bulk of business with U.S. firms functioning in South Africa. (Anti-Apartheid News, March 1971)

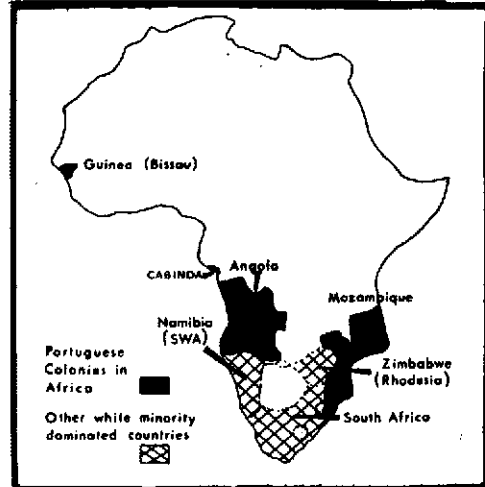
THE GULF CAMPAIGN REVISITED

On April 27 four proposals were placed before the annual stockholder's meeting of Gulf Oil Corporation by the Southern Africa Task Force of the United Presbyterian Church. Largely created also by the Gulf Angola Project and the Committee on Corporate Responsibility, the four proposals were as follows:

(1) To establish a committee to examine Gulf involvement in Portuguese Africa; (2) to provide for the disclosure of charitable gifts by Gulf; (3) to enlarge the Board of Directors; and (4) to amend the Corporation Charter to exclude investment in colonial-ruled areas.

The UPUSA Task Force had been working on the resolutions for over a year. The Gulf campaign began in the fall of 1969 when several Protestant denominations, the American Committee on Africa, the Southern Africa Committee, and the Committee of Returned Volunteers became interested in pressuring Gulf to disengage its extensive operations in Cabinda, a part of Portuguese-ruled Angola.

Gulf Oil Corporation paid \$11 million to the Angolan (Portuguese) government in 1969, an amount, according to Gulf, equal to about half Portugal's military budget for Angola. Gulf also pays a special defense tax to Portugal (28 percent of gross earnings) that was initiated in 1963 when resistance forces began threatening Portugal's hold on Angola. In addition to this financial support, Rebocho Vaz, Governor-General of Angola, speaks of further help the oil provides: "As you know, oil and its derivatives are strategic materials indispensable to the development of any territory: they are the nerve-center of progress. . . . The machine is the infrastructure of modern war, and machines cannot move without fuel. Hence the valuable support of Angolan oils for our armed forces."



During the stockholders meeting in Atlanta on April 27, a number of speakers from several organizations spoke for the resolutions (see table below), including the Rev. Andrew Young, vice-president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference: "I urge the board and management of Gulf Oil to practice the sophisticated and advanced kind of statesmanship of which they are capable and which this moment in history requires—to desist from supporting Portugal's oppression of African people and to adopt these resolutions so that peaceful change can come about and violent revolution is not therefore inevitable." Rev. Young had been nominated from the floor for the Board of Directors, along with Augustinho Neto of MPLA, Amílcar Cabral of PAIGC, Ivailen Hernandez of N.O.W., Angela Davis, and a few others.

Gulf Oil, however, in the persons of its president (B. R. Dorsey) and its Chairman of the Board (E. D. Brockett), refused to answer any of the questions or to acknowledge the legitimacy of the resolutions and the stockholders who spoke on behalf of them. Two persons were bodily escorted out of the meeting for demanding that their questions be answered by management, since they were bona fide shareholders or held proxies. When one person asked Brockett if he intended to run the meeting by any established rules of procedure, Brockett's reply was: "I do not. I am running this meeting, and I will do it my way."

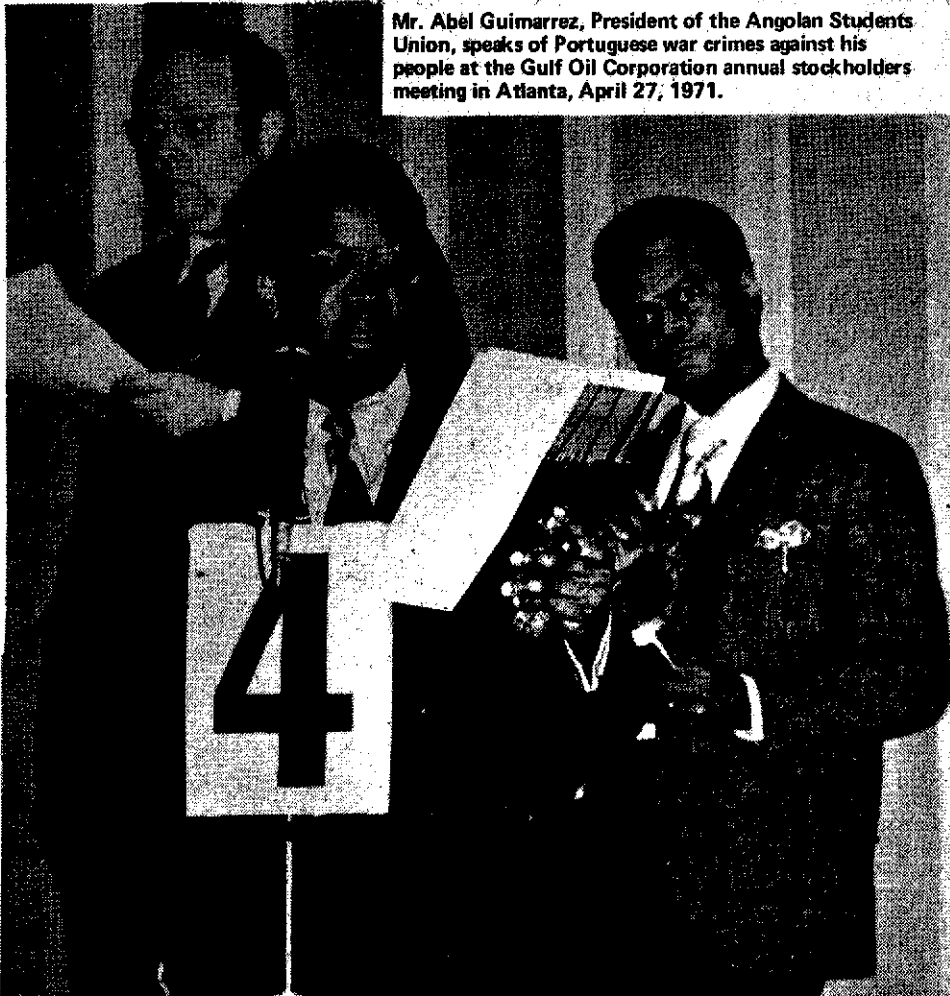
Outside the meeting, over a hundred local Atlantans and friends were picketing bravely and leafletting widely. The local Atlanta press covered the meeting and the demonstration outside, but usually attributed the pickets to the Presbyterian Church as well as the resolutions!

Abel Guimarez, president of the Angolan Students Union in the U.S.A., rose to speak to the resolutions, and spoke most eloquently of the war crimes being perpetrated at that very moment against his brothers and sisters in Angola by Portugal, which were being paid for by Gulf. The shareholders and Gulf management present made no response to him.

The resolutions met with a resounding defeat (100 to 1), but that does not mean an end to the Gulf campaign.

Prominent Supporters of one or more of the resolutions:

27 Senators and Representatives
 Executive Council of the Episcopal Church
 City of San Francisco Retirement System
 American Friends Service Committee
 New Hampshire Conference of the United Church of Christ
 Wayne State University
 Pomona College
 Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends
 Field Foundation
 Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations, UPUSA
 National Committee of Black Churchmen
 American Committee on Africa
 Project on Corporate Responsibility
 Committee of Returned Volunteers
 Dominican Sisters, Congregation of Holy Cross
 New Castle-Delaware Presbytery of the UPUSA
 Board of Pensions, UPUSA
 Indiana University Student Senate
 Bayard Rustin, A. Philip Randolph Institute
 Bishop Harold Perry, New Orleans
 Abraham Heschel, Prof. of Jewish Ethics, New York City
 Robert S. Browne, Director, Black Economic Research Center
 Southern Africa Committee



Mr. Abel Guimarez, President of the Angolan Students Union, speaks of Portuguese war crimes against his people at the Gulf Oil Corporation annual stockholders meeting in Atlanta, April 27, 1971.

