

Statement by Robert C. Lassar

I join the growing ranks of those who express outrage over the practice of apartheid in South Africa and its support by some actions of our own government.

There are many ways to express our concern and our condemnation of apartheid. Some choose to demonstrate, some choose to exercise civil disobedience, some choose to work for the divestment of American business in South Africa, others choose to speak and to urge the President and members of Congress to take more decisive action in opposing apartheid. But the time has come, I believe, for all Americans to express some form of concern about this matter and to send a message to South Africa and to the rest of the world that this policy and practice is not acceptable to civilized men and women.

I urge the members of the churches and synagogues of Albany, and all citizens of good will, to mount a major effort of protest and opposition to apartheid in South Africa, and to continue forces of racism in our own society. On this birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., we honor his memory by continuing the struggle for racial justice everywhere.

PRESS RELEASE

PRESS RELEASE

THE NAACP, COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID, MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY AND OTHER VARIOUS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS ARE CALLING ON ALL MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD WILL AND MORAL CONSCIENCE TO JOIN WITH US IN CONDEMNING THE HORRORS AND THE POLICIES OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE DO THIS ESPECIALLY DURING THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR, NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARDEE, DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND THE PILGRIMAGE OF SENATOR TED KENNEDY TO THE TROUBLESOME SOUTH AFRICAN REGION.

ECONOMIC DIVESTMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA BY CITY, COUNTY, STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE NOT ENOUGH TO END THE CRUEL AND INHUMANE POLICIES OF APARTHEID, WE MUST EXERT AND EXHAUST EVERY OUNCE OF ENERGY IN OUR BODIES TO HELP DEFEAT THE ATROCIOUS, IMMORAL AND THE VICIOUS ACTS OF APARTHEID.

IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE WE WILL BE INTRODUCING LEGISLATION ASKING THE ENTIRE CITY OF ALBANY TO CONDEMN THE HORRORS OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA. THIS LEGISLATION WILL BE CO-SPONSORED BY ALDERWOMAN NANCY BURTON, ALDERMAN ARTHUR T. SCOTT AND ALDERMAN JOSEPH BUECHS.

#

Nebraska Brace
3rd Ward, Alb. Comm. Council

Anti-racism chief raps booking agency

By CAILIN C. BROWN
Staff Reporter 7/5/84

COLONIE — Vera Michaelson, chairwoman of the Capital District Coalition against Apartheid and Racism, criticized the William Morris Booking Agency of New York for contracting with several entertainers and groups to perform in the Capital District this summer.

The Morris agency booked Rod Stewart at Saratoga Performing Arts Center and The Temptations, Neil Sedaka and America at Heritage Park, said Ms. Michaelson.

Lee Stevens, president of the New York Morris firm, was not available for comment this week.

Dorothy Sinclair, public relations representative for the Morris Agency in Beverly Hills, Calif., said the company had no response to the criticism.

"They are manipulators of apartheid," said Ms. Michaelson. "When entertainers go to South Africa, they are not doing it out of the clear blue sky. They (booking

