



Madison Area
Committee on
Southern Africa,
731 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Number 22
January 1973

ANGOLAN MOVEMENTS REACH AGREEMENT

Holden Roberto of FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and Agostinho Neto of MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) met in mid-December and signed an agreement setting up a Supreme Liberation Council. The agreement provided for both a Unified Military Command, under Neto's leadership, and an Angolan Political Council, based in Zaire and headed by Roberto. (West Africa, Dec. 25, 1972; Daily Telegraph, London, Dec. 15, 1972).

SUICIDE OF CHURCH LEADER IN MOZAMBICAN JAIL

Rev. Zedequias Manganhela, aged 60, is reported by the mission department of the Protestant Church of Switzerland to have killed himself after six months of isolation and interrogation in a Mozambique jail. He was found hanged on December 11. He had been imprisoned with 30 leading members of his church, the Presbyterian Church in Mozambique, since June 13. Mr. Manganhela had been president of his church since 1963 and was instrumental in achieving autonomy for it. The takeover by the Mozambicans of their own church affairs appears to have been one of the main accusations levelled against him and his colleagues by the Portuguese authorities. (TIMES, London, Dec. 14; Guardian, London, Dec. 14; NY Times Dec. 17, 1972)

NEXT GENERAL MACSA MEETING

The next general MACSA meeting will be the second Sunday in February, Feb. 11 at 2 p.m. at 731 State Street. We had no January meeting because of holidays, no separate meeting in December because of Gil Fernandez visit. It is very important that everyone plan to attend the February meeting so we can be sure we are organized with people committed to do everything that needs doing this spring.

EXXON APPLIES FOR ANGOLAN CONCESSION

EXXON Corporation has applied to Portugal for a concession for exploration off Angola. The seriousness of this move is evident. Many of us have been protesting Gulf Oil's role in Angola (this year alone Gulf is estimated to be paying the Portuguese \$45 million). We don't want Exxon there as well.

The American Committee on Africa asks for public exposure and protest of Exxon's planned move into Angola, in the hope that protest before they actually have a concrete financial stake might be more effective than later. They encourage letters to Exxon; and to contact U.S. Congressmen and Senators to protest the U.S. government continuing to allow U.S. business to ignore United Nations call for an end to ties with Portuguese colonialism. The Exxon address is:

Mr. M.M. Brisco
President, Exxon Corporation
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10020

NEW GUERRILLA ACTIVITY IN ZIMBABWE

Several attacks by guerrillas inside Zimbabwe during December added to Rhodesian white fears which had already been raised by recurrent incidents along the Mozambique border during the past year. The New York Times of January 7, 1973 reported that all Rhodesian Army and Air Force leave was cancelled over Christmas and Rhodesian forces were concentrated in the Centenary area of Zimbabwe where the guerrilla activity had occurred - about 90 miles from Salisbury. Earlier incidents near the Mozambique border had included the death of a Rhodesian soldier killed by a landmine in November and two weeks of skirmishes with guerrillas in December.

In a recent statement, Rhodesia's Defense Minister indicated that now besides the Zambian border, which has been heavily protected for years, and the Mozambique border which has more recently been extensively patrolled, there is a problem as well with the Botswana border. He said, "We have always had to watch the Botswana border but now we have undoubted evidence of terrorists in Botswana."

The alarm of Rhodesian whites has been increasingly apparent over the past several months as FRELIMO gained increasing control in Mozambique. They feel that the African tribal groups living near that border may well support guerrilla activity against the government. Part of the alarm is reflected in recently increased restrictions on the movements of Africans of Zimbabwe around their own country, with identity passes now required at all times as required permits for travel.

ANTI-NATO PROTESTER ON TRIAL

Samuel J. Westin, a black student at Norfolk State College, is now on trial charged with a felony in connection with a demonstration in Norfolk, Va. last spring against Portuguese colonialism in Africa. Police say Westin threw an object at a moving vehicle during a demonstration at Norfolk's "Azalea Festival," an annual tribute to the NATO organization which has its Atlantic region headquarters in Norfolk. At last year's festival, the "Azalea Queen" was the daughter of a high Portuguese official.

