



MADISON AREA

COMMITTEE ON

SOUTHERN AFRICA

731 State Street
Madison, Wisc. 53703

Number 27 June 1973

NEXT MACSA MEETING: June 10, 1973 at 2 p.m. at ; the office.

DEFENSE AND AID FUND STILL GROWING

As of this mailing the funds collected in our spring campaign for legal defense and aid to families of political prisoners inside South Africa total \$316.56, including over \$125 raised at a benefit concert by Charles Davis and the Johnny Shacklett Band on April 26, 1973. The other musicians included Rocla Lee, Michael Battles, and Don Morrow. We are very grateful to these local Afro-American musicians for their contribution to this drive on that night.

However, we are sure that some of our readers who intend to contribute have our last newsletters stashed in a pile somewhere waiting. Please wait no longer. Send your contribution soon. Use the blank we provide at the end of the newsletter if you find it convenient. LET'S BRING THE FUND AT LEAST TO \$500 BY JULY.

And while you are writing checks, include a little extra for MACSA operating funds. See the full year's statement elsewhere in this newsletter for details. Since the newsletter alone costs us about \$30 per month, it is clear that we need continuous income this summer to meet bills without borrowing from committed funds.

NEW MACSA OFFICE

MACSA is still located at 731 State Street, but has moved into a different (and larger) basement room in that building.

HISTORY OF IDAFSA

MACSA's current fund-raising campaign is focused on political prisoners and their families in South Africa. Chuck Giese has prepared the following report of the History of International Defense and Aid, the organization through which our monies will be channeled, from a special number of Notes and Documents of the U.N. Unit on Apartheid devoted to IDAFSA, No. 17/71, April 1971.

The history of the International Defense and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (IDAFSA) goes back to 1946 in England, where Canon L. John Collins founded Christian Action, a movement interested in Christian Action, not talk. Christian Action became involved in fighting apartheid when it established its Race Relations Fund to aid families and dependents of those imprisoned during the Defiance Campaign of 1952. In December 1956, when the government arrested 156 of the leading opponents of apartheid for the famous Treason Trial, Christian Action's response was the Treason Trial Fund, which dispensed 150,000 dollars over the four years the case continued (all 156 were ultimately acquitted).

It was apparent, however, that the trial was not an aberration in an otherwise tranquil situation -- repression would continue and intensify. So out of the limited-scope Treason Trial Fund grew the Defense and Aid Fund (DAF), a permanent organization for aiding all political prisoners of, and refugees from, apartheid. The need for DAF was soon proven: On March 21, 1960, police in Sharpeville opened fire on a peaceful demonstration, killing 68 and wounding many more. A State of Emergency was declared in South Africa, resulting in several thousand arrests. DAF aided many of the victims of both Sharpeville and the State of Emergency.

The transformation of England's DAF into an international organization began in response to a 1963 U.N. General Assembly resolution calling on member states, organizations, and individuals to give aid to the victims of apartheid. DAF in co-operation with similar organizations from six other countries built the International Defense and Aid Fund for Southern Africa in 1964, with England's DAF and parallel bodies in other countries as affiliates. IDAFSA, now concerned not just with South Africa but with the whole of southern Africa, is one of the organizations specified by the U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid as a suitable channel through which member states can send aid to apartheid's victims.

HELP MACSA SEND 500 DOLLARS TO IDAFSA

BEFORE THE END OF JUNE

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY!!!

Two Concerts by Talented South Africans

Three MACSA members traveled to Beloit College May 19 to hear an excellent concert by a South African singer, Aliza Ngono. The artist allowed MACSA literature to be sold before and after the performance, held in the college chapel, and made an announcement about the literature table during the concert.

Aliza Ngono has a repertoire similar to that of Miriam Makeba, including 'Phatha, Phatha', the 'click song', etc., but she has a more powerful voice than Miriam. She had the chapel rocking throughout, and received a standing ovation from the enthusiastic audience. Perhaps the most popular was her rendition of "Phatha, Phatha" ('Touch, Touch'), which she demonstrated with one of the members of her excellent back-up band.

Following the concert, Aliza answered questions at the community center, Black House, on the campus. She was accompanied by Edna Moyo, a friend and former classmate at a school in Rhodesia which both attended. Aliza is based in Minnesota, along with several other southern Africans, most of whom got to the U.S. to study through the intervention of Senators Hubert Humphrey and Walter Mondale, she told the gathering.

