

Cam/070/0002/1

March 20, 1978

Ms. Jeanne McGuire,
6 - 19 Tennis Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario.
M4K 1J4

Dear Jeanne:

Re: Morogoro School Project - NDP Support

You will recall that I wrote to Lorne Nystrom, M. P.,
on 17th February 1978 on the above report.

In the early days of March 1978 I received the reply
(see attached: Appendix A) from Mr. Nystrom. Subsequent to Mr. Nystrom's
letter the NDP research office in Ottawa sent me a statement of their
policy on Southern Africa: this (also see attached: Appendix B) with
its reference to the Portuguese colonial situation is clearly several
years old and needs updating.

Do you have some more definitive documentation that links
the NDP to the Morogoro Project: I believe we require this.

I shall separately write to Lorne Nystrom and suggest that
Southern Africa policy be updated as speedily as possible, certainly
prior to June 1978.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

David
Dr. D. Penman

DP/jp
Attachs.

cc: J. Saloojee



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

LORNE NYSTROM, M.P.,
YORKTON-MELVILLE

OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0A6

February 28, 1978

Dr. David Penman,
Co-Ordinator,
Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa,
20 Massey Road,
REGINA, Saskatchewan
S4S 4M7

Dear Dr. Penman:

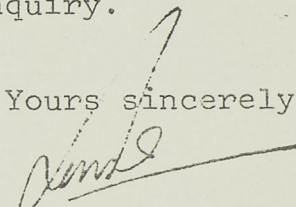
Thank you very much for your letter of February 17, 1978.

I am not personally aware of the subsequent activities taken by the NDP in relation to its resolution supporting the African National Congress (South Africa) school project at Morogoro, Tanzania.

I shall, however, be happy to pass your enquiry along to Robin Sears, Federal Secretary, New Democratic Party. Perhaps he will be in a better position to enlighten you.

Again, thank you for your enquiry.

Yours sincerely,



Lorne Nystrom

SOUTHERN AFRICA

APPENDIX B

In Africa the struggle for freedom and fundamental human rights is one of the world's most crucial problems and the efforts to maintain colonialism, apartheid, and white minority rule constitute a grave threat to world peace. Canada's role in the development of the struggle might be of great importance; and

On the one side are the newly independent multi-racial states of Africa and on the other are the apartheid regime of South Africa, the colonies of Portugal, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, and the illegal state of Rhodesia where 5% of the population is white and dominate politically and economically the other 95% who are black; and

All these regimes are united by exploitation of the peoples racial intolerance and contempt for fundamental rights. All three have been condemned by the United Nations in a series of resolutions of the General Assembly. In this struggle it is impossible to be neutral; and

The role of Canada has been hypocritical. Canada's rhetoric has been directed against these regimes but Canadian actions have supported them; and

South Africa continues to enjoy Commonwealth preference arrangements with Canada although it is now twelve years since South Africa, because of its racist doctrines and practices, was forced to withdraw from the Commonwealth. Canadian trade commissioners press for the expansion of credit with South Africa and Canadian corporations exploit the cheap labour available from the black population of Africa held down by apartheid laws; and

In Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau a long drawn-out struggle for freedom is going on. Canada supports the freedom struggle by way of resolutions in the United Nations but has also appointed a trade commissioner in Angola to expand trade with the Portuguese minority that are holding down that country by colonial war; and

Canada's allies in NATO continue to strengthen Portugal, whose military expenditures take up 50% of the total national budget, 90% of the military budget is directed to the colonial wars; and

Canada imports through Gulf Oil \$40 million worth of oil from Kabinda in Angola which helps to finance the Portuguese colonial war effort and also substantial amounts of Angolan coffee. In Rhodesia the sanctions against the Smith government continue but are disregarded by many of the nations of the world.

BE IT RESOLVED that this convention directs:

- (1) Canada should end at once its ambiguous and hypocritical stance on the question of freedom in Africa and should take its stand on the side of those who are seeking freedom from oppression, colonialism and racial practices that condemn the peoples of Africa to poverty, disease and virtual slavery;
- (2) Canada should at once end the special Commonwealth preference arrangements with South Africa;
- (3) Canada should withdraw its trade commissioners in South Africa and Angola;
- (4) Canada should give increased aid to countries such as Tanzania and Zambia which are seeking to assist the freedom fighters;
- (5) Canada should recognize and give aid (other than military aid), to the national liberation movements in South Africa. Indeed, Canadians should embargo Gulf Oil and

other such companies so long as they obtain their supplies of oil from the Portuguese-dominated section of Angola;

- (6) Canada must end Canadian investment in oppression and provide guidelines to all corporations operating or investing in Southern Africa which would prevent the exploitation of the peoples of those countries;
- (7) Canada should join with Sweden, Norway, The Netherlands and other like-minded countries in an effort to secure effective enforcement of the sanctions against the illegal regime in Rhodesia;
- (8) Canada should make it clear that as far as Rhodesia is concerned there will be no recognition of the Smith regime or any successor there that does not grant majority rule to the peoples of Rhodesia.