DECISIONS ON MACSA'S STRUCTURE

At the September 7 general meeting, MACSA members made several changes in the structure of the group to help facilitate the work of the committee. An Executive Committee was established to oversee the operations of and formulate policy for MACSA. The Committee consists of the convener, the recorder and chairpersons of the six standing committees: research, fundraising, education, newsletter, troubleshooting and the treasury. Any person interested in serving on any of these committees is urged to contact the chairperson. See page 3 for names and phone numbers. Some members will be responsible for keeping informed and keeping MACSA members informed on these subject areas: South Africa, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Black Africa, U.S. Government involvement in Southern Africa, and U.S. corporate and other private (including church) involvement in the area.
NATIONAL WORKING CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN MADISON

Madison will be playing host in October to a nationwide working conference on Southern Africa. The meeting, billed as a work session, will be held in the Memorial Union over the Columbus Day weekend, October 11, 12, and 13th. Groups with Southern Africa as their central focus from all over the United States and Canada have been invited to send delegates.

The conference, which has been in the planning stages for some time, is being coordinated by a Steering Committee made up of delegates from the Congress of African Peoples (CAP), the Washington Office on Africa (WOA), the Southern Africa Liberation Committee (SALC), of East Lansing, the Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau (CLAH), and MACSA. The principal aims of the conference are to strengthen local groups and to coordinate their activities nationwide. Focus will center on aid (both material and political) to the liberation movements, U.S. foreign political and economic policy to the white regimes, corporate activities in Southern Africa, and strengthening links with progressive movements, both black and white, in North America.

A full schedule of activities is planned. On the first day, speakers will address the political developments in Southern Africa following the Portuguese coup and how these might affect the liberation struggles; significant political and economic developments in the U.S. and how these affect Southern Africa; and current U.S. policy towards Southern Africa. These talks will be interspersed with small discussion sections through which local groups can compare and evaluate their activities in the light of the new developments. This will then be followed by informal meetings with representatives from the liberation movements, whereby local groups can become more familiar with movement politics and can get suggestions for support.

The second day will be devoted primarily to workshops and panels. Workshops are planned to examine intensively various tactics (boycott, legislative action, liberation support work of a material nature, etc.) which local groups have used. The aim will be to evaluate local action and to exchange ideas for strengthening it. Panels are also scheduled to discuss ways in which groups can work with and appeal to different constituencies: workers and labor unions, civil rights groups and groups in the black community, and progressive political groups. The aim here is, of course, to expand interest in and support for the liberation movements and the anti-imperialist struggle.

The final day will be devoted to general discussion of ways in which groups may coordinate their activities so as to increase their effectiveness and raise their voice concerning Southern Africa. The lack of coordination of opposition to the State Department appointment of Nathaniel Davis, a leading despot of Chile when he was Ambassador there, as Under-Secretary for African Affairs, has emphasised the need for such coordination.

Because the conference is planned as a working conference—not an informational one—delegates from each group will be limited in number. Nonetheless, it is envisaged that some 100 people will be in attendance. In order to hold down the costs, MACSA is attempting to find as much private housing as possible. If anyone has an extra bed (or space on the floor—many delegates will be bringing sleeping bags) and can take in a delegate or two, they should contact Marylee Wiley, 235-2464, or John Hunter, 257-3031. The same people should be contacted if anyone is interested in helping out with conference arrangements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS If you haven't already done so, we are asking our readers to renew your subscriptions. The cost is still $2 per year.
MACSA AT A GLANCE

mailing address: 731 State St., Madison, WI 53703

executive committee: Telephone
convener: Meg Skinner 238-6950
recorder: Jeff Engler 238-6456

committee chairpersons:
research: Allan Cooper
education: Marylee Wiley, Wendy Simmons 255-2484
233-8205
newsletter: Nancy Klatt, Clarence Kailin 251-0868
256-7403
fundraising: Zinta Konrad 255-2762
troubleshooting: Steve Swift 251-8872
treasury: Steve Vogel 274-3237

for information on special areas, contact:
south africa: Wandile Kuse 256-1359
zimbabwe: Marylee Wiley 255-2484
angola: Clarence Kailin 256-7403
namibia: Jeff Engler 238-6456
black africa: Wendy Simmons 233-8205

