

**AFRICA DEFENSE AND AID AND EMERGENCY RELIEF TO ANGOLA
(ADAF - ERA)**

Income	\$38,723.98
Expenses	
for Public Information and Mailing	\$14,384.14
for Administration and General	9,846.40
to Africa and Africans	<u>15,194.98*</u>
	\$39,425.52

*Does not include gifts of medicines, clothing, etc., most of which do not go through us directly. At year end, for example, arrangements were made for shipping over \$20,000 worth of medicine and equipment, but only the shipping charges (about \$600) will appear in our reports.

Unlike the operating account, ADAF-ERA ended the year with no debts and \$4,775.41 on hand for 1965.

(4) ADMINISTRATION

Staff was strengthened late in the year when Mrs. Mary-Louise Hooper, long our West Coast Representative, came to New York to volunteer full-time as Program Director for South Africa. Otherwise, executive staff remained the same.

Congressman Seymour Halpern of New York and Sidney Josephs of Ohio joined the National Committee. Hubert Humphrey left his long-standing position on our National Committee after his election as Vice President of the U.S. The Executive Board added an unusual number of new members: Robert S. Browne, Elmer Carter, Mark Cohen, Forrest Johnson, and Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Jr.

IN CONCLUSION:

1964 opened the second decade for the American Committee on Africa, if not auspiciously, at least with solid achievement. Emphases change, the character of our support changes, but service to Africa—and particularly to the struggles of Southern Africa—continues. We hope that 1965 may see our work and our worth expanding in the cause of a little-understood, but crucially important, "new" continent.

1964 REPORT

January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1964

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA

211 EAST 43 STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017



1964 was the beginning of the second decade for the American Committee on Africa (ACOA). It was a year of consolidation rather than a year of rapid growth, but several new emphases and projects were undertaken.

This report, like the ACOA budget, is divided into the major lines of our work: (1) Program and Projects; (2) Public Information and Education; (3) Membership and Finance; and (4) Administration.

(1) PROGRAM AND PROJECTS

ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID continued the work initiated in 1962 with the APPEAL FOR ACTION sponsored by Albert John Lutuli of South Africa and Martin Luther King of the United States (significantly, in 1964, King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize which had gone to Lutuli in 1961).

SOUTH AFRICA BULLETIN first appeared in October, 1964, with Mrs. Mary-Louise Hooper, formerly West Coast Representative, as editor. The BULLETIN will be issued on a flexible schedule. Filled with information on the plight of South Africans opposed to the apartheid system, it is designed to spread informed opinion in the U.S. Potentially, it is a call for action here against the only government in today's world which openly practices racism as a matter of policy.

The American Committee on Africa, through Executive Director George Houser and some of its Board members, was instrumental in setting up the Consultative Council on South Africa, a broad-spectrum clearing house with more than thirty organizations affiliated. Major church, union, civil rights, and student groups belong to the Consultative Council, ACOA serving as its secretariat.

The spade work was done in the fall for a national conference on "The South African Crisis and American Action." Delegates will converge on Washington, D.C., Sunday, March 21st, 1965, for the two-day meeting, thus constructively commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre.

In the earlier part of the year, ACOA organized a demonstration at the South African Consulate in New York City. Designed as a protest against the sabotage trials of South African leaders, the picket line was the largest ever organized on the South African issue in the U.S. Hundreds of people concluded the demonstration with a march to the United Nations and an open-air meeting.

The First ACOA Tour to Independent Africa represents a distinctly new program emphasis. Twenty-seven mem-



ber-contributors (see cover photo) journeyed to Malawi (Nyasaland) for its independence day, with Assistant Director James R. Robinson and the Rev. T. W. Foster as leaders. The 28-day trip took the group down East Africa, across to Dr. Gilchrist and the Angolan clinic in the Congo, and on up to Nigeria and Ghana. In October, the 1965 Tour, to leave July 27th, was announced.

Dr. Gilchrist's Speaking Tour for Emergency Relief to Angola (ERA). Dr. Gilchrist spent two months in the Spring, criss-crossing the United States and Canada on behalf of the Angolan refugees (see photos across bottom). In number of engagements, variety of groups addressed, miles traveled, and money raised—this was the most extensive speaking tour ever run by the American Committee on Africa. More than any other one factor, it sustained our ability to continue ERA during a difficult period. By year-end, with 40,000 letters sent on behalf of ERA, it was clear that work for Angolans could be supported with continued aid in 1965.

Africa Defense and Aid Fund: Grants from the Defense and Aid Fund concentrate on aid to the victims of apartheid. A mailing of over 100,000 letters in the summer was only modestly successful. But it did make possible grants of \$2,500 for the legal defense of South African opponents of apartheid and welfare aid for their families. Late in the year a first grant of \$600 was sent for the families of three African labor leaders executed November 6, 1964. Support was also sent for a refugee center in Basutoland.