Norfolk's black community had organized in advance of the festival to protest and during the Azalea Parade protesters filled a solid block along the parade route and greeted the "Queen's" float with a hail of bottles, food, rocks and other objects. The demonstrators condemned Portugal's colonial wars and attacked NATO and the U.S. government for providing financial and military backing for Portuguese colonialism. They also denounced the racist government of Norfolk for ignoring the wishes of the black community with regard to the festival.

Samuel Westin was arrested, not because he was seen throwing anything, but because he carried a very prominent sign reading, "Portugal is killing our Black brothers and sisters in Africa," and because he continued to chant loudly after most other demonstrators had stopped.

(cont. next page)

Samuel Westin offered no resistance, yet was beaten during arrest, and his bond, originally set at \$500, was increased quickly to \$10,000, as the news media was used to whip up hysteria. In the weeks after the demonstration, Norfolk State College and families of students who were photographed at the demonstration were repeatedly visited, interrogated in what seemed a campaign intended to intimidate the black community. The Weston case has become an important political struggle in Norfolk. The city, which filed no other charges against persons from last year's demonstrations, is anxious to have Weston imprisoned before spring so he will serve as an example to those who will continue to raise the issue of Portugal and NATO during the 1973 "Azalea Festival."

Persons interested in knowing more and in assisting in the defense of Samuel J. Weston should contact the: Samuel J. Weston Defense Fund

P.O. Box 5603

Norfolk, Va. 23516

GIL FERNANDES, PAIGC REP SPEAKS IN MADISON

As a particularly satisfying culmination to the fall fundraising campaign for the PAIGC, MACSA was able to help sponsor a visit of Gil Fernandes to Madison on December 9 and 10. Fernandes, who is the official United Nations representative for the PAIGC, spoke both Saturday evening in an open meeting, sponsored by the Afro-American Community Services Center, the International Club, M.P.E.D., the Third World Unity Group, and W.S.A. as well as MACSA, and Sunday morning at a regular worship service at Pres House, followed by discussion.

Fernandes was able to give the Madison audiences a direct account of the current state of the Guinean struggle for liberation. And he received from Madison nearly \$1300 from the MACSA campaign plus contributions of other sponsors to assist the costs of his visit.

Fernandes spoke of the origins of the movement in the realization that peaceful boycotts were destined to failure in their attempt to persuade the Portuguese government to discontinue its colonial practices, and that only an active, revolutionary struggle which involved the whole of the people and was oriented not only toward expelling the Portuguese but also toward transforming and removing all of the exploitative institutions which the Portuguese had introduced would be sufficient for the collective determination and realization of social and economic development of the Guinean people. He spoke of the beginnings of a serious movement occurring when a number of Guineans, himself and Amilcar Cabral among them, left the country to establish a school for political education in Conakry, preparing for the active struggle by devoting the period from 1959 through 1963 to developing an understanding with and among the peasantry of the necessity for resistance and for utilizing the guerrilla tactics to achieve liberation.

Fernandes spoke of the success of the movement, of the fact that PAIGC now controls well over two-thirds of the country. During the fall of 1972 the PAIGC organized elections throughout the liberated territory in Guinea and it is likely that the National Assembly now elected will declare Guinea to be an independent nation sometime during 1973. The Committee on Decolonization of the U.N. has already proclaimed (following a tour by three of its representatives in Guinea-Bissau last May) PAIGC to be the only legitimate representative of the Guinean people. A unilateral declaration of independence by the elected National Assembly, however, would represent a significant step beyond this, making it potentially possible for subsequent (third) world pressure (through recognition of the new state) to serve as a means for final elimination of the Portuguese occupiers from the territory.

Fernandes also spoke of the details of the armed struggle itself, noting the apparent irrationality of the Portuguese in continuing a fight in which 40,000 soldiers are utilized for 'guarding' approximately 4000 guerrillas; Portugal also

currently devotes approximately \$80 million to the Guinean war yet as a result of the colonial relationship which it is putting so much effort toward maintaining it is able to appropriate and extract only about \$4 million annually from Guinea-Bissau.