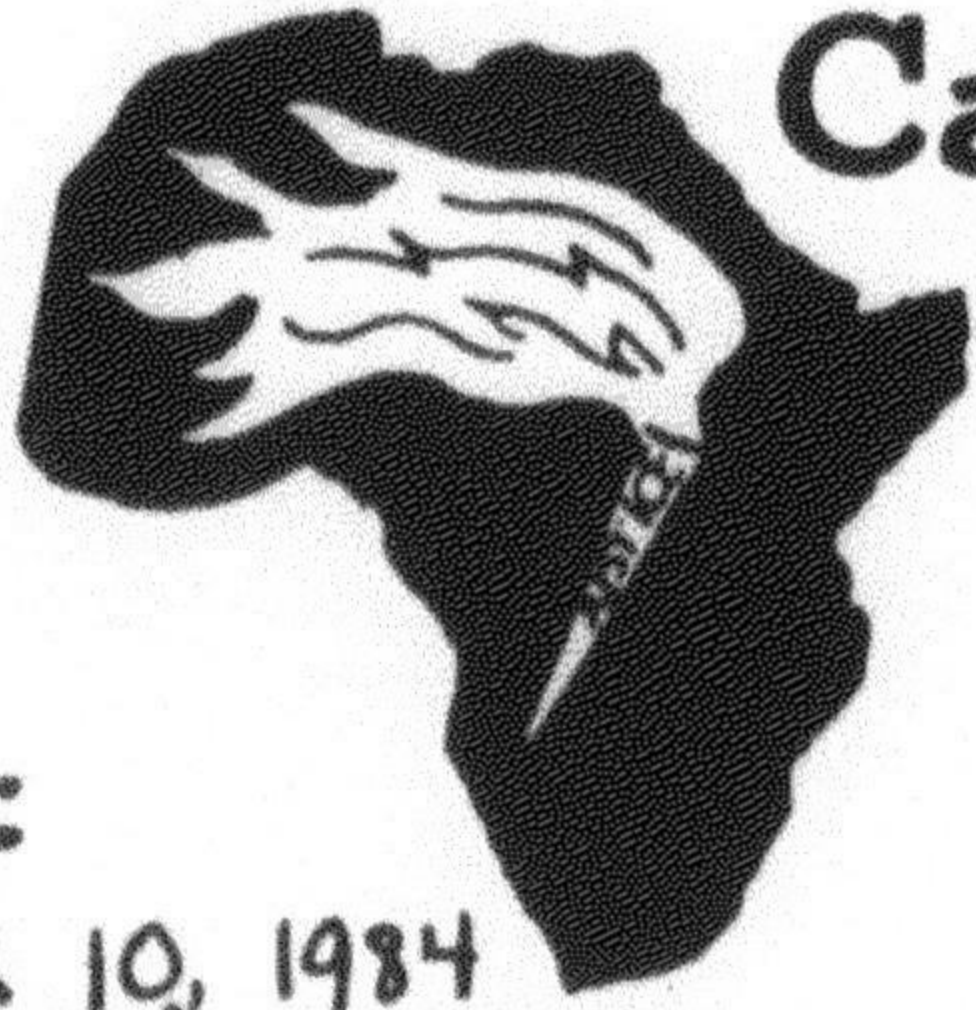
agencies) are the ones that lay the ground work. Those people are directly collaborating with the apartheid regime."

The booking agencies "work with promoters at the Sun City Hotels (in South Africa) and clear the visas for the performers and make all the arrangements for this kind of collusion," said Ms. Michaelson. "They are responsible."

"I think they are as responsible as the entertainers if they go after those lucrative offers," she added. "The entertainers are like the labor class of the industry and the booking agencies are like the bureaucrats. There is no way they are not aware of the situation over there."

"They can book somewhere else. Why don't they book in France or somewhere else? They book all over the world, including South Africa. It's all about money to them."

Ms. Michaelson declared victory this week for the Capital District coalition when the Motown singing group The Temptations contacted her to denounce the South African regime. The group vowed not to play in South Africa until it is ruled by the black majority.



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

518 436-0562

NEXT
MEETING:

OCTOBER 10, 1984
(WEDNESDAY) 7:30 p.m.

A Project of the Social Justice Center

Meetings:

Second Wednesday of each month
7:30 p.m. Neighborhood Resource Center
340 First Street, Albany, N.Y.

ALL INTERESTED IN
WORKING AGAINST APARTHEID
AND RACISM - WELCOME

Arbor Hill Family Day

On September 22nd, the Coalition joined with other community organizations to take part in the Arbor Hill neighborhood celebration of Family Day. This festival highlights the pride and family spirit of Albany's black community.

Thanks to Jim Wright who organized the Coalition information table. We talked to many people and got the message out about apartheid in South Africa.

Several hundred signatures were collected on petitions for the release of Nelson Mandela. These petitions will be presented to the United Nations on October 11th as part of an international campaign for the release of Southern African political prisoners.



Nelson Mandela



Nelson Mandela, an African National Congress leader, has been held in prison by South African authorities since August 5, 1962. He had been an important leader in many struggles against apartheid for almost twenty years before his arrest. Today he is a symbol of resistance to apartheid. He has dedicated his life to the cause of freedom for his people.

Campaign to free South African prisoners

You can join in the campaign to gain the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. Write a letter to Minister of Law and Order, Hon. Louis Legrange, Union Bldgs, Pretoria, South Africa and ask for information about Nelson Mandela and urge his release.

You should also write your Senator and Congressperson urging them to use pressure for the prisoners' release. Names of other prisoners and addresses where you can write will be available at the Oct. Coalition meeting. If you would like

other details, call Eileen Kawola - 438-0309.



NO ONE IS FREE
UNTIL EVERYONE
IS FREE

A personal note of acknowledgement and thanks to Michael Dollard for giving of your time and ability to help make this newsletter possible.

MOTION ON ARBOR HILL - SWEET VICTORY!

Victories don't come often but when they do they should be celebrated. On September 11, primary night, a slate of insurgent Democratic committee candidates won 18 seats on Albany County's Democratic Committee. The candidates had been working tirelessly in the neighborhoods for months to get out the word that a change in machine politics was due.

A week after the election, former machine leader Homer Perkins was defeated by Sandra Rose Temple for the ward leader position.

Our hearty congratulations and solidarity goes out to Sandra Rose Temple and her slate.

And a thank you to newly elected committee persons Gerry Smalls and Betty Sue Bynum for their spirited presentation at our last Coalition meeting.

The Slate

Ava Rhem, Donna Robinson
Shirley Temple, Ralph Redmon,
Wilhelmeina Bolden, Larry
Turner, Betty Bynum, Nebraska
Brace, Kent E. Goldwire,
Craig Van Devere, Thomas Keefe,
Sandra Rose Temple, Abbie Brace,
Issac Bracey, Vivian Fullard,
Gerelene Smalls, Paula Brace

all the Victors

Remember - next Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism
meeting is Wed., Oct 10, 7:30 p.m.

BOTHA ON THE MOVE... U.S. NEXT STOP?

In South Africa, former Prime Minister P.W. Botha is now Executive President Botha. A new constitution created this new position which gives Mr. Botha authoritarian powers. It also created a three house Parliament - one house for whites, one for colored (mixed race), and one for Indians. The white assembly dominates in this racially segregated Parliament. The black majority of South Africa are totally excluded from representation in this latest plan by the racist, apartheid regime to hold control.

Botha has been traveling outside of South Africa seeking political audiences to give legitimacy to his illegitimate government. He has been received by the leaders of Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. In an article in The Black American, Norman (Otis) Richmond writes that Botha's greatest coup came when he met with Pope John Paul II and was given a silver medal by the pope. South Africa's foremost Anglican leader, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had urged the Pope to refuse to meet with Botha because such a meeting would lend credibility to apartheid. After the meeting with Botha, the Vatican issued a statement making it clear that the Pope's meeting did not imply approval of apartheid.

Despite such disclaimers, every time a prominent world leader meets with a representative of South Africa it indicates acceptance, if not approval, of the world's most racist government. The world community, through the United Nations, has called for the total isolation of South Africa as a means of weakening support for the apartheid state.

South Africa's government uses many means to convince the world that the situation in South Africa is not repressive. These trips by Botha are one of those means. The above mentioned trips all took place during 1984. For 1985, Botha has planned a trip to the United States. Rumors are that such a trip will be an official visit if President Ronald Reagan is re-elected.

A SOUTH AFRICAN PLEASURE TRIP!?

At the last monthly meeting of the Coalition, discussion was held on an article which appeared in a recent copy of the Motorist, a publication of the Triple A. This article painted a rosy picture of a trip to South Africa and made no mention of the apartheid system which pervades all of South African life. As a result of our discussion, the membership of the Coalition decided to pressure the AAA to print a reply to their article. We will keep you updated on our communication with AAA.

Civil Rights Lawsuit Continues...

\$9M suit allowed in rugby arrests

A federal judge refused Friday to dismiss a \$9 million civil rights suit against federal, state, Albany County, and Albany city law enforcement officials who arrested two people protesting the local appearance of a South African rugby team in 1984.