U.S. government in southern africa: Dave Wiley 255-2484
U.S. corporations in southern africa: John Hunter 257-3031

MACSA meetings are held twice a month. On the first Sunday of the month, there will be a business and policy meeting. On the third Sunday of the month, there will be a work session, to assemble the newsletter and do any other jobs that have come up. All meetings will begin at 3:30 p.m. and will be held in the basement at Pres House, 731 State Street, unless otherwise announced.
SUMMARY OF MACSA's RECENT ACTIVITIES
IN PREPARATION FOR OCTOBER CONFERENCE

[All groups participating in the October Southern Africa conference have been asked to prepare an Information sheet, which includes such information as name, address and phone of organization, contact person, number and composition of members, when founded, constituency organization reaches, constituency organization would like to reach; actions taken in last two years; projections for the future; any changes foreseen in project or focus; resources produced and/or distributed. Dave and Marylee Wiley and Meg Skinner have proposed the following summary of MACSA and its activities for the past two years. They would appreciate additions, corrections, and general feedback before the final Information Sheet is prepared. The executive committee meeting on the 21st of September will have discussed this and MACSA's projections for the future.]

MACSA (the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa) is a multi-racial group of individuals committed to change in Southern Africa. A majority of the active membership of 20-25 have some connection with the University of Wisconsin, Madison (either faculty, staff or students.) The group also has a number of Africans, including southern Africans, among its active membership. It has worked with local church study groups, local unions, and student groups on issues pertaining to southern Africa. It was founded in 1969.

Through its newsletter mailing list of some 400, MACSA reaches many area people with an interest in southern Africa. Its activities and fund-raising campaigns are usually reported in the local newspaper, reaching several thousand more. For bodies for demonstrations, MACSA relies heavily on student group coalitions (RSB, RYU, African Students Association, etc.); for fund-raising, on moneyed community liberals and church appeals.

Activities undertaken by MACSA members to further MACSA's goals have included: Fund-raising for Zimbabwe liberation movements (about $2,500 collected); mail campaign to students with home addresses in Clement Zablocki's constituency regarding the Byrd Amendment repeal; many individual letters to Congressmen on various issues, including inquiries through Congress on military and CBW assistance to Portugal through U.S. training centers and NATO.

Additionally, MACSA members supplied information on Southern Africa to presidential candidates and asked Southern Africa-related questions at primary appearances of presidential candidates; manned a literature table at the Memorial Union during noon hours; commemorated Sharpeville, Africa Freedom Day, and the Independence of former Portuguese colonies, usually in co-operation with African Students Association and other left student groups.

MACSA co-sponsored a national conference on Namibia in the spring of 1975, and has co-sponsored speeches by representatives of liberation movements on campus, conducted an education campaign of articles in local newspapers, co-sponsored the showing of southern Africa films on campus, and provided speakers and slide presentations on Southern Africa to colleges and universities, secondary and junior high schools throughout the state.
MACSA members succeeded in convincing the Capital Times to stop carrying syndicated columnist Lester Kinsolving after an inflammatory article he wrote against WCC's support of liberation groups; also in convincing at least one local restaurant (The Athens) not to advertise or serve South African lobster tails.

MACSA's trouble-shooting committee organized a boycott and picketing and leafletting of local stores which sold "Kaffir Tea" [name has since been changed to "Carefree Tea"], a South African product marketed by Miles Laboratories; also leafletted Penneys for its Polaroid promotion, and met with the local Postal Workers Union whose members resented being forced to wear Polaroid identification badges. [The local union later introduced a resolution into its national convention to the effect that the Postal Service should not contract with Polaroid while the latter was involved in South Africa].

Several MACSA members met with executives of two Wisconsin firms involved in South Africa: Johnson Wax and Parker Pen; others have been involved in updating and showing "Partners in Apartheid" a slide-tape presentation done originally by the Southern Africa Committee (NY) but with a special Wisconsin ending. Members have appeared on local radio and TV, for example showing the Namibia film on a local Educational TV channel, tying the issue to Wisconsin companies and consumption. MACSA purchased a copy of Namibia: A Trust Betrayed with Lutheran church groups, for local distribution. Several MACSA members have held six-week adult education sessions in local churches, inspiring a church member to correspond with IBM over its South African holding and the corporate campaign.

Additionally, a few MACSA members are on national committees concerned with Southern Africa, such as the Current Issues Committee of the African Studies Association.

MACSA has produced two pamphlets, Is Southern Africa Wisconsin's Business, and Israel and South Africa and two fact sheets, one on Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) 1974, and the other on Namibia. MACSA distributes these and other publications of ACOA, the liberation groups, etc.

MACSA NEEDS BEDS (and floor sleeping space)
for the October 11-13 conference

MACSA is responsible for housing about a hundred people who will be arriving October 10-11 for the Southern Africa conference. Please let us know how many you can provide beds and/or floor sleeping space for (Participants have been asked to bring sleeping bags if they want free accommodation).

Drop a note to the following address and tell Sheri how many guests you can house:
Ms. Sheri Straseski, So. Africa Conf.,
Lutheran Campus Center,
1025 University Ave., Madison, Wis 53715

or call her at 241-3295
These two articles dealing with the subject: "Should South Africa be expelled from the United Nations," represent the expression of two individuals. We would like a response to this debate from our MAGSA Newsletter readers.

That the government of South Africa is a racist-fascist nation is hardly debatable. The repression of Black South Africans—who are a vast majority of the population—has reached genocidal proportions, especially when one examines the death rate of the children. In the areas of economics, housing, education, health and civil rights, Black South Africans suffer the same indignities as did the Jews under Hitler. In general, the treatment of Black South Africans is a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, and its Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The UN Human Rights Commission has debated the question at great lengths and has leveled the charge of criminality against the government of South Africa.

In the area of legal rights, neither the victims of apartheid nor their attorneys have even minimal rights. By Act of Parliament special powers have been given the Special Police who now have the power to interfer with the judicial process whenever the Commissioner of Police so decides.

There are those who believe that the fight to get the Peoples Republic of China into the United Nations can be equated with the fight to keep South Africa in. I think we forget that South Africa is a fascist nation—China is not. Furthermore, the struggle to get one million signatures to such a petition will itself constitute a political act which will be a factor in educating a portion of the American public on the nature of the problem.

The fight to get South Africa out of the United Nations is part of the diplomatic and political struggle to isolate the South African government from the rest of Africa (and the world)—and to legitimize the moral and physical support that is needed to strengthen the liberation struggles everywhere. In the near future when the South African liberation struggle begins to achieve measurable successes, it will be they who will be recognized for legitimate membership in the United Nations in the same manner that Guinea-Bissau was recognized for UN membership.

There are those who fear that the political and or economic isolation of the Republic of South Africa would cause even more harm to Black South Africans. However, the fact is that our continued industrial assistance, for example, only strengthens the government and gives them even more power over the oppressed.

South Africa, too, can easily become a breeding ground for war on a large scale—perhaps Vietnam-style. It is an area of great natural wealth and both South African corporations as well as the multi-nationals of other nations would like nothing better than to retain this area for their base of operations. Their plundering of other areas—Southwest Africa, Angola, Zaire, and more, creates international tensions. The old cry of "quarantine the aggressor" can well apply to South Africa.

Continued recognition of South Africa is consistant with continued economic relations. Both only strengthen the S.A. government—both only weaken the liberation forces. Our position in this matter must always be with the forces of freedom and liberation.

Clarence Kailin
September 13, 1975
A COMMENT ON SOUTH AFRICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS--by David Wiley

I am not in favor of excluding the Republic of South Africa from the United Nations. I am in favor of increasing the pressures and sanctions of every sort against the South African regime in order to achieve majority rule there. It seems to me that excluding South Africa from the UN does not help to achieve those ends--rather it would ve only a symbolic victory, a diversion from real action, and ineffective to achieve real change in South Africa.

