SOUTHERN AFRICA LIBERATION STRUGGLE:
PRESENT STATUS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

An uneasy two thousand mile boundary wavers across Africa, separating the politically independent states to the north from the captive nations under South Africa's hegemony. South West Africa, Namibia to be, has been incorporated as a fifth province, despite U.N. objections. Rhodesia, the future Zimbabwe, survives despite sanctions largely thanks to South African trade, finance, and support including troops. Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese colonies in revolt, are bound to South Africa by trade, by growing investments, by joint irrigation and power projects, and by military support. The whole area is the scene of an incipient and growing war of liberation against white domination.

This war has several zones. It is most advanced in the Portuguese colonies of Guinea (Bissau), Angola and Mozambique. In Namibia and Zimbabwe it is limited so far to sporadic attacks, while in South Africa itself, protected by a buffer zone of the other states, discontent smolders and preparation for full-scale (continued on page 5, col. 2)
MACSA Meeting July 18, 1971

Broad Focus of MACSA at this time: Bill Minter discussed, at some length his reactions to a recent trip out west, which, more particularly, had brought him into contact with other similar committees concerned with the southern African situation. He had been impressed by their focus on one particular aspect, the Liberation Movements; and by the amount of accomplishment in the collection of medical supplies, tents and other materials together with the publishing of information. In contrast, he felt that MACSA had not been sufficiently specific in the way in which it had directed its energies.

General Reactions: Some felt that it was bound to happen that there would be diversity of involvement and interest. One suggested method of improvement was the formulation of smaller interest groups which would then be able to work more cohesively and effectively. Other specific suggestions and proposals:

a. A Work Night: This would enable people to get to know each other more informally and effectively than was possible in committee meetings. It would also generate interest.

b. After some discussion the two prime interest which emerged were fund raising and political education.

c. These two interests would be expressed in the formation of two committees. It was stressed that the sooner they could be functioning the better.

d. These two committees were set up in the context of the first Work Night as mentioned above, and members include:

- Fund raising: Delfre Lapin, Wandile Kuse, Bill Minter, Ruth Minter. Political education:


The political education group meets every Thursday at 11:30 a.m. in the Union cafeteria to keep abreast of tasks and projects requiring their attention. Anyone willing to join either of these committees in more intensive work on these topics contact Minters 241-1137 or Marcia 255-1578 respectively.

Conference in Denver: Bill Minter: A conference of groups such as Returned Volunteers, MACSA, Polaroid RW's, Africa Research Group, Third World Unity Movement, all with two common interests (anti Imperialist position and Third World focus) was scheduled for the 28-31 August. Several of those present showed great interest in going.

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POLAROID AND GULF OIL BOYCOTTS--Protest Against Industrial Collaborators with Southern Africa's Minority regimes

Continued Polaroid Boycott

The Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement is continuing the boycott of Polaroid products in protest over that Company's sustained involvement in the economy of South Africa; Polaroid's identity card systems, industrial products, cameras and films are still on the South African market. The identity card systems are used for the passbooks which every black South African must carry on his person at all times and which effectively allow for the continued surveillance and harassment of the black population.

The Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement - Composed of
Black American employees of the company - has itself met with a degree of harassment. As a consequence of involvement in organizing and participating in the movement which is oriented toward compelling their employer to change its rules policy by discontinuing the sale of certain products to South Africa, Kenneth T. Williams, an employee of five years, was discharged. He had been previously warned that his participation in the protest boycott movement was against the best interests of the company.

The boycott of Polaroid products in the U.S. continues with special emphasis being placed on surveillance mechanisms enhanced by the use of Polaroid products: the use of Polaroid's film and cameras by the Advant Corporation in high schools in Cambridge, Mass. for I.D.'s, the use of the Polaroid ID-2 system (which instantly takes photographs and records information, registering it all as a single document) in Massachusetts drivers' licenses, in high schools, colleges, banks, and for credit cards.