Vera Michelson of Albany and Aaron Estis, now of California, and the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, allege the pair was arrested on fraudulent warrants, denied bail and illegally detained, according to Lanny Walter, their attorney.

The FBI argued in U.S. District Court that federal agents were not responsible for the false arrest and the case against them should be dismissed, Walter said.

Judge Roger J. Miner threw out the FBI's argument and paved the way for the case to go to trial, Walter said.

"I'm happy about the decision, because I think it indicates the strength of the case," said Michelson. "We'll keep moving forward."

FBI spokesman Joseph Skrzat said the agency would not comment on the case.

In September 1981, the South African Springboks rugby team played in Bleecker Stadium despite protests against South Africa's policy of racial separation.

Michelson had been charged with marijuana and fireworks possession, but those charges later were dismissed. She spent three days in jail after being denied bail, Walter said.

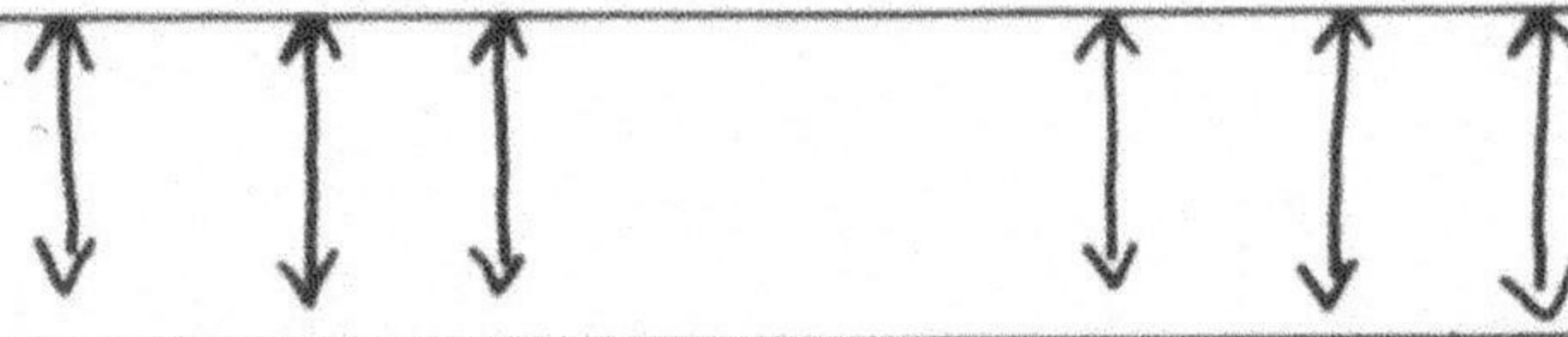
Estis was acquitted in Albany County Court of weapons possession charges stemming from an arrest before the game. He spent almost a week in jail after being denied bail, Walter said.

9/21/84

Albany Times Union

Lily McLaughlin, Vice President of the Albany Chapter N.A.A.C.P., commented on the importance of the lawsuit to the struggle against racism and apartheid. "Through this suit the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and other community activists will obtain vital information on the level and scope of political surveillance and disruption in Albany during the months preceding the demonstration against the South African rugby team. This information will provide a factual basis for challenges to abuses of police power. The suit is a clear message to would be violators of political and constitutionally guaranteed rights."

Vera Michelson, Chair of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, pointed out that the case now has additional importance to the community in the wake of the slaying of Jesse Davis by Albany policemen.. "The basis of our suit is that the police and other legal authorities acted illegally. The Jesse Davis case is further, and even more tragic, evidence of the fact that police abuse exists in Albany. The charge of police abuse is not based on one isolated incident. The demands for an independent civilian police review board must continue."