Given the great military power of South Africa, with jet fighters, nuclear weapons, and great firepower, the white regime is capable of decimating the opposing Black population with great efficiency. This great military power suggests that, in the end, some kind of "peace settlement" must be negotiated when white South Africans realize that they have more to gain on the other side of a black majority government than in maintaining power with wholesale destruction of the black population. Thus, those of who seek a humane and democratic South Africa need always to use the stick and the carrot. We should seek every possible legitimate political, economic, and social sanction against the South African regime--while, at the same time, holding out the promise of support and cooperation for a truly representative government. At some point, in the future, the South African whites will realize that this is in their true, long-term self-interests. The United Nations, I suggest, is a useful forum to maintain a conversation between the world community and South Africa. Many South Africans would be relieved to be out of the UN, for the principle, the policy and the administrative agencies of the UN are so clearly on record in opposing everything for which South Africa stands.

In addition, I think those of us who truly value a humane and just world order would stand clearly against the policy of using United Nations recognition as a tool of national policy. The United States for years refused recognition of the Peoples Republic of China on grounds that it was not representative. A recent New York Times news item suggests that the U.S. again will refuse to allow either South or North Vietnam to enter the United Nations. I believe we should oppose these stances of using UN recognition as a symbol of our judgement of the acceptability of the regime in power in a nation. Defining the criteria for such judgements and deciding who fits those criteria is a hornets nest for all. Having witnessed the UN being used for too many years as a tool of Western interests, it is important that it cease to serve the policy interests of any particular power or bloc, and become a better forum for conversations and exchange, by means of which we may discover that it is in the true, long-term interest of all of us--rich and poor--to seek a just world order.

Excluding South Africa from the UN is also a symbolic gesture. While symbols can be important in diplomacy and international relations, I think this symbol would not be important. South Africa already understands that she earns the opprobrium of most nations. Exclusion would hardly state the case more strongly. But more importantly, UN exclusion would not be translated automatically into the arms and economic boycotts (investment and trade) which South Africans truly understand. South Africans, white and black, know all too well that symbolic public actions of sanction frequently are not accompanied by "real sanctions" of trade, investment, and munitions. What is needed for South Africa are real--not symbolic--sanctions at this juncture in history; therefore, even if one were to accept the principle of exclusion as a tool of diplomacy, I would maintain that those of us who are interested in majority-rule in Southern Africa would be wasting our time on but one more "paper gesture" in working for South Africa's ouster from the General Assembly. Our efforts and time would be better spent in repealing the Byrd amendment in order to end US import of Rhodesian chrome, in ending US de facto recognition of South African government in Namibia, in stopping the "tilt" of Kissinger policy toward South Africa, ending covert US corporate and government meddling in Angola, and in sending concrete support to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Namibia.

A NOTABLE EVENT We are happy to note the independence on September 16, 1975 of Papua New Guinea, and extend best wishes to Prime Minister Michael Somare and his fellow Papua New Guineans.
The Battle For Angola

"ANGOLA'S WEALTH MUST BE PUT TO THE SERVICE OF THE ANGOLAN PEOPLE..." --Agostinho Neto

Angola, having recently achieved independence from Portugal, but whose vast mineral and agricultural resources are being plundered by the multi-national cartels of the United States, West Germany, South Africa, Britain, and others—is now fighting a many-sided war for freedom from neo-colonial domination.

The main question posed at this crucial juncture of Angola's history is whether neo-colonialism or real independence will prevail. Since 1961, Angola's main political and military organization in this struggle for freedom has been the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) headed by Dr. Agostinho Neto.

The essence of neo-colonialism is that the state which is subject to it is, in theory, independent and has all the outward trappings of sovereignty. In reality its economic system and thus its political policy is directed from the outside. Foreign capital is used only for exploitation—not for the development of the country—it means power without responsibility. In addition, the constant use of force and intrigue creates an everlasting threat to world peace. So-called "limited wars" (such as Vietnam) achieve a momentum of their own and before long affect all of us.

In an effort to weaken the Liberation movement, a number of splinter groups have been formed. These have been financed and armed from the outside. For example, in the oil-rich Cabinda area (This has been called "another Kuwait") a group known as the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda (FLEC) has attempted a secession movement. Texaco-Gulf Oil would be the real victor had this succeeded. The immediate power behind this is President Mobutu of neighboring Zaire.

