MARK YOUR CALENDARS

April 16: 10 a.m. (Sunday): Midwest Regional Meeting of NAAIC (North American Anti-Imperialist Coalition) of which MACSA is a member. At CALA office, 731 State.

2 p.m. - MACSA General Meeting - Focus: The Struggle in Angola with slides, tapes, film from Liberation Support Movement - St. Francis House rec room - 1001 University Ave.

April 19: 8 p.m. - Wisconsin Center Auditorium - South African, Dennis Brutus, "The Poetry of Suffering: The Black Experience" sponsored by African Languages and Literature

10 p.m. (or when lecture is finished) - informal discussion with Dennis Brutus at St. Francis House, 1001 University Ave., sponsored by MACSA

April 20: MACSA table at Memorial Union

April 15-25: reserve use of slides, tapes, films on Angola and Mozambique for your group or class. We have the Liberation Support Movement materials only during that period. Call: Marylee Wiley 255-2481

April 15- June 15: MACSA FUNDRAISING FOR NAMIBIA - strike relief and legal aid support - see this newsletter and next for more details - if you can help organize and run the campaign, call 261-1137 for next meeting time of sub-group.

May 5 - deadline for MACSA News articles

May 8 - MACSA literature table at Memorial Union
May 9 - MACSA WORKNIGHT to assemble MACSA News - 7:30, 306 N. Brooks

May 14 - MACSA General Meeting - focus: The Struggle in Namibia

May 18 - MACSA table in Memorial Union

MACSA ISSUE OF CARNIVAL MONDAY EDITION

Watch the Monday editions of the Daily Cardinal in April and May. MACSA expects to provide the major content for one of those issues.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BLACK BROTHERS & SISTERS

Plan to join thousands of other Black People demonstrating in Washington, D.C. May 27 - African Liberation Day.
- to show the world our unity in concern for the welfare of the Motherland
- to protest the oppressive and genocidal policies practiced on our people in Southern Africa by the U.S. and other European countries
- to support the valiant struggles for our brothers' freedom

For more information: African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee 2207 14th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. phone: 202-462-3411

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

A two-day conference on the United States and Southern Africa, held March 24-25, 1972 in Washington, D.C., surprised its organizers (the Council on Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ and the African Heritage Studies Association) by attracting some three times the expected attendance of 100. The Conference participants came from many different church groups, black groups, groups specifically concerned with Southern Africa, and others.

Among the highlights of the conference was the address by Gil Fernandez, representing the PAIGC. Also of particular interest were remarks of Sietses Bosgra, of the Angola Comite in Holland, who reported on their successful efforts in forcing Dutch coffee importers to end the import of coffee from Angola. Recommendations from eight workshops were presented to the Conference plenary, and will be duplicated and sent out later to participants (excerpts will be included in MACSA News when available). No continuing coordinating organization came out of the conference, but the opportunity for contact of people from different groups, and the realization that more people than before were dealing seriously with the issues, was probably the main positive feature of the conference.

Also announced at the conference was a demonstration planned for the week of African Liberation Day (May 27) in Washington by a coordinating committee of black groups. Focused on the struggle in Southern Africa, the Day will see demonstrations at Portuguese, South African, United, and U.S. government offices. (See notice above.)

W.M.
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OF ANGOLA (MPLA)

PAIGC ACTUALITES
Official organ of
the AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF GUINE
AND CAPE VERDE (PAIGC)

LSM Information Center is non-profit and staffed entirely by voluntary labor. Your subscriptions and donations enable us to continue to produce LSM materials, e.g., articles, interviews, documents and speeches, posters, etc., on the liberation movements in southern Africa; to reproduce movement bulletins for North American distribution and also to print and ship textbooks and pamphlets as requested by the liberation movements for their internal use. Following is an excerpt from a letter to LSM from PAIGC, the liberation movement in Guine Bissau:

"We feel that your idea to reprint some of the materials of the Liberation Movements in English is very useful and that it will contribute much toward making our common struggle known. We congratulate you especially for your initiative in printing the three-month English edition of our bulletin "PAIGC ACTUALITES". We will send you our issues as soon as they are published. ... We would like to receive copies of the English edition edited by LSM. This material will have a large audience, especially amongst English-speaking people at conferences, congresses and other meetings, all the more so because we publish very few things in English."

In addition to copies of ACTUALITES in English, PAIGC requested copies of the medical textbook (in Portuguese) that we printed for MPLA in 1971 as well as several of our 1972 Liberation Calendars indicating that the Calendar was an especially good propaganda vehicle for the movements.

Fulfilling these requests takes additional funds. Your subscriptions and donations enable us to continue to make these contributions to the movements and keeps YOU informed on developments in southern Africa.

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Angola is a small colony on the west coast of Africa. Angola is a repressed colony of Portugal, much the same as the United States was a colony of England in 1776. Since 1961 Angola has been fighting for her independence from Portugal, the world’s last remaining colonial power. Angola’s right to freedom is supported by the United Nations as well as the United States. This war is a costly war in terms of Angolan lives. Thousands of Angolans have died in their fight for freedom and over 500,000 have been forced to become refugees.

The war is expensive in terms of dollars, also. Portugal’s annual military budget is approximately 50% of her total budget. The Portuguese government currently has 150,000 troops in Africa. The Gulf Oil Corporation financially supports this Portuguese war through its annual payment of $20,000,000 for oil rights in Angola.

If you buy Gulf petroleum products you contribute to the financial support of this war against freedom.

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For further information, write to: Gulf Boycott Coalition, Box 123, D.V. Station, Dayton, Ohio 45406.
Phone (513) 276-4077
Several MACSA members had a rude awakening to the consciousness level of many Madisonians March 27 as MACSA monitored the Audobon Society lecture "From Rhodesia to Mozambique" by Edgar T. Jones. Between pictures of pretty birds and animals, and other heaps of elephant dung, Jones managed to sandwich racist comments about the "natives"; Zambia, where it is unsafe to travel according to the Canadian consulate; Livingstone who "discovered" Victoria Falls; and Cecil Rhodes who "founded" the Rhodesian country. Several hundred area residents lapped it up at the public lecture and movie at West High, and thousands of schoolchildren were subjected to his cliches during the day.

Not a word was said of the existence of a guerrilla war in Mozambique, nor the use by the Portuguese of herbicides, napalm and defoliants in their colonies, which can hardly be said to enhance the environment. Not even a sentence about the Cabora Bassa Dam, requiring the resettlement of 25,000 Mozambicans, and untold environmental damage. In fact, the only environmental problem he saw during the entire evening was the population explosion, which he illustrated with a family portrait of a Zimbabwean (supposedly age 28), his three wives, and 21 children. This, he said, was threatening to force us off the planet. (Africa is basically underpopulated!)

The great Zimbabwe ruins were "one of the great mysteries of the world," according to Jones. (The only mystery is to people such as Jones who cannot conceive, or refuse to believe, that Blacks could have created such architectural masterpieces.)

"We had a problem in Mozambique," quoth he, "Everybody speaks Portuguese (what, no other language, Mr. Jones?). Nobody speaks English. And since we don't speak Spanish (sic), we had problems communicating." (Equation: Portuguese=Spanish=foreign language =bad. Not to mention shichopi, chichwabo, chisen, ilomwe, chimaviha, inglulu, chipozfo, and shitswa, which don't exist in his mind).

When the MACSA members expressed their dismay to both the speaker and the Madison Audobon Society, president John A. Jaeschke, the latter agreed to grant some space in their next newsletter, and 10 minutes at their April meeting to rebutting the 1½ hour brainwashing by Mr. Jones.

We are told that Mr. Jones will be presenting his lecture throughout the United States and Canada. Non-Madison readers of MACSA News may wish to raise questions when he is scheduled in your area.

M.S.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS???

Name & Address currently used by MACSA:

New name or address including zip code:

Date change is effective:

PLEASE SEND ALL CHANGES TO: MACSA NEWS
% University YWCA
306 N. Brooks St.
Madison, Wisc. 53715
The sensitive international position of Namibia made it difficult for South Africa to settle the recent general strike in the traditional manner: shoot some strikers, and drive the rest back to work with guns or starvation. 15,000 strikers in Namibia have forced labor concessions from the South African government for the first time, but it is uncertain whether they will be satisfied with the vague terms proposed.

Widely-circulated leaflets clearly state the strikers' major demands:
1. Abolition of the contract labor system.
2. Abolition of the pass system.
3. The right to freedom of movement throughout Namibia for themselves and their families and an end to the separation of families by the migratory labor system.
4. The right to choose employers and jobs.
5. Pay raises and an end to job discrimination on the basis of race and color.
7. The right to be represented at all settlement talks, including those which occurred Jan. 18-20 between South African government officials and the South African-appointed and -paid chiefs of the Ovamboland Legislative Council. Also present at the negotiations were the employers, but the strikers were not represented.