Jesse Davis Case - An Update

In July of this year, Jesse Davis, an Arbor Hill black man was shot to death by Albany police. Albany Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III has proposed the creation of a Citizens Advisory Council which could address city wide concerns. This is the mayor's answer to demands by several community groups for the creation of an independent civilian police review board. The mayor's proposed council would function to advise and would have no real power. Community leaders who are working to see that a tragedy like the Jesse Davis murder doesn't occur again have rejected the mayor's plan and remain united in their original demand for an independent review board. The Albany N.A.A.C.P., the Albany Coalition Against Police Abuse, the Black Pastors of Albany, the Capital Area Council of Churches and the downtown Albany FOCUS Churches have all made known their rejection of the citizens advisory council on the grounds that it does not deal with the continuing issue of police abuse in our community.



Reducing the Risk: Questions and Answers for the Nuclear Age

The week of October 15-21 has been designated National Week of Education on the Arms Race. A conference has been planned for Saturday, October 13, 1984 at Albany High School. The conference is free and open to the public but pre-registration is necessary. Entrance to non registrants will be limited.

Major speakers include Governor Mario Cuomo, Albany Mayor Thomas Whalen, Albany County Legislator Sandra Rose Temple and Jerome Grossman, National President, Council for a Livable World. There are seventeen workshops planned which are centered around the conference theme - REDUCING THE RISK: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE NUCLEAR AGE.

Included in the workshops are: 1. The Arms Race and the Cold War, 2. The Medical and Ecological Consequences of Nuclear War, 3. Illusion of National Security-Reality of Community Needs-A Readers Theater, 4. International Violence: Are There Alternatives?, 5. Ferment in Central America, 6. Veterans for Social Responsibility, 7. Minorities and the Peace Movement, 8. The Economics of the Arms Race, 9. Make the Freeze the Issue-From Here to November 7, 10. A Lawyers Perspective on the Arms Race and Arms Control Organization, 11. Women and the Arms Race: Our Issues and Responsibilities, 12. Improving U.S.-Soviet Relations, 13. South Africa: A Global or Local War?, 14. Pax Christi-What is It? How Do I Get Involved?, 15. How to Get Good Media Coverage, 16. What the Children Can Teach Us: A Program for Empowering Parents and Teachers, 17. The Role of Civil Disobedience in the Disarmament Movement.

Workshop 7. Minorities and the Peace Movement will be conducted by Rev. Earnest Drake, Vera Michelson and E. J. Josey. They will deal with the general problem in reform movements of the inability to deal successfully with the matter of racism. This workshop will address that problem and the relation of the program for change offered by Black and other third world peoples in our country for meeting their needs.

Workshop 13. South Africa: A Global or Local War will be led by Boji Jordan, Mary Anna Muntz, Gordon Molyneux. This panel of three ASAPFA members will discuss the possibilities of war and peace in South Africa through the process of poetry reading, statistics and discussion. Time will be allowed for questions and comments from the audience.

For more information call (518) 463-2356

Food: Lunch and dinner will be available or you may bring a bag lunch
Registration 8:00 - 9:00 a.m.
After the afternoon workshops dinner will be available from 5:00 - 7:00 p.m. From 7:30 to 8:45 p.m. will be a play Alice in Blunderland. (Admission for the play is \$1.00, 2.00 for families.)

Registration Form

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

- _____ I will buy cafeteria-style lunch
- _____ I will buy dinner:
 - _____ Chicken \$6
 - _____ Cafeteria Style
 - _____ Special Dietary Needs

