NEW ZIMBABWE COALITION

The "Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe" (FROLIZI) was formed early in October by pro-unity members of ZAPU and ZANU, the banned political parties which have been competing for funds and recognition since 1963. Pressure from Presidents Kaunda of Zambia and Nyerere of Tanzania, plus urging from the OAU to form a united party for the liberation of Zimbabwe have resulted in the formation of FROLIZI.

James Chikerema and George Nyandoro, long-time leaders in ZAPU, and Nathan Shamuyarira and T. Mutizwa, leaders in ZANU, have left their respective parties to join FROLIZI. George Silundika and Jason Manyo, ZAPU leaders, and Herbert Chitepo, national chairman of ZANU, have not joined the new group.

News from Salisbury, via London, indicates that Joshua Nkomo, restricted leader of ZAPU in Rhodesia, and Ndabanimi Sithole, imprisoned leader of ZANU in Rhodesia, have agreed to step down and to allow Robert Mugabe to take leadership in a new party. He is currently General Secretary of ZANU. What has become of this suggestion is unclear, as the head of the Revolutionary Command Council of FROLIZI is Shelton Siwela, a 29-year-old leader from the training camps. FROLIZI is overtly revolutionary, and impetus for its formation came from the military wings of ZAPU and ZANU, both of which were tired of the in-fighting among the two parties in-fighting which caused waste of energy and money, loss of credibility abroad for a vigorous Zimbabwe effort, and constant appeals from the host countries (Zambia and Tanzania) to get together or get out.
The following excerpt from the declaration of the formation of FROLIZI summarizes:

"The machinery of ZANU and ZAPU was not revolutionary. It was tailored to meet the requirements of a constitutional struggle in which the leadership tends to place more emphasis on party labels and future ministerial posts than on uniting with the masses and all other revolutionary elements for the purpose of waging a successful armed revolutionary struggle.

..."The struggle in Zimbabwe can no longer afford the luxury of inter-party rivalry, internecine competition, and intra-party squabbling, factional and trivial quarreling which have been pre-occupying ZANU and ZAPU.

"It was the enemy who was responsible for most of this and who benefitted. The masses are sick and tired of our disunity. And our genuine friends and supporters were discouraged by the lack of revolutionary cohesion among ourselves.

"To summarize: ZANU and ZAPU failed the revolution because of the following:
1. Disunity
2. Structural and organizational forms that lagged far behind the content of the Zimbabwean revolution
3. Reformist platform politics
4. Ideological shortcomings and backward methods and styles of work
5. Lack of a sound strategy based on a scientific analysis of the objective situation, our war, subjective forces and the balance of forces between the opposing sides.
6. Lack of sound priorities tailored to an objectively revolutionary situation."

Thanks are given by FROLIZI to the governments of Tanzania, Zambia and the QAU for their constant work for liberation of Zimbabwe. Greetings are sent to the leadership of FRELIMO, MPLA, PATSC, the "fighting peoples" of Namibia and South Africa.

In light of this, it is interesting to note that none of these governments or organizations has yet recognized FROLIZI as the agent of liberation of Zimbabwe.

RHODESIAN SELL-OUT

Ian Smith stated that the recent agreement with Britain to re-enter the Commonwealth would keep Rhodesia "in civilized hands." This, in itself, indicates the extent of the possibility of majority government, given the fact that only a select few among the Blacks are considered "civilized" by the ruling white minority government. This sell-out by the British has brought angry cries from some Labour Party corners, but it will assuredly be accepted by the majority of the British who anguished over the possibility of their army being used against "kith and kin" in Rhodesia when Smith declared unilateral independence in November 1965.

The revised constitution will have entrenched clauses designed to prevent Rhodesia from being a carbon-copy of South Africa's apartheid system. It leaves room for eventual (very far off) parity of Black/white representation in Parliament. Majority rule is subject to white veto, which, of course, means there will be no majority rule. Mr. Smith said it would be a "fruitless exercise" to try to figure out how long it would be before Africans reached parity in Parliament.

This final blow to any possible peaceful settlement will, hopefully, usher in some new support for the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.
FRELIMO'S KHAN SPEAKS TO UW GROUP

"Armed Struggle in Mozambique" was the topic of an address given by Sha Judine Khan, FRELIMO'S permanent representative to both the U.S. and the U.N., before an audience of 150 people in the State Historical Society auditorium on the evening of November 17. Khan's visit to Madison, sponsored by MACSA, the UW International Club, and the Madison Young World Development, was timed to signal the kickoff of a MACSA fund-raising drive, which has its Christmas goal of a total of 2000 dollars to be sent to African liberation movements for the purchase of needed medical supplies.