SOUTH AFRICA'S IMAGE BUILDING

Picking up speed again, after a brief post Guinea invasion lull, is the dialogue between South Africa and "friendly" countries in Africa. In March, the Ghanaian Foreign Minister announced that he was prepared to go to South Africa for talks with the government. Commenting on that statement the Conservative daily English newspaper *The Daily Telegraph* commented: "The South African Government's so-called outward looking policy is based partly on shrewd business calculation, since the black countries to the north should be South Africa's natural markets for exports and investment. That does not mean that normalization of relations would not, over a period, bring other valuable results of a political and social nature."

FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE

In April Prime Minister Vorster held his first ever press conference; speaking to over a hundred journalists, radio, and T.V. representatives (not one of whom was black), he announced a new breakthrough in South Africa's image-making propaganda: President Banda of Malawi would be paying an official state visit to South Africa during 1971. Other African states, he reported, had also responded favorably to the idea of closer contact and invitations to other African heads of states might be issued in the future. In a verbal shift on his previously intransigent position, Mr. Vorster said separate development would inevitably be discussed at these meetings. (Only a few months ago he had said about such meetings, "The one thing we will not be discussing is apartheid.") But not even the most starry-eyed prophets of liberalization and change could read much into that statement, as he immediately went on to say:

"As a matter of fact, I will welcome the opportunity to discuss it with everybody concerned for the simple reason that more nonsense has been written and spoken about separate development than about any other subject that I know of. I will make use of the opportunity to explain what separate development is and not what people think it is."

Asked what his attitude was to the fact that most of the black African states seeking dialogue with South Africa were in fact wanting to achieve some sort of softening up in the apartheid policy, the Prime Minister replied that for the moment he was not concerned with the motives of the people who wanted to talk.

NEW WESTERN ATTITUDE TO AFRICA

The Standard of Tanzania had some interesting observations to make on the reasons behind the increasing South African concern with reaching outwards into Africa.

"Let there be no mistake about this: the interest of the West in Africa works through Pretoria. And if, in a short while from now, the Cape becomes the political Jerusalem of certain African leaders, let us not be surprised.

"Three obvious reasons explain this new western political attitude in Africa:

"1. In spite of its internal contradictions, the apartheid regime secures for itself a high level of profit, by means of African labor held down in slavery.

"2. If apartheid does not adapt to the demands of modern industrial development, the west fears a revolutionary explosion in South Africa. The Sunday Times of September 25 reported the growing discontent to which the non-readjustment of apartheid is giving rise in South African industrial circles. For, precisely because

of racial segregation and separate development, profitability is in jeopardy. This state of affairs recently led more than 50 percent of the business leaders in the South African Chamber of Commerce vehemently to demand that non-whites be employed in the enterprises which at the moment employ only whites. The vice-president of the chamber even went so far as to admit that "the economic health of South Africa depends, henceforth, on integration of the non-whites."

"From all evidence, the white South African minority has exhausted its own capacity for development as a closed, isolated entity. But is this sufficient reason for an unconditional integration of non-whites?

"The Americans, the importance of whose investments in South Africa is well known, seek rather to find a formula acceptable to the Vorster Government while at the same time safe-guarding the profitability of business firms. Oppenheimer is at the head of this crusade, energetically demanding the creation in South Africa of a small non-white middle-class, sufficiently prosperous to help, as is the case in the USA, in containing and orientating the urban proletariat and the African agricultural workers.

"It is here that the need appears for South Africa and for western big business to create friendly ties with African states. The strengthening of the neo-colonialist bourgeoisie on the continent would permit South Africa to live in security and big business to prosper eternally.

"3. As a guarantee of the west's ability to last in Africa, the military power of South Africa is a fundamental element of this new political approach. Vorster's republic is at the moment equipping itself for war with diligence. But, just as the South African economy is experiencing an acute shortage of white manpower for its development, so also is the South African military suffering from a scarcity of men available for enrollment. Pretoria receives equipment from all quarters, but no men.

"Engaging mercenaries is a solution which carries inconveniences and limitations. Evidently the policy of expansion into the east and the west of Africa stands no chance of success unless aided by military alliances with African states. Such alliances will spare the West the embarrassment of military bases since these will no longer need to be installed in independent African states."

SUZMAN TALKS WITH KAUNDA

In fact, the South African Progressive Party, the party of the "liberal establishment," which has frequently in the past received heavy financial support from Harry Oppenheimer, Chairman of Anglo-American, that giant South African mining corporation, has been making its own efforts to encourage the "dialogue." In November, Progressive Party Member of Parliament Helen Suzman paid a visit to Zambia, and had a two-hour interview with President Kaunda. The Progressive Party newspaper reported this visit under two banner headlines: "Suzman visit to Kaunda has major significance for South Africa" and "Improving South Africa's image." The paper commented: "Political observers in South Africa have been quick to see the significance of Helen Suzman's visit last month to President Kaunda, and to point out that only the Progressive Party has the ability to neutralize the threat of terrorism against our country. Mr. Vorster, with his outward looking policy can reach only those black states which are either economically beholden to us or which, like Madagascar and the Ivory Coast, are distant and not terribly concerned about apartheid. He cannot reach those states such as Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda, which are both close and concerned and from whom the terrorist threat emanates. Only the Progressive Party can reach them—and neutralize the threat..." (Progress, December 1970)

The U.S. and Southern Africa

CONFERENCE IN LAGOS

At the March conference in Lagos sponsored by the African-American Institute for African-American dialogue, the Nigerian participants were favorably impressed by the frankness of Senator Muskie's talk and particularly by his assertion that the U.S. must attempt to persuade Portugal to change her policies in African (Washington Afro-American, March 11; Daily Defender, March 17, 1971). However, he failed to go the next essential step, advocating a discontinuation of U.S. aid to Portugal through NATO. Moreover, the sessions of the conference were secret and informal and the participants were hand-picked from the leadership elite of African countries, on the one hand, and from moderate civil rights groups and the white liberal establishment, on the other. One of the white attenders was Thomas Wyman, a vice-president of Polaroid. There was only one representative of an African liberation movement. (ARG, African Column, Feb. 13, March 23, April 15, 1971). Others attending were Khama of Botswana, Habte and Makonnen of Ethiopia, Gatuguta and Kammundia of Kenya, Chanderli of Algeria, Fernandes of the PAIGC, and Audu, Ayida, Elias, Fabunmi and Iyalla of Nigeria; and—from the U.S.—Rep. Bingham, Ramsey Clark, William Cotter (president of A.A.I.), Rep. Diggs, Wayne Fredericks (Ford Foundation), John Lewis (Director, Voter Education Project, Atlanta), George Lindsay (co-chairman, The African-American Dialogues), Waldemar Nielsen (former president of A.A.I.), Bayard Rustin, Rep. Louis Stokes, Percy Sutton (borough president of Manhattan). (Washington Afro-American, March 16, 1971). There was some question about why more blacks were not invited and why the Rev. Jesse Jackson was only invited at the last minute. (Washington Afro-American, March 20, 1971)

