MACSA often receives letters from other Southern Africa liberation support groups in the U.S. and other countries. We'd like to print here an example, this one from a group in Toronto. There is cooperation among many of these groups, e.g., through the National Coalition mentioned here. More communication, cooperation and concerted efforts are goals to work on.

5th February 1977.

To the National Coalition via MACSA

Dear Friends,
We have heard and read about the activities of MACSA and the National Coalition on Southern Africa. Our interests seem to coincide, and it would be a good idea to establish regular communication between the groups.

Our recent activities have included organising a boycott of South African wine and liquor from the outlets in Ontario. This has gained support from a number of organisations, trade unions, etc. We intend extending this to include other products from South Africa, and some of these would be on a national scale.

Since we, like you, are a coalition of organisations, acting across the country in support of the liberation of southern Africa, there is scope for joint action in the future.

Sincerely,
Peter Bunting, Chairperson

From:
Canadians Concerned About Southern Africa
Box 309 Station 'E' Toronto

TRANS-NATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND SOUTHERN AFRICA:
RAMIFICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

The American Friends Service Committee is sponsoring a conference on this all-important topic at the University of Chicago Center for Continuing Education April 15-17, 1977. There will be workshops, films and presentations by representatives from liberation movements and from Angola and Mozambique, political activists who have worked on issues affecting democratic rights in the U.S., and people who have been involved in African liberation support work.
For more information and registration forms, write to: AFSC, 407 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60605, phone (312)427-2533.
March 20 (Sunday) 7:30 p.m. Evening of African Music and Dance (thumb pianist, xylophone group and Ghanaian Dances) Dag Hammarskjold Room, Union South

March 21 (Monday) 8:00 p.m. George Khotso Seatiholo, former president of the Soweto Students Representative Council and a leader of the June 16 demonstrations, will speak in Great Hall of Memorial Union. Brought to Madison by the Madison Coalition on South Africa (which includes MACSA) and the National Student Coalition Against Racism (NSCAR). Reception to follow (at 10 p.m.) at the Memorial Union.

March 21 is the seventeenth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, in which upwards of 69 men, women and children were killed by South African police while peacefully protesting the hated pass laws.

March 22 & 23 Workshops on South Africa, U.S. Corporate and Government Ties to Apartheid, Campus Complicity, Racism in the U.S., etc. One to be held at 4:30 Tuesday will deal with Apartheid and the Transkei. Check Today in the Union for details, or call Bruce Lesnick at 251-2573.

March 22 (Tuesday) 7:15 p.m. Alumni Lounge, Wisconsin Center "Tales from Southern Africa", as told by Wandile Kuse and Glory Mamba.

March 23-25 Annual Conference of the African Literature Association, organized by Dan Kunene and Zinta Konrad. Details can be obtained by calling 262-2487 or 262-2380. Most meetings will be held in the Wisconsin Center.

March 24 (Thursday) 9:15 a.m., keynote address by Okot p'Bitek, ALA conference, Wis. Center Auditorium

March 24, 4 p.m. Panel: "Prospects for Change in Southern Africa" - which will include Dan Kunene speaking on Sharpeville and the Pass Laws, Dennis Brutus on Sport, and Orchard M'dzonga on the struggle for Zimbabwe. Wisconsin Center Auditorium.

March 24, 7:00 p.m. Film: "Last Grave at Imbaza", followed by "An Evening of Not-Forgetting Sharpeville and Soweto", poetry and dramatic readings of compositions inspired by Sharpeville and Soweto, including poets Dennis Brutus, Dan Kunene, Edward Brathwaite, and others. Wisconsin Center Auditorium.

March 25 (Friday) 4:45-6:15 p.m. Film: "Njaangen" (by Mahama Johnson Traore). Wisconsin Center Auditorium.

March 25 6:15-7:30 p.m. Workshop sponsored by South Africa Coalition. See Today in the Union for topic and location.

March 25, 7:30 "Bards and Muses" Poetry and Dramatic Readings. Wis. Center Auditorium.

March 26 (Saturday) 12 Noon to 2 p.m. Rally and March from Library Mall to State Capitol protesting U.S. role in South Africa. Speakers will include Dan Kunene and Dennis Brutus. Sponsored by South Africa Coalition which includes MACSA.

March 27, 3:30 p.m. MACSA meeting. Pres. House, 731 State Street.
According to a cartoon by Oliphant, syndicated by the Los Angeles Times and published recently (February 1977) in a local Madison newspaper, "Rhodesia" is a black, wide-eyed picaninny wondering what the hell's going on.