Call for the Boycott of Gulf Oil

A march in Dayton, Ohio on July 4 marked the initiation of the boycott of Gulf Oil through the return of Gulf Oil credit cards until that company ends all support of Portuguese colonialism and ceases all operations in Angola. The Gulf Boycott Coalition plans an active boycott group to be established in every large metropolitan center and currently has contacts in N.Y. City, Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Gary, Boston, Chicago, Akron, St. Louis, and Dayton. Letters are planned to be sent to all Gulf Service Stations.

Gulf Oil is focussed upon because its extensive Cabinda operation reinforces the capacity and will of the Portuguese government to maintain its unjust colonial rule in Angola. It provides the colonial government with a supply of oil large enough to be safe from any threat of international sanctions; the company's presence entrenches the colonial materially through payment of rents, taxes, royalties, and advance payments.

Gulf Oil began prospecting in Cabinda in 1964, making its first major oil strike in 1966. As the largest American private investor in Portuguese controlled territories in Southern Africa, Gulf had made an input of $130 million by the end of 1969. Official sources in Lisbon estimated that the Cabinda area will be capable of producing 12 million tons of crude oil annually. Gulf is the sole concessionaire in Cabinda and the company regards the area as one of its major growth areas.

The collaboration of Gulf and the Angolan colonial government with its strong military arm, though indirect, is extensive. In 1961, forces of the liberation movement MPLA occupied 90% of Cabinda, but their control eroded during a long battle with the Portuguese in more recent years. Subsequent to the Gulf Oil strike in 1966, extra troops moved in, cordoning off the population with greater intensity than previously. In 1967, Cabinda received the largest share of the budget allocations in the colonial for rural regrouping programs.

Portuguese colonial authorities have agreed to provide military guards to protect oil fields if special security measures become necessary. In a reciprocal move, the Gulf contract like all those drawn up with foreign companies, stipulates that the company is
obligated to support the Portuguese government in securing peace and order. The contract also provides for allocations for construction of military barracks and payments to the Portuguese government for defense of national property.

In 1968 the Gulf contract was redrawn to provide greater benefits to the Portuguese government at a time when the war effort against insurgents in the colony had escalated. Under this contract, royalties alone would amount to an annual payment of $5.5 million or of $15,000 daily given the expected output. Payments also include a tax of 50% on profits. A UN report estimated that the Portuguese government obtained more than $20 million from Gulf in 1969. During this same year the Angolan budget allocation for military expenditure was $44 million. Clearly Gulf's presence provides substantial support to the colonial regime.

The Liberation support movement has called for Frelimo Day, September 26. Anyone interested in helping plan Madison activities for the occasion contact the Minters at 241-1137.

THE VERY REVEREND G.A. FRENCH-BEYTASH IS CHARGED WITH TERRORISM

The Anglican Dean of the Cathedral of St. Mary in Johannesburg was accused in a 36-page indictment of advocating the violent overthrow of the South African government. Included in the charges is his alleged aid in collecting money for liberation movements in Southern Africa. Dean French-Beytaqh was indicted under the Terrorism Act and if found guilty could be given anything from five years to death.

Bishop William Creighton (diocese of Washington D.C.) and Judge William Booth (criminal court of N.Y. City) went on behalf of Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa to Johannesburg to observe his trial. The trial was postponed to August 2, but more American churchmen plan to be present in August. It is widely believed that his trial is aimed at silencing all dissent in South Africa permanently.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ASKS GM TO LEAVE SOUTH AFRICA

At the annual GM Shareholders meeting in Detroit this May the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church said that America has "assisted in increasing the strength and control of the racist dictatorship" in South Africa. Top executives of the Episcopal Church presented the case against US corporate involvement in a special resolution.

Chief Albert Luthili's son-in-law Mr. Tulani Gcabanasho warned "General Motors cannot avoid being a party in the oppression of my people."