It appears that South Africa is trying to devise a compromise which will leave the situation basically unchanged, but apparently different. The tentative settlement announced Jan. 20 abolishes SWANLO (Southwest Africa Native Labor Organisation), the semi-official procurement body, and places labor relations on an official treaty basis between South Africa and the Ovambo and Okavango tribal authorities, who will take over the recruiting function. This strengthens South Africa's introduction of its "Homelands (Bantustans) Policy" into Namibia.

Under reported terms of the "agreement", the Ovambo Legislative Council will decide the maximum time an Ovambo worker can leave the Ovambo "Homeland". Contracts will not be as long as before, and a written agreement will be entered into between worker and employer. During this time outside Ovamboland, the worker will be free to change from one employer to another, provided he still returns to Ovamboland within the time limit. Working conditions will be detailed according to the agreement. These include wages, bonuses, duration of the job, shifts and working hours and the rights of either side to end the agreement.

The only recognized spokesman for the strikers, Johannes Nangatuula, a moderate, appealed on the Ovambo Radio network for acceptance of the agreement and for a return to work. However, most of the strikers rejected both their Council Chiefs and the new "agreement", which they found uncomfortably like the old system. Nowhere did the "agreement" touch on the strikers' most deeply felt grievances: the law that requires nominally free men, to have a pass to go from one part of their country to another, and the enforced separation from their families. Returning workers also complained about accommodation, food and low wages.

As of Feb. 4, South Africa was intensifying its effort to break the strike, which was still spreading. On that date, new regulations were announced that imposed a virtual state of emergency in Ovamboland. Police patrols have been attacked by Ovambo groups seemingly armed with spears and bows and arrows. Several Ovambos have been shot in the clashes;
others have been murdered by their own people, apparently for cooperating with the South African authorities.

Judge William Booth, former Commissioner of Human Rights in New York City, who was in Namibia as an observer, reported that in late February only 3-4,000 workers had gone back to work and that the major mines were still crippled. Although Booth was prevented from going to Ovamboland, four people went to Windhoek to tell him what they had seen. They said that at least 60 people had been killed; that they saw people being shot down in the streets; that hundreds were stuffed into trucks where they were being held because jails were too full; that groans and screams and other evidence of torture could be heard from the jails.

On March 18, the Johannesburg Star reported a new strike of 400 workers in the fishing industry at the port of Walvis Bay. So the strike not only continues but has expanded to yet another industry.

* * *

MACSA is collecting funds for strike relief and legal aid for Namibians. Send clearly designated contributions to: MACSA

c/o U-YWCA
306 N. Brooks St.
Madison, Wisc. 53715

MILITARY PROBLEMS FACING LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The liberation movements of South Africa (ANC, PAC, APDUSA, etc.) have all committed themselves to a military solution to apartheid. All appearances indicate that those organizations have opted for guerrilla or protracted warfare against South Africa. In a speech to MACSA on March 12, Lindi Jordan, a South African refugee, took issue with the tactics adopted by these organizations.

The main thrust of his speech was that those conditions which allowed other 20th century guerrilla and revolutionary struggles to succeed do not exist in South Africa today. He pointed out that in all successful revolutionary movements, some condition beyond the control of the movements and the systems against which they were fighting played a decisive role in the success of the revolutionary struggle. In Russia it was World War I, in China the Japanese invasion, in Yugoslavia the German invasion, in Cuba the disinterest of the United States, and so forth. He further pointed out that the most glaring example of the failure of a revolutionary movement, the Huks in the Philippines, was in part due to the fact that the guerrillas had to face the military might of the Philippine government backed by the U.S. The Huks, however, did not have any relief in the form of another nation-state fighting the Philippine government, as did the Communists in China.

Mr. Jordan concluded by stating that the position of the revolutionary organizations in South Africa is roughly analogous to that of the Huks during the 1940's and 1950's. The South African government is backed by powerful allies, while the revolutionaries have no close and powerful allies. He also said the prospect of South Africa fighting a war with another country in the near future is rather dim. South African movements would, he said, have to change their military tactics if they are to succeed in overthrowing apartheid.