INDIAN OCEAN POLICY

Just before the visit of Heath to Washington in late 1970, the White House completed a study of the Indian Ocean and concluded that the U.S. should support Britain's analysis of conditions there and Britain's capacity to 'carry out a stabilizing influence' in the area. Subsequently the U.S. was silent during the fuss over Britain's proposal to sell arms to South Africa, eventually toning down its comments from 'we dissociate ourselves from the British action' to 'no comment.' Now it has become clear that Kissinger and his team and the National Security Council are studying the matter again in conjunction with the ANZUS Pact partners (Australia and New Zealand), Britain and some Commonwealth countries (including Singapore) and—on the edges—South Africa. In addition to the planned Anglo-American communications base on the British Island of Diego Garcia (between Ceylon and Mauritius), there is talk of 'coordinated action' of British and U.S. fleets in the Indian Ocean. All of the activity stems from concern over the apparently expanding Soviet naval presence there. (Star, Johannesburg, March 6, 1971). In a document published by its embassy in Moscow, the Somali Government has protested against the construction of the proposed Anglo-American naval communications base at Diego Garcia, basing itself on the principle of the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean articulated by the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations at Lusaka in September, 1970. (Le Monde, Paris, February 5, 1971)



ACHESON AND MORSE ON NAMIBIA

In a recent letter to the Washington Post (March 10, 1971) commenting on an article of Acheson in the Post of January, 2, Rep. Morse contends that the former Secretary of State is wrong in assuming that present U.S. policy is possibly leading towards hostilities in southern Africa and supports U.S. support of the U.N. move to solicit an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice, given South Africa's refusal to comply with U.N. Resolution 2145 and its application of the Terrorism Act of 1967 in Namibia. Morse recalls that in 1950 Mr. Acheson took a rather broad view of the powers of the U.N. General Assembly, powers which he is now inclined to view from a narrow perspective.

TIMING OF NIXON'S

'STATE OF THE WORLD' MESSAGE

Nixon's enunciation of the 'contact' policy in his late February speech coincided with embarrassing reaffirmations of South Africa's rigidity and oppression. Ashe's visa application was rejected, the Dean of Johannesburg was scheduled for trial, the police raided churchmen and journalists and deportation orders were served on several U.S. citizens. U.S. reaction was hinted in a rather sharply worded State Department response to the Ashe exclusion and in Ambassador Hurd's formal protest to Dr. Muller about the deportations. Washington officials and proponents of the changed policy feared that South African actions would expose Nixon to sharpened criticism from African capitals and from those espousing the line of the previous Democratic administrations. (Johannesburg, Star, February 27, 1971)

SECHABA REACTION TO THE NEW 'CONTACT' POLICY

After the recent USIS report on Newson's and Carter's testimony before the House Subcommittee on Africa, where the two State Department officials reported on their trip to South African and urged Nixon's new policy of dialogue.

Sechaba (published by the African National Congress of South Africa, March, 1971) had the following to say: 'The U.S. notion of what is equitable is not ours since it patently does not include the liberation of Black South Africa. (Their so-called "strong sentiments" against apartheid sound pretty hollow in the light of the killings of Black people in America.) We therefore reject their interference in our country with contempt. The Black majority in South Africa has problems enough without the added intervention of U.S. imperialism. We shall achieve the equitable in S.A. without the aid of international dialogues which only give respectability to Vorster. Only armed and militant action inside South Africa can do the job now.'

U.S.SUPPORT OF RHODESIA

In a recent article (the Black Scholar, February, 1971) Vaughan Taplin states that Gulf, Ford, G.M., the Bank of New England, Supersonic Radio and Relevision Manufacturers, Anglo-American Corp., American Metals Climax, and Newport Mining are all actively involved in the present production and 15% increase in electricity consumption in 1968 and its anticipated GNP of \$1.2 billion in 1969 (up 10% from 1968; figures from Barrons' Weekly, Nov. 10, 1969). Right-wingers together with Senator Aiken, Rep. Pelly (Rep, Washington) and others have been urging an end of the ban on chromite from Rhodesia, where the price is \$31.25 a ton rather than the \$48 per ton offered by the Soviet Union. 80% of Rhodesia's tourists are from the U.S. and 1200 to 1400 Americans are still living in the country.

CLARK VISIT

As a result of the death of Whitney Young, Ramsey Clark has postponed his visit to South African until the dates May 8 to May 15. He will be the guest of NUSAS.

He was scheduled to go in March after the Lagos conference and to give the address at the annual day of affirmation of academic and human freedom at Rhodes University. He was also scheduled to meet Minister of Justice, Pelsler.

CHINESE JETS

According to the U.S. State Department, the two squadrons of Russian Mig-17s which China has promised to deliver to Tanzania, will give Tanzania air superiority over Rhodesia's two fighter squadrons of Hawker Hunters and De Havilland Vampires. Tanzania has recently purchased 12 Chinese tanks, now being equipped with mortars, recoilless rifles and other arms, and the U.S. is concerned about increasing Chinese influence as the work advances on the new railway. Zambia is also said to be increasing arms imports and, at a secret base near Mbala on the Tanzanian border, has 2 two-seater Soko-Gleb jet fighter-trainers and 4 single-seater Soko-Jastrabs from Yugoslavia which fly near the speed of sound and can carry bombs and rockets. (Star, Johannesburg March 27, 1971)

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC APARTHEID COLLAPSING?

A lengthy and detailed story in the Johannesburg Star of Jan. 31, 1971 seriously questioned the government's policy of apartheid in the economic realm. According to the report, the period from 1960-1970 was "the most dramatic decade of non-white integration in South African history."

The story claims:

1. Apartheid in the South African economy has collapsed.
2. Seventy-two percent of the nation's workers are now non-whites.
3. South Africa is now absolutely and irrevocably dependent on non-white labor for economic survival.
4. The integration of non-whites into the South African economy is so far-reaching and so deep-rooted that it can never be reversed or eliminated.
5. Job reservation scarcely exists.

Comparing labor figures of 1960 and 1970, the story outlines the following:

	WHITE WORKERS	NON-WHITE WORKERS
1960	987,000	2,561,000
1970	1,283,000	3,733,000

Three out of every four workers are non-white.

All the powers and laws of the government—influx control, job reservation, overseas immigration, automation—have not stopped the massive flow of non-white labor into the white economy, the report continues. "Apartheid does not exist in the South African economy," it continues. In "Services" non-whites outnumber whites two to one. In all industries the nation's dependence on non-whites has increased.

What such a report omits in its claim of "dramatic integration" is an explanation that integration merely means more dependence on non-white labor. It does not mean that non-whites are integrating into the South African society with all the benefits or any of the privileges whites receive. Integration then is a very misleading term.

MINES IN "WHITE AREAS" WILL NEED AFRICAN LABORERS INDEFINITELY

Recently the South African government has been saying that Africans will be sent back to the "homelands" in droves and that work will become available in mines and other industries for these Africans. Unfortunately figures do not back up this government hope. The Chamber of Mines has recently estimated that in the next 15 years the mining industry would require an additional



20,000 whites and 177,000 Africans. And the chamber emphasized that these additional miners would be needed in the white areas, and not in the African-homelands.

The figures show that by 1985, 600,000 African mineworkers will be needed in the white areas while 12,000 will be required in the homelands.

A spokesman for the chamber said the figures refuted claims that mines in the white areas would be worked out in 15 years and that most mining activity would take place in the homelands. The major mining activities in the African areas are asbestos, chrome, and platinum. (Africa Research Bulletin, Dec. 15, 1971)

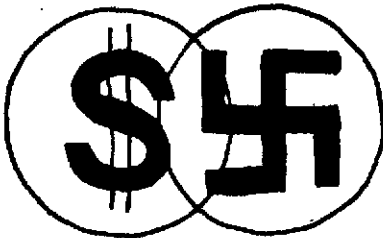
BRITISH ECONOMIC INVOLVEMENT WITH SOUTH AFRICA GROWS

A recent survey by South Africa's Sunday Times provides some interesting data about British and U.S. economic relationships with South Africa.

It is true, says the survey, that Britain's share of the South African market has shrunk since the war from close to 50 percent to 23 percent. But over that period the value of Britain's exports have more than trebled, and she is still the leading exporter to South Africa. The United States is second with 17 percent and West Germany third with 13 percent.

The survey states that the real value of British investment in South Africa is now put at more than \$5,600 million, representing about ten percent of Britain's world investments and about a half of all foreign capital invested in South Africa. This is concentrated mainly in mining and finance but increasingly in manufacturing such as chemicals, fibres, motors, and consumer goods.