Fernandes emphasized that this apparently irrational military endeavor is itself made possible and sustained by the assistance from the U.S. to Portugal, both through NATO and directly in the form of loans such as that from the Export-Import Bank which provided Portugal with nearly half a billion dollars in credit during the past year. Much more supportive to the liberation movement than the very negative role of the U.S., its governmental and international corporate powers, has been the assistance of such governments as those in Algeria, Cuba, Vietnam, Russia, Yugoslavia, and the Scandinavian countries. Support has also come from the OAU Liberation Committee, though Fernandes commented that this was less than is needed. He noted that fighting a war is a very expensive proposition, being particularly difficult for the peoples of an underdeveloped country who hardly have access to the foreign exchange which would allow for direct purchase of military equipment. A bazooka costs \$1000, a hand grenade \$20. Some French armaments, secured during the national liberation struggle in Algeria have been transferred to PAIGC by the Algerian government; and during the course of the struggle in Guinea itself a certain number of arms are confiscated from the Portuguese forces, yet the problem of lack of sufficient equipment remains large.

Fernandes noted also the appreciation of the PAIGC for the assistance of the people in Europe and America who have formed support committees for the African liberation struggles. He mentioned the contribution by the French people in supplying a shipment of blood every Wednesday. All of such work is important in both symbolically and materially emphasizing the degree to which the struggle is an international one, being born of an international system of imperialism and requiring the international solidarity of those intent on transforming that system. Fernandes commented specifically that the PAIGC recognizes the black liberation movements in the U.S. to be a part of the same struggle as that in Guinea, stating that "we will never be free if you are not free; and you will never be free if we are not free."

Fernandes emphasized that the Guinean liberation struggle must be a total one, eliminating all forms of exploitation and ensuring equal participation of all members of society at all levels of organization. As examples of how this transformation is being brought about by the struggle itself, he mentioned the role of women and the structure of village committees through which political initiative is directed. Women, he noted, are playing a very large role in the war serving in the militia in substantial numbers. The commander of one of the fronts in Guinea is a woman. The formation of village committees has allowed for a reversal of the initial tendency for directives to come from the top down, from PAIGC leaders to the peasants. The struggle, Fernandes said, always involves a process of learning, of developing new, more suitable forms of organization. The ascendance of the importance of village committees is an example of this.

In answering the important question of what Americans, such as those in the audience, should do to assist the Guinean struggle, Fernandes stated that the course of action for Americans should be multi-pronged. Material aid is always useful. But political work within the nation which may serve ultimately to alter the imperialistic role of the United States is important too, to the extent that such action serves to lessen the oppressive force of the U.S. on the peoples of less developed societies and particularly those still under the yoke of colonial control. What can be done, he said, is unlimited, for the task is a large one and can accommodate efforts along many lines as long as these are directed toward the ultimate end of the elimination of imperialist relations.

C.B.

WEST HIGH INTERIM SCHEDULES
COURSE ON SOUTH AFRICA

Interim at West High in Madison is right now. Not only students, but parents and others are invited to attend this special segment of courses. Course No. 411 will be "South Africa - A Study of Human Degradation" organized by Professor Daniel Kunene. It will meet from 6 to 7 p.m. in room 303 of West High beginning Wednesday January 17, and continuing the 18th, 19th, and 22nd through 26th, for a total of eight hours. Contact West High Interim office to enroll.

NOTES ON A DEPORTATION

by Sally Timmel

(excerpted)

PART I - Background information:

In the past decade, the South African government has banned, destroyed, weakened or declared illegal most organizations which have been committed to peaceful change of the government's apartheid laws. Previous government attacks on organizations have been against overtly political groups. One of the last major institutions left (besides students) that formally profess non-racialism and are thus formally opposed to apartheid are the Christian churches (with the exception of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa).

Christians have been harassed by the South African government for years. However, an escalation of the harassment has become apparent in recent months... Various techniques are used including denying passports, banning and deportation of church workers from abroad. Banning is similar to and sometimes is in fact house arrest. The banning orders are issued by the Ministry of Justice without trial or any legal recourse or appeal whatsoever. A person who is banned cannot receive guests or visit friends. A banned person cannot take a job in a building in which printing (including mimeographing) takes place; cannot attend any educational, social, religious or political functions; may not be quoted in any way; and may not leave a specific area. A banned person must report to the police at specified hourly, daily or weekly intervals. Other forms of restrictions used under South African law are house arrest and imprisonment without trial of both suspects and potential witnesses, and grueling forms of interrogation, in the course of which a number of persons have died.

