TYRANNY IN RHODESIA

Sunday of this week Rhodesia declared herself a republic, thereby reaffirming her intention to hold prisoner the 5 million black Africans of that white-ruled nation.

Prime Minister Ian Smith of the Rhodesian Front Party made the first break with Britain, who theoretically controlled Rhodesia, when Smith issued his Unilateral Declaration of Independence in November, 1965. Since UDI repressive and discriminatory legislation has increased. "The Property Owners' Protection Act", "The Municipal Amendment Act", and "The Constitution Amendment Act" are examples of new laws to restrict the use of schools and hospitals on racial grounds, to segregate public facilities and to put the power of appointment and dismissal of chiefs in the hands of the Minister of Internal Affairs. Despite propaganda to the contrary, the 220,000 whites of Rhodesia are determined, at all costs, to maintain control. They have strong allies in South Africa and Portugal who, in turn, have allies in the Western nations.

After UDI, the UN voted sanctions against Rhodesia. The United States has complied to some extent, although oil and other needed materials arrive in Rhodesia, via South Africa, from the U.S. and other Western nations. Considerable pressure against sanctions comes from the industrial, particularly metal, interests.

Despite pressure from Britain, advice from the State Department, and from the Consul General himself, Paul O'Neil, the White House has chosen to maintain our consulate in Salisbury, giving de facto recognition of the Smith regime. Now that Rhodesia has declared herself a Republic, the U.S. must make a stand firmly against that government, and withdraw the diplomatic mission there. Failure to do so will indicate that the United States is more interested in pro-
tecting her business interests in southern Africa than in holding to democratic principles of government. Ian Smith refused to negotiate with Britain because of his unalterable stand against majority rule. The new Constitution, adopted in June, 1969, would, in Smith's own words, "sound the death knell of the principle of majority rule."

MACSA'S TELEGRAM TO WASHINGTON

The following telegram was sent to Secretary of State, William Rogers on Sunday night, March 1, the day Rhodesia declared itself a republic:

"Illegal white Rhodesian declaration of republic requires U.S. response. In view of your support of President Kaunda of Zambia, urge you to support Zambian defense, to seek withdrawal of U.S. Consulate in Salisbury, and U.S. military support of Portugal.

Signed by 250 members of the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa"

Similar telegrams were sent to Rep. Kastenmeier, Sens. William Proxmire and Gaylord Nelson, and to President Nixon. The above version which went to Sec. Rogers made specific reference to his recent declaration in Lusaka which deplored the racist policies of the Southern African white regimes and indicated support of President Kaunda.

RESPONSE FROM KASTENMEIER

The following letter, dated March 4, was received by MACSA from Rep. Kastenmeier in response to the telegram relating to Rhodesia:

"Dear Friends:

I appreciated receiving your telegram regarding the latest activities in Rhodesia. Needless to say, I welcome your support in denouncing the declaration of independence issued by the illegal Smith regime. Official at the State Department informed me that the United States will not recognize this 'republic'. Furthermore, the status of the U.S. Consulate Office in Rhodesia is under review, and, once again, I have urged that this office be closed. As long as a racist minority continues to dominate Rhodesia, every possible political and economic sanction must be applied by the United States and the United Nations.

Sincerely,
Bob Kastenmeier"

NEWS FLASH!!!

The United States has decided to close its consulate in Salisbury as of March 17, 1970.

PORTUGUESE PROPAGANDA FILM-SHOWING PREVENTED

Two weeks ago the University's Luso-Brazilian Center announced that it would show a film, "Portugal Today", which would deal with Portugal and her "overseas provinces" (ie. her colonies, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique). This film was provided by the Casa de Portugal, the Portuguese Government's information service in New York.

Prof. Leroy of the Luso-Brazilian Center emphatically state that the Center dealt only with literature and culture and was in no way political. By showing such a film, however, the Center unwittingly made itself an instrument of Portuguese propaganda. In view of the present struggle against white racism in Southern Africa and in the United States, many people felt the Luso-Brazilian Center's position (even though it was not intended to be a political stance) to be a slap in the face.