South African investment in Britain is now put as high as \$700 million, representing more than 20 percent of total South African investment abroad. (South African Digest, April 2, 1971)



U.S. COMPANIES IN BORDER AREAS

Border industries are industrial sites set on the outskirts of so-called "Bantu homelands" in South Africa. The government there has established the "border area" program to try to forcibly pull as many Africans as possible from the white cities back to the African reservations or Bantustans. Therefore any company setting up shop in these areas helps the government in its policy of keeping the cities white. Also wage rates in border areas can be substantially lower than in the cities. The government argues that there is "unlimited potential" in these areas because African laborers are so plentiful.

According to the South African Digest (Jan. 15, 1971), a number of companies are establishing themselves in Natal border areas, including Britain's Dunlop Tires (\$24.5 million). International Harvester, a U.S. company, is expanding a truck factory to the tune of \$2.8 million. Motor Assemblies plant which services American Motors in South Africa is completing a \$17 million plant next year.

ALSO MORE TRADE LINKS WITH WEST GERMANY

West Germany's determination to increase her trade with South Africa is reflected in the figures for last year. Her exports to South Africa amounted to \$545 million —up from \$456 million in 1969 and \$22 million in 1959. In 1950 South Africa's sales to West Germany amounted to \$32 million. In 1969 they were \$337-million.

South Africa is also gaining German immigrants, many of them highly skilled. They are now arriving at a rate of 2,000 a year. (South Africa Digest, March 26, 1971)

OGDEN REID ASSAILS GOVERNMENT PROMOTION OF TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

"The continued official promotion of United States sales and investment in South Africa disregards our government's stated policies on human freedom in that country," Rep. Ogden Reid (Republican of New York) said this week.

Reid made his charges while signing a letter with nine other Congressmen, to Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, protesting the department's Overseas Business Report of last September, which discussed sales and investment opportunities in South Africa.

"As far back as 1965," the letter states, "the Department of Commerce agreed to stop promoting business in South Africa through an informational booklet, and it recently assured me that it has decided against such publications in the future." The letter continues: "Now despite these assurances, the Department has published an article on market profiles for Africa which clearly violates the spirit of the previous policy on South African business and investment information."

The letter, co-signed by New York Representatives Shirley Chisolm, Herman Badillo, Jonathan Bingham, and Benjamin Rosenthal, as well as Reid, charged that government encouragement "can severely damage U.S. relationships with the rest of Africa." (Amsterdam News, New York, March 27, 1971)

U.S. TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. exports to South Africa rose 11 percent last year. Main gains were in aircraft, motor cars, and machinery. South Africa, however, still buys less than 2 percent of total United States exports.

South Africa exports to the United States have declined over the past three years so that only 17 percent of South Africa's total exports are now routed there. The principal commodities exported to the U.S. from South Africa include antimony, asbestos, chrome, copper, diamonds, manganese, nickel, magnesium alloy, fresh fruit, rock lobster tails, fish, and wool.

A recent report on United States-South Africa trade published by Pretoria explains that with few exceptions, there are no import controls in the U.S., and customs duties are in most cases fairly low. (Financial Mail, Dec. 25, 1970)

SEALY PULLS A "SLEEPER" IN SOUTH AFRICA

Sealy Posturepedic is aiming on capturing big-spending "young adult" South African (white) consumers. Sealy's way of doing this is creating a new market—supersized mattresses.

Why should people want bigger mattresses? Sealy puts forward two reasons. First, "urbanized Western man wants to reassert his individuality and not be merely a number on a credit card." And secondly, it's healthier and more comfortable to sleep on a bigger mattress. (Star, Johannesburg, March 20, 1971)

(Press Release from the Africa Research Group)

"... I don't care what the college professors say,
I know this is what the black people of Africa want..."

Charles W. Engelhard, the model for Ian Fleming's character "Goldfinger," died on March 3 of a heart attack. Engelhard used American financial power to build a fantastic empire in southern Africa. But behind all the glitter was the exploitation of Africans who he claimed to be helping by monopolizing control of mining. His death symbolically frees millions of Africans from his paternalistic and far-reaching control.

Engelhard held directorships in 23 South African companies, many of which were active in Zimbabwe and further north in Zambia. His heavy investments in South Africa were closely linked with the Anglo-American Corporation—a vast enterprise that dominates the South African economy [with assets of almost \$3 billion]. Anglo-American controls 28 percent of South Africa's gold production, 22 percent of its uranium, 43 percent of its coal, 57 percent of its copper, and almost 100 percent of the diamond production through its company De Beers (of "a diamond is forever" fame). Engelhard's interests were expanding steadily in southern Africa. As recently as 1970 Engelhard announced the formation of a new group of companies to move into such critical areas as oil exploration in South Africa.

Mr. Engelhard used his financial power in South Africa to influence major economic decisions. He was a director of both the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, and the Native Recruiting Corporation. These are the two major organizations that recruit Africans from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi to work as cheap laborers in the gold mines. The two organizations have negotiated special contracts with the Portuguese to allow them to recruit in Mozambique. Half of the wages paid to the miners is handed over directly to the Portuguese authorities who deduct part in taxes and undertake to pay the remainder to miners when they return.

As a member of the influential Chamber of Mines (a coordinating body for all the gold mines in South Africa) Engelhard was able to influence directly the wage policies in the gold mines. As gold miners are a major source of employment in South Africa, mine wage policies in turn influence wages in all sectors of the economy. In a recent study by a leading South African economist, Dr. Francis Wilson, evidence was given of a gradual DECREASE in real mine wages for Africans in the gold mines. Wages for Africans remain critically low: in 1968 the average monthly wage for an African mine worker was \$24—for whites the equivalent figure was \$395.

Engelhard was not restricted to South Africa in his political influence. In the United States he was a major

contributor to the Democratic party. He was a very close friend of Hubert Humphrey, and was close to both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He carried out several special missions for both presidents—including acting as the official U.S. representative to the independence celebrations of Gabon (1962) and at the first anniversary celebration of the independence of Algeria. Engelhard frequently used his political influence in the U.S. to help white South Africa. In the period immediately following the massacre at Sharpeville, Engelhard was the single most important person to lobby for support for the regime which was facing its worst-ever financial crisis. As capital fled from South Africa he personally arranged a \$30 million loan from the U.S. and was influential in getting the U.S. to create policies leading to a favorable balance of trade for South Africa. As a member of the exclusive U.S. Foreign Policy Association he was in a powerful position to influence State Department policy towards southern Africa. Charles Engelhard was once given the "Brotherhood Award" by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

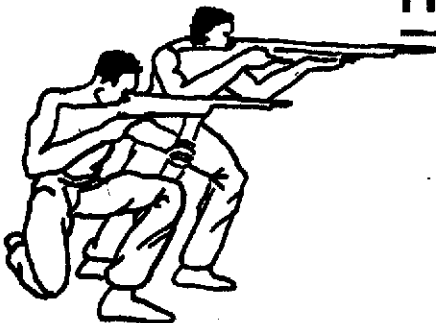
His death, however, does not mean any decrease in the high level U.S. commitment to South Africa which he continually encouraged in his lifetime. One indication is the recent choice of Frederic Brandt to fill the vacancy he left as chairman of the American-South African Investment Company—a holding company which invests in South African corporations. Brandt comes to American-South African Investment Company with the right credentials. Before this new appointment he was chief executive of Dillon, Reed, Inc., an investment banking firm which has raised a substantial sum of money for U.S. corporate expansion in South Africa. Brandt has been a director of American South African Investment Company for several years, and is on the board of three American corporations with investments in South Africa. So as we can see, he is well attuned to the ins and outs of profit-making racism.