Other MACSA members were planning to attend the concert May 31 at the Dane County Coliseum by Harry Belafonte and another South Africa singer, Letta Mbulu. Letta Mbulu is perhaps more familiar to Madison audiences for her appearances on television.

VICTORIA FALLS SHOOTINGS

The May 20 Wisconsin State Journal and the New York Times of May 17, 19 and 20 carried news that two tourists from Canada had been killed as they hiked in a gorge near the Victoria Falls on the border between Zambia and Rhodesia. They were apparently shot by a Zambian sentry posted to protect the electric pylons, who mistook them for saboteurs.

Although the death of the two women must be regretted, the incident must be set in context. Zambia has repeatedly been accused by Rhodesia of aiding guerrillas in Rhodesia, and has been threatened with retaliation. Zambia has also experience numerous incursions into its border areas by both Portuguese and Rhodesians. Fear that Zambia's electric power may be sabotaged is well-warranted and the border zone between Rhodesia and Zambia should be considered a war zone, though actual incidents are sporadic. Tourism in a war zone is obviously hazardous.

SOUTH AFRICAN LAWYERS SPEAK IN MADISON

On April 30, rescheduled from April 9, South African lawyers Andrew Lukele and Winston Nagan spoke on repression in South Africa. An afternoon session at the University Law School stressed the legal system's role in preserving apartheid. An interesting question and answer period with the audience of about twenty, including members of the co-sponsoring Student Bar Association, followed. In the evening, a historical analysis of the rise of apartheid was given. About twenty-five people heard Mr. Lukele and Mr. Nagan, who are now teaching law in the U.S., at this session, and their views, analysis and conclusions were well-received. Besides MACSA and the Student Bar Association, other sponsors of the lawyers' visit to Madison were the Afro-American Studies Program, the African Languages & Literature Department, and the Afro-American Community Services Center.

Congressional Action on South Africa

Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, has introduced legislation in the House to make fair employment practices by U.S. businesses or their subsidiaries in South Africa or Namibia a criteria for U.S. government contracts to those companies.

Thirty-two other members of Congress joined Mr. Diggs as co-sponsors of this legislation, H.J. Res. 263 and 269. The bills, similar to H.J. Res. 1139 and 1244 introduced in the 92nd Congress, would require that U.S. companies operating in South Africa and Namibia do so in accordance with U.S. fair employment practices; that is, equal pay for equal work, equal fringe benefits, equal hiring and training opportunities, and equal opportunity for advancement to supervisory positions, for all employees, without regard to race or color. Companies not complying would become ineligible for U.S. government contracts. The legislation would take effect one year after enactment, allowing time for companies to ensure compliance with the standards of the bill.

One of the concerns of the sponsors of the legislation is the increasing threat to the interests of American workers here of a cheap labor market in South Africa.

While Rep. Diggs supports the principle that U.S. businesses should disengage from Southern Africa, since their presence there furnishes a bulwark for Apartheid, he sees the present legislation as an intermediate practical step. He sees legal difficulties in achieving complete and sudden withdrawal at this time, and so is concentrating his present efforts on ending U.S. business exploitation in South Africa and Namibia, halting new investment in both countries, and stopping any further expansion of existing U.S. investment in these areas.

Mr. Diggs asks for letters of support for these resolutions to be written to members of the House Committee on the Judiciary, especially its subcommittee IV on Bankruptcy and Civil Rights Oversight, which during May, 1973, has been holding hearings on these resolutions. Don Edwards, of Minnesota chairs the Subcommittee IV, and Robert McClory of Illinois is another midwestern representative who sits on it. In the full judiciary committee, the following midwesterners are members: Robert W. Kastenmeier and Harold V. Froelich of Wisconsin, William L. Hungate of Missouri, John Conyers and Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, John F. Seiberling and William J. Keating of Ohio, Edward Mezvinsky and Wiley Mayne of Iowa, Thomas F. Railsback of Illinois, and David W. Dennis of Indiana.

MACSA persons writing should remember that our position is in fact one for complete withdrawal of U.S. business from southern Africa, since their presence there furnishes a bulwark for apartheid and colonial regimes there. Support for these bills should not be with any expectation that in fact U.S. companies may thereby comply, or that if they complied that it would break the apartheid system of South Africa. Rather support can be on the basis that, if passed, companies will find themselves ineligible for U.S. government contracts a year from now if they continue to operate in South Africa without complying. This would clearly bring greater pressure on the companies to consider withdrawal than any pressure to date.