What happened on Thurs. night, Feb. 26, was intended to create an awareness of the realities of the Portuguese Government's
suppression of African people in her "overseas provinces." About 200 people from MACSA, the African Students' Union, and the Afro-American Center filled the auditorium of the Wisconsin Center, where "Portugal Today" was to be shown. Ebou Janha, of the African Students' Union, was granted permission to speak before the film was to start. After a brief speech on the implications of the Luso-Brazilian Center's showing the film. Janha made an alternative suggestion that the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) film, "Venceremos" be shown followed by a discussion. Prof. Leroy gave permission to show the 20 minute FRELIMO film, but said that there would be no time for a discussion. The audience felt that this would be unacceptable, so Leroy cancelled the Portugal film altogether. Since the director of the Wisconsin Center would not allow the FRELIMO film to be shown, Bill Winters (MACSA chairman) and Georges Nzongola (ASU) gave short talks on Portuguese colonialism and the support it gains from the U.S. and led the group in a 45 minute discussion. It was emphasized that the fruits of colonial exploitation do not go to the Portuguese people (who are themselves severely oppressed), but rather to the small powerful elite which governs Portugal and to the foreign (especially U.S.) military and business interests which support it.

In addition, $43.00 were collected for the liberation movements which are fighting in Guinea-Bissau and Southen Africa.

KASONDE ADDRESSES MADISON AUDIENCE

On Tues., March 3, Mr. E. G. Kasonde, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Development of Zambia, spoke to about 60 people on "Defensive Action Needed in Independent African States against Southern African White Regimes". He dealt particularly with Zambia, Tanzania, and the Congo, the three countries which have been the most vulnerable in the face of mounting hostilities from Rhodesia, Portugal, and South Africa.

This was the first of several programs which MACSA intends to sponsor this spring on the issues of Southern Africa. Watch for announcements of others. Mr. Kasonde will be participating in two panels March 22 and 23 (see schedule elsewhere in Newsletter) so those who missed him will have another opportunity to hear him.

TO HELP ZAMBIA

On March 5, 1970, the New York Times printed the following letter under the heading "To Help Zambia:

"To the Editor:

'President Kaunda of Zambia spoke gently with Secretary of State Rogers during his recent visit to Lusaka in a conversation about the white regimes of southern Africa.

Zambia is paying dearly for her support of the U.N. and Organization of African Unity attempts to seek majority rule in southern Africa. It has cost Zambia bombed villages at her Portuguese borders, the destruction of vital bridges, the blowing-up of the new vital oil pipeline, higher prices for commodities and manufactured goods, various incidents of industrial sabotage, and the death of a number of Zambians.

Now Zambia is being threatened by the growing arm strength of the Portuguese and South Africans and a new South African military air base in South-West Africa only the width of the Zambezi River from Zambian territory.

Mr. Kaunda asked only for U.S. involvement to 'help solve the racial problems of southern Africa'. Without entering the fighting between liberation movements and the white troops, we could make a significant beginning by withdrawing the U.S. Consulate from Salis-
bury, by ending our provision of war materials and aid to the Portuguese through NATO, and by actively discouraging the growing number of U.S. businessmen who are investing in South Africa with U.S. Government approval and are profiting by the legalized exploitation of labor of the African majority."

David Wiley
Madison, Wis., Feb. 18, 1970

MACSA DISTRIBUTES CHURCH STATEMENTS

Statements by various protestant denominations, by the National Council of Churches, and by the Pope, denouncing racism in South Africa, have been compiled by MACSA for distribution. The Madison Area Community of Churches has taken 350 copies for distribution to their mailing list. Others may get copies through the Churches Committee of MACSA. Contact the office at 306 N. Brooks (phone 257-2534).

PREXY NESBITT—ACOA REPRESENTATIVE IN CHICAGO

Prexy Nesbitt, black graduate student on leave from a PhD program at Columbia University, appointed by NYC office of the American Committee on Africa to do work in the midwest region, has begun work in Chicago. He is eager to work with already established groups in the Chicago area: the African-American Community of the University of Chicago, and Blacks for the Liberation of Africa Central and South.