This poor, naive, barefooted, bare-torsoed, big-bellied fellow, with scrawny legs and arms, is in a dilemma because a giant bully called "Black Extremists" is grabbing his left arm to which he is about to clap a shackle attached, with a chain, to a heavy steel ball; and another not-so-large giant called "Smith" is grabbing his right arm to which he is about to clap a shackle attached, with a chain, to a heavy steel ball.

One wonders why Oliphant wants to insult the Zimbabweans with that silly "What do I do now?" expression. Are the black people of Zimbabwe really that naive, that stunted in their physical and mental growth? Are they dupes whose choices are limited to being shackled either by Smith or by "Black Extremists", whoever these may be?

We know Zimbabweans who are fighting for their freedom either in the field of combat or at home in their various supportive roles. We know civilian Zimbabweans who hide and feed and assist their fighting comrades who are at this very moment making inroads into the white oppressive minority regime of Ian Smith's Rhodesia.

The Zimbabweans we know have keen eyes, not the expressionless orbs of Oliphant's "Rhodesia". The Zimbabweans we know are not split into passive, "law-abiding", contented picaninnies and extremist thugs ready to imprison them. The Zimbabweans we know are on the verge of freedom. They've got Smith on the run. They're about to enter a new era.

We think the American public deserves to know the real Zimbabweans, and we do not believe that Oliphant's cartoon is intended to contribute towards satisfying that need.

Oliphant is either a racist or a fool. He alone can decide which.

-- Daniel P. Kunene 3/7/77
CONCERNING DANE COUNTY INVOLVEMENT WITH SOUTH AFRICA

(The following resolution, Res. 344, has just been introduced in the Dane County Board by Supervisors Neil Kaufler and William Bird. A bill with essentially the same provisions was passed by the Madison Common Council in November 1976 by a vote of 19-1. A strong telephoning effort by MACSA members and friends reached virtually all of the alderpersons and is largely credited with the near-unanimous vote. The Dane County resolution has been referred to the Judiciary, Public Works and Finance Committees. We urge you to contact as soon as possible members of these committees, whose names and addresses are given following the text of the resolution.)

Dane County residents

WHEREAS, the minority, white South African Government maintains its apartheid (segregation) system over the majority (87%) of non-white Africans through force, violence, fraud, and terror; and

WHEREAS, American financial and industrial investments in that South African government serve only to strengthen and to perpetuate minority, apartheid rule; and

WHEREAS, the South African government has been condemned repeatedly by a majority of the countries which constitute the United Nations organization; and

WHEREAS, the recent South African police killing of hundreds and injuring of thousands of adults and school children in the black ghetto complex of Soweto and throughout South Africa are the predictable outgrowth of apartheid; and

WHEREAS, surveillance and control of black South Africans is made highly effective through modern technological equipment supplied by certain American industrial corporations; and

WHEREAS, South Africa continues to illegally occupy Namibia (South West Africa) in spite of World Court decisions to the contrary and continues as the sole supplier of war material to the illegal regime in Rhodesia; and

WHEREAS, the presence of these American corporations (and others), in perpetuating apartheid, also assists in perpetuating starvation wages for black South Africans and thus feeds the explosive tensions that are sweeping South Africa; and

WHEREAS, American corporations investing in South Africa have voluntarily taken advantage of the racial system of job discrimination and low wages, including the following:

-80% of African workers earn less than the Poverty Datum Line, defined by the white government as the bare family subsistence level;
-African strikes, collective bargaining, and absence from work without due cause are all prohibited by law;
-Africans cannot hold supervisory positions above whites by law;
-Wage ratios of whites to blacks range from 5:1 in manufacturing to 15:1 in mining; and

WHEREAS, many American corporations have increased their investments rapidly in recent years as repression increased and in spite of pleas from the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and many world leaders for the American people to end this economic support of the South African apartheid system;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT:

1) The County of Dane provide for public inspection a list of all corporations having economic interests in South Africa with which the county has contracts currently in force. "Economic interests" are here defined as including (a) direct investment, (b) licensing and leasing agreements, and (c) the operation of sales outlets in the Republic of South Africa;
2) The County of Dane and public corporations under the jurisdiction of the County seek to award contracts and purchase agreements to companies which have chosen not to develop economic interests in the Republic of South Africa and are not sales agents for goods and services from South Africa, except in such instances where such practices violate competitive bidding statutes or laws;

3) The County of Dane attach to all contracts, correspondence, and written exchanges with corporations which have economic interests in South Africa the following paragraph under the County Executive's signature:

"The County of Dane wishes to express its grave concern about your company's policy of developing economic interests in South Africa and its apartheid system. The great moral issue involved is forcing us to seek alternative suppliers for this product or service in future transactions.

Respectfully,
The Dane County Executive."

4) These provisions shall expire automatically at the time that the Organization of African Unity recognizes the formation of a legitimate representative government in the Republic of South Africa.

5) The Dane County Board of Supervisors endorses the activities of the Coalition on Southern Africa slated for March 21-26, 1977 including a mass rally going from the State Street Mall to the Capitol Saturday, March 26.

Submitted by Supervisors Kaufler and Bird.
Referred to JUDICIARY, FINANCE & PUBLIC WORKS March 3, 1977. (p. 168, 1976-77)
Rhodesia Blamed for Missionary Slayings

Africa News, 2/14/77

Controversy over the killing last week of seven Catholic missionaries in Rhodesia has yet to subside. At the missionaries' funeral a group of whites stormed out in anger when a black Rhodesian priest laid blame for his friends' death on the government policies that had forced Africans to take up arms. The Smith regime, meanwhile, was continuing with an investigation aimed at conclusively pinning blame for the killings on nationalist guerrillas.

Although the official Rhodesian version of the slayings has received wide coverage in the Western media, African countries place more stock in the guerrillas' allegation that Rhodesian troops were responsible. Their reasons include the following:

-- During the Portuguese colonial was in Mozambique, special units of Africans in the Portuguese army regularly disguised themselves as guerrillas, carrying out massacres of villagers. Some members of these units fled to Rhodesia when Mozambique won independence.

-- The Catholic Church seems an unlikely target for the guerrillas, since it has repeatedly condemned government policies. In addition, Bishop Donal Lamont was sentenced to ten years in jail for failing to report guerrillas in October, and Catholic priest Paul Egli was sentenced to 5 years for the same charge in January.

-- The Selous Scouts, a commando unit in the Rhodesian Army composed of white and black soldiers, has frequently been accused of carrying out raids disguised as guerrillas. Edward Kazembe, who deserted from the Scouts to join the guerrillas of ZIPA, reported that one of the unit's tasks was "to kill the local people" in order to discredit the guerrillas.

-- The timing of the incidents coincides with the Smith regime's increasing isolation, and its efforts to win South African and Western sympathies.

-- The leadership of the Patriotic Front and the Zimbabwe People's Army has repeatedly stated that indiscriminate killings are not part of its military strategy.

Rhodesian Deserter Tells Story

Africa News, 2/28/77

(It is reported that black police and soldiers in the employ of Rhodesia's white minority government are deserting in growing numbers. The following, excerpted from an interview in the Mozambican weekly magazine Tempo, is one of several interviews with deserters published in Mozambique.)

"I joined the police because at that time there were no other jobs in Rhodesia. A person my age could only arrange food in the army or in the police. There is no work." These are the words of Robson Chaziwa, deserter from the racist police in Rhodesia. Chaziwa is 19 years old, and belonged to the police of the area of Odzi near Umtali. "My police number was X456, my pay was 20 (Rhodesian) dollars."

Asked why he deserted, Robson Chaziwa was silent a moment, then began: "I was in the police in a post near my own village. One day I learned that the police went to my mother's house because of guerrillas. When I arrived there they had killed her." We asked him if his mother really had contact with guerrillas. "Not at all. She didn't. I know how it was."

He continued by telling the kind of actions he himself had been obliged to participate in. Normally the tasks of arresting, beating and killing fall to the black police. They receive orders to go to a village to get information. There they should arrest, beat up and if necessary kill the people if they don't speak up, or at least denounce somebody. Chaziwa's own mother was killed this way. She had no information to give, she was beaten and her house was burned.

"The whites, besides earning a lot, rarely kill, because this is to be done by black police. And if they don't follow the whites' orders, they are branded 'terrorists'. I fled because I couldn't stand it anymore. I walked two days without eating to cross the border into Mozambique. I don't yet know a single ZIPA guerrilla, but Smith's soldiers and police are very frightened of them. Many black police and soldiers are deserting because they don't want to die."
Media in Britain and U.S. peddle Smith's racist line on Rhodesia

By WILLIAM POMEROY

LONDON (By mail)—Western press coverage of events in Rhodesia is revealing the working relationship between British and U.S. interests and Ian Smith's regime of racist oppression. With the collapse of the Geneva conference on a transition to majority rule, liberation forces and to pave the way for a neo-colonial deal by Smith with "moderate" Black elements.

First came the episode of 400 Black students from a mission school near Bulawayo, who marched across the border to Botswana to join Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union and its guerrilla armed forces. The western (particularly British) press immediately accepted the propaganda, issued by the Smith regime, that the students had been compelled at gunpoint by Black guerrillas to leave the school and go to Botswana.

When the Smith regime pressured a group of parents to go to Botswana to "bring back their children" (most are 16 to 21 years old) this too was widely publicized abroad as a humane step to rescue the students from guerrilla hands. Only 50 of the very youngest students (mostly girls 13 to 15 years old) returned with their parents, but this was played up as a victory. The courageous statements of the others, who pledged to liberate their country, were not only given little mention but they were described as being under threat or intimidation from ZAPU guerrillas. This, too, was the line put out by the Smith regime. The Botswana government's denial of all such allegations was ignored or buried in the news reports.

Missionaries slain

Next came the killing of seven white missionaries on February 7 near Salisbury, at the Musami mission site. Western press services immediately took up the Smith regime's propaganda handouts charging the Nkomo-Mugabe liberation army with the killings. The general line is that the Black liberation forces are extremists bent on atrocity and massacre of innocent people.

A statement issued by the Patriotic Front (which unites the Nkomo and Mugabe forces) accused the Rhodesian army's Selous Scouts, a brutal counter-guerrilla unit that commits atrocities posing as guerrillas, of perpetrating the massacre. Said the Front: "The murders are the latest in a series carried out by the Rhodesian racist forces against the clergy in Zimbabwe. The Smith regime has every reason to eliminate the church leaders. They stay among the people. They see every day atrocities the fascists carry out on the struggling masses of Zimbabwe."

Declared Robert Mugabe: "We are not capable of such inhumanity. After all, we are fighting a progressive war which is aimed at mobilizing all the democratic forces capable of lending support to the revolution and all along we have been working very harmoniously with the church organizations."

The readiness of the western press to give its headlines and primary emphasis to the Smith propaganda is aimed at giving the guerrilla forces a terrorist image and at preparing world opinion for Smith's next move of handing "majority rule" to tribal chiefs and other "moderates."

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Staff Person Wanted

National Coalition for the Liberation of Southern Africa

At the December 18-19 Steering Committee meeting, discussion continued about whether to hire a staff person and what her or his job would be. Several suggestions were made about what the job might consist of:

1. produce a newsletter
2. administrative tasks
3. schedule speaking tours
4. coordinate member groups
5. contact new groups
6. fund-raising
7. plan conferences

The major problem associated with hiring a staff person is how to raise his or her salary. If you have any ideas about this job, or think you might be interested in doing it, contact the following persons:

Henry Bucher, MACSA, 731 State St., Madison, WI 53703 (608)238-6947
Bud Day, AFSC, 407 SE Dearborn, Chicago, IL 60605 (312)427-2533
LABOR GROUPS' ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIONS

(Prague)-- The one-week boycott by the international labor movement against the racist apartheid South African government, held January 17-22, was a resounding success, its sponsors reported. The boycott was backed by three international trade union centers, World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), and the World Confederation of Labor (WCL).

The ICFTU said all its European affiliates took part, as did those of the WFTU, in focusing world attention to the struggle of South Africa's Black workers. The actions included grounding of South African airlines' planes, the pressing of home governments by the unions to take diplomatic actions and to act on investments and in trade with South Africa. Some governments have already done so, ICFTU said. Demonstrations, demands on South African embassies and other actions were carried on during the week-long boycott. (See MACSA Newsletter for February for more on this.)

Americans urge Carter to end aid to South Africa racists

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 — In an open letter to President Carter, the American Committee on Africa has asked the new administration to "chart a different course" in U.S. relations with the apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa.

The committee recommends a policy of discouraging economic investment, prohibiting loans from the Export-Import Bank, encouraging the termination of private loans, and ending tax credits to corporations based on profits made by their South Africa subsidiaries.

The letter was signed by Judge William Booth, president, and George Houser, executive director of the committee.