Correspondence to Congressmen should be addressed to:
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Congressional Action (Cont'd)

U.S. and Rhodesian Sanctions

Last month, MACSA news urged readers to write Senator Humphrey and Representative Fraser urging them to introduce bills in Congress for the repeal of the Byrd amendment which last year permitted U.S. import of Rhodesian chrome and other "strategic" metals, a direct violation of U.N. sanctions.

The bills have now been introduced. It is hoped that there will be a vote in the Senate in June so contact with senators should be made quickly. The Senate Bill is S. 1868 and is technically an amendment to the U.N. Participation Act, designed to nullify any laws passed in the U.S. which would be contrary to the commitments made to the U.N. in that Act. Senator Nelson of Wisconsin was a co-sponsor of the bill. Senator Proxmire was not. In Illinois, Senator Stevenson was a co-sponsor. Senator Percy was not. The Washington Office on Africa which is working hard to organize for this bill has compiled a list of Senators who are likely to swing votes and especially need to hear from the public. Those nearest to us in Wisconsin are: Robert Taft and William Saxbe of Ohio, Marlow Cook and Walter Huddleston of Kentucky, and James Pearson of Kansas.

Given the long-term impact of sanctions which is now beginning to be felt by the Rhodesian economy, and given the pressure brought on the Smith regime by increasing guerrilla activity, it is particularly important that loopholes in sanctions such as the U.S. import of chrome, be ended. The passage of these bills would help.

In the House of Representatives, the vote is expected to come in September. The bill is H. 8005. One of the swing Congressmen listed is William Steiger of the 6th district in Wisconsin. The Washington Office on Africa would very much like to make contact with persons who would help in organizing in Congressman Steiger's district this summer. Anyone who could do this or who knows a contact who would, please contact the Washington Office on Africa, 110 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. There are also another two dozen midwest Congressional districts outside Wisconsin with Congressmen considered to be swing votes. The complete information is available to read in the MACSA office. It is prepared and distributed by the Washington Committee on Africa, whose address is listed above. If you want a copy of your own, please write Washington.

It is interesting to note briefly also that on May 22 the United States and Britain vetoed a resolution in the Security Council of the United Nations that would have extended trade sanctions against Rhodesia to include South Africa and the Portuguese territories in Africa. It is the fourth U.S. veto in Council history, the second on Rhodesian issues.

Guardian supplement on Africa

MACSA News readers will be interested in the 16-page supplement to the May 23, 1973 issue of the Guardian (New York). In honor of African Liberation Day, May 26, the supplement, Black Africa -- Victory is Certain, was prepared to help persons on the U.S. left deepen their understanding of the African struggles and understand the necessity for supporting them. MACSA has ordered extra copies of the supplement, which are available in the office for 25 cents.

NAMIBIA >-< U.N. DIPLOMACY REPORT

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim reported in early May that South Africa's position on Namibia was "still far from coinciding" with that of United Nations established in resolutions concerning the territory. South Africa has recently clarified its position in such a way that the western press has tended to report it as readiness to co-operate with the U.N. in bringing eventual independence to Namibia. The Secretary-General, however, who has been directly involved in the contacts with South Africa, was unhappy with the South African position and raised the question of whether it would be fruitful to continue the contacts since it clearly would mean a long period of protracted discussion before even approaching the granting of their national integrity. The U.N. position has been for immediate abolition of the "homelands" policy in Namibia and the withdrawal of South African administration.

Details of South Africa's clarification, as stated by Hilgard Muller, the Foreign Minister of South Africa include intent to respect the wishes of the "whole" population in any further constitutional planning; recognition that current administrative arrangements should not limit the ascertainment of the population; and reference to 10 years as a minimum time period before Namibians would be "ready" for independence.

The United Nations Council for Namibia by consensus has opposed further dialogue with South Africa and called for a program of action to make effective its own assumption of the administration of Namibia as mandated by the General Assembly in 1967. Chief Clemens Kapuuo has reported that a national convention of non-whites of Namibia rejects any advisory body nominated by South Africa. And Sam Nujuma, president of SWAPO, has said that the people of Namibia reject further diplomatic contact with the enemy, and that intensification of the armed struggle was the only language the South Africans would understand.

(U.N. Press Release, May 4, 1973)

LIMITED RIGHTS GRANTED SOUTH AFRICAN BLACK WORKERS

The May 23 New York Times reports that the South African government has moved to allow black workers the right to strike, if certain settlement procedures fail to settle a grievance within a thirty-day period. Strikes by blacks have been illegal since 1942, but a wave of unauthorized work stoppages has swept South Africa this year anyway. The new bill does not permit blacks to form recognized trade unions that can bargain collectively as does the strong white labor movement. However, it encourages employers to set up so-called works committees of black workers. The move seems to be in an attempt to stop the frequent work stoppages which a South African paper recently described as having become "chronic".

