



MADISON AREA  
COMMITTEE ON  
SOUTHERN AFRICA  
731 State Street  
Madison, Wisconsin  
53705

Number 25 April 1973

SAVE APRIL 9th (MONDAY)

PLAN TO HEAR: ANDREW LUKELE  
and  
WINSTON NAGAN

ALSO AT:  
239 Law School  
4:30 p.m.

both South African lawyers in exile 8 p.m. 1127 University Ave.

(see article below for more details)

Other dates: April 7 - CALA conference on Alternatives to Development at which MACSA has a workshop  
April 8 - Regular scheduled MACSA meeting cancelled - come to Monday's program instead.

SOUTH AFRICAN LAWYERS TO SPEAK

On Monday, April 9, 1973, two exiled South African lawyers will visit Madison to speak in a program at the University Law School (4:30 p.m.), and in a public panel in the evening at University United Methodist Church (8 p.m., 1127 University Ave). They will address themselves to the issues of South African repression and the use of the legal system to maintain apartheid, the situation of political prisoners in South Africa, and the continuing and increasing expression of struggle for human rights, in spite of the measures taken against dissent.

The two speakers are well qualified both in personal and professional terms to address these issues. Andrew Lukele, an African trained in law in South Africa,

practiced law in Johannesburg, before being banned by the South African government in 1964. Since then he has practiced law in Swaziland, and studied at Harvard Law School, where he is completing an S.J.D. He now teaches at Rutgers, in Newark, New Jersey. Winston Nagan, according to the South African government's race classification a Cape-Coloured, attended Fort Hare University in South Africa, active while there in South African Students Non-Racial Sports Association, and other political involvement in resistance to the white South African regime. Since leaving South Africa he has taken advanced degrees in law at Oxford and at Duke University. He is now assistant professor of Law at DePaul University in Chicago.

The panels presenting Mr. Lukele and Mr. Nagan are sponsored by MACSA, the Student Bar Association, the Afro-American Studies Program, the African Languages and Literature Department, and the Afro-American Community Services Center.

P.S. WE HAVE JUST LEARNED THAT THE 4:30 panel at the Law School will take place in Room 239 of the Law School Building. It is also open to the public but will be focussed more around things of concern to the legal community.

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#### AFRO-AMERICAN ARTIST HELPS PAIGC CAMPAIGN

Henry Hawkins, a well-known local Afro-American artist, has been a friend of MACSA for several years, and this year has lent his professional talent to our fundraising activities on behalf of the P.A.I.G.C. He created the woodcut of mother and child fleeing a bomber that highlighted our principal PAIGC campaign flyer as well as the posters announcing the visit of Gil Fernandes in December. And at the time of the memorial service for Amilcar Cabral on February 3, he created, on extremely short notice, a really fine large color portrait of Cabral, using photographs for reference. The portrait stood out strongly against a collage of scenes from PAIGC-controlled areas of Guinea-Bissau. A photo in black and white of this portrait has since also appeared in the Black Voice accompanying articles on the liberation struggles in Africa. We are pleased and grateful to have such talent so willingly donated to the cause of African liberation.

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#### WISCONSIN AID TO PAIGC STILL GROWING

Although MACSA was pleased to have raised over \$1800 for the PAIGC, mostly from Madison, between November 1972 and February 1973, we are even more pleased to hear that the Milwaukee Hunger Hike scheduled for May 12 has decided to allocate \$22,000 to IFCO under its international program, to be channeled to free Guinea-Bissau. IFCO, since the death of Cabral, has initiated a campaign to raise \$100,000 for the P.A.I.G.C. After Gil Fernandes of P.A.I.G.C. visited Madison in December 1972, he also visited Milwaukee and spoke several places, including a high school. We do not know whether any of the students making decisions for the Hunger Hike were in his audiences, but we hope so, and welcome their contribution to increasing public consciousness in Milwaukee about the realities of Portuguese colonialism and the liberation struggles in Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN JURISTS ANALYZE OWN LEGAL SYSTEM

A group of eleven liberal South African jurists recently released a critical analysis of the country's legal system. Published in November 1972, their report forms the ninth part of a wide-ranging "Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society," which was started in 1969 by the South African Council of Churches and the Christian Institute of Southern Africa.

