



Madison
Area
Committee
on
Southern
Africa

306 North Brooks
(257-2534)

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Number 5

"Colored" Veteran Loses Aid

The following is a short article taken from the April 18th edition of the New York Times:

"Sam Donkin, 75 years old, wounded in both world wars, has lost half his \$44 monthly Government pension because he has been reclassified as colored after carrying a white identity card all his life."
East London, South Africa.

GO GULF?

For the past several years many organizations, in trying to make people aware of the extent of American involvement in Southern Africa, have focused on Chase Manhattan Bank. Chase, together with other American banks, had at the time of Sharpeville, extended a loan to the South African government, a loan still in force until last year, when it was withdrawn, partly as a result of the public pressure against it. Chase, of course, is still involved in Southern Africa, through the partly-owned Standard Bank, and through its connections

to other American corporations. The primary result of the campaign had been to confront people with their involvement through focusing on a particular institution.

Now it is Gulf Oil that has been chosen by several national organizations as a focus. The reasons for the choice are similar: to expose, by focusing on one corporation in particular, American involvement and support for the white regimes of Southern Africa. Gulf is not the only American oil company involved in Southern Africa; most of the large ones are, and some of the small ones. Gulf, however, was lucky enough to make a major discovery, in Cabinda, a small enclave of Angola. That discovery will shortly put Angola among the top 20 oil producing countries in the world, and will enable Portugal to become self-sufficient in oil. Oil is a strategic mineral, especially in Southern Africa, now largely dependent on imports to

fuel its cars, and its military vehicles. But in Angola Gulf's oil is also important for the revenue it brings the Portuguese colonial government--equivalent already in 1969 to half the military budget for the "province" of Angola. Gulf cooperates with the Portuguese in the defense of Cabinda against the guerrillas, and the contract pledges that Portugal will defend Gulf's rights against "third parties".

On April 28, 1970, Gulf Oil Corporation will hold its annual stockholders' meeting in Pittsburgh. The Gulf Action Project, concerned with Gulf's involvement in the Third World, in military production, and in Pittsburgh, is coordinating protest action, which will involve both people present in the meeting as stockholders, and demonstration outside. The national Committee of Returned Volunteers, and the New Move, are also involved, and numbers of people are coming from outside Pittsburgh. A few people may be going from Madison. If you are interested in going, please contact Bill Minter (241-1137) or Anne Crane (255-2484). MACSA has available a number of copies of a pamphlet on Gulf prepared by CRV-New York. Drop in the MACSA office at the U-YWCA or come by the table in the student union to get a copy (50¢).

A similar project of concentration on a corporation has been active in Minneapolis for over a year, focusing on Honeywell Corporation, manufacturer of fragmentation bombs for Vietnam (also involved in South Africa). In Milwaukee, the Committee of Returned Volunteers has focused on Cutler-Hammer Corporation. Information on both Honeywell and Cutler-Hammer is available from the MACSA office. Honeywell's annual meeting is also April 28, and protests are planned by the Honeywell project and Minnesota Proxies for People.

MACSA'S FIRST PUBLICATION

MACSA'S sixteen page pamphlet on "Wisconsin Corporate Involvement in Southern Africa" is now available. The pamphlet includes (1) a brief summary of the political situation in Southern Africa and on general U.S. economic and military involvement, (2) A list of Wisconsin-based companies in South Africa (with information on net income, assets employees, stockholders, directors, products, etc.), (3) University policy and recruitment on campus, and (4) information on the World Affairs Council in Milwaukee.

The pamphlet is now in mimeograph form, but it will eventually be revised and printed. It can be obtained for 10¢ at the weekly literature table in the Wisconsin Union, or upon request from the MACSA office, 306 N. Brooks St., Madison, 53715.

SOUTHERN AFRICA LITERATURE AVAILABLE FROM MACSA

- I. Southern Africa in general;
American involvement:
 1. Wisconsin Corporate Involvement in Southern Africa 10¢ published by the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa.
 2. Sharpeville and After: Suppression and Liberation in Southern Africa 5¢ published by the UCM Southern Africa Committee and the American Committee on Africa.
 3. Armed Struggle in Southern Africa 20¢ published by the Africa Research Group.
 4. How Harvard Rules \$1 published by the Africa Research Group.
 5. The CIA is an equal opportunity employer 25¢ published by the Africa Research Group.

6. Southern Africa: A Smuggled Account from a Guerrilla Fighter 10¢ published by Africa Research Group.

7. Gulf Oil Corporation: A Study in Exploitation. 50¢ published by the Committee of Returned Volunteers.

II. South Africa:

1. Nelson Mandela speech "I am Prepared to Die" 25¢ published by Christian Action.

2. The Badge of Slavery (The Pass Laws of South Africa) 10¢ published by Christian Action.

3. South Africa: Violence of Apartheid 75¢ published by International Defense and Aid Fund.

4. The Purge of the Eastern Cape 25¢ published by Christian Action.

5. U.S. Subsidy to South Africa: The Sugar Quota 20¢ published by the American Committee on Africa.

6. South Africa: The Boss Law 25¢ published by the International Defense and Aid Fund.

7. South Africa: Workers Under Apartheid \$1 published by International Defense and Aid Fund.

8. African National Congress (1970 Calendar) \$1 published by the African National Congress (Canadian Branch).

III. Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)

1. Rhodesia: Why Minority Rule Survives 35¢ published by International Defense and Aid Fund.

2. The Character and Legislation of the Rhodesian Front since UDI 25¢ published by the Africa Bureau (London).

3. Rhodesia or Zimbabwe: No Middle Ground in Africa 10¢ published by the American Committee on Africa.

IV. Namibia (Southwest Africa:

1. Namibia: The Unknown War 5¢ published by the South West Africa Peoples' Organization.

2. South Africa Has Robbed US of Our Country (Statement by Toivo Herman Ja Toivo) 10¢ published by the South West Africa Peoples' Organization.

V. Portuguese Colonies (Angola, Mozambique, Guinea):

1. Portugal and NATO 50¢ published by the Angola Comite, Netherlands.

2. Amilcar Cabral "The Struggle in Guinea" 25¢ published by the Africa Research Group.

3. Mozambique Will Be Free \$1 published by the Committee of Returned Volunteers.

4. Portugal in Africa (Information Sheet) 10¢ published by the American Committee on Africa.

MIDWEST FIELD REPRESENTATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA TO BE IN MADISON

Prexy Nesbitt, the American Committee on Africa's Field Representative in the Midwest for Southern Africa, will be in Madison on May 5 and 6. Mr. Nesbitt is a black graduate student, currently on leave from Columbia University, and is working primarily with the black community in Chicago.

We are still in the process of arranging his schedule of talks and informal meetings. If any group should want to invite him to speak, please contact the MACSA office (Anne Crane or Ruth Minter, 257-2534). A further announcement will be sent out when plans are finalized.

\$400 SENT TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

At the April 12th MACSA executive committee meeting, \$400 were allocated to liberation movements in Southern Africa. We will be sending \$100 to each of the following movements: African National Congress (South Africa), Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), the South West Africa Peoples' Organization, and MPLA (Angola).

In addition, the All African Peoples' Union will be sending \$100 each to the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union and to the PAIGC (Portuguese Guinea).

The money sent by the AAPU is that which was collected at the benefit dance held during the Sharpeville Commemoration Week and at the demonstration which was staged against the LUZO-Brazilian Center; attempted showing of the film, Portugal Today.

We recognize that \$100 is negligible in view of the tremendous needs of the liberation movements, but we intend these gifts to be a mere expression of concern and solidarity, and we hope to be sending more money in the future.

If any individual or group should want to contribute to the struggle against imperialism in Southern Africa, there are several channels through which money or medical aid can be sent. Money is needed to support refugees, schools, and hospitals, as well as to support the military struggle. Contact the MACSA office for further information.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM CANDIDATE

The following telegram was received from Thomas M. Jacobson, Democratic candidate for Attorney General of Wisconsin:

"I want to congratulate the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa for their program to Commemorate the tenth anniversary of the in-

famous Sharpeville massacre. Programs such as yours will help educate the citizens of Wisconsin and this country about the terrible racial persecution that exists in Southern Africa. The need for this education is evident. When one realizes that only this past week the United States exercised its veto power in the U.N. for the first time in order to forestall further non-violent economic sanctions against the new apartheid state of Rhodesia, which is more appropriately called Zimbabwe.

I look forward to more programs by your committee to alert us to the terrible problems of Southern Africa and to help us appreciate what measures we can take as Americans to alleviate the suffering that occurs there daily..

Thomas M. Jacobson,
Democratic Candidate for
Attorney General"

LETTER FROM SENATOR NELSON

Senator Gaylord Nelson sent us the following expression of thanks:

"Dear Sir:

Thank you and the members of the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa for your concern about the white supremacy state of Rhodesia.

I strongly share your views and was glad to learn that the United States has closed its consulate there. Tighter sanctions is also a move I strongly favor and again am pleased with the recently passed Finland resolution.

Let me thank you again for expressing your deep concern on this matter of national importance.

Sincerely yours,
Gaylord Nelson"

The following are excerpts from two articles carried in the New York Times, the first dated April 5, 1970, and the second April 14.

BLACKS IN SOUTH AFRICA TO LOSE JOBS:

"Thousands of black workers in South African towns and cities will be affected by the latest Government measure prohibiting whites from employing blacks in certain jobs.

The prohibited jobs include shop and cafe counter assistants and telephone operators, clerks, cashiers and typists in shops, offices, factories and hotels.

The new restrictions on black employment are authorized under the 1970 Bantu Laws Amendment Act, which allows the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and the Minister of Labor to prohibit the employment of blacks in any job in any area by any employer.

The Government restrictions are expected to become a political issue, coming as it does during hectic campaigning for the April 22 general election.

Opponents of the governing Nationalist party have charged that the restrictions are sop to right-wing pressures and demonstration of Nationalist determination to carry through with complete apartheid."

RHODESIAN PLAN MAY CLOSE SCHOOLS:

"The Rhodesian Government seems determined to press ahead with a plan to reduce spending on primary education for black Africans, a move that will probably force the closing of most Christian missionary schools.

The Roman Catholic, Methodist and Dutch Reformed churches have already decided that they will close their primary schools in tribal

reserves, and other church groups may follow suit. About 400,000 of 700,000 African primary-school students attend mission schools.

The move grows out of a policy not to spend more than 2 percent of the gross domestic product on African education. This means that reductions must be made in services as the African school population grows.

The Government now spends about \$1,100 for each white student in the country and about \$112 on each African.

Mr Smith, in a post-election news conference indicated there was little hope the Government would withdraw its plan."

NEXT MACSA EXECUTIVE MEETING:

The next MACSA Executive meeting is scheduled for Sunday, May 10, at 4 p.m. in the University YWCA. This will be the last meeting of the spring, and it is especially important that members attend. Plans for the summer and fall will be discussed at that time. All executive meetings are open to the public.

NEW BOOK JUST ARRIVED

Amilcar Cabral, Revolution in Guinea. Paperback edition \$1.25 may be purchased from MACSA now. Very good book by the leader of the Guinea movement. Get your copy as soon as possible at 306 N. Brooks.

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