In the past 18 months, approximately 12 persons have been banned, at least 100 denied passports, and more than 180 people deported from South Africa and other Southern African countries. Many of those who have been affected have been church workers.

...In February 1972... South African Prime Minister Vorster set up a Select Parliamentary Committee to investigate... the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), the Institute of Race Relations, the Christian Institute, and the University Christian Movement (UCM)... These hearings are private. The organizations cannot have a lawyer, there can be no cross-examination of any witnesses including state witnesses (informers), and all reports will remain State information. Only the recommendations of the Committee will be disclosed to the public.

...Harassment and restrictions of individual staff members of the Christian groups have (also) continued. On March 3, 1972, Rev. Basil Moore, the former executive of UCM and staff member of the Christian Institute was banned. At the end of March, 1972, several members of the staff of UCM were interrogated for hours by the secret police. In April, 1972, Stanley Ntwasa, a staff member of UCM was banned. In June, 1972, Rev. David DeBeer, a staff member of the Christian Institute, was banned. Rev. DeBeer had (earlier) been deported from Namibia after defending the striking... miners. On June 9, 1972, Rev. Theo Kotze, Director of the Christian Institute in Capetown, was arrested with a number of students and church workers on the steps of the Capetown Cathedral. This was a protest against...

of education for Blacks in South Africa and the biased forms of education given whites. This peaceful protest was met with violence. As the police charged, the protesters retreated into the Cathedral. The police pursued them into the Cathedral and beat some protesters, until blood was spilled on the altar. Rev. Kotze has since had his house fire-bombed and now faces charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act which carries a 2-5 year sentence. In late June, 1972, Peter Randall, director of a study-action program of the church in an apartheid society sponsored by the Christian Institute, had his passport confiscated...During July, 1972, Fr. Cosmas Desmond, (a staff member of the Christian Institute who had been forced to leave his job when he was banned over a year ago) broke his banning order to attend church. Since then two secret police have followed him to church each morning. On Aug. 4, 1972, Anne Hope, Director of Group Work for The Christian Institute, had her passport seized...In all cases, except Rev. Kotze, no explanation or charges have been brought.

This growing attack against Christian workers in South Africa continues to block the efforts of those people committed to peaceful change. UCH has focussed much of its work on Black Theology and adult literacy. The Christian Institute, an organization begun in the early 60's based on the assumption that apartheid was not compatible with Scripture, works with all denominational groups to further peaceful change in South Africa. Many basic educational programs have been weakened and stopped through the actions of the South African government.

PART II - Literacy Work thwarted

The suffering of persons such as Stanley Ntwasa, Theo and Helen Kotze and others who remain under the heel of the South African police is of a different order from the harassment to which I was subjected. But my experience does shed light on ...the policy of increasing the persecution of anyone who dares live and act in a human fashion in a dehumanized society.

On June 10, 1972, I was thrown out of Swaziland (a country landlocked between South Africa and the Portuguese colony of Mozambique) after working for 8 months in a program of literacy and development. No explanation or appeal was possible. Our work was very constructive and becoming effective until April, 1972, when government intervention and harassment prevented further development of the literacy work.

... In October, 1971, I was invited by the Department of Adult Education at the University in Swaziland to join them in their work in literacy. I was sponsored by the foreign mission boards of three Protestant churches in the USA to work in adult literacy in Southern Africa...with the UNESCO program of literacy and the Swaziland Sebenta National Institute (a private institution partially supported by Swazi government funds.) Our... work included developing the basic texts for adults in literacy classes, testing this book for a national campaign, writing and developing a teacher's manual for the program, and developing training courses for 250 instructors.

The key to the success of the method of literacy that was being implemented in Swaziland rests in using the words and ideas that reflect the issues and preoccupations of the people themselves. Before a text is prepared, a survey involving the community people themselves, is made. The thinking, expressions, hopes, fears, and speech habits of the people in a community is studied. After a period of time, about 30 words are chosen that are representative of the reality of that particular area. Pictures are then used to depict that reality and these pictures serve to stimulate group discussion in a class. Such words might include food, school, plowing, land, Swazi traditions, dance.