Engelhard's profit was the southern African peoples' loss. But his death will cause little rejoicing among Africans. For although the man is gone, the same policies and financial control continue. It is important to be aware that corporate control of both the U.S. and the U.S.'s foreign empire does not depend on individuals. Engelhard's empire will continue, monopolizing financial and industrial power in ways which work directly counter to African people being able to control their own lives. Until they bury the empire as well as the man. (Africa Research Group News Release, March 1971)

THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

IN THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Ray Vicker, known for his articles in the Wall Street Journal and the National Review, which whitewash the role of American corporations in South Africa, has now taken to denigrating the guerrilla struggle. In a recent article Vicker affirms that "militarily, financially, and economically, South Africa now towers securely over this end of the continent, and is adding to its strength." Vicker does not deal seriously with the development of the liberation struggle. He superficially treats the movements, and then pronounces that "guerrilla activity has



produced great bloodshed—but no basic political change." Thus he ignores vast changes wrought particularly in the Portuguese areas in which Vicker claims that guerrillas fail to hold "any territory."

Vicker's article, datelined Kasane, Botswana, defines the power of South Africa over the region. Vicker describes with one sweep South Africa's military presence, the fragmentation of Africans in South Africa, and the "docility" of Africans in the surrounding states, describing the phenomena as if there were no connection between them, i.e. a conscious plan on the part of the South Africans to terrorize African peoples into disunity and submission.

His most interesting inclusion, however, is a description of the heavily militarized 300-mile Caprivi Strip which South Africa directly administers as the foremost and ultimately final watchdog area over Southern Africa. The military force of South Africa is adequate, with the use of helicopters, radar systems, other aircraft, plus a steady economy to back it up. The tone of Vicker's article is best explained when he cites that the South African government is "confident enough to employ blacks to protect the country against black guerrillas: some 18,000 members of the country's 33,000 police force are nonwhites." One should realize that the whites do not have enough men to control the nonwhite communities; that in all cases whites supervise blacks, that not until 1970 were any nonwhites officers, and that given the lack of warfare directly in South Africa, the true test of South Africa's "confidence" has not yet been taken. (Wall Street Journal, March 22, 1971)

LONDON INSTITUTE SEES RHODESIA AS WEAK POINT

U.S. News and World Report carried a February interview with a Mr. Brian Crozier of the London Institute for the Study of Conflict. Although insisting that the guerrillas of Southern Africa are too weak to effect monumental change in the next five years given the strength of the regimes' security, he did state that the Smith regime in Rhodesia was paying the way for successful revolution. Why? Crozier said that "... the racial policies that the Smith regime is pursuing provide the kind of grievance upon which revolutionary movements tend to feed... [and] if Rhodesia gets into serious trouble, it would be that much easier for the revolutionaries to spread to South Africa." He said that the Portuguese policy of autonomy for the colonies would diminish the strength of the movements there, that Southern Africa was the major third world region for rivalry between Chinese and Russian-backed movements, and that the Ethiopian situation was quite unstable.

O.A.U. SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS WITH KAUNDA

Diallo Telli, Secretary General of the OAU, met with the Organization's current Chairman, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, about the Southern African situation. Members of the OAU, including OAU Liberation Committee Secretary, Mr. George Magombe, met with liberation movement representatives in Lusaka, but the ZAPU-ZANU issue still remains hazy as ZAPU was not represented at the meeting. (Daily Mail, Zambia, March 25, 1971)

African liberation soldiers



NIGERIA TO COMMEMORATE INTERNATIONAL YEAR TO COMBAT RACISM

External Affairs Commissioner of Nigeria, Dr. Okoi Arikpo, wound up a week of lectures and symposia on Southern Africa with a reaffirmation of Nigerian support for freedom fighters, citing the provision of moral and material aid, as well as invoking sanctions against regimes in Southern Africa. He condemned the British decision to give arms to South Africa. The South African ANC attended the Nigerian week of activities, which were sponsored in line with the U.N. International Year to Combat Racism. (Times of Zambia, March 23, 1971)

MORE ON O.A.U. LIBERATION COMMITTEE (See Southern Africa, April 1971 for prior reports)

The OAU Liberation Committee committed itself to more general and supplementary aid to the liberation movements, particularly FRELIMO, MPLA, and PAIGC. The Committee report noted that the imperialist and colonial powers had moved to attack independent Africa which supported liberation; witness the Portuguese invasion of Guinea. The UAR delegation announced that President Sadat had allocated \$240,000 more to the Liberation Committee over the UAR's normal contribution, and Libya informed the group that subscription to the Committee was now part of the Libyan budget. (The Nationalist, Tanzania, Feb. 19, 1971)

SCANDANAVIAN AID TO LIBERATION

The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) has granted more than \$125,000 to the Portuguese-area liberation movements, primarily to the Mozambique Institute of FRELIMO, and also to MPLA for medical and educational projects. SIDA is part of the Swedish government. (The Standard, Tanzania, March 19, 1971). On March 21, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the commemoration of the Sharpeville massacre (March 21, 1960), Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden pledged or paid more than \$425,000 to the U.N. Trust Fund for South Africa. (The Standard, Tanzania, March 24, 1971) Britain pledged to the educational fund, as did other smaller and less wealthy nations. The U.S. did not give anything to either fund.

STUDENTS

NUSAS PRESIDENT SURVEYS TEN REPUBLICAN YEARS

In May, widespread celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the declaration of the Republic of South Africa are to be held. All the universities affiliated to NUSAS have decided to boycott the planned celebrations and recently the NUSAS President, Neville Curtis, issued a letter surveying ten years of Republican rule in South Africa. Entitled "What have ten years of 'Republic' brought us?" the letter read:

"Recent news articles have brought to mind the celebrations planned for the 10th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa. It would seem that a great carnival of White patriotic joy is planned.

Already some millions of rands have been put aside for the celebrations...

The Army, Air Force, and the Navy will be there. The school children, the Jeugbone and the loyal party workers are all busily preparing...

The Nationalist Party will salute their creation, the Republic and will praise their endeavors and successes over the last 23 years.

GLOOMIER FACTS: We might well look at some of the gloomier facts that have accumulated over those years, and look at them now before they are lost to sight in a tide of White patriotic fervor.

Discrimination in Education

0.1 percent of the African population have matric or school leaving certificates and the State and provinces in 1969 spent R238 million on white education and only R14.5 million on Black education.

Expenditure on African education is less than one-eighth of that on White Education and the gap has grown for 13 years.

In 1968 there was only one qualified Black engineer, and there was not one registered African apprentice in the whole of South Africa.

Situation Getting Worse

But what is more shocking is that the situation is not getting better; it is in fact, getting worse and has been for 23 years.

The disparities in salaries to different racial groups get bigger. The disparities in education get bigger (even with recent increases). The real income in the African reserves is less now than it was, as Sir De Villiers Graaff noted in Parliament in 1969. The rate of crime and rate of violence increases almost daily.

Poverty and Malnutrition

It is estimated that 50 percent of the Indian population in Natal live below the poverty datum line as do 68 percent of the families in Soweto. Average non-white income is R7 while that of Whites is R95 per head, per month. The earnings of Whites are thus 485 percent of those of non-whites and the disproportion increases annually. (One rand equals \$1.40)

A Coloured child dies of malnutrition every 35 minutes and two African children die during the same period. Half the children in a typical African reserve (homeland) die before they are five years old. And in the Transkei 40 percent of the children die before they reach the age of 10.

Increase in Crime

The crime rate increased 216 percent between 1950 and 1966 and the percentage of people murdered increased 377 percent in 16 years. Each year one out of every six Coloured men is convicted on a crime and hundreds of thousands of Africans of pass offences.

The statistics speak for themselves, and will leave the conclusion that many will have no reason at all to celebrate Republic Day.

Sicker Society

It is not unfair to conclude that after 23 years of Nationalist rule and after 10 years of Republic, South Africa is a sicker society than it was. The real problems have not been solved, and have got worse.

Growing Use of Force

'But we are after all a peaceful country. Law and order is maintained even if we do not progress forward equally.' These are words we have heard often. They too are a fallacy and the facts show it. 'Law and Order' is an euphemism for growing use of force.