Khan brought the Madison group to date on the course of the struggle in Mozambique, now in its eighth year. He spoke of the planned two-week Portuguese offensive during 1970, which, despite the deployment of helicopters and 50,000 troops and U.S. counterinsurgency aid, dragged on for six months, ending with the commending general's recall to Lisbon. He also told of a FRELIMO counteroffensive earlier this year in which liberation forces crossed the Zambezi River, extended FRELIMO control from 1/5 to 1/3 of Mozambique, and cut a fifth bridge to the huge Cabo Bora Dam project, virtually isolating the site by ground and forcing both the Rhodesian and South African Governments to warn their citizens not to use the Rhodesia-Malawi road. Currently, Khan estimated 80,000 Portuguese troops (including 40,000 Africans) were facing 20,000 FRELIMO soldiers, "with an additional 1 million people mobilized in militia units in liberated areas" (Mozambique's total population is over 7 million). Partial success was reported in attempts to frustrate Portugal's creation of 'strategic hamlets' in Mozambique.

The Portuguese are not only fighting on 3 African fronts but are now also facing conflict at home, Khan said, citing recent bombings and sabotage acts by the "Armed Revolutionary Action within Portugal itself. Reacting to the 20,000 casualties the Portuguese have suffered in Africa, over half a million Portuguese men have fled to France to protest the Portuguese draft and colonial policies, Khan also stated. In response to this, in June 1971, Portugal enacted a law to "resettle large numbers of Mozambican men in Portugal "to replace the draft dôdgers."

Three goals, "1) national liberation and independence, (2) to prove we are not animals' or terrorists, but that we are Mozambicans, and (3) to prove that Portugal is there by force" - were listed by Khan as reasons for the struggle in Mozambique. He cited such "bandit" activities as building medical facilities, enrolling 20,000 children in over 200 new schools, erasing tribalism, and abolishing forced labor as evidence of the social revolution ongoing in liberated areas.

Khan also recognized that "political independence is meaningless unless a nation can obtain the second stage of independence - economic independence." He showed how U.S. investments in Mozambique had grown from $3 million in 1964 to over 35 corporations involved in 1971. 57% of the Portuguese budget (over half of which goes to the war effort) comes from "the Big Six" oil companies, with 22% from Gulf alone. Thus "touching the vital cords of Western imperialism," the Mozambican struggle has now attracted the attention of the U.S., Britain, Italy, and France, which are all supplying arms to Portugal, Khan claimed, illegally through Nato.

Khan listed five reasons for the continued Portuguese presence in Mozambique which costs Portugal...
so heavily - 1) the Portuguese "myth of grandiosity - the five-continent colonial empire, 2) the need of a land for Portuguese emigrants, the return home of whom would force the Portuguese to eat each other, 3) the source of income which Mozambique provides, since Portugal "is not industrialized like France, which could afford to give up Algeria," 4) strategic reasons, which attract aid from NATO and the "white, western-oriented powers in Southern Africa, so important for hegemony there," (i.e., South Africa and Rhodesia, which committed 3 battalions and 11 battalions of troops, respectively, plus Rhodesian jets and helicopters to the Portuguese effort in Mozambique, and finally 5) economic reasons, including the "250,000 Mozambican miners who help South Africa produce 78% of the world's gold."

Finally Khan related the struggle in Mozambique to events of a larger scale. He believes the struggle "ascends the limits of Mozambique to serve the African struggle for true liberation." He sees Africa entering an "international conflict for the dignity of man and the readjustment of world society. Revolution is a world trend, part and parcel of humanity, not just the sacred rights of the Mozambican people." Khan predicted that the "U.S. - both white and black - with its long history of revolution, should and will join hands with those who are fighting for freedom." He urged Americans not to be "separated by color or education because that is part of the imperialist mind."

Likening the Portuguese attempt to crush a people's war to "falling in water with crocodiles," Khan ended by saying that "we are going to see to the interests of the people. We are not bandits; we are soldiers for the struggle of mankind. The side of justice can never be crushed by simple military might. We are paying with our own blood as the price of independence. For eight years we have paid the price, still we insist we have the confidence of final victory. Our struggle will not be met with defeat. We shall fight until independence or death."

Following Khan's speech, Bill Scott of the Afro-American studies department urged Black Americans to become involved in the issues of Southern Africa, but not on the wrong side, as Percy Sledge, Eartha Kitt, and Muhammed Ali have done recently, by seeing as South African propaganda in becoming "honorary whites" while on tour there. Dave Wiley, of the Sociology Department and African Studies Program, and MACSA's Bill Winter also urged the audience that the time to act is now and not to let their actions be those piece-meal reactionary moves of the government and business.

M.A.C.S.A.