Mobutu, we recall, was first involved with the Belgians in the Congo in the early 1960s. It was he who had a direct hand in the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the Congolese leader, who like Angola's Neto, fought for the real independence of his country. It was Mobutu, too, who was involved in the secession of Katanga—the copper-rich area of the Congo. After the murder of Lumumba he virtually declared war on MPLA and has turned Zaire into a haven for the multi-national interests. Over the last twelve years the United States has advanced Mobutu $130 million in military and economic aid, and now Mobutu cherishes a federalist dream of regrouping Zaire and Angola to become the wealthiest and most powerful axis in Africa.

Another group set up to split the Liberation movement is the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) headed by Holden Roberto—who by the way is a brother-in-law of Mobutu. FNLA instead of working with MPLA, is now fighting against them. A continuation of this can only lead to a civil war in which Angola loses—and the big powers win.

South Africa, too, is deeply involved in open intervention in Angola and as of the present time has penetrated Angola to a depth of 150 miles capturing many MPLA villages.

In addition to the various intrigues we find the establishment press attempting to portray Dr. Neto and MPLA as "doctrinaire Marxists" and "Moscow-liners" who are not true Angolan patriots because they won't open their doors to free enterprise. MPLA opponents make it appear as if there were "middle roads" to socialism, but their "socialism" is no different than that of Gen. Spinola who recently fled Portugal after attempting to destroy that revolution—and who is now working with anti-MPLA forces.

The threat of civil war—which on a large scale is possible if there is imperialist intervention—is used as an excuse for further intervention "to prevent needless bloodshed."

Angola's peaceful and progressive future can be guaranteed only with the complete defeat of those imperialist designs that would crush Angola and strip it of its wealth.

Clarence Kallin
IS SOUTHERN AFRICA WISCONSIN'S BUSINESS? (Madison, 1971). Published by the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa (MACSA), 731 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin, 53703. Price: $0.75.

This 38-page pamphlet vividly explains why the unfulfilled expectations of black citizens of Southern Africa in the 1960s led to wars of liberation in the 1970s. Written by members of MACSA who are closely related to the African Studies Program of the University of Wisconsin, the booklet details the importance of American investment in supporting the white regimes in the southern part of the continent and then focuses on the major Wisconsin-based corporations involved there. The study may appear outdated because it was written five years ago; but it is all the more prophetic as we observe the current trends on the African continent. It is well documented with economic, military, political, and demographic data. Above all, it raises the moral issues.

The introduction examines the roots of revolt in Southern Africa with background notes on the former Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, on Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South West Africa), and finally on South Africa, where black citizens, who are 70% of the population, are confined to only 13% of the land. The wages of black South Africans are from 10-20% of white wages in mining and manufacturing. Over 70% of blacks live below the poverty line, in a highly industrialized country where whites consume conspicuously. Foreign corporations exploit the available cheap labor. American military and economic support is shown to be crucial.

The core of the booklet deals with Wisconsin companies involved in Southern Africa. Clark Oil, Allis-Chalmers, S.C. Johnson, Cutler-Hammer and Kimberly Clark are given special attention as major investors, but ten minor Wisconsin companies are also noted. After showing how the banks and companies dealing with Southern Africa have interlocking directorates (in some cases one man directs two or more companies), this study shows how the corporations argue that they cannot become involved in the politics of another country nor in American foreign policy; yet in reality they do both when it protects or enhances their vested interests.

A brief treatment of many other American companies involved in Southern Africa and in Wisconsin gives special attention to Mobil Oil and General Motors. The basic argument is:

Racism and colonialism are given extra support not as a result of exceptional malice on the part of businessmen, but as a result of the basis on which the system operates. The stage is set for cries to defend American interests against movements for independence and equality that might threaten them. And the status quo orientation is reinforced by the investment policies of state and university, and by university policy on corporate recruiting—the assumption is that business is business, and that criteria of human welfare are irrelevant.

After a brief conclusion, suggestions are given for concrete action, and sources are suggested for further information and study. This pamphlet is an excellent resource if you wish to understand the historical and economic bases for conflict in Southern Africa, our role in it, and what you can do about it.

— Henry Bucher

Mail to: Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa, 731 State Street, Madison, 53703.

Please send me _____ copies of IS SOUTHERN AFRICA WISCONSIN'S BUSINESS? Enclosed is a check for $____ at 50¢ a pamphlet.