The defence estimates rose from 40 million rand in 1959 to 273 million rand in 1969 and South Africa now owns 2,000 million rand worth of military equipment.

The police force has grown from 20,588 men in 1948 to 34,437 in 1969 and the prison population has increased from 284,000 to more than half a million in a similar period. More than 2,000 Africans are arrested every day for pass offences alone (700,000) a year. Half the number of people executed in South Africa since 1910 were executed between 1953 and 1966 and South Africa accounts for nearly 50 percent of the world's known executions per year.

Writing in Reality, David Welsh said last year: "We have to face the fact that there is something seriously wrong with our society. The enormous crime rate is an indication of a rooted alienation among large sections of the community. To believe that the death penalty gives us protection is a snare and a delusion.

We should face these two facts: That there is something seriously wrong, and that the present solutions (especially the use of force) are not providing the answers.

Little to Celebrate

We should face the fact that there is little for the vast majority of people in South Africa to celebrate on Republic Day, and the little they have grows relatively less and less.

We should face the fact the Republican celebrations will be the hollow proclamation of empty vanities by a small minority of Afrikaner nationalists, people who have done well in those 10 years of Republic and those 23 years of Nationalist rule at the cost of South Africa and at the cost of real South African patriotism.

We should face these facts and boycott the whole Republic celebrations, and mourn for the South Africa that might have been a mighty, united nation holding its head high in the company of the rest of the world.

Student leaders from Black and White universities and colleges will be debating this proposal to boycott the Republic celebrations in a few weeks time at the annual executive meeting of the national union. I will encourage them to recommend to their campuses a full boycott."

DEPORTATIONS

Two Americans active in anti-apartheid student activities have had to leave South Africa. Rex Heinke, student body president at Witwatersrand University and deputy vice-president of NUSAS left South Africa at the end of January, 1971 after the government refused to renew his temporary resident permit. Richard Rock, lecturer in psychology at the same university was deported from South Africa at the end of March. He refused to leave voluntarily and was arrested and put on a plane bound for New York. A British student warned by the police to cease his political activities otherwise he would be declared a "prohibited immigrant" and unable to return to South Africa should he leave.

GOVERNMENT BANS NOTES OF SPEECH BY NUSAS PRESIDENT

The typed notes of a speech delivered in the United States to the U.S. Student Press Association by NUSAS President, Neville Curtis, have been banned by the Minister of the Interior. After the conference, Mr. Curtis mailed his notes, and other material collected at the conference, to his home address in Cape Town in order to lighten his travel load. The mail never reached its destination, the notes on the grounds that they constituted an "undesirable pamphlet." (Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, Dec. 29, 1970).

In a later government gazette, the ban on the entire contents of Mr. Curtis parcels was promulgated. In all the parcels contained 133 different American student publications. (Spotlight on S.A. Jan. 11, 1971).

NON-WHITES BARRED FROM UNIVERSITY LECTURE BY ARCHBISHOP

Three non-whites were expelled from a building on the campus of Stellenbosch University shortly before the

Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, was to address a meeting. The expulsions were effected by an official of the Anglican Students Society who explained that the building was reserved for the use of whites.

Two white members of the audience walked out of the meeting when neither Dr. Ramsey nor the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town reacted to their protestations about the expulsions.

Dr. Ramsey's lecture dealt with the abuses of earthly power. (Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, Nov. 16, 1970)

INSIDE ZIMBABWE (Continued from p. 3)

ZAPU/ZANU UNITY?

Prospects for unity between the liberation groups of Zimbabwe have brightened with a new call for a united front by the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), according to the Times of Zambia (Feb. 6, 1971), which is strongly in favor of a united front. Talks began last summer, aided by the Executive Secretary of the O.A.U.'s Liberation Committee. Difficulties within Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) appear to have held up progress (Times of Zambia, Feb. 7, 1971). The O.A.U. has temporarily suspended funds to ZAPU (but not to its freedom fighters) pending the reconciliation of its groups. (Star, Johannesburg, Feb. 27, 1971)



The CHURCHES and SOUTHERN AFRICA

colonial yoke. This gift represents both symbolically and literally the profits made by the churches from Gulf Oil. We believe that profits made from the people should be returned to the people."

UCC GIVES GRANT TO MPLA

THE Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ has given a \$500 gift to the World Council of Churches program to combat racism for the educational and humanitarian program of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). The grant was made publicly to the Rev. Andrew Young, vice-president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who is a member of the World Council's program, at the Gulf Oil stockholder's meeting in Atlanta, April 27, 1971.

The Rev. Harry C. Applewhite, Director of International Relations of the UCC Council, made the gift to Rev. Young while announcing his nomination of Rev. Young to the Board of Directors of Gulf Oil Corporation. Mr. Applewhite said: "The people of Angola, like our forefathers in 1776, are struggling to throw off the

UCM DENOUNCED BY MEYER

CAPE TOWN (RNS)—A leader of South Africa's security police has named the University Christian Movement of Southern Africa (U.C.M.) as one of the three most corrupting influences on the nation's youth. The U.C.M. is the only multi-racial organization in South Africa.

Addressing a symposium on "the threat to security and peace in South Africa," Lt. Col. M. J. Meyer named drugs and the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) as the other two most dangerous influences on students.

The security man said U.C.M. and NUSAS were tied to "liberal and socialist organizations with strong communistic leanings." He said the U.C.M. "mocked the traditions of the church in our community," and that 60 percent of its funds came from the University Christian Movement of America, which, he contended, openly supports revolution in South Africa. (The U.C.M. in the United States was disbanded in 1969.)

NUSAS has evolved, he charged, "from an organization which purely protected the rights of students in South Africa, to a radical and militant organization associating itself with the Declaration of Human Rights and academic freedom regardless of race or political affiliations." He also claimed that NUSAS supports liberal organizations "like the World Union of Students [sic—some observers believe he meant to indicate the World Student Christian Federation in Geneva] and the Anti-Apartheid Movement," and maintains good relations with two banned African organizations—the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

The president of NUSAS, Neville Curtis, declared that he would "institute legal proceedings" if the colonel did not withdraw his remarks. He called the statements "wild and unfounded. It is scandalous that a man of Lt. Col. Meyer's seniority can be so grossly misinformed and so obviously prejudiced." He contended that there is no such organization as the World Union of Students, and that NUSAS has no relations with the organizations named by Colonel Meyer.

Colin Collins, general secretary of the University Christian Movement of Southern Africa, said that the charges were regarded "in a serious light" by his organization.

U.S. PROTESTS EXPULSION OF CHURCHMEN

The United States delivered an urgent protest on the expulsion of about nine Americans from South Africa in recent months. (SOUTHERN AFRICA, April, 1971). A State Department statement on the expulsion said: "The expulsion of American citizens from South Africa is and has always been a matter of serious concern and interest to the U.S. Government. We have made our concern and interest known to the South African Government in the past and are doing so again on an urgent basis."

The protest was delivered by the U.S. Ambassador Mr. John Hurd to the South African Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, and asked for an explanation of the expulsions. (Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, March 6, 1971).

G.M. REJECTS EPISCOPAL PLEA

The board chairman of General Motors said in Chicago that G.M. will not halt operations in South Africa, as the Episcopal church has asked (see SOUTHERN AFRICA, April, 1971). James Roche said during a press conference that racial problems in South Africa were slowly being solved and that G.M. would maintain plants there.

On February 1, Presiding Bishop John E. Hines of the Episcopal Church had asked Mr. Roche in a letter, to urge G.M. to end manufacturing in South Africa. The Episcopal Church owns 12,574 of the 285.5 million outstanding shares of G.M. stock.

The Rev. Leon Sullivan, A Baptist clergymen in Philadelphia and the only black G. M. director, has publicly back the Episcopal request. Mr. Roche said he had not discussed the matter with Mr. Sullivan. (Religious News Service, Feb.22, 1971).

AUSTRALIA URGED TO CEASE SUPPORT TO S.A.

Dr. Alan Walker, president of the Methodist Church in New South Wales, has called on the Australian government to cease giving "support and comfort" to South Africa. He called South Africa "a police state," and denounced its government as "the world's most unjust ruthless regime."