He has spent some time in Tanzania, East Africa and was a leader in the Southern Africa movement at Antioch College in 1966-67.

In Chicago his address is 1514 S. Albany, Chicago, 60623. Phone: 312-762-3432 or 312-762-1821.

TENTH YEAR AFTER SHARPEVILLE

Ten years ago this month, over 60 black people, men, women, and children, were massacred by the South African Police in Sharpeville, South Africa. Many others were injured. The reason for this violent outbreak on the part of the police was fear.... fear of a non-violent crowd of Africans who had gathered to protest the unjust and inhuman government control of their lives through the Pass Laws. The leaders of the crowd burned their "Pass Books"—those symbols of the restrictions placed upon the black population—those books in which all official information and permits must be kept and shown on demand to prove employment, legal residence. The police opened fire and dispersed the crowd in a violent, indiscriminate outbreak of uncontrolled power. That day, March 21, 1960, ended all hope anyone could possibly have held for the possibility of peaceful change in Southern Africa.

Since that time guerrilla movements have been forming, training, and beginning to fight throughout white-ruled southern Africa.

For 9 days surrounding the tenth anniversary of this massacre in southern Africa, activities in Madison will focus on Africa. March 19, 20, and 21 will focus especially on Southern Africa. March 22-27 there will be further seminars, panels, and discussions on other areas of struggle in Africa.

For the exact schedule of events during this time, please refer to the attached sheet.

The Capital Times will hopefully be printing several articles on Southern Africa during the last two weeks of March and southern Africa will be the topic of two radio talk shows during this time also: Papa Hambone on WIBA from 6-10 p.m. March 12, and Ira Fistell on March 24. Make it a point to call in and comment or ask leading questions. The best time to dial is when you hear the host hang up a previous call...
Tentative schedule of public events

All located either at the Catholic Center, 723 State St.
or at the University Y, 306 N. Brooks
Call Mr. Boou Janya 263-1790 or 256-2920 or the Y 257-2534 or the Cath. Ctr. 256-2697
for confirmation or notice of changes

SHARPEVILLE COMMEMORATION EVENTS
and
SEMINARS ON PAN AFRICANISM

March 19 at Catholic Center

7:30 P.M. hear DENNIS BRUTUS, South African exile and poet, leader of the
movement to keep racist South Africa out of the Olympics

March 20 at the Catholic Center

1:30-3:30 talk and panel on "American Involvement in Southern Africa"
David Wiley, Donald Harris, Linda Ewen

4-5 "Oppression of Blacks Here and in Southern Africa"
Rukudzo Marapa, from Zimbabwe, now an Assistant Professor
of Political Science and Black Studies at Cornell
and Al Booker of Madison

5:30-6:30 hear GOTTFRIED GEINGOB, U.S. Representative of the South West
Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO)

7:30-8:30 Panel "Liberation Movements in Southern Africa"
Rukudzo Marapa, Gottfried Geingob, Bill Minter, Alan Tsiroma

9 til end PARTY with intent to fundraise for liberation movements

March 21 at University Y

9:30 A.M. - Noon Films: "White Africa" "The Heart of Apartheid"
"Sabotage in South Africa" "Venceremos (We Shall Win)"

12:30-1:30 Rally (place to be determined yet) in Commemoration of
the Sharpeville Massacre

2-4 Workshops "What Can Be Done"
a by Americans (Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa in charge)
b by others (African Students in charge)

March 22 at Catholic Center

2-3 P.M. "Pan-Africanism: A Pragmatic Ideology for Black Liberation"
hear OKON UYA, Visiting Assistant Professor History, UW

3:30-4:30 Panel "Pan-Africanism & the Black Movement in the U.S."
Okon Uya, Al Booker, Sam Salter

