MARK YOUR CALENDARS

March 6 - MACSA literature table in Memorial Union
March 12 - 2:30 - MACSA Gen'l Meeting - 306 N. Brooks - YW Lounge
Discussion: The South African struggle
March 15 - 8 p.m. - Watch press & posters for place - Black attorney
Robert Van Lierop speaks on 6 weeks spent with a FRELIMO
guerrilla column inside Mozambique in Fall 1971. Accom-
panied by very good slides.
March 17 - Zimbabwe Day - day of re dedication to support of the
people of Zimbabwe and their struggle for majority rule.
March 21 - Anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre - day of re dedi-
cation to the people of South Africa and their struggle
against white supremacy and for majority rule.
March 23 - MACSA literature table in Memorial Union
April 11 - MACSA work night to assemble newsletter - 7:30 - 306 N.
Brooks - YW Lounge - welcome new help
April 15-25 - MACSA will have available for special programs audio-
visuals on Angola and Mozambique from the Liberation Support
Movement of Vancouver - call Marylee Wiley 255-2484 to
schedule their use with your class or group
April 16 - 2:30 - MACSA Gen'l Mtg. - 306 N. Brooks - discussion: The
Angolan Struggle using LSM audio-visuals - additional
midwest people from the North American Anti-Imperialist
Coalition of which MACSA is a member will also be in town.
April 19 - Dennis Brutus, South African poet - evening lecture spon-
sored by African Languages & Literature - followed by
informal MACSA gathering with him at St. Francis House,
1001 University Ave.
MACSA OFFICE HOURS, 306 N. Brooks (257-2534)
Tuesdays 9-11 a.m. staffed by Marylee Wiley
Fridays 3-5 p.m. staffed by Ruth Minter
More hours if we get more volunteers. Call Anne Crane 257-1436

POLITICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS - every Thursday 12:30 -
in Memorial Union Cafeteria

PENICILLIN G SENT TO MPLA

The $500 sent by MACSA to the Liberation Support Movement to combine with money they had raised for the Medical Assistance Services of MPLA has been used to purchase a 6 months supply of penicillin G in tablet form, which is being airmailed to them.

The money sent from MACSA was part of that raised in November and December of 1971 for medical supplies for MPLA and FRELIMO. The total raised to date for that purpose is $1078. The campaign is officially closed but we believe a few checks are still coming so the total may not be final.

ANGLICAN BISHOP ORDERED OUT OF NAMIBIA

The N.Y. Times on Feb. 27 reported that the Anglican Bishop of Damaraland in Southwest Africa, the Right Rev. Colin O'Brien Winter, and his secretary, David de Beer, have been ordered by the South African government to leave Southwest Africa by March 4.

Winter has been a critic of South African government policies, as was his predecessor, the Right Rev. Robert Mize, an American, who was deported from South Africa in 1967. In the recent strike in Namibia, missionaries have been accused by the South African government of being provocateurs among the Africans. Although the South African government signed an agreement with some chiefs granting some concessions and have declared the strike to be ended, workers have still been staying home in large numbers, saying the terms of settlement are inadequate.

RESEARCH HELP NEEDED

Page three of this MACSA NEWS is a reprint of a flyer being distributed in specific courses at the University of Wisconsin. We include it in the hopes that other people may also be interested in working on one or another of the research topics listed.

DENNIS BRUTUS TO SPEAK APRIL 19

South African poet, Dennis Brutus, currently a visiting professor at Northwestern, is one of the chief organizers of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (S. N.R.O.C.) and an excellent speaker on a variety of southern-Africa related topics. He will speak on April 19 in Madison. After his evening address, MACSA members and friends are invited to meet him at St. Francis House (corner of University Ave. and North Brooks Street). (more details in next MACSA News)
HAVE A PAPER DUE FOR THIS COURSE DURING THIS SEMESTER?

Students in this course and in several others on campus are being asked, with the instructor's permission, to voluntarily direct the topic of a research paper that might be required for the course to some subject that could be of use in a future MACSA publication. MACSA needs researchers to help carry out its activities and will assist those who want to write on topics relating to Southern Africa.

What is MACSA? Active in Madison for the past three years, MACSA is composed of people desiring to end support of the repressive white minority regimes in Southern Africa by American government and business groups.

What does MACSA do? We have four main objectives:
1. Information dissemination - to keep the local community aware of the issues and events in Southern Africa through films, speakers, discussion groups and literature.
2. Fund-raising - to help meet the medical and educational needs of the liberation movements currently fighting in Southern Africa.
3. Political action - pressuring U.S. government agencies, corporations, universities, churches and other institutions to alter their policies of tacit support of oppression in Southern Africa.
4. Research - concentrating on the economic and political ties between the regimes of Southern Africa (South Africa, Portugal, and Rhodesia) and the U.S. and other capitalist countries.