The combined efforts of Dr. Leon Sullivan, newly-elected first black member of GM's board, churchmen, students, and others brought 3 million votes for the Episcopal resolution. Out of 225.5 million votes, however, this was less than the 3% required for any similar resolution to be submitted within three years.

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AGNEW CALLED "HIGHEST LEVEL OF US - S/A CONTACT

The Johannesburg Star hailed Agnew's meeting in May with South African Information Minister C.P. Mulder as the "highest level of contact between a South African Cabinet Minister and the American Government in official memory."

The Information Minister - who is one possible successor to Prime Minister Vorster, said that he felt the Nixon administration was "more understanding of South African problems than it predecessor."

HELP!

Anyone knowing the specialties of the following U.S. military men who have been advising the Portuguese, please tell us so that we can not only expose the criminal extent of U.S. collaboration with the Portuguese fascists but can also warn the liberation movements of any new tactical experiments or new weapons likely to be directed at them in the near future. The men are: John N. Howard, military attaché of the U.S. in Lisbon, Captain U.S. Navy; Eugene B. Fluckey, rear admiral, U.S. Navy and currently chief of MAAG And commander of NATO-post Iberlant; Colonel Roy Werthmuller; Colonel James Pritchard USAF, chief air force section; Colonel William Hinton; Colonel Perreira Mosier; Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Lepper and Lieutenant L. Kalal. Also we would appreciate it if anyone knowing the names of Portuguese or Rhodesian military men who have received training in the U.S. and the nature of that training, would send that information along, too. Please send any information to MADISON AREA COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA, 306 N. Brooks st., Madison, Wis. 53715.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLE (continued from p.1)

guerrilla warfare continues.

Guinea (Bissau). The most striking successes against the Portuguese colonial troops to date have been achieved in Guinea. Portugal's invasion of Guinea (Conakry) in November, 1970, was a reaction to its failure to contain the guerrilla forces of PAIGC. The hope was to cut off PAIGC's links to the outside world but the attempt failed. PAIGC estimates that they control at least two-thirds of the countryside, where they have established local government, schools, medical posts, and some export crops. The Portuguese are confined to the urban centers, and the immediate surrounding area. But in June, 1971, PAIGC launched attacks as well on the two major towns: Bissau, the capital, was attacked by a PAIGC artillery unit with infantry support on June 9, 1971. On June 26, Bafata, the second major town, was penetrated and the Portuguese barracks and administrative buildings attacked.

Angola. A Portuguese newspaper reported in July, 1970, that "The enemy penetrates all sectors of life in Angola, openly and in every possible way". This comment was a response especially to the presence of MPLA supporters in the urban area itself (100 were arrested in 1970). In its rural guerrilla operations MPLA reported action in five combat zones. The third zone, Mexico and Cuando-Cubango provinces bordering Zambia, is most fully controlled. The second region is the Cabinda
enclave, home of Gulf Oil; an early center of revolt, it suffered a severe Portuguese counter-offensive and military administration, but from 1970 on resistance has been growing again. The first region includes the area immediately north of the capital, Luanda; The fourth zone, Lunda and Malanje, includes outlet zones from the rich cotton and diamond districts and is well defended by troops including some from South Africa. The fifth zone, Bié and Huambo, is accessible from Moxico and much more heavily populated. MPLA's military action is supplemented by development programs in the liberated areas. Among Portugal's responses has been the intensified use of napalm and herbicides in 1970 and 1971. Portugal also hopes to profit from the division illustrated by the existence of two other movements in Angola (GRAE in the north near the Congo border, UNITA in the eastern region), but not even this has enabled them to halt the liberation offensive.

Mozambique. Major new "search and destroy" offensives have been launched by the Portuguese in 1970 and 1971, under the leadership of General Kaulza de Arriaga. Such offensives, with the aim of eliminating the guerrilla forces, have not succeeded. In the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa, the offensive was extended farther south in Tete province (even south of the Zambezi River), as well as south of Cabo Delgado. Portuguese actions did succeed, however, in destroying substantial amounts of FRELIMO supplies, both military and civilian.

The Fourth Front. Portugal's war has always been opposed by some of those drafted to fight it, and the liberation movements have reported year by year small numbers of deserters. Large numbers of Portuguese have emigrated to France and elsewhere in search of work and to avoid the draft. Opposition, although illegal, has been persistent among students, resulting in frequent closings of Portuguese universities. But this year the opposition has taken a new step, with the sabotage actions of ARA (Armed Revolutionary Action), which has succeeded in blowing up a dozen airplanes at a military airbase in Portugal, sabotaging a ship carrying munitions from southern Mozambique to the war zone, destroying the telecommunications central in Lisbon during the NATO conference in June, 1971. This opening of a fourth front in Portugal marks increasing pressure on the Portuguese colonial regime, Zimbabwe. Sporadic guerrilla action continues, although the liberation forces are concentrating on building an adequate network of support, communication, and supplies within the country. Actions reported early in 1970 included an attack on a patrol launch on the Zambezi, a raid on Victoria Falls airport which destroyed a plane and several copters and an assault on a military base in the Wankie area in which eight South Africans were killed (South Africa has 3-4,000 troops supporting the Smith regime).

Namibia. SWAPO reported 125 successful ambushes and 75 attacks on enemy camps in 1970. Such guerrilla action was principally in the Caprivi Strip adjacent to Zambia and Angola. In May, 1971, South African newspapers reported that a landmine planted by guerrillas exploded under a border patrol vehicle, thus giving the South African public a glimpse at the area where, reports the Johannesburg Star (May 29, 1971) "rumour has it that considerable anti-guerrilla action is going on"
South Africa. Continuing underground activity is revealed occasionally in South African government crackdowns; in the last year A.N.C., P.A.C., and Unity Movement members have been detained by South African authorities. Continuing resistance also shows in spontaneous protest, such as that against a rise of bus fares in Port Elizabeth - in a clash with police, five demonstrators were shot and many arrested.

Ten years ago, in Angola, the modern armed struggle for liberation of Southern Africa began. Today that struggle continues, and is an attack on white domination in the whole region. South Africa, although still immune from sustained guerrilla action within its own borders, finds it necessary to support its weaker allies, Portugal and Rhodesia. The liberation movements continue the struggle.

A luta continua! Amandhla Ngwethu! Venceremos!

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MACSA FINANCIAL STATEMENT June 1, 1970 - July 15, 1971

INCOME

Unspecified contributions to costs $379.72
Contrib, specified for liberation movements 224.50
Money raised at films 49.68
Money donated at FRELIMO talk - Nov., 1970 63.77
Money donated at liberation dance 72.09
Loans from members 200.00
Literature sold 838.52

EXPENSES

Contributions to liberation movements 432.00
Printing (postures, handouts, booklets) 494.98
Literature bought for resale 300.95
Repayments to members 131.75
Mimeo paper & other supplies 113.35
Films - to ACOA 50.00
Memorial Union rental for dance 47.77
Phone 23.43
Bank charges 22.00
Postage 21.48
Work-study help 1st semester 39.91

$1677.62

Balance in checking account 7/15/71 $150.66
which includes: $30 specified for liberation movements
50 specified for printing costs S'n Af. & Intr.
40.40 owed yet on printing Wi. pamph.
$120.40 pamph.

BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR MACSA 1971 - 1972

INCOME

Contributions (both specified and not) $1500
Literature sales 1500
Special Events 500

$3500

EXPENSES

Phone $25
Postage 75
Supplies, inc. paper 150
Speaker costs 225
Film costs to ret., to ACOA 300
Lit. purchase for resale 700
Printing 725
Contribs to Lib. Movements 1300

$3500