

*'Investing a dollar in South Africa is
adding a brick to the wall of oppression.'*

Next MACSA Meeting;
Mon., Mar. 6, 7:30 PM
in Pres House basement
Meetings will be the 1st
& 3rd Mondays at 7:30 PM
unless announced otherwise

ALL INVITED: PLEASE COME!!



MADISON AREA COMMITTEE
ON SOUTHERN AFRICA
731 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
Number 69, Jan-Feb. 1978

macsa news

SHARPEVILLE COMMEMORATION WEEK, APRIL 3-9, 1978

Sponsored by the African Students Union and a coalition of other groups

WATCH FOR A COMPLETE SCHEDULE COMING OUT SOON, then MARK YOUR CALENDARS!
(this schedule is tentative & subject to change)

- April 3 - Films "Maputo Conference", "Mission to Africa", "Show It To Me Black And White", "There Is No Crisis"
- Speakers- undecided
- April 4 - ZANU Speaker
- April 5 - Films "Liberation Struggle in Namibia", "Namibia: The Struggle for Freedom".
- April 6 - SWAPO Speaker. Film "Maputo Conference".
- April 7 - SOUTH AFRICA FIIM FESTIVAL- State Historical Society, 11:30 AM to 11:00 PM. Films "Sabotage in South Africa", "The Dumping Ground", "Phela Ndaba: End of the Dialogue", "There's No Crisis".
(Ed. Note: Schools and/or classes could participate in this film series, along with discussions. If you are interested, or know of a school or class that might want to participate, contact the MACSA office, 731 State St., Madison, 53703, or phone 256-4383)
- April 8 - Special Fundraising Day. 8 PM Dance, African and Western Music, \$1
- April 9 - ANC Speaker. Special Appeal Fund. refugees turned over to ANC speaker. Special Guests.

From March 28-April 9 there will be a Special Fundraising Appeal for South African Refugees in Botswana. We need volunteers to attend literature tables in Memorial Union, collect money, and to get petitions circulated. Please contact the African Students' Union or the MACSA office if you can help with any of these things, even for just a few hours.

VICTORY AT LAST!!

After 10 years of stalling, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System passed the following resolution on Feb. 10, 1978, by a vote of 14-2 :

"That in accordance with Sec. 36.29(1) Wis. Stats., all investments 'made in any company, corporation, subsidiary or affiliate which practices or condones through its actions discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, creed or sex...' be divested in as prudent but rapid a manner as possible."

The resolution does not mention South Africa specifically, as some other University divestiture resolutions did, but it will theoretically require the Regents to sell some \$8-9,000,000 worth of stocks & bonds.

This action followed many years of activity by diverse groups, including MACSA which has been urging UW to divest for at least 9 years.

Brief Chronology of Divestiture Campaign:

- May 9, 1969-- The African Students Union demanded that UW regents sell stock in several large companies with large investments in South Africa. Their demonstration at the regents meeting was called off in the morning when the regents announced the sale of 3,300 shares of Chase Manhattan Bank stock.
- 1973-1977 -- Various student and community campaigns for divestiture.
- Feb. 18, 1973- MACSA traces Wis. Stat. 36.29(1), the legal basis for divestiture.
- June 29, 1976- Madison City Council passes Resolution 29.335, "Extending sympathy to the African Majority of South Africa and to their efforts toward the attainment of equal rights in their country."
- April 14, 1977-Regents Business & Finance Comm. votes NOT to divest
- April 15, 1977-Large Student demonstration for divestiture at regents meeting.
- May 19, 1977-- The State of Wisconsin Attorney-General, Bronson LaFollette, rules, in response to a request by the regents, on the applicability of Wis. Stat. 36.29(1). He rules that the statute requires that the regents dispose of S. African stock.
- (Oct. 26, 1976) Madison City Council passes Resolution 29.896, "urging the use of economic means to seek change in South Africa.... and the City of Madison and public corporations under the jurisdiction of the City seek to award contracts and purchase agreements to companies which have chosen not to develop economic interests in the Republic of S. Africa..."
- June 2, 1977-- The Dane County Board of Supervisors passes a resolution which would give preference to bidders who did not have economic ties with S. Africa.
- June 6, 1977-- Senior Vice-President of UW, Percy, urges divestiture.
- Sept. 8, 1977- Regents meet in Eau Claire and decide to violate the law & keep the S. Africa-related stock.
- Oct. 6, 1977-- Regents release an Official Policy Statement explaining why they decided to keep the stock, using the long-discredited "progressive force" argument.
- Oct. 5 1977-- 1977 Joint Resolution 74 introduced by Rep. Coggs. Co-sponsored by more than 1/2 the Assembly, it urged the regents to sell the stock.
- Dec. 16, 1977- MACSA petition delivered to the regents, urging divestiture on moral grounds without regard to legal technicalities.
- Dec-Jan, 1977-8 Prof. Daniel Kunene, chairman of the African Languages & Literature Dept. at UW, talks privately with several regents, urging immediate divestiture. Community pressure begins to mount on the regents to sell.
- Feb. 9, 1978- Public hearing at Business & Finance meeting of regents, more than 25 people speak for divestiture. That afternoon the B & F Comm. votes, 10-1, to divest.
- Feb. 10, 1978- The Regents divest, by a vote of 14-2.