NAME_________________________ ADDRESS_________________________ CITY_________ ZIP_________
Repression in South Africa growing

By VICTORIA MISSICK
NEW YORK, Sept. 12 - The African National Congress will continue to fight for the complete political, economic, and cultural isolation of South Africa. This is because the South African minority government has not changed its position on apartheid and the oppression of the Black African majority. This was the essence of a brief interview recently with Thami Mhlambiso, representative here of the ANC. Mhlambiso also said that with the opening of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly next Tuesday the possibilities of expanding the boycott of South Africa will be greatly increased.

Mhlambiso referred to recent publicity about Prime Minister John Vorster's so-called "dialogue" with some African states. These include the Central African Republic, Liberia, and Zambia.

"This dialogue," Mhlambiso said, "is on Vorster's own terms and he has not admitted to any change in his attitude. Vorster is firmly for apartheid."

Worse repression
At the same time, repression in South Africa and the conditions of the Black African majority are worsening, he said.

"Nelson Mandela, leader of the ANC is still imprisoned on Robins Island, hundreds are under house arrest, under detention and in exile."

Mhlambiso added that the repressive laws upon which apartheid is fashioned are still in existence. He pointed out that there has been no appeal of the Terrorism Act, the Suppression of Terrorism Act or of the desplicable Pass Laws.

"Even in death," he said, "South African Communist Bram Fischer was a victim of the regime's extreme repression." Mhlambiso was referring to the fact that the ashes of Fischer, political prisoner, who died under house arrest earlier this year, were kept by the apartheid regime, which refused to release them to his family and comrades. Mhlambiso indicated that in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Vorster had been pressured to discuss the anti-apartheid groups to ease the pressure on South Africa.

Mhlambiso indicated that these attempts by the South African regime of appearing to be in favor of discussions, was a result of the international boycott campaign, and its pressure on the regime.

Boycott talks
It is important to note that the majority of the African nations, led by the Organization of African Unity, are in support of a total boycott of South Africa, and therefore do not favor "talks" with the apartheid regimes. They feel that such discussions are useless when they do not challenge the basic concept of apartheid.

The S.A. government has indeed tried to find forms of so-called African representation, usually with government sponsored "leaders" and "organizations."

In both South Africa and Zimbabwe, he said, attempts are repeatedly made to avoid the demands of the African National Congress and the Zimbabwean liberation movement.

"Now that Mozambique is free, South Africa is surrounded by potential enemies, nations that are independent and ruled by the black majority," he said.

This reporter asked Mhlambiso to respond to the allegations that expelling South Africa from the United Nations would weaken the effectiveness of this world body.

"The UN doesn't become weaker by expelling a member that has violated its tenets. On the contrary, the UN remains weaker by retaining such a member," he said. The UN is stronger now than it was five years ago, he added, because of the greater participation of the independent nations and the struggling peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

He also noted that it was the United States that has advocated a weakened UN. In the recent period, anti-imperialist actions by the UN and what the U.S. calls the "economic" condemnation of Third World nations in the UN has been condemned by Daniel Maynahan, the new U.S. representative to the UN, James Schlesinger of the Pentagon and Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State.

"When the U.S. could dominate the UN and when the number of Third World nations was small and non-influential, the U.S. had no complaint," he said. Mhlambiso also stressed the U.S. government and monopoly corporations have strong investment interests in South Africa, which it is reluctant to give up. The U.S. continues its economic relations with South Africa in violation of the UN declaration against apartheid and for a total boycott of South Africa.

"We should see South Africa in relation to the U.S. just as we see Portugal in relation to NATO," he said. "The Cape sea route is key to policing the Indian Ocean," which is vital to the defense of U.S. imperialism and the rest of the world.

Mhlambiso also added that the South African regime and the government of Israel had extensive relations. Both, in their respective continents, play the role of protecting the interests of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism.

Triple veto
Last year South Africa was suspended from the General Assembly. This meant that South Africa was not seated, could not make proposals or vote. However, South Africa was saved from harsher measures in the Security Council by the triple veto of the United States, Great Britain and France.

From 1970 to 1974 South Africa's credentials were rejected annually by the General Assembly for its refusal to yield on its policies of apartheid. Until 1974 however, the General Assembly allowed South Africa to retain its seat, as well as speaking and voting privileges.