March 22 at the University Y

5-6 "African Unity" - Georges Nzongola, from the Congo
7:30-8:30 "African Unity" Panel: E.G. Kasome, Zambia; Georges Nzongola,
          Congo; Donald Harris, Madison
March 23 at the University Y
1:30-2:30 P.M. "Offensive Against Zambia by South Africa" - E.G. Kasonde, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Development of Zambia
3-4:30 Panel "South African Imperialism" - E.G. Kasonde, G. Nzungula, G. Lowe

March 23 at the Catholic Center
4:30-5:30 "Nigeria and Pan-Africanism, Past, Present & Future" - hear Dr. BONIFACE OBICHERE, Professor of History, UCLA
6-7 Panel on same topic: B. Obichere, E. Janha, O. Uya

8:30-9:30 "Southern Sudan: Political Repression or Racial repression?" - Hassan Abee, Ande Othow, Akes

March 24 at the University Y
1:30-2:30 "Image of Africa in the Media" - Mr. SAM ADAMS
3-4 "Propagation of Racism by the Media in Coverage of News in Africa" - S. Adams, E. Nzungula, R. Nwulu

March 24 at the Catholic Center
5-6 "Africanization of Education" hear GEORGES BOKAMBA, Congo
8:30-9:30 Panel "Irrelevancy of Western Education in Africa" - G. Bokamba, Jerome, Handi, Hussein

March 25 at the University Y
2-4:30 Paper and Panel "Unity of Poverty" - Donald Harris, Edward Rawayo, The Enmenwua

March 26 at the University Y
2-3 P.M. panel "Role of African Students and Liberation Movements in Africa" - John Daniels, Sam Salter, Ebou Janha, Melese Ayalew

March 26 at Catholic Center
3:30-4:30 "Implications of Ethiopian Popular Movement on Pan-Africanism" - Melese Ayalew
5-6:30 "The Ethiopian Feudal Regime and the Struggle for African Unity" - Andrea Estete, Melese Ayalew, Wandowassen Hailu

SPONSORED BY:

ALL AFRICAN PEOPLES UNION
MADISON AREA COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA
Amilcar Cabral, head of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) was in New York to speak to an ad hoc African group at the U.N. He was also interviewed by Newsweek and the following are excerpts taken from the March 9, 1970 issue, pp. 38-39:

"Then in 1952, when I came back to Guinea to take up a job as a census taker with the colonial administration, I really began to see the exploitation of my people. The villagers must pay all kinds of taxes--for marriage, for burial, for traditional celebrations--with no compensations in the social field.

Those people classified as 'indigenous', who are 99.7 percent of the population, have no civil or political rights. Only the tiny elite of 'assimilados' have some rights under the Portuguese constitution. To be an assimilado, you must finish primary school. But in order to attend school, you must be an assimilado in the first place.

In 1956, we founded the PAIGC to fight this system. At first we organized demonstrations and strikes in the cities. But when the Portuguese killed 50 people during a dockworkers' strike, we knew we would have to mobilize the countryside.

By 1962, we were ready to fight, first in the southern region and gradually throughout the country.

It is difficult to give the size of the regular army now because, in a sense, our army is our whole people.

At present our forces control two-thirds of the countryside, and in these liberated areas we have set up a civil administration, schools, hospitals, and popular tribunals.

Yet we could not carry on the struggle alone. Besides other African nations, the socialist countries--and in particular the Soviet Union--have given us weapons. Some Western countries like Sweden have helped us in the humanitarian field, but most of them have supplied the Portuguese with arms through NATO".

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Namibia - South West Africa--is a country on the South Atlantic Coast of the African continent about which little is known in the United States. It is about the size of Texas and Louisiana combined, with large desert areas nearly uninhabited. It has a population of about 650,000, 84% non-white.

Namibia is an international territory which is legally the responsibility of the United Nations. In October, 1966, the General Assembly of the United Nations terminated the Republic of South Africa's half-century mandate over Namibia and itself assumed the mandate.

South Africa has defied the U.N. by refusing to recognize the world body's authority and in April, 1969, under an act of the South African parliament, Namibia became virtually a fifth province of South Africa, an act perpetuated without consultation with Namibia's half-million black African population.