10 PORTUGUESE PLANES SHOT DOWN

The Daily Telegraph (U.K.) of April 9, 1973 reported that 10 Portuguese aircraft had been shot down between March 23 and April 10. At least two of these had been downed with Surface to Air Missiles. With the Indochina fighting winding down, more anti-aircraft weapons are available for African liberation movements. The article said that SAMs had not yet appeared in Mozambique and Angola, though they were expected there soon.

MACSA WORKERS' DEPARTURE

Two of MACSA's most consistent workers left Madison as this newsletter went to press. Bill and Ruth Minter, and their son Samuel Antonio, left Thursday, May 31, bound for Durham, North Carolina, where they will be part of the Southern Africa Committee (South) collective.

The collective, based at 319 S. Duke, Durham, will set up a research and information center from the files of the Southern Africa Committee in New York. The eventual aim of the group is to establish a clipping service for libraries of current happenings in southern Africa, clipped from over 25 periodicals, and organized and indexed for reference, for the use of African Studies Programs and similar interests throughout the country.

Ruth, who was recently ordained at the Breeze Terrace Congregational Church, will be working on the committee's filing system, while Bill completes his Ph.D. dissertation for the University of Wisconsin Department of Sociology. They hope to be in Durham at least until the end of 1973, at which time they hope to depart for Tanzania, to assume teaching positions at FRELIMO's secondary school at Bagamoyo.

The Minters' address through December will be:

c/o Southern Africa Committee (South)
Box 3351
Durham, North Carolina 27702

The Minters were honored by MACSA members at a farewell party held May 29, at which they were told that fifty dollars had been deposited in MACSA's organizational account in their name by their many MACSA friends. Thus the Minters' contribution to MACSA's continuity will go on, long after they have departed for other fronts of the struggle.

MACSA wishes them success in their new venture, part of their life-long commitment to southern African liberation. Their contribution to MACSA over the past three years has been of crucial importance to the organization: Newsletters would not have been published, the office would have been in chaos, speaking and film engagements would have been left unattended, and fund-raising campaigns would have flopped had not the Minters given their all to MACSA. A LUTA CONTINUA.

FRELIMO on New Front

Samora Machel reported on April 6, 1973 that the war in Mozambique had moved forward into Zambisi Province.

NAAIC CONFERENCE IN MADISON

The North American Anti-Imperialist Coalition will hold its national conference in Madison August 10 through 12. MACSA and CALA (Community Action on Latin America), have been members of NAAIC since its founding two years ago, and will be expected to participate as hosts of the conference. The conference will deal with developing an anti-imperialist movement in North America, with an analysis of NAAIC's experience as a coalition over the past two years, and with how an anti-imperialist coalition should work.

NAAIC CONFERENCE (continued)

One consideration in planning the conference was the resolution on racism passed at last summer's NAAIC conference, which recommended that future NAAIC conferences be held in locations in or near an urban area.

A tentative agenda for the conference has registration in the afternoon and evening of August 9 and the morning of August 10. After an opening session, there will be regional reports on the activities and problems of regional groups, and a plenary discussion and workshops on NAAIC's work. The evening of August 10 will have area group meetings, including one on Africa, and media presentations.

August 11

Saturday morning/there will be a discussion of current developments and their significance for the international struggle against imperialism, including a report on Africa. After lunch a plenary discussion of national liberation struggles and anti-imperialist work in North America will be held, followed by workshops, including "The Working Class and National Liberation Struggles", Multinational Corporations and Imperialism", and Racism and Anti-imperialist Work".

After dinner that evening there will be workshops on NAAIC organization, possibly followed by a film. Sunday's session will begin with a plenary session on NAAIC organization, including selection of a steering committee which will be meeting later that afternoon, after the conference as a whole has closed.

Further details about the proposed agenda are available in the MACSA office. If you have additions or changes to make in the agenda, or you would like to be involved in conference organization, contact Dick Leonard or other steering committee members at NAAIC, 244 West 27th St., 5th floor, New York, New York 10001.