* * * * *

The persistent work of MACSA over the last 9 years was directly responsible for much of the above legislation, on the City, County and State level. These bills gave powerful support to the Anti-Apartheid struggle, which eventually resulted in UW divestiture. The next campaign will be directed against the Apartheid-related stocks of the State Investment Fund....read on in this newsletter !

Free the Pretoria 12



Eleven men and one woman are on trial in Pretoria, South Africa for allegedly assisting the underground organization of the African National Congress. Under the Terrorism Act they face a minimum sentence of five years—the maximum penalty is death.

AGAINST REPRESSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN

TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD

We the undersigned urge you to act immediately in order that the South African apartheid re

1. Free the Pretoria 12
2. Halt all political trials
3. Stop the torture and murder of detainees
4. Release all political prisoners and detainees

NAME

ADDRESS If you hold a position in an organisat
please give det

Please return this petition to MACSA, 731 State St.
It may save lives. Already 500,000 signatures are in,
and they will all be presented in the U.N. Mar. 21, 1977.

HURRY!

FREE THE PRETORIA 12

In the Pretoria Supreme Court, South Africa, 11 men and one woman are on trial for allegedly assisting the underground activities of the African National Congress. This trial is regarded as the most politically significant in South Africa since the Rivonia Trial in 1964, when Nelson Mandela and other leaders of the African National Congress were sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island

The accused include veterans of the South African liberation struggle, some of whom have already served long sentences on Robben Island, together with youth from Soweto. They appear in court in chains. There is dramatic evidence that they have been viciously tortured. Even the chief witness for the state has described to the court how he had been tortured, and admitted that he had lied to the court because the police had threatened to kill him if he refused to cooperate.

The Pretoria 12 are being tried under the notorious Terrorism Act. It is alleged that they 'conspired to overthrow the Government of South Africa by violent means'. The minimum sentence they face is five years - the maximum death.

It is not the Pretoria 12 who should be on trial - it is the apartheid system.

In 1964 international campaigning saved the lives of Nelson Mandela and the other Rivonia trialists. Join the campaign NOW to free the Pretoria 12.

The Accused:

- Nelson Diale, 41
- Joe Gqabi, 48
- Elias Masinga, 24
- Paulina Mobale, 26
- Simon Moblañyaneng, 23
- Lele Motaung, 44
- Petrus Ncbabeleng, 50
- Michael Ngubeni, 42
- Martin Ramokgadi, 67
- Jacob Seatbolo, 47
- Mosima Sexwale, 24
- Naledi Tsiki, 21

ACT NOW!

- Protest to Prime Minister Vorster
Union Buildings, Pretoria, South Africa
- Join the post card campaign

NAMIBIA--BRIEF BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Copying the earlier, outmoded style of thievery first established by the Dutch and British commerical companies, the German Reich using the Deutsche Koloniale Gesellschaft (DKG), established a "protectorate" in 1885 in South West Africa (Namibia).

The crude methods of the DKG were not equal to the task of control, and their collapse was precipitated by the first war of liberation fought by the Namibian people in 1903 and 1904. Lack of modern weapons doomed the Namibians to defeat and thousands were killed in a brutal wave of repression.

The Germans then confiscated the territory of the Herero and Nama peoples and opened it up to white settlement instituting an up-to-date form of colonialism. The central region became known as the Police Zone--a region of white landowners and Black farm laborers. In the northern region of the Ovambos, the people were left some of their land, were ruled indirectly through chiefs, and became a labor resevoir along the lines of South Africa's notorious "native reserves," a structure which still remains. The German 1905 Imperial Mining Decree allowed the white landowners the major control and the mineral wealth of Namibia became available for exploitation by international finance capital.

Following Germany's defeat in World War I--and as a result of the League of Nations Mandate system--20th Century neo-colonialism was born. South Africa was granted a mandate over Namibia and from that moment on treated Namibia as their private property.

Modern industrial techniques allowed the multinationals to exploit the fabulous diamond deposits near the Orange River mouth, along with the great copper mine at Tsumeb as well as the Rossing uranium venture.

In 1966, the United Nations declared the South African mandate was at an end and the U.N. Council for Namibia was set up to administer that country. Although South Africa's occupation was delcared illegal in an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, South Africa still continues the occupation of Namibia and continues to deal illegally in the sale of Namibia's natural resources.

NAMIBIA

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The national liberation struggle in Namibia has arrived at a critical stage. The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), recognized by the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, is engaged in negotiations with the "big five" (United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada) over the transition to independence. SWAPO is seeking to thwart neocolonial plans for Namibia while at the same time gaining the diplomatic edge over South Africa.

The extension of the liberation struggle to the diplomatic front reflects not only SWAPO's tactical flexibility but its intensification of the armed struggle. The "big five" have come to realize that South Africa's "internal settlement" scheme cannot contain the aspirations of the Namibian people, and that SWAPO is too strong to be dealt with in such a brazen manner. Therefore, the "big five", through their "good offices", hope to maneuver SWAPO into compliance with an electoral scheme that would confine SWAPO fighters to remote areas, prevent Namibians in exile from returning, and hinder SWAPO's efforts to mobilize the popular support it enjoys. SWAPO, while realizing that its strength rests upon its fighters, and that the key to victory remains the development of the armed struggle with its accompanying popular mobilization, nevertheless has taken account of Vietnam's successful use of negotiations, and likewise chooses to utilize such means in its liberation struggle.

South Africa, although participating in this current initiative, still seeks to perpetuate its domination of Namibia through a puppet government composed of those tribal and racist elements gathered at Turnhalle, to be propped up by a surrogate Black army presently being formed by the South African army. Thus South Africa plans a "Vietnamization" of its war against SWAPO.

SWAPO, for its part, seeks to secure conditions under which an election, free from the intimidation of the South African army, can occur, thus allowing the full participation of the Namibian people.

The neocolonial character of the "big five" plan for Namibia is made evident by its lack of disclaimer of South Africa's illegal "incorporation" of Walvis Bay as an "integral part of South Africa". Walvis Bay, Namibia's sole deepwater port, is the heart of that country's economy (based upon mineral exports and fishing). The "big five" may be lending covert support to this South African claim in order that NATO might gain future access to the strategic Roikop military base located there.

SWAPO's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), estimated by the South African army's Director of General Operations at 4500 trained guerrilla cadres, succeeded in putting out of action over 500 South African and puppet soldiers in 1977, and is engaging the occupation army of 53,000 in 100 clashes per month. Israeli military advisors and several thousand Chilean mercenaries are in Namibia, aiding the South African army in its counter-revolutionary efforts. Nevertheless, SWAPO's armed struggle has been successful to such an extent that desertion and demoralization in South Africa's army has reached unprecedented levels, as has draft evasion at home.

The government of South Africa is killing people. The industrial owners of South Africa are still keeping the majority in a state of misery, starvation and slavery. The liberation movements are requesting the removal of all U.S. corporate involvement in South Africa, on the grounds that the investments only prolong the misery by sustaining the oppressive Apartheid structure. Exiled white South African journalist Donald Woods advocates economic withdrawal.

It is our moral duty to end American investment in Apartheid.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

1. Contact chairperson John Plewa (266-7505) and members of the Wisconsin Assembly Committee on State Affairs, Madison, and ask for positive action on Assembly Bill #1005, the Clarenbach Bill, **ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE FROM MILWAUKEE**; his district is the 20th Assembly District. This bill would "provide the State of Wisconsin with a mechanism to avoid the letting of State contracts to companies doing business in South Africa." Without a public outcry, this bill will die in the State Affairs committee.

Members of the Committee on State Affairs: Mordecai Lee, Joanne Duren, David Kedrowski, Stanley Lato, Marcel Dandeneau, Daniel Fischer, Joseph Andrea, Lloyd Kincaid, Francis Byers, Delmar Delong, Steve Gunderson, Rod Johnston.

2. Work with MACSA to generate influence investments on a larger scale. We will be looking for local companies which are heavily involved in South Africa with the aim of pressuring them to withdraw. We need more people! Meetings are every 1st & 3rd Monday of the month, 7:30 PM in the basement of Pres House, 731 State St., Madison.