The regime was mounting, he said, "a massive, planned attack on the integrity of the churches in the country, and was widening and deepening the world's color conflict.... The time is overdue for Australians to demand

that the federal government shall cease to give support and comfort to South Africa. Australia is squandering some of its great international resources of goodwill by a tacit acceptance" of South Africa's apartheid.

Dr. Walker's remarks came in the wake of the recent South African security police raids on the offices of a number of religious organizations and religious leaders.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE URGES PRESSURES AGAINST RACISM IN S.A.

An agency of the U.S. Catholic bishops has urged the U.S. government to cut off all "military cooperation" to white minority regimes in Southern Africa and exert the "strongest possible" influence to effect racial equality in those areas.

All Catholics responsible for investment of funds were asked to use their influence to bring about needed reforms, especially with regard to South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portuguese Angola.

The International Affairs Committee of the U.S. Catholic Conference made the plea in a statement on the United Nations' International Day to Combat Racial Discrimination (March 21). The "day" commemorates the Sharpeville massacre in which 69 unarmed Africans were killed in a clash with South African police on March 21, 1960.

Calling on Americans to speak out in the face of U.S. involvement "in the racial tragedies" of Southern Africa, the Catholic committee charged that in all the areas of Southern Africa "there is domination by a white minority and a pattern of repression of human rights and fundamental freedoms." The committee asserted that South Africa is extending its apartheid policy to Southeast Africa and that Rhodesia is imposing a separatist society on its African majority, and that the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique are restricting education and economic opportunities for blacks. Noting that the U.N. and World Council of Churches, among others, have called for political and economic action against these regimes, the committee urged U.S. citizens to refrain from interpreting liberation movements in Southern Africa as "communist-inspired."

Besides recommending an end to military aid, the committee said the U.S. should seek to strengthen countries which have non-discriminatory, multi-racial policies by all possible means, including diplomacy, commercial relations, and public opinion. The statement said all Christians have an obligation to exert their influence for justice not only in the business field but among political leaders and government officials, in organizations and the media, and organs of public opinion. (Religious News Service, March 25, 1971).

BLACK CLERGYMEN REASSESSING THEIR ROLE

A small group of the leading black African clergymen and theologians in South Africa has just completed a three-day seminar on Black Theology. The seminar, which had been planned as a quiet, off-the-record affair, hit international headlines when its most illustrious participant, Anglican Bishop A.H. Zulu, was arrested by South African Security police for an alleged pass violation. According to news reports, Bishop Zulu was seized when Security Police broke into the Roodeport church conference center near Johannesburg while he was sleeping.

Charges against Bishop Zulu were subsequently dismissed, but some observers view the incident as part of the continuing crack-down by the government against any church leaders or groups which challenge the official government policy of apartheid.

One of the few groups in South Africa which dares to encourage multiracial contacts is the University Christian

Movement. It was this organization which organized and sponsored the Black Theology Seminar. The Rev. Basil Moore, a white Methodist clergyman who is theological director for the U.C.M., has long felt the need for such a seminar. The U.C.M. has gathered some statistics on the extent to which white churchmen to dominate ecclesiastical structures, even though the great majority of members are black—a fact indicating the great need for a “black theology” in South Africa.

The Methodist Church in South Africa, for example, has 275,397 black members and only 77,944 whites. Yet at the Annual Conference, 71 delegates were white and only 49 were black. White Methodist churches have a minister for every 200 members; black Methodists have a minister for every 800 members. And for serving congregations four times the size of those of their white brethren, black pastors are paid minimum stipends of less than half as much as their white colleagues.

Other churches have comparable situations. At the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice where the majority of black Protestant pastors are trained, the 13-member faculty includes only 2 blacks.

In the 30 Roman Catholic dioceses in the country, there is but one black ordinary. At the Roman Catholic seminary for training black priests, there is but one black among the faculty of eight. In Johannesburg, there are 22 Roman Catholic secondary schools for whites, and only one for blacks. (United Methodist Interpretive Services.)

COLOURED MINISTERS WALK OUT OF MEETING

On April 14, thirteen churchmen walked out of the official opening of the Bethelsdorp Coloured Township at Port Elizabeth during an address by the minister of community development and public works, Mr. Blaar Coetzee. The churchmen said in a petition that they wanted to “draw the attention of the minister to the appalling conditions in the Coloured townships.”

Their petition emphasized the “housing shortage, creation of slum conditions, and conditions leading to the breakdown of family life.” Eight of the ministers protesting were Coloured, five were white. They included Anglican, Catholic, Moravian, Methodist, and Congregational churchmen. (Religious News Service)

QUOTE OF THE DAY

An Ithaca, New York investment broker, Cornell class of 1921, called Gulf Oil Corporation, “an outstanding success story,” and upon hearing that the Presbyterian Church (not students) was criticizing the corporation, he commented, “they ought to tend to their own business and save a few goddam souls.” (Cornell Daily Sun, April 9, 1971)



TRIBUTE TO CHARLES ENGELHARD

Among the tributes paid to Mr. Charles Engelhard was one by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo-American Corporation: "As a businessman, who was also a statesman, Engelhard has played an enormous role in South Africa's development. South Africa has never had a better friend in the United States." (News from South Africa, March 12, 1971)

NEW LATIN LINKS

South African public relations are steadily expanding into Latin America, including most recently Mexico, where a journal called "International Auge/Progress" published an issue on South Africa which sold a half million copies. The issue did so well that the publisher will reissue it in English. The editor presented an English copy to Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa. (South African Digest, Feb. 12, 1971)

FLYING 'BOK GETS NEW LOOK



Rand Daily Mail
Evolution of SA Airways' "Flying Springbok" - the mid-thirties emblem, top; the present emblem which was introduced in 1948; and, bottom, the new stylised Springbok which will appear on the airline's Boeing 747 jumbo jets

SPORTS

CRICKETERS BARRED

White South African cricketers, most of them Springboks, staged a public revolt in Cape Town on April 13 against the Vorster Government's sports apartheid policies. Two teams, Transvaal and the Rest of South Africa, walked grimfaced off the Newlands cricket ground immediately after the first ball of the match was bowled. They returned after two minutes to continue the match.

The silent walk-off was led by Graeme Pollock, the Rest's captain. The demonstration followed the announcement that the government had barred two non-white cricketers from inclusion in the Springbok cricket team to tour Australia later this year. There is a general feeling in sports circles in South Africa that this action by the government will seriously jeopardize the Australian tour, and possibly even spell the end of international cricket for South Africa. The demonstration would not have taken place if the cricketers had not felt they had come to the end of the road in negotiation with government officials. The walk-off was an unprecedented act of desperation. Until now, South African cricketers have muted their criticism of government policies, which have been leading the country increasingly into sports isolation. The fact that the walk-off was unanimous shows how hopeless they feel their position to be.

"Merit Only" Criterion

After walking off the field, the cricketers issued the following statement: "We cricketers feel that the time has come for an expression of our views. We fully support the South African Cricket Association's application to include non-whites on the tour of Australia, if good enough and, furthermore, subscribe to merit being the only criterion on the cricket field."

The South African Cricket Board of Control, anyway, has rejected the invitation to nominate two non-white players. It says it is not prepared to provide them "to placate world opinion." It is insisting on multiracialism in South African cricket so that Springbok teams can be chosen on merit from among white and non-white South African sportsmen alike.