I. J.
The continuing liberation struggle of the people of Mozambique, launched in 1964 against Portuguese colonial oppression, was described and illustrated with color slides by Robert Van Lierop on the evening of March 15. Van Lierop was part of the first Afro-American journalistic team to travel with one of the southern African liberation movements inside liberated territory. Entering Mozambique in late August 1971, he spent six weeks traveling with a column of guerrillas accompanied by the national political commissar of FRELIMO, Armando Guebuza, who spoke in Madison in November 1970. The purpose of the journey was to observe, experience, film and record as many aspects of the struggle as possible and to produce a full-length film depicting the current level of armed struggle, the development of new institutions in the liberated areas, and the lives of the new Mozambicans.

Van Lierop marched with the column in a region noted for its mountains, rivers, and rugged terrain, living with the popular forces and the people. He emphasized during his slide commentary that the march is the major means of transport for the revolutionary forces. It is spoken of as the period during which personal contradictions are contemplated and resolved, as a means by which the bond of unity is forged among all of the people of Mozambique. The march brings the guerrillas into continual contact with the people and their local militias; it is a means by which those from various tribal backgrounds meet and come to recognize the unity of their interests as Mozambicans; it symbolizes the actual practice of revolution in which tribal, sexual, and age differences are muted in the overriding interest of the people's struggle for freedom.

Van Lierop spoke of both the similarities and significant differences between the ongoing struggles in Southern Africa and Southeast Asia. In both cases the people face a monolithic enemy, though in the case of Mozambique the role of the U.S. is somewhat less direct, being that of a supplier of weapons, not of troops. But the revolutionary struggle in Mozambique is perhaps more difficult than that in Vietnam because it has involved not only military training and political education but also the creation of medical and educational institutions. Portuguese colonialism accomplished little in its 'civilizing mission' and before the revolution there was approximately 99% illiteracy among the people, and few medical facilities. The Mozambican struggle further lacks the potential external strength and support which China provides in the case of Vietnam. FRELIMO has had to build a military struggle and the structure of a new society on bare material foundations, practicing self-reliance from necessity, drawing upon and developing the resources of the people.

Almost one-third of Mozambique is currently controlled by FRELIMO, and within the liberated area new institutions are being formed. Van Lierop noted that the enemy characteristically evaluates military success in terms of the number of structures—the number of schools, villages, and cultivated fields—it destroys. But the new Mozambique as described by Van Lierop does not consist of material structures; rather its essence is the collective determination and new social relations which bind the people into a whole. According to Van Lierop, the people recognize not only that the struggle in Mozambique must continue until all nine provinces have been liberated, but also that the struggle extends beyond the boundaries of Mozambique and of Africa. Van Lierop emphasized the expressed solidarity of Mozambicans with other oppressed peoples in southern Africa and Blacks in the U.S.

Throughout the slide commentary, Van Lierop characterized liberated Mozambique
in terms of three transplants. The first of these is education. Of importance to all of the people is political education, carried out as a continual and ongoing process. Important for the building of a new society when the armed struggle is completed and for carrying toward completion those transformations initiated during the struggle is the training of youth, the new generation, through a conscious fusion of traditional and Western education. The second transplant described by Van Lierop is cultural. The struggle has contributed to an amalgamation of formerly distinct tribal groupings, the exchange of dances and songs throughout all of the territory, the development of a national culture. The third transplant is agricultural. All members of FRELIMO are required to spend some of their time in agricultural work, to extend the cultivation of certain crops, such as cashews, throughout the country.

According to Van Lierop, the Portuguese have not been able to maintain ground troops in Mozambique for the past 2 years and can establish temporary reoccupation (as is also the case with the U.S. in Southeast Asia) only through the tactic of air war. FRELIMO combats helicopter attacks with little more than small arms, but whether or not they are able to bring down the Western-built helicopters, the people remain confident that the territory is fundamentally theirs, that the Portuguese cannot regain control over their lives.

SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE IN RETROSPECT

On March 21 a program was held at the UW-Madison Afro-American Center, commemorating the massacre that took place at Sharpeville, South Africa, March 21, 1960.

The movie "Sabotage in South Africa" was shown, after which a panel discussed the implications of the non-violent protest to which the massacre was a preliminary reaction for more repressive laws. The panelists were Femi Taylor, representing the Afro-American concern, Mrs. Phyllis Jordan, widow of Professor A.C. Jordan, who reviewed the historical event, and Bill Minter of the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa.

A large audience filled the Center and participated in questions and answers during the discussion that followed the film. The several ethnic groups represented at the program indicate the growing universal concern for what is occurring in Southern Africa. The problem relates to all people.

Obirini African (O.A.)