3. Write to the members of the State Assembly Committee on Internal Management and urge passage of 1977 Assembly Bill 1213, sponsored by Clarenbach & Coggs. This bill, following up on the University of Wisconsin decision to divest, would require the State Investment Board to be held to the same laws and requirements that UW is held to, that is, not to "invest state funds in any company... which practices or condones discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, creed or sex." (See other part of newsletter for a list of State funds invested in companies with South African operations)
Members of Internal Management Committee: Metz, chairperson; Soucie, Everson, Dueholm, Rogers, Ellis, Roth, Tuczynski, Lorman.

The following information was taken from the Annual Report-Schedule of Investments of the Wisconsin State Investment Board, June 30, 1976.

All of these companies are know to have operations in South Africa.

STATE OF WISCONSIN INVESTMENT BOARD

	<u>Bonds</u>		<u>Common Stock</u>
Allied Chemical Corp	-----\$7,501,000		
Allis Chalmers Corp	3,195,000		
American Cyanamid Co	670,000		COMMON STOCK
Armco Steel	9,000	Champion Spark Plug	\$6,044,000
Bethlehem Steel Corp	7,265,000	Ford Motor Co	12,285,000
Borden Co.	110,000	General Motors	25,577,900
Burlington Instustbles	300,000	Champion Spark Plug	6,044,000
Burroughs Corp	894,000	First National Bank of Boston	3,411,200
Caterpillar Tractor	2,955,000	Johns-Manville	4,235,000
Cities Service	8,400,000	Dow Chemical Co	7,681,400
Corn Products Co	6,300,000	Monsanto Co	19,582,500
Crown Cork & Seal Co Inc	2,750,000	Owens-Illinois Inc	1,528,472
Cutler Hammer Inc	4,500,000	Bristol-Myers	9,865,950
Deere & Co	2,700,000	General Electric	12,179,050
Dow Chemical Co	4,080,000	General Foods	5,825,000
Du Pont	3,450,000	Kellogg	4,100,000
Exxon	7,500,000	Bucyrus-Erie	11,352,500
Flintkote Co	4,000,000	Caterpillar	9,112,500
Monsanto Co	2,500,000	Clark Equipment	14,322,975
Norton Co	6,086,000	Harnischfeger International Co.	9,000,000
Owens Ill Inc	6,750,000	International Harvester	6,635,850
Owens Corning Fiberglass Corp	4,000,000	Burroughs Corp.	10,004,800
Phillips Petroleum	2,128,000	IBM World Trade Corp.	45,387,000
Proctor and Gamble Co.	10,000	Kimberly-Clark Corp.	5,285,500
Rockwell International	3,270,000	Atlantic Richfield Co.	15,831,750
Shell Oil Co.	10,050,000	Exxon	20,914,538
Smith, A.O.	3,000,000	Gulf Oil Corp.	9,843,750
Mobil Oil Co	3,220,000	Mobil	13,172,500
Tidewater Asaoc Oil Co	707,000	Phillips Petroleum	9,206,250
Union Carbide Corp	1,500,000	Shell Oil	12,577,975
U.S. Steel Corp	1,380,000	Texaco	11,368,125
Westinghouse Electric Corp	7,029,000	Firestone	2,944,000
Xerox	1,000,000	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	9,413,900
		American Express Co.	8,851,250
		Bethlehem Steel Co.	16,471,000
		U.S. Steel	18,065,250
		Gillette	8,500,000
		Eastman Kodak	19,304,100
		Minnesota Mining & Mfg.	5,451,250
		Timken Co.	7,463,500
TOTAL	119,109,000	Total	\$418,839,707

(TOTAL INVESTMENTS....\$1,331,300,320.)

We urge you to support 1977 Assembly Bill 1213, which would require the State Investment Board to sell all of the above-mentioned stocks and bonds.

The following information was taken from the Annual Report-Schedule of Investments of the Wisconsin State Investment Board June 30, 1976.

JOIN MACSA! SUBSCRIBE NOW!!

NAME (please print) _____ STATE OF WISCONSIN INVESTMENT BOARD

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ phone _____

Enclosed please find my \$5.00 for newsletter subscription

Contribution to MACSA (we are desperate for funds to continue)

Contribution for the Sharpeville Commemoration Special Appeal for South African refugees in Botswana

IF YOU HAVE ALREADY SUBSCRIBED, PLEASE PASS THIS FORM ON TO A FRIEND

(This form may also be used to report a change of address. Please include an old address label.)

Send contributions to:

MACSA
731 State Street
Madison, WI 53703

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
Bulk Mail Permit 1706
Madison, Wisconsin
Postage Paid

\$18,832.70

Total

112,202.00

TOTAL

which would require the
enclosed stocks and bonds.

(TOTAL INVESTMENT)
We urge you
State Investment