"One of the critical questions your administration will have to face," writes the committee, "will be the conflict created by white domination and black resistance in southern Africa, where the confrontation has already entered a violent stage.

"It is our fear that the present U.S. policy of tempered friendship with the apartheid regime, if continued, will inevitably lead to an escalation of influence and perhaps even confrontation."

The letter takes issue with the State Department's justification of increasing U.S. investment as a means of encouraging change in South Africa.

A few days after the election, President Carter was quoted in a South African newspaper, the Financial Mail, as intending to follow a "positive policy toward peace in southern Africa," which would include "economic development, investment commitment and the use of economic leverage" against South Africa as an avenue toward "rational justice there."

"Old wine in a new bottle"

Saying Carter's "positive policy" is simply old wine in a new bottle, the committee notes that U.S. corporations have been increasing their investments in South Africa even since the Second World War and the Truman Administration, growing from about $50 million then to nearly $1.5 billion at present.

(U.S. commercial bank loans to the RSA stand at close to $2 billion.)

Refuting the argument that U.S. investment bettered the plight of South Africa's Black majority, the letter cites the brutal escalation of repression, the accelerated move toward absolute disenfranchisement of the Black majority through the Bantustan "independence" fraud, and the widening of the income gap between Blacks and whites.

"Trade union rights," says the letter, "are still not permitted under law for Black workers... the pass laws remain unchanged... thousands have been arrested and other hundreds killed or wounded by the brutality of police... Africans are still denied political and land-holding rights.

"And finally, we assert that increased financial ties between the U.S. and South Africa not only strengthen the regime there but further estrange the U.S. from those elements in South African society which are trying to bring about real change."
### MAJOR LOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA BY U.S. BANKS - 1976

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Borrower</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Period (Years)</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>U.S. Banks Involved</th>
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<td>Escom</td>
<td>$200m</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.75% over Libor*</td>
<td>Citibank, Chase, Morgan, Manfrs. Han.</td>
<td>F.M. 30 Jan 76 &amp; F.M. 2 July 76</td>
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<td>ISCOR</td>
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<td>Chase, Citibank, Orion</td>
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<td>Richards Bay Minerals (Consortium; 4 participants, IDC (SA) 20%; Union Corp. 30%, Quebec Iron &amp; Titanium Corp. 40% &amp; SA Mutual Life Assurance 10%)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>2.0% over Libor</td>
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<td>South African Railways</td>
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<td>Foskor (Phosphate Dev. Corp)</td>
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<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Mnfrs. Han.</td>
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<td>S.A.B.C. (South African Broadcasting Corp.)</td>
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<td>Bank of Amer.</td>
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<td>SA Airways/Railways (for Boeings)</td>
<td>$99m</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>about 9.25%</td>
<td>European Bank-F.M. July 2</td>
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<td>Industrial Development Corp.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Chase and Ex-Im Bank</td>
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Notes: *Libor - London interbank offered rate.

This is probably not all, but it TOTALS $777 million in loans having been granted to S.A. Government or Government controlled corporations in the first nine months of 1976 alone - an astronomical loan growth rate for a "high risk" borrower.

Note: Figures as at November 8, 1976
Source: American Committee on Africa, 305 E. 46th St., New York, NY 10017
Save lives of SWAPO leaders, UN group urges

The United Nations' Human Rights Commission has called on UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to take immediate steps to save the lives of A. Mushimba and H. Shikongona. The two, who are leaders of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), have been sentenced to death by apartheid South Africa.

The UN-HRC, meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, on Wednesday urged Waldheim to act "without delay" and to use every possible means to save the two Namibian patriots from being executed by the racist regime in South Africa.

At UN headquarters in New York, a report made public Wednesday by the UN Decolonization Committee charged South Africa with mass murder, inhuman torture, and wholesale repression in the apartheid regime's efforts to maintain its illegal military occupation of Namibia (South West Africa), which is, under international law, a UN territory.

Bill Anderson, former South African Army soldier who served in Namibia, testified before the UN Committee on what he saw in last June's "Operation Cobra" in northern Namibia conducted by the South African armed forces.

Anderson said five battalions of South African troops, using helicopters, took part in the Vietnam Warstyle "clear-and-kill" operation near the border with Angola. He said over 1,000 persons were taken prisoner by the troops. All those arrested were beaten up, Anderson said, "I personally saw people being punched, kicked, beaten with rifle butts, burned with cigarettes," the former South African Army soldier said.