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NAAIC MEETING

Last fall MACSA became one of the members of the North American Anti-Imperialist Coalition (NAAIC), subscribing to its position statement:

We, the North American Anti-Imperialist Coalition, agree to work together in the international struggle against imperialism, which we view as a class struggle. We agree to work through:

1. Material and propaganda support for liberation movements among oppressed peoples in the imperialist system;
2. Campaigns against corporate, government, and militaristic oppressors within the imperialist system;
3. Research, study, political education and dissemination of information; in order to further the socialist revolution.

In joining this coalition, member groups agree to work in one or more of these areas. Recognizing that there are other areas of work in the anti-imperialist struggle, we agree that these areas form the basis of the North American Anti-Imperialist Coalition.

The NAAIC Newsletter, which serves to keep the member groups in touch, comes to the MACSA office. Individual subscriptions are also encouraged ($6 to NAAIC, 2546 N. Halsted, Chicago, Ill. 60614).

This weekend many people from NAAIC member groups will be in Madison attending the conference on Chile sponsored by Community Action on Latin America. On Sunday morning, April 16, at 10 a.m. at the CALA office (Pres House basement, 731 State), there will be a meeting of NAAIC people present, to meet each other, exchange information and ideas, and talk about plans for the NAAIC conference next summer. MACSA members are encouraged to attend.

W.M.

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS BANK LOANS SOUTH AFRICA
$48.6 MILLION FOR LOCOMOTIVES

Johannesburg Star, January 12, 1972:

Barriers to American trade with South Africa created by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations are slowly toppling under the pressure of the fierce international competition that last year produced the first American trade deficit of the century. The trend was vividly demonstrated last week by the disclosure that the U.S. Export-Import Bank - a Government agency - had agreed to guarantee a 10-year loan of $48.6 million to South Africa to cover the purchase of diesel locomotives from General Motors. To clinch the deal against stiff British competition, Exim-Bank scrapped its seven-year-old ban on "long-term" guarantees of more than five years for South African trade. This was done over protests from the State Department that the American image in Black Africa would be tarnished.

Washington Post, January 15, 1972:

A spokesman for the Eximbank said the loan guarantee was approved in order to meet officially supported British competition. The loan guarantee insures the American lender - in this case Continental Bank of Illinois - that if South Africa defaults, the Eximbank will repay the debt. The Reserve Bank of South Africa is also a guarantor of the loan which covers the purchase of diesel locomotives from General Motors.

In 1970 the U.S. exports to South Africa were at a level of $565 million or one-third of the total exports to Africa; total
U.S. investment in South Africa were valued at $800 million, or 25% of total U.S. investment in Africa.

Continental Illinois is the 8th largest commercial bank in the United States. David M. Kennedy, its chairman and chief executive officer, became Nixon's Secretary of the Treasury. Its Board of Directors is interlocked with many other big businesses, including at least five companies that are operating in South Africa. These include International Harvester, Deere, FMC Corp., Borg-Warner, and Abbott Laboratories.

Groups in Chicago, including the Coordinating Committee of Black Churchmen, the United Church of Christ Task Force on Southern Africa, the African-American Solidarity Committee, and the Chicago Committee for the Liberation of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea, are organizing a campaign against this loan. For further information contact the New World Resource Center, 2546 N. Halsted, Chicago, Ill. 60614 (phone 312-348-3370).

Letters of protest to Continental Illinois can be addressed to its headquarters at 231 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 60690.

W.M.

RHODESIAN CHROME ARRIVES

The Afro-American Center and MACSA are each sending letters to students at Southern University and to the Louisiana longshoremen, supporting their recent actions against the importation of chrome from Rhodesia by Foote Mineral Company, thus breaking U.N. sanctions. The longshoremen refused to unload the cargo and students organized protest demonstrations both before and at the time of the ship's arrival. It was the first shipment of Rhodesian chrome to arrive since Congress passed a bill in September 1971 permitting this abrogation of the U.N. agreement.

R.M.

W.I.N.D. BOOKSTORE

The Wisconsin Independent News Department Bookstore at 836 East Johnson St, Madison 53703 (251-5717) now has a good supply of Race to Power: the Struggle for Southern Africa and Building Freedom: Mozambique's FRELIMO, both prepared by Africa Research group and excellent basic pieces. They were written with intent to be usable in high school or introductory college level classes. W.I.N.D. also has Is Southern Africa Wisconsin's Business? published by MACSA and books and periodicals of interest on many other topics. Drop in and talk or browse. They are usually open in the late afternoon and in the evening.