ACOA at the United Nations: As a recognized non-governmental organization at the U.N., ACOA maintains close touch with debates affecting Africa and African-American relations. Of particular importance in 1964 was the U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid. To this Committee ACOA submitted verified statements of physical and mental torture, signed by South Africans detained under the 90-day law. Late in 1964, Mrs. Mary-Louise Hooper appeared before the Committee as a Petitioner.

In August, when U.S. planes first became involved in the Congo, ACOA urged our government to withdraw militarily and not risk brewing a new Vietnam. By year-end, the Congo crisis emerged as a major concern for the U.N., Africa, and the U.S.

ACOA work continued with petitioners to the U.N. from South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique.



Hundreds
protest
Rivonia trials
before
South African
Consulate
in New York



(2) PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Literature Distribution: Requests for information come in daily, and a steady stream of materials goes out in response. 1964 was a year of lessened activity in books and pamphlets, partly because a special issue of AFRICA TODAY took over the normal functions of a pamphlet on apartheid.

Africa Today: The magazine continued to grow in reputation and use. Of particular note is the March, 1964, issue—given over entirely to a discussion of the involvement of American capital in sustaining South Africa and its racist government. This issue continues in demand and has reached a larger audience than any other lengthy item ever issued by ACOA. The June and December issues gave a new accent to creative literature about Africa by Africans and others.

AFRICA TODAY'S circulation—still in a state of flux because of the discontinuance of free membership subscriptions—went up and down and then, at year-end, up again. Paid subscriptions have continued to rise, and total income for the publication is up about 25% over 1963.

(3) MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCE

After two years of substantial growth, 1964 saw the number of member-contributors to ACOA actually decline by about 5%. The number of old members renewing support during the year was as great as usual. But, because of the heavy financial deficit at the beginning of the year, it was not possible to promote very heavily for new members. Although this resulted, as shown in the figures below, in sufficiently reducing costs so that the deficit was brought down to manageable proportions, we know that more promotional activity will again be required in 1965 to maintain and build ACOA into a significant force of citizen-members. Preliminary, un-audited figures for 1964 follow the budget sent out early in the year:





Dr. Gilchrist,
his wife
and children—
a recent
picture taken in
the Congo

1964 INCOME

Detail Heads (below)	Program	Education	Membership	Administration	TOTALS
Contributions & Memberships		\$79,873.39		\$79,873.39	
Fund-raising events		4,546.89		4,546.89	
Contributions from ERA & Defense & Aid in lieu of sharing salaries, rent, etc.	\$ 9,655.77			9,655.77	
South Africa Project	1,311.54			1,311.54	
AFRICA TODAY		\$16,112.87		16,112.87	
Literature & Books		572.52		572.52	
Honoraria & Help on Travel	820.42			820.42	
Tour to Africa, net (includes deposits paid for 1965)	4,781.92			4,781.92	
Miscellaneous	316.00		412.88	\$ 2.46	531.34
TOTALS	\$16,889.65	\$16,685.39	\$84,833.16	\$2.46	\$110,206.66

1964 EXPENSES

Detail Heads (below)	Program	Education	Membership	Administration	TOTALS
Personnel	\$23,193.19	\$14,364.18	\$11,764.41	\$ 6,892.17	\$56,213.95
Mailings	331.26	721.25	11,574.79		12,627.30
Literature: Books		326.51			326.51
AFRICA TODAY		10,327.41			10,327.41
Fund-raising events			1,214.83		1,214.83
Travel	2,490.73				2,490.73
South Africa Project	1,127.70				1,127.70
Printing	638.48	183.20	324.24		1,145.92
Rent and Light	1,659.02	1,659.02	1,659.02	553.02	5,060.06
Tel. & Tel.	1,033.58	516.79	310.08	206.72	2,067.18
Stationery: Supp.	538.30	181.35	486.33	1,097.18	2,313.81
Postage	697.63	614.30	731.23	439.98	2,483.14
List Maintenance			988.50		988.50
Audit				665.00	665.00
Miscellaneous	40.70	25.25	5.65	496.43	568.03
TOTALS	\$31,751.20	\$20,918.26	\$29,068.13	\$10,350.50	\$100,090.09
Accumulated Deficit as at Dec. 31, 1963					\$24,270.69
Excess of Receipts Over Expenditure in 1964					\$18,115.76
DEFICIT remaining at Dec. 31, 1964					\$ 6,154.93

Contrasted with 1963, our financial experience was excellent. The Tour to Independent Africa, a highly contingent financial item, finally showed a good net gain. The Gilchrist reception and growth in AFRICA TODAY income—plus severe curtailment of expenses—combined to produce an improved financial picture.

Africa Defense and Aid Fund (of which Emergency Relief to Angola is a part) maintains a separate account: