Since the middle of December, more than 12,000 striking contract workers in Namibia have brought the crucial mining industry there to a near standstill. One of the focal points of the strike is the Tsumeb Corporation mining (lead, copper, zinc) operations, jointly controlled by two U.S. companies, American Metal Climax and Newmont Mining. When the strike erupted in Windhoek, the territory's capital, the authorities sent to South Africa for police reinforcements, sealed off the workers' compound and surrounded it with police. Striking workers were shipped on special trains to a "native reserve" called Ovamboland, on the northern border of the territory. Wide popular support is being given to the strikers, and on January 13th, the New York Times reported that police reinforcements were flown from Pretoria, South Africa to the heart of "Ovamboland," where most of the labor for Namibian industry is contracted. The strike has also spread to service trades, construction, and other
occupations.

Strikers everywhere protested against the contract-labor system. The Ovambo contract workers are confined by South Africa to "Ovamboland" and allowed out only as contract labor. They have no choice of jobs or say in determining wages, working and living conditions, and are confined in segregated barrack-like compounds when on contract. To strike or otherwise break contract is a crime. Work may be secured only through the South West African Native Labour Association, on which the major employers are represented.

A Washington Post article on January 4th by Stanley Oys, writing from Capetown, reports that the continuing strike poses a major challenge to the South African regime in Namibia. In 1919, at the end of the First World War, the League of Nations granted a mandate to the Union of South Africa to administer Namibia (the former German colony of South West Africa). The United Nations revoked South Africa's mandate over South West Africa in 1966 because of maladministration, and the South African regime in Namibia was declared illegal in an International Court opinion last June. Consequently, grants and concessions derived from the South African government, including the territorial administration, are invalid. Products obtained in or removed from Namibia under invalid claims are held or transferred illegally. South African apartheid, racist, and anti-labor legislation is likewise invalid and a direct contradiction of the original mandate terms.

Mining companies in Namibia are stripping the country of its natural wealth. It is estimated that at the current speed-up rate of extraction, the Tsumeb mine will be exhausted within 25 years and American Metal Climax and Newmont will have taken a billion dollars worth of metal from Namibia—illegally. These companies made profits of more than $15 million from Tsumeb in 1970.

We urge you to:
1) Communicate with American Metal Climax (1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020) and the Newmont Mining Corporation (300 Park Avenue, New York, NY, 10022).
2) Demand that the Administration implement the International Court opinion, which it has verbally accepted.
3) Support stockholder actions to raise the issue of U.S. corporate policy in Namibia at the annual stockholder meetings in the spring.
4) Direct aid for the strike and the Namibian struggle can be sent to the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO), P. O. Box 2603, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. R. L.

MACSA COLLECTS OVER $1,000 FOR LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

The results of MACSA's fall campaign for funds for liberation movements is as follows.

Prior to the campaign $175 had been collected, of which $10 was earmarked for PAIGC. Of the remainder MACSA decided to allocate $75 for legal defense of the Unity Movement people on trial in South Africa, and to merge the remaining $90 with the fall campaign monies.

In the fall campaign to date a total of $1017.94 has been received (some more contributions are expected). Of this, approximately $75 was collected at the Khan speech, $130 came from collections at tables in the dorms and classroom buildings, $270 from special offerings at the Catholic Center, and the remainder from individual contributions by MACSA members and others.
At the January 9 MACSA meeting it was decided to send now $500 for medical supplies for MPLA to Liberation Support Movement, which has channels for purchasing medical supplies in bulk, and which proposed to us a joint contribution. $75 of the money for FRELIMO has already been handed over to the FRELIMO representative, and a letter has been sent to FRELIMO asking if they have particular requests at this time, or would prefer our contribution in cash.

MEANWHILE NIXON ARRANGES $435 MILLION FOR PORTUGAL

For over ten years now, Portugal has been fighting a colonial war to retain her African possessions--Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea(Bissau). As the African Movements fighting for independence have grown stronger, and gained control over areas of their own countries, Portugal's dictatorship has remained adamant in spite of the pressures the military budget puts on Portugal itself, an underdeveloped country within Europe. Premier Caetano has tried to explain to his discontented people that unfortunately their situation can't be improved because the war must go on.

The United States has aided Portugal, a NATO ally, during this time, and with other NATO powers, helped to give Portugal the strength to keep fighting. But in December last year (1971) the Nixon administration took a major new step to aid Portugal--an agreement for over $400 million in aid over the next two years, in exchange for continued use of the military bases in the Azores. The agreement includes $400 million in Export-Import Bank loans, $15 million in commodities (P.L. 480), 5 million in drawing rights for non-military excess equipment, and the waiver of support payments ($330,000) for the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in Lisbon. This new agreement is an unprecedentedly large major commitment to Portugal, the last colonial power in Africa. It is exceptional because:

1) The total of all Export-Import Bank loans to Africa from 1946-1970 was less than $358 million; to Europe during the same period only $754 million. Portugal is to get $400 million in two years.

2) The new commitment would represent almost 10% of the average annual commitments to all countries from the Bank in the last few years.

3) The aid will make a major contribution to solving Portugal's balance of payments and budget problems, caused directly by war expenses.

4) For years the Azores bases have been judged as not of crucial military importance to the U.S. The base agreement was maintained on only a temporary basis from 1962 to 1971.

5) The agreement was not referred to Congress, in spite of protests by members of both Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

The conclusion is inescapable: by the Azores agreement this country is giving substantial new support to Portugal's colonial wars.

W.M.

BRITAIN: RHODESIA SELL-OUT

Smith and company sure pulled the wool trip again. For economic reasons or for an honorable or easy out or for whatever reason, Britain's Conservative government has prepared the way for the white minority of Rhodesia to continue its system of white supremacy and also gain international legitimacy. But then Britain is only continuing her policy of special favors towards Rhodesia, a policy starting with the granting of mining concessions in the late 1800s and the granting of self-government
to European settlers in 1923—all in spite of African disapproval.

The settlement. In early December, 1971, Britain's Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith reached agreement. The constitutional revisions negotiated show that Britain has not heard the pleadings of Africans at all. There is no timetable leading to majority rule. And the one-man vote principle is couched in terms of educational, financial, and land-holding qualifications, i.e., the focus is not on how long but on 'you gotta work yourself up kaffir.' The creation of African seats in Parliament will depend on the growth of a new Higher African Electoral Roll, requiring the same qualifications as for whites. Two African seats will be added for each 6% rise in this Roll until there is an equal number of European and African seats. Once parity is reached 10 additional Common Roll seats may be created, which would presumably make an African majority. However, Dr. W. D. Robb of the Department of Applied Mathematics at Queens University in Belfast has calculated that under the most optimistic conditions the earliest that Africans might attain parity with whites in the Rhodesian parliament would be the year 2026. That would assume an increase of better than 15% per year in number of educated Africans. If the rate of increase were nearer 5% the date for parity would approach a century from now!

Have you ever heard of such absurd equality?  Note:

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<th>Population</th>
<th>Average Salary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>$20-39/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>$350/month</td>
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and also note the voting qualifications the Africans will have to meet for gaining even the seats leading up to parity:

1) income greater than $1800/year for 2 years preceeding registration OR land ownership valued greater than $3600
2) income greater than $1200/year for 2 years preceeding registration or land ownership greater than $2400 AND 4 years of high school

Another ingredient in the sell-out is the negotiators' faith in the high courts of Rhodesia. The 'white paper' detailing the settlement deals with a declaration of Rights, Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Correspondence (no censorship), and other essential human and political rights; it also assigns enforcement to the Rhodesian courts despite the fact that trial by jury right now is limited to whites and only white men may sit on the jury.

The Commission. RIGHT NOW the British Commission is visiting Rhodesia to test acceptability of the settlement to Rhodesians. Reports so far indicate that they have no intention of talking with exiles in Zambia or Tanzania where many Rhodesian African leaders currently live. It is also uncertain whether or not the commission is to have access to radio, the main form of Rhodesian communication. The Commission has requested immunity from political reprisals for witnesses. However, experience with the similar mission of the Monckton Commission in 1959-1960 indicates physical and psychological repression of witnesses opposing the settlement is likely to occur.

Since the publishing of the "white paper" an African National Council has developed in Rhodesia under the leadership of Abel Muzorewa, (and apparently with the support of the two banned yet powerful parties, ZAPU and ZANU) to publicize African opposition to the settlement and educate African opinion. Their last legal maneuver before the sell-out is final is to push for a "no confidence" opinion on the settlement. The Commission is gathering that opinion now.

NEWS FLASH: AS OF JAN. 24th, 14 ZIMBABWEANS HAVE BEEN KILLED & MANY MORE WOUNDED by Rhodesian police and armed troops. Thousands of Africans in Gwelo, Ft. Victoria, Salisbury, Umtali, and other areas of Rhodesia have been demonstrating for days to protest the recent independence agreement. They have been chanting nationalist slogans, shouting "NO, NO" and rioting in order to express their feelings to the British Commission and the world. Two members of the British Commission who were in Gwelo
agreed to a Smith Government request to postpone their scheduled hearings to assess opinion on the settlement.

What can we do? Dennis Brutis, Black South African Poet (who will be in Madison April 20) has called for a nation-wide campaign to write to British Prime Minister Ted Heath, 10 Downing St., London, calling for British intervention to end the illegal Smith regime. MACSA MEMBERS ARE URGED TO WRITE!!!!

ZIMBABWE READING REFERENCES
(Try to read something before the Feb. 13 MACSA meeting focusing on Zimbabwe--see meeting notes elsewhere in this newsletter.)

Books:
Nathan Shamuyarira. Crisis in Rhodesia
Ndabaningi Sithole. African Nationalism
Obed Mutesa
(Ed.) Aspects of Central African History (has an article by Ranger on African nationalism in Zimbabwe in the 20th century).
Giovanni Arrighi. The Political Economy of Rhodesia

Pamphlets available from MACSA also--see MACSA order list elsewhere in this newsletter under heading Zimbabwe.

PROFILE: MPLA

The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is one of several liberation groups in Angola, but has a much more extensive mass base, is composed of a larger number of armed guerrilla fighters, and controls a greater expanse of liberated and semi-liberated territory than is the case of any other group. MPLA has established ties with both FRELIMO and PAIGC in the struggle for elimination of Portuguese colonial regimes in Africa and is actively involved not only in guerrilla warfare but also in building new forms of social organization and providing new social services.

This brief treatment will not enter directly into discussion of the existing controversy among Angolan liberation groups with respect to their ideological stances, but rather will concentrate on the development of MPLA and its accomplishments.

MPLA was created as an organization in 1956 from the combination of seven existing political groupings, and began clandestine organization of Angolan masses in both the towns and countryside. Portuguese raids on political organizations began in 1957 and by 1959 a number of MPLA's leaders had been imprisoned and police terror and torture had served to break up many of the organization's networks. But in February, 1961, the Angolan armed struggle was launched with an attack by MPLA militants in Luanda on the capital's prisons for the purpose of releasing political prisoners. Within the next few days, the Portuguese responded to the initiation of the liberation struggle by the machine-gunning of 3000 people in Luanda and the subsequent massacre of 5000 at Baixa de Cassange. During the next few years, MPLA leaders withdrew to pursue political and military training of recruited militants though fighting intermittently on the Cahinda Front and in the immediate region of Luanda.

In May, 1966, a new combat front, the third region including the districts of Mozico and Cuando-Cubango, was opened. It is in this area that MPLA's presence currently is most greatly felt, where MPLA control of the territory is most complete. The region is 311,000 square kilometers in area, four times the size of Portugal; it is sparsely settled with only 380,000 inhabitants, but all of these have been organized into action committees, directly elected by the people.
In more recent years, three more regions of MPLA activity have been opened, the fourth including Luanda and Malange districts, the fifth including the area from Bie west to the sea, and the sixth in the southwestern districts. The fourth region is important for the fact that it contains foreign-owned diamond mines; the fifth is the most heavily populated area of Angola and is agriculturally rich. In most regions of its activity, MPLA had experienced difficulties in amassing sufficient equipment to outfit regular units, but the third region is reasonably secure and provides a base for supplying the rest and for internally advancing the struggle to a higher stage.

The movement as a whole has become organized into various levels and sub-groupings in order to operate efficiently and to mobilize a broad range of the populace. At the top level is the Political-Military Coordinating Committee (CCPM), composed of five men and including the President, Dr. Agostinho Neto. Members of the committee are chosen at the national level by the National Congress of MPLA representatives. Each single member of the CCPM is responsible for a different area of MPLA work. The next level of leadership and operation is the Steering Committee which meets once or twice a year, deciding matters at the national level. This body includes all regional commanders and political commissars, in total having about 13 members. Within each of the six regions, the regional commander, political commissar, chief of operations and reconnaissance and chief of finance and logistics make up the Regional Command.