The purpose of this method of literacy is to help people look at their own situation and take responsibility to shape their own lives. Through group discussion, participants come to analyse, and understand their own reality and are encouraged to formulate solutions which lead to self-reliance and self-determination.

With this method, a participant can learn to read and write in six weeks... Participants are motivated to learn quickly because they find they can control their own learning and learn what they need to know in everyday life...

Government intervention and harassment of our work became apparent in March, 1972. In March, a number of people in South Africa were interrogated by the secret police about this literacy program... Shortly afterwards, a literacy workshop, to be held in Swaziland, was cancelled by the Swaziland Government. The reason given for this cancellation was that the Swaziland government did not want 'outsiders' in their country just before their elections. However, the Swaziland Government did permit the workshop to take place with Swazis... but excluded the Black South Africans and people from Botswana.

During April and May... I (was) being watched by plainclothes police. In May, one person with whom we worked in Swaziland was interviewed by the South African police. On June 20, 1972, I was declared a Prohibited Immigrant to Swaziland... (with no) public hearing, nor could we get an appeal in our cases.

I can only conclude that the South African government is systematically trying to stop any method of peaceful change in their country and those countries surrounding it... This only leads the poor and those who are affected by such pressures to frustration, and turns human respect into anger and hatred.

(NOTE: Sally Timmel was born in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin; is a former Peace Corps volunteer in Ethiopia; was director of the University of Cincinnati YWCA, and more recently the Consultant for Program and Training for the National Student YWCA. She holds a Masters Degree in Adult Education, Boston University.)

BECOME MORE ACTIVE IN MACSA JOIN A WORKING GROUP

All of the following parts of MACSA could use additional committed help - but especially the Education Committee which seems to be handed most of the tasks not having separate committees. Please call or come by the office and help. There are:

POLITICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Steven Vogel (262-9783) or Carolyn Baylies (256-8251) are contact people

Tasks include: responsibility for MACSA News
Literature purchase and distribution
Handle speaker and film requests
Assist planning of Special Educational meetings related to MACSA emphases
Evaluate and propose long range directions political education by MACSA should take
Research and Publishing (currently many ideas - few at work)
Organizing and staffing office

FUND-RAISING COMMITTEE: Bill Hinter (241-1137), contact

Task: planning and running fundraising campaigns for the movements - fall and spring, including preparing any relevant accompanying written material

SPRING 1973 CAMPAIGN FOCUS: Zimbabwe and South Africa

TROUBLE-SHOOTING COMMITTEE: Meg Spinner (238-6950) contact

Tasks include: Response to local media, meetings, events which promote South Africa, Portugal, or Portuguese Africa uncritically

ANTI-CORPORATE COMMITTEE: Steve Smith (255-5506) contact

Tasks include: Research and plan Anti-Corporate MACSA activity, with special focus on involved local businesses
Relate to other Madison or Wisconsin groups with similar interests

SPECIFIC TASK GROUPS:

1. South African Boycott - S. Kunene, 238-0503) contact
2. Mozambican Cashew boycott: Charley Taylor (256-5135) contact
3. Office Staffing & Tasks: Ruth Minter (241-1137) contact
4. Worknights for Newsletter Assembly: Brian Todd (274-1697) and Chuck Giese (257-7994) contacts
5. Complete translation & Publication of "Angola Wants to Be Free": Charley Taylor(256-5135) contact
6. Research preparatory to pamphlet-writing on France & Southern Africa: Cristiane Halward (238-0338) contact

ORDER POSTERS FROM MACSA

Now available:

POSTER: MOZAMBIQUE WILL BE FREE (with FRELIMO President Samora Machel)	\$1.00
POSTER: FAREWELL AT HOUR OF PARTING (Photo & Poem from Angolan struggle)	1.00
BOYCOTT GULF (only a few) (also a poster)	.25
POSTER: ZIMBABWE (done by LSM - we hope to have it this month)	1.00
CALENDAR: Liberation Calendar for 1973 by LSM	2.00
BUTTONS: O.L.A. (Angolan Women's Organization)	.25

Send requests, prepaid if possible, with added donation for postage to MACSA, 731 State Street, Madison, Wisc. 53703.