MACSA SUMMER LEADERSHIP

At the General MACSA Meeting on May 13, 1973, the following people accepted responsibilities:

Temporary convenor	Daniel Kunene	238-0503
Treasurer	Richard Lind	238-7752
Handling mail	Fred Brancel	238-3652
Film rentals	Fred Brancel	"
Literature	Clarence Kailin	256-7403
Office bulletin Bd, etc.	Selina Kunene	238-0503
MACSA News	Chuck Giese	256-5719
	Meg Skinner	238-6950
	Brian Todd	256-5719
	Nancy Klatt	251-0868
	Mary Greene	257-6424

A number of people were not present who will be expected to continue to help. They should contact one of those listed above to let them know that they are in fact in town and willing to help this summer. Fundraising, Political Education and Troubleshooting Committees, as well as the Anti-corporate Committee, continue, but it is expected that with fewer people in town through the summer, all who are here will cooperate with every project.

MACSA NEWS DISTRIBUTION

Information for the curious: The May 1973 MACSA News was mailed to over 300 persons in Madison, Wisconsin; to about 40 elsewhere in Wisconsin; to about 80 in other states; and to about 15 outside the United States. Of these, 148 were paid subscriptions or subscriptions in exchange for work and commitment of time; 62 were

MACSA FINANCIAL REPORT
June 13, 1972 - June 1, 1973

Operating Income

Literature sold	\$ 701.22	
Contributions to MACSA	340.65	
Contribution to speakers' expenses	325.00	
Newsletter subscriptions	279.00	
Brought forward from 6/13/72	134.67	
Film rental	80.00	
Loan	25.00	
Contribution for NAAIC membership	8.00	
Old check never cashed	6.75	
	<u>\$1900.29</u>	\$1900.29

Income for Contributions

for PAIGC - bro't forward 6/13/72	\$ 10.00	
for PAIGC	1584.84	
for Mozambique Institute	560.28	
for SWAPO - bro't forward 6/13/72	143.00	
for SWAPO	312.50	
for undesig. lib. mvmnt. - bro't for'd	15.00	
for undesig. lib. mvmnt.	175.68	
for FRELIMO - bro't for'd 6/13/72	73.47	
for MPLA - bro't for'd 6/13/72	17.47	
for Africa Information Service	10.00	
for Defense and Aid Fund	316.56	
	<u>\$ 3218.80</u>	<u>\$3218.80</u>

TOTAL INCOME

\$5119.09 \$5119.09

Operating Expenses

Literature bought	\$ 460.75	
Printing and mimeo	457.74	
Speaker expenses	445.03	
Postage and shipping	322.99	
Rentals: film, room, projector	56.75	
Phone/telegram	43.19	
Office supplies	33.14	
NAAIC membership	25.00	
Repay loan	25.00	
Registration with State of Wisconsin	10.00	
	<u>\$ 1879.59</u>	\$1879.59

Contributions Made

PAIGC	\$ 1630.00	
Mozambique Institute	560.28	
SWAPO	456.00	
LSM - MPLA Printshop Project	120.68	
FRELIMO	75.00	
MPLA	20.00	
Africa Information Service	10.00	
	<u>\$22871.96</u>	<u>\$2871.96</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$4751.55 \$4751.55

CHECKBOOK BALANCE June 1, 1973

\$ 367.54

Committed funds as of June 1, 1973: Defense and Aid \$316.56
Undesig. lib. mvmnts. 20.28
PAIGC 10.00

\$346.84 \$ 346.84

BALANCE MACSA Operating Funds

\$ 20.70

Bill and Ruth Minter, Treasurers

MACSA News Distribution (continued)

courtesy subscriptions to organizations with similar interests, our congressmen, some publicity persons, and some organizations with whom we exchange subscriptions; 123 were introductory copies to persons whose names we received since October 1972; 106 were last copies to persons whose names were received before that date and who were receiving a last call to subscribe.

This month, June, we stop introductory copies to all whose names were received before January, 1973. CHECK YOUR LABEL-- if it is BLUE you should send your subscription in now or you will shortly be dropped from our list. The same is true for PINK labels. Use the blank provided at the back of the newsletter.

MOVING? SEND ADDRESS CHANGE

MACSA News is mailed bulk rate. It is not forwardable. Send your new address now, using the form.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, SUBSCRIPTION AND CONTRIBUTION FORM

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

Name:
Address;

Phone:
Date:

Address good until:

I enclose: \$2 for October/October subscription MACSA News	\$ _____
Contribution for MACSA	_____
Contribution for Defense and Aid campaign	_____
Undesignated contribution to liberation movements	_____
TOTAL	_____

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

U.S. POSTAGE
Bulk Mailing Permit
no. 1706
Madison, Wisconsin
Postage Paid

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