Previous MACSA research efforts have resulted in IS SOUTHERN AFRICA WISCONSIN'S BUSINESS?, which deals with Wisconsin corporate involvement in the region, and SOUTHERN AFRICA AND ISRAEL. Several topics that have been considered for future investigation include the following (along the same lines as the SOUTHERN AFRICA AND ISRAEL pamphlet): relations between Southern African countries and such countries as France, Japan, and certain independent African countries; the roles of women in the liberation movements; and the relations between the U.S. and the liberation movements.

While the above topics are of prime concern to MACSA at the moment, we would appreciate receiving any research being done on Southern Africa. In return, we resource materials that might be of use to those already engaged in research on this area. Why not do some research this semester that will not only be a valuable learning experience for you (aside from earning you a grade and a few credits), but also may be a significant contribution to an on-going struggle in Southern Africa?

For details, coordination of topics, assistance, etc. please contact one of the following members of the MACSA Political Education Committee: Carolyn Bayliss (211-2753), Anne Crane (257-1436), Steve Vogel (255-6182), or Henry Bucher (1-767-2526 - Black Earth).

You might also stop by the MACSA literature table in the Union on the following dates: March 6 and 23, April 20, and May 8 and 18. Our general meetings, which are open to everyone, are scheduled for March 12, April 16, and May 11. The MACSA office is open on Tuesday mornings (9-11) and Friday afternoons (3-5). Phone: 257-2531.
1972 STOCKHOLDER CAMPAIGNS

Resolutions calling for full disclosure by the corporations to their stockholders of their involvement in southern Africa, their relations with the South African government, and the conditions of their workers there have been filed with General Motors, Goodyear, and Gulf Oil Corporations. Mobil Oil and IBM have agreed in advance of their stockholders meetings to make such a disclosure, in order to avoid a stockholder resolution specifying questions to be answered. A second resolution from a stockholder has been filed with IBM; however, it specifies that IBM should no longer sell or lease its products to any agency of the government of the Republic of South Africa. Newmont Mining and American Metal Climax, major mining corporations involved in Namibia, have had stockholders file resolutions for them to recognize the United Nations rather than South Africa as the legitimate governing authority in Namibia (Southwest Africa) and to suspend operations during negotiations with the U.N.

These are all minimal stance resolutions, falling short of asking the corporations to withdraw, though the IBM resolution does ask that the corporation desist from direct collaboration with the South African government in its oppressive system, aiming particularly at the IBM 360/50 computer currently used to store detailed information on millions of people under the Population Registration Act of South Africa.

However, even these minimal resolutions do give opportunity to raise the issue with the corporations and all stockholders in these corporations are urged to use their proxy personally to attend the meetings and speak on the southern Africa issue or else to turn their proxies over to those who will attend, speak, and vote against management on these southern Africa resolutions. The more extensive the support for these campaigns, the more chance of news coverage and a broadening of public awareness of the issues.

Contacts who have been interacting with the corporations, filing the resolutions, and will be interested in receipt of additional proxies are:

- for General Motors: Everett Francis, Episcopal Church Center, 815 2nd Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10017
- for IBM: David Robinson, 65 Stony Creek Rd., Branford, Conn. 06405
- for Gulf: Timothy Smith, Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ, 815 2nd Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10017
- for Newmont & Am. Metal Climax: Bill Johnson, Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa, 14 W. 11th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10011

FLASH: The First Congregational Church of Madison held a congregational meeting Sunday, February 27, and voted its IBM proxies for the disclosure resolution and for discontinuing sale of products and services (and lease of same) by IBM to the South African Government. Individual members of the congregation were urged to make their proxies available for such resolutions by church groups at other major U.S. companies annual meetings.
Currently fourteen members of the Unity Movement are on trial in South Africa, arrested under the Terrorism Act. This legal action represents the most recent exercise of oppressive political power against non-Europeans (non-whites) within that nation. The fourteen are accused of having conspired to receive, solicit, and hold funds for the financing of a campaign to 1) recruit people in South Africa to undergo political and military training, 2) persuade people to leave the country secretly, and 3) assist people in evading the police. The minimum penalty for a person convicted under the Terrorism Act is five years, the maximum is the death sentence. No African has yet received the minimum.

