Program and Budget are inseparable. Program can be implemented only with money. And people contribute financially only when they understand and are committed to the program for which the funds are to be used. ACOA therefore prepares, every year, a summary of its budget divided in terms of program to give contributors a better idea of where their money goes, and why.

ACOA’s budget is outlined in reference to two sets of circumstances. The first is the current situation in Africa and in the United States, which may set priorities for us; the second is our financial experience in the past year which helps us to judge how much, realistically, we can hope to raise.

The 1972 budget we hope to raise has been set at $158,000. This is more than we raised in 1971, but we believe with the cooperation of our supporters we can do it. The events in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Namibia, as well as progress in the struggle for freedom in the Portuguese colonies, make us feel we can and must meet this goal. So that we shall not increase the deficit we already have, we shall not fully implement all the programs listed below until we know what results we can expect from the budget appeal. For example, the Washington office will continue but on a reduced scale until we know what the financial circumstances will be. The same applies to field work, literature production, and so on.

1972 Opportunities

Some ACOA activities arise not out of our planning but from the need to react to the world outside. We cannot always budget adequately for this, but 1972 has already presented several opportunities, for which $5,000 is a contingency budget.

1) Developments as 1971 ended showed that 1972 will be a crucial year in southern Africa. The astonishingly successful general strike of
Ovambo in Namibia (South West Africa) against the contract-labor system won concessions from South Africa. Yet massive South African forces have moved into Ovamboland to crush dissent. We can help by getting on-the-spot reports and publicizing facts which are not known here, and we must raise funds for legal defense and relief for the strikers.

Both here and in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) the future is in doubt, and we must give these crises priority. Zimbabwe is witnessing another type of national uprising. Despite emergency police-state conditions, Africans organized there to give an almost unanimous "no" to the sell-out settlement arranged between Smith's regime and Britain. Smith reacted predictably with new arrests and suppression. Here again we must publicize, and support—and challenge U.S. policy which has broken the U.N. embargo on Rhodesia even before settlement is final.

2) 1972 is a presidential campaign year. Africa has a low priority in the United States most of the time, but a political campaign offers the chance to create a national issue out of, for example, the Nixon Administration's increasing aid to Portugal in its colonial wars. This requires more than questions to candidates (people to ask the questions at meetings, literature, speakers, travel expenses). And this is all in addition to usual activities.

3) 1972 is an Olympic year. South Africa has been harder hit by the international sports boycott than by any similar activity; it has resulted in internal protests and even slight modifications of policy. ACOA has frequently contributed to the international sports campaign (Olympics, tennis, golf, etc.) and must be ready again if needed.

Current Campaigns

ACOA's continuing campaigns are the core of the long pull ahead in southern Africa. For implementation they call on all organizational facilities: research and literature, for instance; technical office services; Washington lobbying in many cases; field work for local actions and support. The specific budget figure for campaigns is $28,600.

The corporation campaign is again the major emphasis here, both because of the number of Americans involved and because of its economic significance in southern Africa. ACOA cooperates with many other organizations and individuals.
(especially church and student groups) in this campaign. Major corporations have been chosen for action, including continuation of work with Gulf Oil, General Motors, and Polaroid. Campaigns also include our work to end the military alliance with Portugal and other U.S. assistance to minority rule in southern Africa, such as the space and scientific programs, and the sugar quota for South Africa. They include nongovernmental areas of which sports are a prime example.

Aid to the liberation movements is not confined to crises like those in Namibia and Zimbabwe today. Liberation forces are furthest advanced in the Portuguese colonies. For years we have aided petitioners and other representatives who come to the United Nations with travel expenses, office facilities, and the like. In addition to Defense and Aid funds, ACOA itself for the past three years has had a small earmarked budget for direct liberation assistance. In the 1972 budget we hope at least to match the $3,600 of the 1971 budget.

Research, Education, and Literature
$32,900 is budgeted for this work, which helps every other campaign or activity. There are two part-time research workers, and someone who takes care of the files and other research materials which are constantly in use by students and others concerned with southern Africa. The office answers hundreds of requests for information a month, supplies speakers, films and slides. It prepares current fact sheets on issues as they develop (recently, for example, on the Azores base agreement, the Namibia strike, the Rhodesian “settlement”) and fuller statements, testimony, and specific information on request. Requests come from Congressmen and U.N. sources, for instance, as well as from individuals and agencies active on southern African issues. Soon to appear in pamphlet form is a study of U.S. economic interests in Namibia. Just issued and available on request is a printed literature list. The budget includes $1,500 for the publication of a position paper for the campaign.

Literature-Information Center. Work is continuing in Chicago through ACOA's participation in a newly established third-world center. ACOA has a part-time worker at the center whose emphasis is on making ACOA literature available to individuals and organizations in the Chicago area. The modest budget for this is $3,000.
Washington Office

$30,000 is budgeted for the Washington office which is a liaison and lobbying center. The office works with the new Black Caucus in Congress, with other Congressmen, and with the Congressional committees on Africa. It is in touch with governmental departments and agencies (State, Commerce, Export-Import Bank, etc.) as African issues appear on the agency level. It takes the lead in campaigns such as that against the sugar quota for South Africa. The Washington office also serves as link, coordinator, and information center among groups that share ACOA’s concerns about southern Africa but have other priority objectives.

Membership, Policy Making, and Administration

$61,500 is budgeted for this key work of the organization. This includes $10,000 to provide for one field worker including travel and other expenses and facilities. This category provides for the basic staff, Director, assistant and clerical help. Work with ACOA’s Board, committees, volunteers, and members is included. Mailings like this, for informational and financial purposes, are in this budget as is fund-raising personnel including clerical assistance. It pays the rent, buys the equipment, and generally keeps things going.

Summary Budget

| 1972 Opportunities | $ 5,000 |
| Campaigns | 28,600 |
| Research, Education, Literature | 32,900 |
| Washington Office | 30,000 |
| Membership and Field Work, Policy Making and Administration | 61,500 |
| TOTAL | $158,000 |

Africa Defense and Aid Fund

ADAF assistance goes to African organizations engaged in the struggle for freedom; refugees, political prisoners, and their dependents; emergency aid, particularly for students, but also for other Africans in the United States and elsewhere.

Contributions may be earmarked for the Fund. The amounts raised and spent vary so widely that for several years no specific budget could be made and kept; the needs are always greater than the resources available.