

Africa expert: U.S. profits from apartheid

By Vince Boucher

Apartheid in South Africa is directly analogous to racial discrimination in the southern United States during the 1950s, an expert on African race relations said Thursday.

"Apartheid is simply the South African word for segregation," said Barbara Rogers, a former consultant to the United Nations who currently is studying South African economic problems on a Ford Foundation grant.

Speaking in polished British tones, Rogers charged that the United States now is profiting indirectly from apartheid policies in South Africa.

Over 300 American corporations have investments in South Africa, but they exert only a small influence, she said. Rather a small group of concerns, such as Union Carbide Corp. and Gulf Oil, maintain larger interests which eventually effect the U.S. economy.

"These interests are small, however, in relation to the total United States interests in independent Africa," Rogers said.

Life in South Africa is based on "legal, racial separation," with no government to impose "some kind of

lever" on that policy, she said.

The white population in South Africa is about 16 per cent of the total, she said. The remainder includes most black African nationalities and a few Asian minorities, Rogers said.

"It's the Africans who provide the basis for their economy," she said of South Africa. The black population composes most of the labor force which is a basic system of migrant labor, she said.

"There are extremely depressed rural areas in which they exist," Rogers said. "One million people have been dumped into rural 'reservations,'" she said.

Rogers said two million more people are scheduled to be squeezed into those rural areas.

The elderly, children and wives of workers are left in the reservations while the "able-bodied men" are sent to work in the mines or the factories, she said.

Workers are never given a choice of location or assurance they will continue to be employed longer than their yearly contracts dictate, she said.

Unemployment is rising in South



African race relations expert Barbara Rogers

Africa and currently is approaching 25 per cent, she said.

If a laborer strikes or attempts to break his contract, he is imprisoned, she said.

Rogers has visited South Africa on several fact-finding tours, witnessing many of the situations she describes. She said that when the South African government receives criticism from outside the country, the response is "only South Africans know their own problems."

The United States is losing the

good image it previously had maintained in Africa because it had never been involved in the original colonization of the country, she said.

Liberal policies, such as discouraging trade with apartheid countries, which were standard under the Kennedy administration, also contributed to the positive image of the United States, she said.

Now, trade with nations such as Rhodesia and a military agreement with Portugal over the Azores Islands

See Africa, Page 6.

A kiss without a squeeze is like apple pie without cheese. See page 7.



Newsprint shortage causes paper switch

Because of the newsprint shortage, this issue of the Daily Nebraskan is printed on a higher quality of paper than usual.

According to Jeff Aden, advertising coordinator for the Daily Nebraskan, the shortage was anticipated in time to halt publication of EXTRA! magazine, the Tuesday supplement to the Daily Nebraskan. This move made EXTRA's reserves available for emergency use by the Daily Nebraskan.

Aden said the paper shortage is a repercussion from a Canadian newsprint and railway strikes. He said the Daily Nebraskan printer expects a shipment of newsprint next week.

Michael (O.J.) Nelson, editor-in-chief, said, "If the newsprint shortage continues the Daily Nebraskan will take additional measures to insure publication. If necessary, we will cutback the amount of available news space, while attempting to publish as much news as possible."

Ketchup squeeze forces spurt of fear in gourmets' hearts

By Lori Demo

Ketchup lovers of America, relax.

Fear not if you have gone to the Nebraska Union's North Crib condiment stand lately and found the cupboard bare.

Or if you have searched the containers by the South Crib vending machines only to find salt, sugar and mustard—but no ketchup—don't despair.

Your old friend has not suffered the same fate as the nickel candy bar and the vanishing American hamburger.

Ketchup still is alive and available at the North Crib, the Harvest Room and the vending machines in the South Crib.

However, because those same great people who made your ketchup the slowest pouring this side of the Platte River now have added another feature—more pennies to the price—the manner in which the Union food service distributes ketchup has been altered.

While those little packets still are available in the Harvest Room and provided for your french fries in the North Crib, the cooks in the line now apply pure manual labor to add the sauce to your hamburgers and hot dogs.

And the ketchup is now packaged with the hot and cold sandwiches you buy in the

vending machines.

According to Union Food Manager Bob Richeson, those tiny little packets of ketchup (which were so nice to rip off and added the right amount of spice to those late-night roast beef sandwiches) seem to disappear when left out on the line.

His figures prove the cost of ketchup packets has risen 0.7 cents in the last six months, which is a cost 2,100 per cent higher than the same amount of ketchup purchased in 96 ounce cans.

And with thousands of hamburgers and hot dogs a day involved, the only solution to keep from raising prices was to go to the bulk ketchup, he said.

He attributed this rise in cost to increase in labor involved in packaging the product, the cost of the packaging material and increased freight costs.

And so the next time you reach for one of those little packets of ketchup and come up with a handful of mustard, remember that your pocketbook is being saved from its curse, inflation.

Besides, you might decide to switch to mustard because, as Richeson said, "it doesn't seem to go as fast."