Workshop Choices

Session A 1st choice 2nd choice 3rd choice

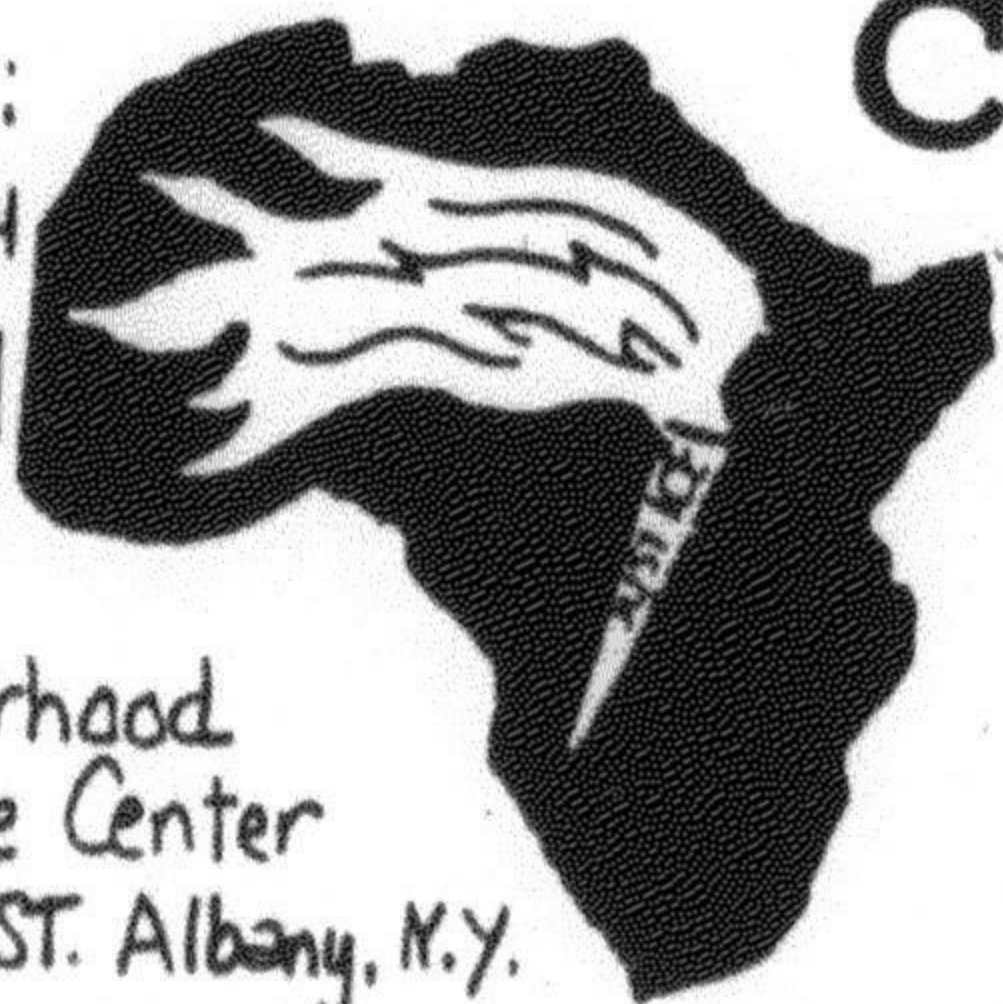
Session B 1st choice 2nd choice 3rd choice

- _____ I need childcare
- _____ I will attend the play
- _____ I enclose a contribution of \$ _____

Mail form and make checks payable to: Capital District Peace Power Network, 196 Morton Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12202

Next meeting:
Nov. 14, 1984
Wednesday
7:30 p.m.

Neighborhood
Resource Center
340 1st St. Albany, N.Y.



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

518-436-8562

A Project of the Social Justice Center

Bishop Tutu Wins Nobel Peace Prize

South African Bishop Desmond Tutu has been awarded the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize for his work as a leader of the struggle against apartheid. Tutu was honored by the Nobel Committee for his non-violent efforts to end the system of racial discrimination and oppression which deprives South Africa's Black majority of basic human rights and self determination.

Tutu has called for help in the struggle from the international community saying, "This is our last chance for change because if this doesn't happen we are for the birds. The bloodbath will be inevitable."

In spite of the fact that Tutu's self stated ministry is one of reconciliation, he has often angered the white minority government with his statements. One such statement which brought forth an outcry from the white minority government was his prediction that Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader who is serving a term of life imprisonment, will be prime minister of South Africa within ten years.

This prestigious award to Tutu is extremely important. Not only does it recognize the man for his work, but it also helps to make the world aware of the South African situation.



Bishop Tutu at funeral for Steve Biko ... 9/12/77

No one is free until everyone is free

Important Events

Dec. 2 - S.W.A.P.O.
Deputy to speak in
Albany

Nov. 17 - "Adapt or Die"
film on South Africa

See attached flyers
for details

Guest Speaker on Divestment at Nov. meeting...