Overall, the report argues against the legal situation of apartheid not so much because of the violence it perpetrates upon the black population but rather because of the debilitating effects it has on the South African whites. The South African legal code is an embarrassment to the moral sensibilities of liberal lawyers and law professors such as made this report. But more important is their discovery that in virtually eliminating the process of justice for the black population, the civil liberties of whites are restricted as well.

The common theme of the report is "the debasing effect apartheid has upon the law, the courts, the legal profession, and the officers of the law." The report asserts that South Africa's security laws are undermining "the twin foundations of common law -- respect for the individual and equality before the law."

The document suggests that many whites have acquiesced to laws which serve ultimately to erode their freedoms of dissent and association. It comments that "the need for a 'big brother' to protect the interests of all whites has been seen as a justification of strong-arm police methods, arbitrary arrests, and detentions." Even better-educated whites, the report continues, have "virtually attained the condition of being punchdrunk. The image of the law is very much that of a uniformed armed protector of the status quo, backed by churchmen and cabinet ministers and editors, standing firm against terrorists, impis (Zulu regiments), Communist threats, liberalist lies, and Anglican bishops."

According to the report, "claims that this legislation separates races on the basis of equality and thereby eliminates friction and discontent are shown to be false by a detailed study of those laws and their implementation." As evidence the report quoted a figure of 934,604 blacks arrested from June 30, 1970 to June 30, 1971 on apartheid violations -- mostly on technicalities applied only to blacks (e.g. curfew and pass violations). With the added factor of work being required of prisoners, many of whom "have done nothing that is a crime in most free countries," the system "almost parallels the institution of slavery in antiquity."

The report concludes by describing apartheid as seeking "to impose a system of 'separate development' upon a majority without its consent and to exclude it from the opportunities and benefits of the largest, best developed, and richest areas of the country."

This last comment is even more timely when it is compared to Prime Minister B.J. Vorster's New Year's Day speech, when, in remarks directed against recent student demonstrations in South Africa, he denounced "a tendency among minorities to claim it as their right to force their will on the majority by what could be best described in a democratic society as extra-parliamentary action." In light of the legal report, it would seem that Vorster's comments well describe the whole state of affairs in South Africa since 1948.

S.J.V. & N.Y. Times (1/5/73 & 1/9/73)

(21)

NAMIBIA FOLLOW-UP

The Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa have compiled an article recounting the series of events that have occurred since the lengthy African labor strike in Namibia (December 1971 - February 1972). Portions of this article have been excerpted for MACSA News in what follows:

The United Nations Security Council, meeting in Addis Ababa in February 1972, requested that U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim contact "all parties" to establish "the necessary conditions so as to enable the people of Namibia" to gain self-determination and win independence within a unitary state. While visiting Namibia and South Africa in March, Waldheim witnessed repeated demonstrations for self-determination.

In mid-summer Waldheim's mandate was renewed by the Security Council and a personal representative of the Secretary General was authorized to pursue the matter of Namibia's political status. After several rounds of UN-South African discussions, Alfred M. Escher, a retired Swiss diplomat, was agreed upon by both parties to be this representative.

The Escher mission was doomed to frustration from the start. South African Prime Minister B.J. Vorster completely dominated the mission -- from final approval of its itinerary on down to who could be interviewed and what topics could be discussed. Nevertheless, the Escher report (given to the Security Council in November 1972) revealed enough of the "fervor and depth of the Namibians' determination for freedom" that the South Africans tried desperately for three weeks "to cover up one of the most embarrassing documents ever to emanate from the U.N."

Prodded on by the report, both the Security Council and the General Assembly passed several resolutions on the subject of Namibia in mid-December 1972. One of these acts extended the Secretary General's mandate until April 30, 1973. Another dealt with allocations to the Fund for Namibia (U.S. voted yes). Yet another reaffirmed the rights of the Namibian people and, while raising "the question of foreign economic interests in Namibia," reminded member states to refrain from "any action which may confer a semblance of legitimacy upon South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia." (The U.S. abstained).

Meanwhile, inside Namibia, South African police broke up a demonstration in Windhoek on the eve of the first anniversary of the great general strike (Dec. 12, 1972) and arrested several truck loads of workers.

In Pretoria Vorster was claiming Escher had agreed to his "advisory council" scheme for Namibian "self-government." But in Namibia a National Convention was called to represent Namibian opinion and to oppose the "constitutional committee" organized by South Africa. The executive body of the National Convention is made up of political movement leaders and those chiefs not appointed or paid by South Africa. The Convention unanimously rejected Vorster's advisory council plan and has begun raising funds to send a delegation to the U.N. This latest move will not only put South Africa increasingly on the defensive, but will also require the U.N. to issue travel documents to the Namibian group.

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STUDENTS INSIDE GE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Twenty-five Witwatersrand University students in Johannesburg were locked inside of offices of the General Electric Company for an hour. They were sitting in demanding answers to a questionnaire on black labor. Two policemen were summoned by the management but no one was arrested. Students left after being assured that their questions would be answered. The students were part of an economic research group that has started a campaign of sit-ins at British companies in South Africa.

(Manchester Guardian, London, March 21, 1973)

DISSENT IN SOUTH AFRICA SINCE SHARPEVILLE 1960

## Part I

## Introduction:

Ever since the European whites came to Africa there have been revolts and protest. However in South Africa as in the whole of Southern Africa there still remains a small white population in control of a large black population. At Sharpeville in 1960 police massacred over 60 unarmed Africans demonstrating against the pass laws. This led to the government's banning of two political parties, African National Congress, and the Pan Africanist Congress, and therefore almost the total suppression of any legal voices of dissent by the 'non-European' population. Dissent since Sharpeville has taken one of two roads: either the legal channel or the underground illegal channel. In subsequent newsletters will be a series of articles dealing with these different forms of dissent. The first ones will primarily deal with use of legal channels. The article this month (which follows) concerns the role of students and the development of the student movement:

## Growing Student Unrest

Student unrest has been a major arm in the struggle in South Africa. In 1960 a new tribal university system was set up to divide the students ethnically and geographically. Fort Hare, Turfloop, and Ngoye, were set apart for the Xhosas, Sothos and Zulus respectively; in addition there are the "Coloured" University of the Western Cape, and the University for Indians in Durban.

There have been many student organizations in South Africa. One of the oldest is NUSAS (National Union of South African Students) a biracial group which has been White dominated. In 1961 and 1962 there emerged the African Students Association (ASA) and African Students Union of South Africa (ASUSA) which were initially intended to be part of the larger national movements but differed in ideology. They were rather short-lived and the new structure of separate Universities increasingly isolated the students from each other. It was in 1967 with the formation of the University Christian Movement students from all over the country had a chance to get together again. In a 1968 UCM conference, the Blacks (including African, Indian and Coloured) from the Universities, seminaries and teacher training colleges) formed themselves into a Black Caucus which discussed the possibility of forming an all Black student group. The black students were beginning to question the effectiveness of a multi-racial group, and decided it was time the Blacks formulated their own ideas and carried out their own actions. So in 1968 SASO, the South African Students Organization formed with the membership confined to Blacks. The policy developed that Blacks should get together a strong block against racism rather than joining with Whites on an equal basis. SASO became recognized by three of the University administrations. The other two claimed their students to be 'non-white,' not Black, and that the non-European groups don't have anything in common, although SASO included Indian and Coloured as well as Africans in its definition of Black.

In November 1968 an African, Archie Mafeje, was appointed as a lecturer at University of Capetown (white). The government opposed the appointment. The students responded by demonstrating.

Then on May 30, 1971, SASO led a boycott of the "Republic Festival" which is supposed to be South Africa's Independence Day, and they organized a symposium on "Republican protest."

In June 1972, Abraham Tiro, a leader of SASO, while making a commencement speech at Turfloop attacked and exposed the fraudulent concept of Apartheid and especially the inferior "Bantu education" system. This led to his suspension. A massive student sit-in developed and the entire student body at Turfloop (1146) was suspended. Two weeks of demonstrations followed including students from Fort Hare, University of the Western Cape (Colored), Black sections of the University of Natal, Witwatersrand, Rhodes University, University of Capetown and the Indian University. Most of them called for boycotts of classes and large demonstrations. Violence broke out when police tried to break up protests at Capetown with rubber truncheons. This provoked even the students at Stellenbosch University (Vorster's college and that which all South Africa's Prime Ministers have attended), where 1000 students signed in protest to the police violence. At Rhodes University, 300 marched illegally. They also invited the expelled students from Turfloop to come to their University. Sixty-two students at Witwatersrand were arrested and charged with rioting. Fines were up to \$520 or up to two years in jail.

The government reacted by banning demonstrations, keeping students in jail, threatening to close down certain universities, and declaring that any foreign agitators would be deported. All foreign students entering South Africa in the future would be screened. The outcome of the strike led to the formation of commissions designed to study the outbreaks and to recommend changes. A motion condemning the authorities' decision not to admit six students into the coloured University of the Western Cape was adopted by 500 students there. The National Organizer of SASO, Henry Nengwekhulu, was arrested and later let out on bail for awhile. Four students at the Indian University were suspended, which led to small demonstrations.

This explosion of student support for each other was a sign of close connections and organization among students. SASO has been very successful and popular to the point that NUSAS has had to look at its platform and become more demanding. The past year certainly marks an advancement over the 1968 protest at Capetown since at that time the protest was confined to students from Capetown separated from the other campuses. The students have come to play a significant role in the resistance in South Africa. It is reported that more recently the students played a militant role in the 1973 strikes.

B.T.

### 1973 Bannings of Student Leaders in South Africa

On March 16, 1973, members of SASO (South African Students' Organization) and NUSAS (National Union of South African Students), the black and white students' organizations in South Africa, were banned by the Government. Just previous to the banning of the SASO leaders, the organization's office was raided and much material within it was confiscated. It has been reported that two of the SASO leaders have been placed under 12-hour house arrest.

The terms of the 5-year notices issued the student leaders are that each banned person is restricted to the magisterial district in which he/she lives, is prohibited from joining any organization or attending or visiting any educational institution, is prohibited from attending any gathering, may not communicate with other banned persons, publish any writings or be quoted in written or verbal form. A Commission of Inquiry had recently investigated NUSAS as well as the University Christian Movement, the South African Institute of Race Relations, and the Christian Institute. The Commission held unanimously that NUSAS had been manoeuvred by its banned leaders such that it had become an internal threat to the security of South Africa. According to the Commission's report, NUSAS was a national student movement led by a small group of people who were not students but rather were political activists who operated outside of conventional and recognized party contexts. NUSAS was considered to be creating

a revolutionary climate, threatening the emergence of student violence. The organization was further accused of fomenting confrontations between the two poles of the society - white and black - aggravating what was incomprehensibly referred to as the 'artificial division of the South African population into Black and White polarisations.' The Commission recommended the banning of the eight leaders of NUSAS, though not of the organization as a whole. Orders were then served by the Government on the eight under the Suppression of Communism Act.

SASO was not specifically investigated by the Commission, but recent and sustained political activities on the part of the black student organization were apparently sufficiently convincing to governmental officials themselves of the threat of 'subversion' and confrontation posed by the organization. But furthermore, it seems somewhat inconceivable that the Government would issue banning orders against the leadership of the white student group while allowing relative freedom of action to a black group which has often demonstrated the initiative of greater militance in the recent past. The banning of SASO leaders marks the culmination of almost continual harassment by South African authorities, this in response to the fact that SASO has been following a course of increasingly direct political activity. During the recent strikes of black South African workers, six SASO members were arrested and charged under the Suppression of Communism Act with inciting hostility between the races because they distributed leaflets urging Coloured and Indian workers to join African workers in united action.

Perhaps predictable, the South African press has reported far greater protest to the banning of NUSAS persons than that of SASO leaders. The United Party (South Africa's Opposition Party), though sustaining findings and the recommendation of the Commission, expressed disapproval of the technicality that the white students had been banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. Focussing with somewhat narrow obsessiveness on legal order and proper application of power within the terms of that order, UP spokesmen pointed out that though NUSAS leaders were acting in a way disruptive to public safety, no evidence had been found directly linking them to Communism. However, one member of the United Party, Ms. Cathy Taylor, objected to the larger issue and resigned her position as Shadow Minister of Education of the Opposition Party in protest to her Party's participation on the Commission.

The South African Institute of Race Relations deplored the bannings, considering the act an abuse of the Minister of Justice's powers under the Suppression of Communism Act. Ms. Suzman, sole member of the South African Parliament representing the Progressive Party, commented that "the drastic action taken by the Government against eight young people must be condemned in the strongest possible terms by anybody with any sense of justice at all." Mr. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Party, speaking at a Johannesburg City Hall meeting in protest of the bannings of SASO and NUSAS leaders called for an end to all bannings.

The bannings were followed with a week in which demonstrations of protest by students and other members of the public occurred in a number of South African cities. Three thousand students gathered at Witwatersrand University to declare their allegiance to banned NUSAS leaders and heckled down a United Party MP attempting to justify the Commission's report. At Capetown hundreds of students packed the town hall and chanted 'resign, resign' in response to a United Party spokesman's explanation of his party's part in the Commission of Inquiry. During a protest at the University of Natal in Maritzburg a large group of students read aloud a passage from the writings of one of the banned NUSAS leaders.

The Government has attempted to break the organizations of South African students by banning their leaders, stopping short of placing bans on the organizations themselves. Yet hopefully this strategy will not prove successful. Students ended their protests during the second week of March and NUSAS members stated that they would continue their programs as planned for 1973. These include

the drive to establish free education for both black and white children and a labor program aimed at alleviating the conditions for underpaid and exploited workers. Again, due to the bias of reporting, there is little information concerning SASO's continuing activities.

An emergency fund has been set up to assist the students now under attack. Contributions for this purpose should be sent to United Ministries in Higher Education, Room 1527, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027 and earmarked for South African students. Cables and messages of support can be sent to:

SASO: 86 Beatrice St., Durban S.Af. (Telegraphic address: SASORG, Durban.

NUSAS: 202 Film Center, 17 Jamieson St., Capetown, S.A.

Telegraphic address: NATUSAS, Capetown.

Protests can be sent to: Ambassador Taswell, South African Embassy, 3051 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Finally, Ms. Helen Suzman, the sole member in the all-white Parliament of South Africa to oppose arbitrary bannings might be urged to continue her stand: Helen Suzman, House of Parliament, Capetown, S.Af. (C.B.)

Banned: SASO

- Steve Biko ... to Kingwilliamstown
- Seth Cooper ... to Durban
- Drake Koko (Workers' Education) ... to Johannesburg
- James Mafuna ... to Johannesburg
- Jerry Modisane (President) ... unknown location
- Strini Noodley (Publications Director) ... to Durban
- Harry Nengwekhulu (Permanent Organizer) ... to Sibasa
- Barney Pityana (General Secretary) ... to Port Elizabeth

Banned: NUSAS

- Neville Curtis (past President)
- Paula Ensor (Vice-President - & General Secretary of NUSWEL, the NUSAS welfare branch)
- Clive Keegan
- Sheila Lapinsky (General Secretary)
- Philippe le Roux (past Vice-President)
- Paul Pretorius (President)
- Dr. Richard Turner (adviser - lecturer at University of Natal)
- Christopher Wood (former Transval Regional Director)

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BLACK PAY AND WHITE UNIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Trade Union Council of South Africa is expected to recommend a minimum of 110 weekly wages which would bring an average African family of five up to the latest poverty datum line. In all centers except the Cape Peninsula, this would mean doubling the wages of tens of thousands of South Africa's bottom rung black workers. TUCSA officials are said to be astonished by the lack of opposition from employers so far to their proposals. They attribute this to the fear of labor unrest.

(Manchester Guardian, London, March 22, 1973)

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SPEAKERS ON CHINA

Fifteen people, mainly from Wisconsin, sponsored by Wisconsin Alliance and the U.S./Chinese Friendship Association, spent almost a month recently in China. If anyone would like to contact them to speak please call Pam Marquartte at (608) 256-5719, or write to 216 N. Hamilton Street, Madison, W1. 53703.

DUTCH TRADE WITH ANGOLA DROPS SHARPLY

The Angola Comite of the Netherlands announced in October 1972 that the committee-organized boycott of Angolan coffee had apparently met with virtually complete success.

The committee had discovered that 95% of Dutch imports from Angola consisted of oil and coffee. The group found that the Angolan share of total Dutch coffee imports (1965-1970) was over 30%.

Thus in early 1971 the Angola Comite began waging a publicity campaign against Angolan coffee imports, arguing that such imports supported the Portuguese colonial regime and exploited the Angolan people. (Forced labor is often used on the coffee plantations). The success of this campaign was reflected in a decline in Dutch imports of Angolan coffee beginning in the summer of 1971.

However, a rise in Angolan imports in early 1972 prompted renewal of the group's campaign ("Coffee for Holland means blood for Angola") and culminated in the setting-up of a national coffee boycott. As a consequence of a sustained and well-organized effort, in March all Dutch coffee roasters had pledged to stop using Angolan beans. According to trade statistics, this pledge is being kept, with only a few of the smaller roasters continuing to use Angolan coffee. By October 1972 the Angolan share of all Dutch coffee imports had fallen to 2.3%.

The committee's recommendations that Dutch coffee-roasters obtain an alternative supply of coffee from independent Africa also seems to have been followed. Coffee imports from independent Africa (particularly from Togo, Cameroon and Kenya) have nearly tripled in 1972 alone (more than surpassing former Angolan levels).

The committee reports a similar success with Dutch imports of Angolan oil. An abrupt decline of such imports in the summer of 1971 was followed in 1972 with the announcement by Gulf Netherlands of its decision to stop all Angolan oil imports "for technical reasons." Statistics again report no Dutch imports of Angolan oil during 1972.

Poland has also pledged to stop its importing of Angolan coffee. Serious efforts to organize similar coffee boycotts are being made in Scandinavia, Canada, and the U.S. Action in the U.S. would be of particular significance since the U.S. is still the largest importer of Angolan coffee.

As a result of successful coffee boycotts, such as that in Holland, Angola had been having trouble during the past year in selling all its coffee. But its troubles have apparently been somewhat alleviated by U.S. importers. It is reported that by selling 15,000 tons of coffee to an American importer, Angola has guaranteed fulfillment of its export quotas for the last quarter of 1972 and the first quarter of 1973. In coming to the assistance of Angolan coffee growers the position of the American importer appears to have been enhanced as well, since the Coffee Institute authorized the sale at a price below the minimum FOB price normally holding for exports. U.S. capital as always seeks to maximize its own interests, in this case using to the highest advantage the troubles of a Portuguese colonial economy resulting from ever-mounting political pressure.

\* \* \* \* \* S.J.V.

(RIGHT) ON WISCONSIN !

In the feature article of the January 1973 issue of Wisconsin Alumnus, some important aspects of American involvement in Southern Africa and black awareness of this involvement are highlighted. Entitled "The Darkening Image," the article by Mark McElreath consists of frank interview/statements from four black members of the University of Wisconsin faculty and administration. All four make references to current American involvement in the oppressive states of Southern Africa and to the potentiality of that involvement leading to another Vietnam-like situation.

The director of the Afro-American Community Services Center, Kwame L. Salter, Jr., says, "As black students and black people, we must keep a very sharp eye, a very clear perspective as to how racial imperialism affects us. ...Imperialism is executed with the greatest affinity when racism is accepted."

"...South Africa will soon be the arena for a greater battle than the world has ever seen, because the glorious continent of Africa has been suppressed so long by a collusion of white Western powers. We black people might be called on to be the vanguard of a movement against U.S. intervention in Southern Africa. The alternatives are terrible: if the present desire for an all-volunteer army is realized, that army will be made up of a disproportionate number of black people, since the military remains the one assured job-opportunity for the educationally deprived. The result is that black servicemen will be forced to, in fact, further enslave their own people!"

Finley C. Campbell, acting chairman of the Afro-American Studies Department foresees a similar chain of events: "Americans will find themselves in another type of Vietnam war in Southern Africa. Violent revolution in Southern Africa is coming, and the U.S. power structure is again supporting the dirty end of the stick. Americans will wake up one day to find the U.S. government's financial, political, and military support of the Portuguese, Rhodesian, and South African oppressions of black Africans has involved them in another stupid war."

The possibility of another Vietnam-like involvement is also affirmed by Edris Makward, chairman of the African Languages and Literature Department: "... The Nixon administration has paid only lip service to Afro-American consciousness. There have been token black appointments of diplomats to African countries which might have signalled a change in American policies in Africa, but in actual fact, this is not the case. ... It takes a great deal of imagination to trace any changes on the part of the American government when one is confronted with the amount of U.S. military equipment in the hands of the Portuguese in Africa, or the size of U.S. investment in South Africa."