Mhlambiso said that one of the first issues that this 30th session of the General Assembly will take up will be repeated violation of the UN Declaration on Human Rights and the mandates of the General Assembly in regard to apartheid, which could culminate in the expulsion of the apartheid regime.
Tsumeb Mining Corporation is a United States corporation which is busy exploiting the mineral 'jewel box' of Namibia. Its majority shareholders are Newmont Mining and American Metal Climax (Amax). Amax justifies its participation in the Tsumeb operation in these terms:

We view the arguments of those who advocate 'withdrawal' from South Africa as unrealistic and self-defeating. Advancement of Africans in our view is more likely to be achieved through increasing technical skill, education and economic capacity of the majority of the people, than by efforts to destroy economic development and to seek political and cultural isolation. (U.S. Corporate Involvement in Namibia, Courtenay & Davis 1972:21)

Similarly, Newmont Mining Chairman Malozemoff is quoted as saying:

Our chief concern is the welfare of our employees and the efficiency of our operations. If we perform creditably in these areas, we will have served the best interests of the people of South West Africa. (Ibid, 20)

The purpose of this communication is to give readers a glimpse of how Tsumeb Corporation Limited operates in training blacks in its Namibian facilities. The 'training center' at T.C.L. was started in 1965 when management sent an ex-labor controller, a Mr. van Dyk, on a whistle-stop tour to the Consolidated Diamond Mines and some South African gold mines. This was the sum total of Mr. van Dyk's formal training in how to train and develop black manpower. For most of the day he sits behind his desk drinking tea alternated with ice water on the hour. Should you discuss training with him, he will give you practical advice such as "The benches should be protected from the rain" and "Please remember to have enough latrines."

The major activity in which the 'training center' engages is the aptitude testing of novices. The only formal training which the center provides is for heavy-vehicle drivers and 'domestics'. The rest of the training is 'on the job'. The training officer and compound officials simply allocate a given number of 'boys' to a gang which is short of 'boys'. The white ganger then trains whom he likes, how he likes. Control over the gangers' on-the-job training is apparently minimal.

The training officer has a staff of 15 African instructors (not counting the ubiquitous 'tea-boy') including one who specializes in passing out the 'boys' who are to serve as domestics for senior officials. For their labors these instructors receive a wage of about $3.40 a day. At the passing-out examinations all the instructors are present, but the training officer asks the questions. At the end he asks the instructors if they think the novice is good enough to pass. That way, Mr. van Dyk says, one can avoid being accused by the blacks of bias and discrimination.

T.C.L. does not provide literacy training for its black workers, despite an offer by the non-profit Bureau of Literature and Literacy to assist them in this. However, some clerks are allowed to give Afrikaans lessons after working hours for a small remuneration. These classes can go up to Standard 2. Again, they apparently are not audited or controlled by the corporation. The Medical and Safety Department is responsible for teaching elementary first aid. Should they pass this course, blacks receive a bonus, said by one official to be 3 cents a shift and by another to be 4 cents; the latter is apparently correct.

Some of the white compound officials appear to be ignorant of some basic facts about their company—one said T.C.L. employed a total of 4,400 blacks at its Tsumeb, Matchless and Kombat Mines while another put the figure at 5,230— and some did not even know the name of the Personnel Manager (reportedly a retired magistrate) and had never heard about such standard personnel practices as job
evaluation and merit rating, so we do not know how the wages are determined. According to these officials, their major disciplinary problem is absenteeism. The normal practice is to give the errant black a warning and, if he is absent again, to fire him ('Dutch justice'). T.C.L. has no formal disciplinary code or procedure. Discipline is of an arbitrary nature. The dangers inherent in such a system should be obvious.

In the compounds, no sports are provided by the company. When one asks why this is so, officials explain with the following story. Four or five years ago they tried to stage a game of soccer for the blacks. A team from the main compound went to play against the smelter compound, but when they arrived they found no opposing team. They sent back to the main compound for more players but still were short a few players. The compound official then appealed to the spectators for volunteers, but the spectators wanted to know how much they would be paid if they played. When told that they would not be paid, the game lost its appeal. Nothing has been done to promote sports in the compound since then.

From our Namibian Correspondent