FINANCIAL STATUS

Liberation Mvmnt Fnd (not for use locally) $175.50
Checking Acct. 32.56
Accts. receivable (lit. ordered from us) 152.85

Bills we owe:
Printer 105.40
U-TW(postage & supplies) 9.20
Lit. bought 62.62 $177.22

INTERPRETATION: SEND CONTRIBUTIONS NOW both for cost of newsletter, other MACSA expenses, and for liberation movements (see flyer enclosed about current campaign)

$$$$$DOLLARS$((((

NEEDED NOW !!!
MACSA NEEDS YOU - YOUR MIND AND YOUR TIME

More active working members of MACSA are needed. There are many possibilities for expansion of our activity if there are more to share the work.

This fall MACSA people have:
- helped with visit of Gerard Chal- iend (publicity, reception, etc.)
- helped with visit of Sharifuddin Khan of PRELIMO ($125 including $75 collected at his talk scheduling, housing, etc.)
- co-operated with CALA (Community Action on Latin America) in action related to Gulf Oil
- been on WIBA radio with Afro-American Center & CALA on topic of U.S. Corporate Involvement in the 3rd World (especially Gulf & Polaroid)
- provided WHA-TV with film "Mozam- bicue" shown Nov. 9
- spoken in various schools about Southern Africa under sponsorship of the Walk for Development
- used relevant Southern Africa material in UW courses
- worked with Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa at 1st Congrega- tional Church
- interacted with Jr. High students in Portage inquiring about S'n Africa
- set up literature tables on UW campus & whenever members spoke
- written Southern Africa articles for publication both locally & elsewhere
- provided YWD of Wisconsin with films for use throughout state
- interacted with American Field Service program locally to raise issue of their cooperation with South Africa
- completed editing & printing of pamphlet South Africa & Israel (available for 30 cents)
- made further contacts with churches and with labor
- launched a campaign to raise $2000 for medical supplies for MPLA & PRELIMO before Christmas (see enclosure)
- increased contact with libraries and teachers

MACSA currently has two working committees of people committed to putting in major time and effort:
1) Political Education
2) Fundraising for Liber Movments.
All members who have not done so should indicate which they will put their primary effort into.
To join Political Education and find out their plans and meetings call Anne Crane 257-1436 Ext. 32, and for Fundraising call Ruth Minter 241-1137. RIGHT NOW, many people are needed to work on the fundraising between Thanksgiving and Christmas. If you can give 2 hours or more during that time, we can use you.

Several research and writing ideas exist: Japan & S'n Africa; France & S'n Africa; Independent Africa and Southern Africa; Southern Africa Liberation Struggles and the Status of Women. Contact the Political Education Committee if you would be interested in working on one of these topics (or wish to form a working group around another relevant topic).

Richard Lind (251-9257) and Clarence Kailin (256-7403) want to begin labor contacts. Call if you can help.

Ruth Minter (241-1137) and Marylee Wiley (255-2484) are trying to expand interaction with churches. Call if you can help.

The Polaroid and Gulf Boycotts are still on nationally. If you would like to work on the local organizing, contact the Political Education Committee.

Can you do editing, art work, typing, layout, phoning?? Make yourself known. We need you to help with posters, leaflets, newsletter, display materials, publications, and other miscellaneous work.
MACSA MEMBERSHIP DEFINED

MACSA members are those people who actively participate in planning and carrying out MACSA activities, newsletter, fundraising, etc., or help maintain the organization by doing phoning, filing, answering correspondence, and other necessary office and organizing tasks. These people will be notified by phone of special events and MACSA meetings if we are unable to send a mailing to everybody. You are only included if you make yourself known by working or indicating willingness to work.

There are ten times as many addresses on our mailing list as there are currently active members, including 125 out-of-state and 80 Wisconsin residents outside Madison who cannot be expected to be "members" here but who can (and in some cases do) organize about Southern Africa where they are and who can (and we urge more to do so) send contributions to MACSA to help with printing and mailing costs and as a channel for contributions to liberation movements in Southern Africa.

If you can participate actively and want to be sure you are counted as a "member" and involved, please send a postcard to this effect confirming your name, phone number, address, and special interests, knowledge, or skills, if any.

MACSA c/o UWYCA
306 North Brooks
Madison, Wisconsin
53715

NEXT MEETINGS

All "members" are urged to participate in general work nights (office work and putting out newsletter collectively) and general meetings (where coordination is done and strategy and priorities decided).

The next general meeting will be on Sunday, Dec. 12, at 2:00 P.M. at the University YWCA (306 N. Brooks St.). Continuing our plan of self-education from last spring, one half of the general meeting will be discussion of Race to Power, Part Two: "Southern Africa and World Politics." Read it before the meeting. The book is available at the University Bookstore or at Brown's Bookstore.

MACSA JOINS NAAIC

The North American Anti-Imperialist Coalition was described in the previous MACSA NEWS. It was discussed at the last general meeting, and we decided to join the Coalition.

REMEMBER TO SEND YOUR $$$$ FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR MPLA AND FRELIMO TODAY TO MACSA!