Below the level of the region is the Zone Command, made up of zone commander, and officers in specialties similar to those on the regional level. To the zone command falls the responsibility for carrying out political education among the people and guerrillas of the zone. Guerrilla detachments are themselves made up of squads or columns. Each column of 150 men is led by a column commander under the control of a zone commander, with about five columns in most zones. Columns are divided into five sections of thirty men under a section leader.

Since 1967 MPLA has been operating under the slogan of the Generalization of The Armed Struggle over the Whole National Territory. In 1968, President Neto proclaimed that "the fronts of combat are widening, the number of men, women and children participating in the armed action is constantly growing. Both the political and military mobility of the enemy are so stifled and paralyzed that the conditions for the development of general armed action are being created. Today it is possible to rain ever harder blows upon the enemy; as much in the towns as in the countryside." It was reported in early 1971 that MPLA had 7000 trained soldiers; though if one includes the local defense volunteers who assist the village leaders in liberated and semi-liberated areas, the estimate of the number of armed Angolans associated with the movement must be much enlarge.

In liberated areas, particularly in Mexico and Cuando-Cubango, village action committees are organized, the members being both men and women chosen by the villagers. Action committees are intended to allow Angolan peasants to participate in the struggle, to attempt to solve their own problems through practicing self-government, to train leaders for an independent and self-reliant Angola. Action committees are responsible for forming village militia, for keeping accounts and preparing reports of people's stores and people's plantations. MPLA has organized about 15 people's stores or shops, controlled by action committees in the third region, to replace those stores previously run by Portuguese merchants. The shops are reportedly only scarcely supplied due to the difficulty of hauling goods on foot over hundreds of kilometres, mostly from Zambia. In order to meet the needs of the people for crucial supplies, MPLA therefore organized agricultural cooperatives. By 1968, 35 of such collectives had been formed, growing rice, cassava, potatoes, millet, and maize. Villagess work for a portion of the time on the collective farm and for a portion on family plots. In some cases villagess have decided to cultivate all their land collectively. Food grown on the collective plots is given to the people's stores for distribution.
MPLA has also organized education and medical services. A number of Centers for Revolutionary Education (CIR) have been set up in several of the regions. The Health Service (SAM), though in critical need of staff and supplies, has been carrying out a campaign simultaneously in all liberated areas.

Other organizations associated with MPLA are the OMA (Women's Organization of Angola) and UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers). The OMA serves to teach the women of Angola that they must be a part of the overall struggle. Women, of course, compose the leadership of OMA, and women also fill important positions in MPLA as technicians, radio operators, and doctors. But though some women have trained to become political commissars, none as yet have been chosen to high leadership positions.

MPLA is consciously emphasizing the need for developing a national unity and consciously de-emphasizing tribal differences. Its ideal is to create "new men." Dr. Neto has explained that "It is foremost a question of demolishing the mentality of colonialized man. He has to be taught to think free and to feel free even though his country is not yet free." The state which such new men will ultimately be a part of is defined by MPLA leaders as one in which "all people respect one another as equal individuals and no one considers the other as an object of exploitation." The liberation struggle is thus viewed as a social revolution, intended not only to secure institutions but to remake social structure and consciousness, to build a humane society.

MACSA SCHEDULE FOR 4 MONTHS

MACSA's general meetings (open to anyone who wants to come) are now regularly scheduled for the second Sunday in every month at 2 p.m. in the University YWCA, 306 N. Brooks St. (see April exception in list below). For the next four meetings we will be focussing on some of the liberation movements in Southern Africa for discussion. These sessions are intended as a process of self-education and will be led by various members of the group. Schedule is as follows:

February 13: The development of the struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)
March 12: The South African struggle
April 16: The angolan struggle (Note-this is the 3rd Sunday due to UW spring break.)
May 14: The struggle in Namibia (Southwest Africa)

Anyone who would like to actively research one or more of these countries and help plan and lead discussion, please contact Meg Skinner, 238-6950

Special events such as films, plays, speakers, etc. will be announced.