Namibians have long held out the hope that the United Nations would succeed in administering their homeland with a definite timetable leading to independence, but as South Africa's intransigence grew and its government became more imperialist and fascist, Africans realized they would have to struggle for their own independence. This realization
was underscored in July, 1966, when the International Court of Justice dismissed a case against South Africa's administration of Namibia.

The United Nations had no power to effect independence for the people of Namibia, largely because countries such as Britain, the United States and France were unwilling to risk damaging their trade relations and investments with South Africa.

In August, 1966, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) launched the first of a continuing series of guerrilla penetrations into Namibia. Armed Namibian freedom fighters returning to their homeland were met by South African police and army troops. The northernmost borderlands of Namibia have been the scene of numerous battles between Namibians and white South African units.

As part of the activities in Madison March 19-27, people will have the opportunity to hear the U.S. Representative of SWAPO, Mr. Gottfried Gaingob, on March 20, at 9 p.m. Watch for updated schedules of time and place.

CONTRIBUTIONS!?!  

We thank those who have already sent contributions to MACSA and urge the rest of you to do so. The committee is sharing in the expenses of activities surrounding the commemoration of Sharpeville, is partially supporting a work-study person in the office, and intends to contribute as generously as possible to liberation movements besides continuing to print this newsletter and other materials for use in Madison.

So far, $152.50 has been received from 24 people. There are 300 now on our mailing list. Our proposed budget for Jan.-Sept. 1970, is near $900. We have been granted $500 by St. Francis House, but wish to give a good portion of that to liberation movements.

The next meeting of MACSA Executive Committee will be April 12, a Sunday, at 4 p.m., in the lounge of the University YMCA at 306 N. Brooks Street. It is open to all interested people. You are urged to come and participate. Budget decision will be part of the agenda. A budget proposal follows for you to study in advance.

BUDGET (TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1970)

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*Donations:

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**TOTAL EXPENDITURES** $875.00

Notes: * All funds collected at events will be allocated to donations in addition to amounts here.

# Donation to PAICC Engraved from Portuguese film.
### ACCOUNTS (AS OF MARCH 5, 1970)

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### POSSIBLE DONATEES

**Indirect:**
- American Committee on Africa/Defense & Aid Defense & Aid, London
- Albert Luthuli Fund, Ga.
- OAU/African Liberation Comm., Dar es Salaam

**Direct:**
- non-military: Mozambique Institute, Dar es Salaam
- un-restricted:  *PAIGC PAC*  
  *FRELIMO*  
  *COREMO*  
  *ZAPU*  
  *ZANU*  
  *ANC*  
  *PAC*  
  *SWAPO*  
  *SWANU*  
  *UNITA*  
  *MLPA*

(* Parties recognized by OAU)

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The University Committee of MACSA lacks a convener. If you could possibly fill this need, contact Anne Crane 255-2484 or Bill Minter 241-1137 or the MACSA office in the U-YWCA 257-2534.

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MACSA continues to sell literature in the Memorial Union from time to time. Tables are scheduled for the following times this month:
- Thursday, March 12
- Friday, March 20
- Thursday, March 26

Please call Anne Crane (257-2484 or 257-2534) to let her know what hours you would be willing to sit at the table.

**********

If you are not yet actively involved in any of the ongoing activity of MACSA but would like to be, please call the office or one of the conveners of the committees currently functioning:

- Richard Sigwalt 238-4959 for Public Information and Schools.
- George Lowe 251-1909 for Research
- Wandile Kuse 257-0688 for work with Churches.

**********

SIRENS, KNUCKLES, BOOTS

The sounds begin again; the siren in the night the thunder at the door the shriek of nerves in pain.

Then the keening crescendo of faces split by pain the wordless, endless wail only the unfree know.

Importunate as rain the wraiths exhale their woe over the sirens, knuckles, boots; my sounds begin again.

Dennis Brutus

"When millet sprouts up in our fields, it is because we had previously prepared the ground and watered the seed with the sweat of our own work. The future is always built on the everyday work of our hands and minds."

Eduardo Mondlane's 1968 New Year message to FRELIMO.