South Africa's intricate web of laws, designed to ensure protection and survival of its white minority government include provision for banishment without forewarning, arrest without issuance of a warrant. The Suppression of Communism Act and the Unlawful Organizations Act of 1960 provided for the banning of any organization oriented toward attaining political and human rights for that vast majority of the population which remains disenfranchised and economically deprived. These resulted in the arrest of many political leaders, Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress, and Robert Sobukwe of Pan African Congress being among the best known. Both the ANC and the PAC were banned in 1961. The Terrorism Act, drafted in 1967, expanded the range of legal tools at the service of the apartheid government. It authorizes any commissioned police officer to detain anyone who is considered to be a "terrorist" or who is considered to be withholding information relating to "terrorists". It allows for the indefinite detention of individuals without trial.

For those arrested under the Terrorism Act, detention has been accompanied frequently by police torture of the accused. Two years ago, 22 black Africans, initially charged under the Suppression of Communism Act with having been members of the ANC were re-arrested and detained under the Terrorism Act after insufficient evidence forced the court to dismiss the initial charges. Re-arrest under the Terrorism Act gave the State time to gather stronger "evidence". The accused complained of repeated assault and mental torture during detention. Similarly, in the present cases, Unity Movement members have made public charges of police torture and brutality. One Unity Movement member, Ntayeni Cutshela, reportedly complained of severe headaches after torture by an electrical device. His pleas for treatment were not heeded and he went into a coma in his cell, and died soon thereafter.

It is of interest that in its beginnings, the trial of Unity members was accompanied by the much briefer trial of the very Rev. Sonville A. Beytagh, also accused under the Terrorism Act. That trial, itself an example of the dubious quality of "justice" meted out in South African courts, culminated in the conviction of the dean and a five year prison sentence. Clerical leaders around the world were outraged by the accusation of the dean and throughout its length, the trial received substantial coverage in the world press.

In contrast, little attention has been given to the atrocity of the continuing series of trials of Africans, similarly accused. World press discriminates in what it finds newsworthy and tends systematically to ignore dynamic movements against imperialism, racism, and colonialism, thus contributing to the oppression. The Unity Movement feels a duty to let the world know of the mass arrests, the trials, the interrogations, the torture - the slaughter in recent months of over fifty peasants in Pondoland, and specifically the current trial of Unity members.

In a Unity Movement publication, the organization is described not as a party, but as a "united front of organizations representing a cross section of the oppressed South African population - workers, peasants, professional organizations and civic bodies, consolidated into a Federation under a single leadership, based on a well-defined policy and a minimum programme which is a demand for full democratic rights for all, irrespective of race, colour, or creed."
Among the aims of the organization are attainment of the franchise for all, compulsory education for all children, freedom of speech and movement, and freedom of rights for all citizens. Leadership of the organization analyzes the situation in South Africa as one in which a small minority of whites gains disproportionately from South Africa's growing economy, living in luxury at the expense of the black population whose labor has created the expanse of wealth. The "high rate of profit possible in South African industry (shared by American and European industry as well as by South African investors) exists precisely because of the government's capacity to depress the standard of living among the blacks and to maintain a wide pool of unskilled labor. The mines are the backbone of the South African economy because they provide the necessary foreign exchange for development.

The Unity Movement leadership analyzes the South African situation as a class society in which exploitation of workers takes a particularly exaggerated form, the immense discrepancy in living conditions between classes perversely justified by the ideology of racism. The black man has become the beast of burden for white property owners, forced to work for whites as a consequence of the Group Areas Act which left him virtually landless. Yet he remains deprived of political rights and even of worker status - disenfranchised and forbidden to strike. Even the distribution of work is regulated, and workers are controlled by the Area Resettlement Act which empowers the authorities to shift Africans from one place to another, subject to the needs of the white farmers or industrialists.

The Unity Movement sees the present trial of the fourteen members of the organization as a trial of the state, a confrontation of the legal system with its own logic of racism and economic oppression. The "crime" of the accused is only their rejection of the inhumanity to which the society subjects them.

The Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa recognizes the present trial of the Unity Movement members as one of a continuing series of repressive responses by the police state of South Africa to seeds of organized protest. MACSA supports the accused and has sent a contribution to the defense fund. But we feel it most important that the ongoing struggle be publicized - that the fact of continual struggle within the bowels of South Africa be known. The trial shows the extreme defensiveness and the extreme coercive power of the South African state. The government may continue to generate and extend the use of its legal tool, but clearly, cannot eliminate the spontaneous and organized resistance of the non-European population.