MACSA NEWS SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

MACSA News subscriptions will be October to October. Individual subscriptions are \$2 a year. Libraries and Institutions \$5 a year. Supplementary contributions enable us to send complimentary subscriptions where we should. We intend to publish monthly, near the beginning of each month.

YOUR MAILING LABEL Tells your status on our mailing list:

Blue label: We have not yet received your subscription. Send form from last page - with \$2 - to stay on list.

Orange label: Introductory copies. Please send \$2 subscription as soon as you can.

Green label: Complimentary subscription.

Yellow label: Subscription paid. Thank you.

READING SUGGESTIONS

AFRICAN LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN "PORTUGUESE" AFRICA

A. Basic Pamphlets

1. Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guiné, War on Three Fronts: The Fight Against Portuguese Colonialism (London: 1971). 50cents. Good pamphlet for an overview. Available from MACSA)
2. Committee for a Free Mozambique, Our Dream Has the Size of Freedom: The Struggle for Liberation in Mozambique (New York: 1971). 10 cents. Brief but clear and well-illustrated. OR FRELIMO, Aspects of the Mozambican Struggle (Vancouver: 1971). 25 cents. FRELIMO document dealing briefly with main aspects of the struggle. Both available from MACSA.
3. Committee for Freedom in Angola, Mozambique, and Guine, Our People are Our Mountains: Amílcar Cabral on the Guinean Revolution (London: 1972). 50 cents. Two recent speeches by Cabral, and a 1971 report on the struggle in Guine. (Available from MACSA)
4. Liberation Support Movement, Interview with Sixth Region Commander, MPLA, Seta Lil'ambuila (Vancouver: 1970). 75 cents. An interview that deals with a number of the important questions in the Angolan struggle. Available MACSA.
5. Africa Today, Allies in Empire: The US and Portugal in Africa (Denver: 1970) 50 cents. Summarizes economic and military involvement of U.S. Available MACSA.

B. Basic Books

1. Amilcar Cabral, Revolution in Guinea (New York: Monthly Review Press, 1970) \$2.25. A collection of articles by the leading revolutionary theoretician and liberation leader. (Available MACSA - at least a few left)
2. Eduardo Mondlane, The Struggle for Mozambique (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1969). \$1.65. Summary account of Portuguese colonialism and the liberation struggle in Mozambique, written by the first President of FRELIMO before his assassination in 1969.
3. Basil Davidson, In the Eye of the Storm: Angola's People (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1972). \$7.95. The best background account of the liberation struggle in Angola; includes description of Davidson's trip inside liberated areas of eastern Angola with MPLA.
4. James Duffy, Portugal in Africa (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1963). \$0.95. Still a useful summary of the character of Portuguese colonialism in Africa.
5. William Hinter, Portuguese Africa and the West (Harmondsworth, England: Penguin Books Ltd, 1972). Deals with U.S. policy, military and economic ties, involvement of other capitalist countries. (To be published in U.S. by Monthly Review Press, late 1973) MACSA hopes to have a few copies available later this spring from England.

HELP MPLA PRINTSHOP PROJECT

MACSA pledged contributions received before Jan. 15, 1973 which were marked as undesignated contributions for liberation movements to the project of the Liberation Support Movement: Bay Area to raise a printshop for MPLA. So far MACSA has \$120. Please add to this now if you intend to. Use form below.

SUBSCRIPTION AND CONTRIBUTION FORM

Return to: Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa (MACSA)
751 State Street
Madison, Wisc. 53703

Name: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Date: _____
Zip Code: _____
Address good until: _____

I enclose: \$2 subscription to MACSA News \$ _____
contribution to MACSA _____
Undesignated Contribution to liberation mvments. _____
Contribution to PAIGC _____
MPLA Printshop Project contribution _____
Spring 1973 campaign: Zimbabwe & S.A? contrib. _____

TOTAL _____

_____ I can't spare \$2.00 but intend to be active on southern Africa issues and want very much to stay on the MACSA News mailing list

_____ I want to work more with MACSA. Please contact me. I am interested in:
_____ Political Education Committee
_____ Fundraising Committee
_____ Troubleshooting Committee
_____ Anti-Corporate Committee
_____ Specific Task Groups: (Specify what)