There will be a literature table in the Memorial Union at least 2 days a month, (see below) and the MACSA office in the U-YW at 306 N. Brooks will now be staffed regularly by volunteers for at least four hours a week (probably near noon). Specific hours will be announced in the next MACSA News or inquire of Anne Crane after Feb. 1 (257-1436). Also call Anne Crane to become a volunteer for office or table. We need you. This way, we hope to do a better job of keeping up with out-of-town mail, updating the mailing list, maintaining an adequate supply of literature on hand, and assisting local people wanting to buy literature, or use our beginnings of a research file.

LITERATURE TABLE--MEMORIAL UNION, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.
February 7 (Mon.) & 17 (Thurs.)
March 6 (Mon.) & 23 (Thurs.)
April 20 (Thurs.)
May 8 (Mon.) & 18 (Thurs.)

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED!!!!!
ANNOUNCING.......... 

1) A. T. V. Series on Southern Africa during the first week in February on Chicago educational Channel 44 "THE BIG STORY" (8:30-9:30 PM.) There will be panel discussions, films, slides, and poetry of the struggle in Southern Africa. Videotapes will be available for rental use outside Chicago.

2) "SONG OF THE LUSITANIAN BOGEY" - a play by Peter Weiss about Portuguese colonialism in Africa. Premiere Midwest Performance, Saturday and Sunday, February 12, and 13, at Siena High School (5600 W. Washington, Chicago). The play will be presented by Black students from St. Xavier College as a benefit for Southern Africa. Adults $2.00, Students $1.00. Tickets available at the door.

NEW CHICAGO ACTIVITY

There is now a Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique & Guinea, 2546 North Halsted St, Chicago, IL, 60614, which is also the address for the New World Resource Center. The Center is worth visiting if you are in the area--to read, buy literature and posters, or talk with folks. They have books, magazines and newspapers about and from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Also stuff from the U. S.-GI movement papers, etc.

ERRATA

Your December, 1971 issue of MACSA News should have been "Number 12." Inadvertently we gave it the same number as the previous issue.

Saturday January 22 - Wisconsin State Journal

"What greater proof could anyone have of their lack of maturity, lack of civilization, and inability to make constructive contribution." Ian Smith

"Fifteen blacks and have been killed and 40 wounded by police this week."
LITERATURE ORDER BLANK
(February 1, 1972)

Return to: Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa, 306 N. Brooks, Madison, WI 53715

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General Southern Africa

- 1972 Liberation Calendar (LSM) $1.50
- Luta/Struggle (CRV) $0.35
- Race to Power: The Struggle for Southern Africa (ARG) $2.00
- Radical Study Guide (ARG) $1.00
- Southern Africa (ARG) $0.25
- Class Struggle in Africa by S. Amin (ARG) $0.50

Portugal & Its Colonies:

- Allies in Empire: U. S. & Portugal in Africa (Africa Today $0.50
- Gulf Oil: A Study in Exploitation (CRV) $0.50
- POSTER: Help Free Angola: Boycott Gulf: $0.30
- Portugal and NATO (Angola Comité) $0.50
- Portugal's Wars in Africa by R. First (IDAF) $0.50
- The Rome Conference & the Portuguese Puppet (WSCF) $0.45

Angola:

- Angola in Arms Vol. 2, No. 2 & 3 combined (1971) (MPLA) $0.35
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- Interview: Beto Likambuila (LSM) $0.35
- Interview: Spartacus Moniambu (LSM) $0.35
- MPLA 1970 (LSM) $0.75
- People's War in Angola by R. Harvey (LSM) $0.50
- With the Guerrillas in Angola by D. Barnett (LSM) $.50

Guinea/Bissau

- Pagc. Actualités No. 27, 28, 29 combined 0.35
- The Struggle in Guinea by A. Cabral (ARG) 0.50

Mozambique

- Getting Hip to Imperialism (LSM) 0.40
- Mozambique's FRELIMO (ARG) 1.00
- Mozambique Revolution No. 46 (FRELIMO) 0.35
- Mozambique Revolution No. 47 (FRELIMO) 0.35
- Mozambique Revolution No. 48 (FRELIMO) 0.35
- 2,3, Many Vol. 1, No. 1 (CRV) 0.25
- POSTER: "Mozambique Will Be Free" (shows FRELIMO president Samore Machel) 25x19" $1.50
Namibia (Southwest Africa)