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ZIMBABWE NATIONALIST STRUGGLE EXAMINED AT MACSA MEETING

The last MACSA meeting was held February 13th, and the topic for 'internal education' was the development of the nationalist movement in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). A history of the various African pressure groups, formed as early as the first white settlers' arrival in the country, and extending to current developments was presented. Early unions and parties made up of African workers and leaders demanded fair and just administering of the laws of the land, without challenging the basis of these laws. In the 1950's active pressure was brought for constitutional change to enfranchise the majority of Africans in the country. This thrust continued through the period of Federation and was met with white government opposition in the form of restrictive legislation in the social and political arenas. The Land Apportionment Act and the Law and Order Maintenance Act stand as pillars of white supremacy; and the 1959 constitution stands as a pillar of continued white control. The election of 1962 brought the Rhodesian Front to power, which unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965. By this time all African political parties had been banned, including the most recent Zimbabwe African Nationalist Union and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union.
These parties continue with a structure outside Zimbabwe, based in Lusaka, Zambia. Since early in the 1960's there has been training of guerrilla fighters, and some combat activity has occurred in Zimbabwe. Most of this has been sporadic and has failed to establish any reliable spearhead or base of operation from within the country. ZAPU had an alliance with the South African political party, African National Congress, and some guerrilla activity was undertaken jointly; but it was met with the full force of the Rhodesian and South African armed forces. These white governments are well-equipped to put-down dissent; whether peaceful or armed revolt.

Recently, representatives of the two parties, ZAPU and ZANU met to form a united military front, called FROLIZI Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe. This action was not accepted by all the leaders in either party, and has thus become a third force, rather than a united one. Competition and tension among the various parties has been deleterious to their shared aims of liberation of the country.

Questions were raised about the struggle:

To what extent do the leaders of the Zimbabwe struggle still hope that there can be a satisfactory settlement of the Zimbabwe question within the framework of discussions with Britain? To what extent does this hamper the armed struggle?

What is the role of the recently formed African National Council within Zimbabwe? This organization has been formed in the context of the British/Rhodesian settlement which is now under investigation by a Commission sent out from Britain to test the acceptability of the terms of the settlement by the people of Zimbabwe. The ANC is organizing a very effective "NO" campaign. Many demonstrations and meetings have been held in the temporary "amnesty" period which makes political activity possible. (It is normally restricted under the Law and Order Maintenance Act) To what extent will the Smith government successfully convince the Peace Commission that the "NO" answers are the result of terrorists' intimidation of the African people? To what extent does the pressure from the Irish turmoil push the British Parliament into getting rid of the Rhodesian albatross at any cost to the African population?

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CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS STATEMENT

The Congressional Black Caucus has introduced legislation designed to liquidate all American business operations in the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia and territories under Portuguese control.

"For us it is a travesty that scores of U.S. business concerns - including many of the largest companies of the nation - are inexorably linked with racist, suppressive regimes," said Representative Ronald V. Dellums (D. Cal.), the chief sponsor of the measure (H.R. 13147). "For these businesses and their leaders, profit knows no politics."

The bill sets up a Reparations Commission to study the relationships between U.S. businesses and governments and government policies in the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia and Portuguese territories. The Commission would establish amounts of reparations to be paid by American businesses with operations in these countries. The money would go to a trust fund to be paid to victims of apartheid and repression, and to African liberation groups. U.S. businesses would be given one year from issuance of the Commission report to liquidate fully their holdings; if they refuse, the Attorney General would be empowered to seize assets equal in value to their African holdings from their domestic operations.

After noting that "already there is ample evidence that American business concerns aid and abet the oppressive and apartheid policies" Congressman Dellums inserted nearly 50 pages of relevant background material into the Congressional Record (starting on page H 1147 of the February 16, 1972 Record).

For information contact: N.J. Duberstein 202-225-2661
Robert Van Lierop was part of the first Afro-American journalistic crew to travel with any of the southern African liberation movements inside liberated territory. He and Robert Fletcher entered Mozambique at the end of August, 1971, and spent six weeks travelling with a column from the FRELIMO army. They lived, marched, ate and slept with the popular forces and the local population throughout that period. They travelled in a region which is noted for its mountains, rivers and rugged terrain. The purpose of the journey was to observe, experience, film, photograph, and record as many aspects of the struggle as possible.

Mr. Van Lierop is an excellent speaker, has many very good slides, and relates his experiences and understanding of Mozambique from his perspective as an Afro-American. Hear him March 15th at 8pm. Place is yet to be determined. Call the MACSA office 257-2534, the Minters 241-1137, or the Wileys 255-2484 for place, nearer the date of his coming.