Isolation Increasing

The incident points to the final breakdown of government attempts to find a way out of South Africa's increasing international sports isolation. The government now faces a showdown with South African cricketers. The walk-off was made even more dramatic by the fact that the match at Newlands was government-sponsored, arranged as part of the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of a republic in South Africa. (The Observer, London, April 4, 1971)

PLAYING THE GAME

Although Arthur Ashe was refused a visa for the second time, the South African government has granted the visa application of the black Aborigine Australian tennis player, Yvonne Goolagang. The Afrikaans newspaper, Die Oosterlig, explained that the visa had been granted because, unlike Ashe, the "non-white girl" was coming only to play tennis. (Die Oosterlig, Feb. 25, 1971)

EXPULSION FROM DAVIS CUP

The International Lawn Tennis Federation has extended the ban on South Africa's participation in the Davis Cup Tennis competition for a further 12 months. The ban was first imposed in 1970. For the first time, however, the ban was extended to preclude Rhodesia's participation as well. (The Star, Johannesburg, Jan. 3, 1971)

OPPOSITION TO SOUTH AFRICAN TOURS GROWS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Australia and New Zealand are the only two major sports nations who now maintain regular sporting links with South Africa but the opposition to these continued ties is mounting in both countries.

A recent tour of Australia by a South African women's tennis team was the occasion of numerous demonstrations which resulted in many disruptions of games involving the South Africans. Eventually, in order to avoid the demonstrators, the South Africans were forced to play in the Australian championships under assumed names. (The Star, Johannesburg, Jan. 25, 1971)

During one of the demonstrations in Sydney, two South African tennis players, Laura Roussouw and Brenda Kirk, broke down and cried when demonstrators disrupted their matches. The demonstrators invaded the court carrying placards saying "apartheid is racism."

LIFESAVING

The current lifesaving tour of Australia is also running into difficulties. A local government council in Sydney refused permission for a surf test between South Africa and Australia to be held on a beach in its area.

Mahamed Kathrada, an Indian engineering student at the University of Natal was not included in the South African team despite his election in 1970 as South Africa's surfer of the year. (The Star, Johannesburg, Feb. 13, 1971)

During the first lifesaving test between South Africa and Australia the South African flag was torn to shreds by demonstrators while three members of the South African team were attacked as they entered the clubhouse. Throughout the contest, the demonstrators blew whistles and chanted "Racists go home" and "Smash apartheid." (Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, Feb. 25, 1971)

AUSTRALIAN RUGBY PLAYERS TO BOYCOTT SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR

Six members of Australia's national rugby team have announced that they will not play against the South

African rugby team due to tour Australia in mid-1971. All six players had toured South Africa and declared that "as a result of what we saw in South Africa, we would not play against South African again, under present conditions." (U.N. Unit on Apartheid, Feb. 1971)

NEW ZEALAND RUGBY JOURNALIST ATTACKS APARTHEID

New Zealand's most prominent rugby journalist, long an admirer of South African sportsmen, Mr. Terry McLean, has had a dramatic change of heart. In his recently published book on the 1970 New Zealand Rugby tour of South Africa, Mr. McLean included two chapters in which he strongly attacks apartheid.

Mr. McLean has made three visits to South Africa and has always been passionately in favor of maintaining ties with South Africa. After his most recent visit, however, Mr. McLean has reversed his position, branding apartheid as "intolerable" and declaring his disenchantment with the South African way of life. Mr. McLean devotes much of his chapter on apartheid to his experiences in a court in Johannesburg where he saw the cases of dozens of Africans arrested for pass offences disposed of in a few minutes. He described the inequities of the pass system as being "quite unbelievable by normal Western standards."

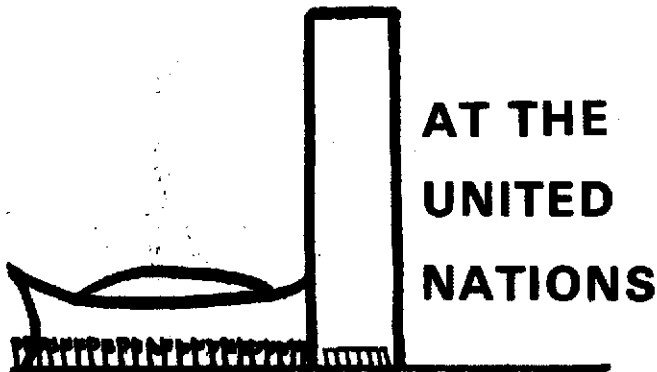
Mr. McLean's conversion is likely to give considerable encouragement to those New Zealanders who oppose a proposed South African rugby tour to New Zealand in 1973.

MINISTER REFUSES TO BAN ALL BLACK SPECTATORS

The Minister of Sport, Mr. Waring, has refused to implement the terms of a resolution passed at the recent conference of the Nationalist Party in the Orange Free State. The resolution urged the Minister to prevent black spectators from attending white sports meetings as a means of curbing undesirable race friction.

While conceding that the presence of black spectators produced friction at times, Mr. Waring felt that a total ban would harm South Africa's image. He proposed, instead, better organization and control of sports gatherings. (The Star, Johannesburg, Jan. 30, 1971)





Spokesmen for the United Kingdom government stated that a South African mission had been sent to London but that no definite commitment had been made by the British government. The British government had authorized the arrival of the mission, at the request of the South African government; but "no commitment had been made by the British Government—and none had been requested—regarding the purchase of arms by this study mission." (UN Press Release GA/AP/225)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON APARTHEID MEETS

The Special Committee on Apartheid held a special session March 22-24, 1971 "to consider the present situation with regard to the problem of apartheid and the means to intensify the international campaign for the elimination of apartheid." Participants in the sessions included representatives of liberation movements, anti-apartheid movements, and non-governmental organizations, and members of the Committee. These persons gathered in observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

A number of suggestions were made to the Committee, including the possibility of convening a special session of the General Assembly to discuss the situation in southern Africa and adopt a "declaration of intent" setting up guidelines for international action. Also, it was suggested that the Committee give information on governmental and private acts of collaboration with South Africa which come to its attention. Some said that the General Assembly should change its rules of procedure to prevent "States like South Africa which persist in defying United Nations resolutions" from participating in the Assembly. A further suggestion was for an international conference of anti-apartheid movements with the aim of greater coordination in their work.

The Chairman of the Special Committee, Abdulrahim Abby Farah of Somalia, commented in his closing statement that it is "indisputable" that foreign economic interests "are not only supporting apartheid and reaping tremendous profits from the situation, but are also using their resources to create on the international scene a climate of opinion favorable to the South African regime." He added "that with every expansion in the economy of South Africa there has been a progressive extension and intensification of racial oppression in that country." (UN Press Releases GA/AP/220-224)

REPORT OF ARMS TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The Special Committee on Apartheid received a report on April 7, 1971 from its rapporteur on developments relating to arms trade with South Africa. The report stated:

"On 15 March 1971, the press from London reported that a group of British firms headed by the British Aircraft Corporation, and including the Plessey and General Electric Corporations, had been working on a plan to sell South Africa a complete guided-missile system. The discussion which the consortium was undertaking with the South African Government on this plan were still in the tentative stage.

"According to the defense correspondent of the London Times of 16 March, the proposals for South Africa air defense could involve one of the biggest arms exports to the extent of 50 million pounds.

"On 17 March, a spokesman for the Foreign Office denied that the United Kingdom Government had undertaken any commitment to supply South Africa with a missile defense system. The British Government had not been seized with any request for such a system for South Africa. The spokesman for the Foreign Office went on to say that the British position with regard to the delivery of helicopters and certain spare parts for the South African navy under the Simonstown Agreement remained unchanged."

UNIT ON APARTHEID MATERIALS

The Unit on Apartheid at the United Nations has published several documents of interest in March and April, 1971. These can be ordered from the United Nations if persons are interested in particular topics.

1. International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination—April, 1971
2. International Boycott of Apartheid Sport (with special reference to the campaigns in Britain by the Anti-Apartheid Movement) by S. Abdul Minty, Honorary Secretary, Anti-Apartheid Movement, London—April, 1971.
3. Women Under Apartheid—March, 1971
4. World Against Apartheid (Australia, Japan, New Zealand, U.S.A., Zambia, South Africa)—March, 1971
5. Books Banned in South Africa—March, 1971
6. Bantustan Policy: A Fantasy and a Fraud, by Professor Leslie Rubin—March, 1971
7. UNESCO and Apartheid—March, 1971

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