Strike in Namibia 1971 (ACOA Fact Sheet) 0.10
Southwest Africa Information Sheet 1967 0.10
Statement by Herman Toivo ja Toive (SWAPO) 0.10

Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)

Rhodesia or Zimbabwe: No Middle Ground (ACOA) 0.08
Rhodesia: The British Dilemma by EEM Mlambo (IDAF) 0.35
Rhodesia: Why Minority Rule Survives (IDAF) 0.50
Zimbabwe--Our Heritage (several issues) (ZAPU-Havana mission) 0.10

South Africa

The American Corporation in South Africa by T. Smith (SAC) 0.50
List: American Corporate Investments in S. Af. 1969 (ACOA) 0.10
Apartheid & Imperialism (Africa Today) 0.50
Cutter-Hammer: Global Understanding through Eiletronic Warfare (CRV) 0.12
Polaroid & South Africa (PRWM/ARG) 0.25
Education for Apartheid by B. Bunting (IDAF) 0.35
Powers behind Apartheid by G. Pasulo (ARG) 0.50
Arms and Apartheid (IDAF) 0.25
The B.O.S. Law (IDAF) 0.25
Racism in Sport by C. de Broglio (IDAF) 0.25
"Resettlement": New Violence to Africans (IDAF) 0.60
Sharpeville & After (ACOA) 0.50
South Africa's Defence Strategy by A.S. Minty (AAM) 0.75
Simonstown Agreements by M.J. Christie (Af. Bur) 0.50
Violence of Apartheid by A. Sachs (IDAF) 0.60
Workers Under Apartheid by A. Hepple (IDAF) 0.75

ALSO:

SOUTHERN AFRICA: A Monthly Survey of News & Opinion (SAC) We currently have:
   November 1971 0.50
   December 1971 0.50

Or if you cannot pay we will send you a sample free. We urge all our mailing list to see a sample and then subscribe directly from Southern Africa Committee, 637 W. 125th St., New York, NY 10027.

Total order: $_____

Please send money with order if possible, adding a contribution toward postage costs. Make checks payable to M.A.C.S.A.

Send order to: Name:
   Address:
   Zip Code:
February 4, 1972 marks the eleventh anniversary of the armed struggle in Angola. We commemorate this day together with all the militants and friends of the MPLA around the world.

**ANGOLA QUESTION MARK**

Don't know why I,
Black,
Must still stand
With my back
To the last frontier
Of fear
In my own land.

Don't know why I
Must turn into
A Hau Hau
And lift my hand
Against my fellow man
To live on my own land.

But it is so --
And being so
I know
For you and me
There's
Woe.

_Langston Hughes_

Name: __________________________ Date: ___________

Address: ________________________ Telephone if Madison area: ___________

Zip Code: _______________________

Enclosed contribution is for:

- [ ] cost of MACSA News
- [ ] MACSA office & publishing expenses etc.
- [ ] liberation movements in Southern Africa (undesignated for specific use)
- [ ] medical supplies for MPLA & FRELIMO

$ ______ TOTAL ENCLOSED

Furthermore, I wish to pledge $ ______ to MACSA and $ ______ for liberation movement support in 1972. I will pay $ _____ per month until the pledge is fulfilled.

Signature

Return to: Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa, U-YWCA, 306 N. Brooks St. Madison, WI 53715.
NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS

This spring we hope to begin one or more of the research projects we have discussed previously, with the intention of publishing more pamphlets as we did: Is Southern Africa Wisconsin's Business? and South Africa and Israel. We would now like people to research the relationships between South (or Southern) Africa and Japan, France, and independent African countries, and on women in liberation movements.

During the first week or two of classes, we plan to distribute pamphlets describing the kinds of research we want to people in various relevant U.W. courses. If you are interested in doing research on Southern Africa (for publication) please contact one of the following: Carolyn Baylies, 241-2753, Anne Crane, 257-1436, Steve Vogel, 255-6482, or Henry Bucher, 1-767-2526.

PARTY!

There will be a party for all friends (actual and potential) of MACSA at the home of Dave and Marylee Wiley, 1720 Vilas Ave. on Saturday, JANUARY 29, beginning at 8 p.m.
A newly-made U.N. film (about 20 minutes long) on South Africa will be shown sometime during the evening.
COME--and bring a friend.

How to get to the Wiley's House:

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Madison, Wisc. 53715

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