#### BUILDING MACSA'S RESEARCH RESOURCES

At the general MACSA meeting in March, people volunteered to regularly read certain periodicals, xerox them or clip them or write a bibliography card, for important items on southern Africa. This continually changing information would be kept in file folders in the MACSA office study area, eventually to be shifted to the more permanent research file drawers. It was also requested that we note in MACSA News which new reading items had arrived in the office in the last month so that people could stop in to read them.

Since the literature and periodicals arriving at the office includes other Third World information besides southern Africa, and some newsletters and papers from U.S. movement groups, I have chosen to list here only the Southern Africa items received in March 1973:

- March 1973 Sechaba
- March 1973 Southern Africa Magazine
- IFCO News - Jan-Feb. '73
- NAAIC Newsletter
- ACOA Annual Report
- Profiles of ANC, FRELIMO, and PAIGC prepared by the World Council of Churches Program to Combat Racism
- "Basic Facts on the Republic of South Africa & the Policy of Apartheid" by Julian R. Friedman (U.N. Unit on Apartheid, Feb '72)
- "Facts and Figures on South Africa" (U.N. Unit on Apartheid, Aug. '72)
- "Maltreatment and Torture of Prisoners in South Africa" (U.N. Unit on Apartheid, Nov. '72)

(reading materials received - cont.)

Summary of Current Stockholder Resolutions before corporations, including Southern Africa, Military, Agribusiness, Environment etc. - from National Council of Churches Corporate Information Center Update - Special Reports on Namibia and Angola dated March 1973

Engage Magazine for May '72 which included nearly half the magazine about Zimbabwe and about responsible church use of anti-corporate actions

Apartheid Quis - a new IDAF pamphlet of basic questions and answers on South Africa

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REMEMBER TO SEND FUNDS

FOR

LEGAL DEFENSE AND AID

(to be channeled from MACSA to South African political prisoners and their families through the International Defense and Aid Fund. See the enclosed IDAFSA flyer explaining their work. Also enclosed in this issue is the campaign flyer prepared by MACSA. Please read and send money - then pass the information on to others who could also help.)

SUBSCRIPTION AND CONTRIBUTION FORM

Return to: Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa  
731 State Street  
Madison, Wisc. 53703

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address good until: \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose: \$2 for October/October subscription MACSA News \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Contribution for MACSA \_\_\_\_\_  
Contribution to Defense & Aid campaign \_\_\_\_\_  
Undesignated contribution to liberation mvmnts. \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ I can't spare \$2.00 but intend to be active on Southern Africa issues and want very much to stay on the MACSA News mailing list.

\_\_\_\_\_ I'd like to help. Please call me about:  
\_\_\_\_\_ research and writing \_\_\_\_\_ assembling newsletter  
\_\_\_\_\_ typing, filing, mimeo etc. \_\_\_\_\_ putting up posters  
\_\_\_\_\_ helping with art & layout \_\_\_\_\_ telephoning people  
\_\_\_\_\_ Fundraising comm. meetings \_\_\_\_\_ Pol. Educ. Comm. mtgs  
\_\_\_\_\_ Anti-corporate Comm. mtgs. \_\_\_\_\_ leafletting & troubleshooting  
Other things you want to do????

ATTENTION PEOPLE WITH BLUE ADDRESS LABELS

You have received MACSA News free since before November 1972. Introductory issues are about to end. Send \$2.00 subscription immediately using form on preceding page. Otherwise you will soon be dropped from our list.

BENEFIT CONCERT

CHARLES DAVIS & CECIL LYTLE

(to benefit MACSA's Defense and Aid Campaign)

\$1.50 minimum donation

When? APRIL 27 or 28, at 8 p.m. Where? not certain

WATCH FOR POSTERS FOR MORE DETAILS

PLAN TO COME AND BRING A FRIEND

(call Christiane Makward at 238-0338 if you can help with organizational detail for it)

M.A.C.S.A  
731 State Street  
Madison, Wi. 53703

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE  
Bulk Mailing Permit  
No. 1706  
Madison, Wisconsin  
Postage Paid

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED  
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