At our November meeting we will have as a guest speaker, Dr. Thabo Raphoto, a South African exile, who is now the Project Director for Human Rights for the American Friends Service Committee.

Dr. Raphoto will share with us his views and information on the divestment campaign in New York State. He will offer suggestions on ways we will be able to become more actively involved in this important part of anti-apartheid work.

All interested in working against apartheid

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

page 2

If you don't like it, seal it? Jesse Davis Update

On July 8, 1984, Jesse Davis, a Black resident of Arbor Hill, was shot five times and killed after five white Albany police officers entered his apartment. Davis, mentally ill, was naked and alone. Black and white citizens and groups have called for an investigation.

The latest development in the case finds Judge Joseph Harris issuing a public challenge to District Attorney Sol Greenberg to correct the latest grand jury report on the case which Harris sealed because he said it was technically flawed. This is the third grand jury report on the case. Only one of the reports has been unsealed and that report recommends that changes be made in police department procedures. The alleged problem with the sealed reports is that they find officers guilty of misconduct but fail to specify which officers acted improperly.

Community activists who have demanded an investigation into the Jesse Davis killing continue to press for prompt action. As the months drag on, there has been much criticism of the way Judge Harris and D.A. Greenberg have handled the case. Rev. Robert Dixon, leader of the Black Pastors of Albany, in a Times Union article, said he was surprised by the crossfire between Harris and Greenberg and said, "We're going to let them fight it out." Alice Green, head of the Legal Redress Committee of the Albany NAACP said her group has been pushing for a reversal of Greenberg's decision not to reconvene the grand jury. "He's doing now what we've been telling him all along," said Green of Greenberg's decision to resubmit the report.

In the meantime, the case and the issue of police abuse in the city of Albany remain open. The Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism joins with the Black and white ministers of Albany, the NAACP and the Coalition Against Police Abuse in demanding the establishment of an independent citizen's police review board. The need is obvious.

Justice Delayed is Justice Denied

Arbor Hill Works to get community involved



Isaac Bracey

At the October meeting of the Coalition, Isaac Bracey, one of the newly elected committeemen of Albany's Arbor Hill section, spoke about the need to get involved in the November presidential election. He asked for members of the Coalition to help canvas neighborhoods and to help get people to the polls on election day. Bracey, who was a candidate for Jesse Jackson delegate in the New York State primary, urged involvement - "if you don't vote, you don't count" was his message.

"Adapt or Die"

On November 17, the Solidarity Film Series, sponsored by the Solidarity Committee of the Capital District will feature "Adapt or Die," a recently produced documentary about South African labor unions.

The Coalition urges everyone who is interested in South Africa to attend. The Solidarity Committee is to be congratulated for its hard work.

see attached flyer for details

please post flyer

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

page 3

S.W.A.P.O. Deputy to Speak in Albany on Namibia

On December 2, 1984, the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and the Minority Student Alliance of the Junior College of Albany are cosponsoring a program entitled NAMIBIA: RESISTING SOUTH AFRICAN TYRANNY.

The guest speaker will be the Deputy Representative of the S.W.A.P.O. (South West African People's Organization) delegation to the United Nations, HINYANGERWA ASHEEKE. Mr. Asheeke, an exiled Namibian freedom fighter, will speak about the situation in Namibia and the continued brutal oppression of his country by South Africa. A question and answer period will follow.

Everyone is urged to attend this important informational evening.

The program will be held at the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church in Albany and is free of charge.

see attached flyer for details

please post attached flyer

Namibia →

Unrest Grows in South Africa

By ALAN COWELL
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29 — Summer is stirring in South Africa now, a season, this year, of omens and unrest.

The economy, brought low by fallen gold prices, drought and spending by Government agencies, is in its worst recession in years.

Labor unrest has provoked confrontation between armed policemen and black gold miners and seems unlikely to abate.

And, most strikingly of all, the country has entered its most prolonged conflict between the white authorities and disaffected blacks since the uprisings of 1976 that started in Soweto and claimed, in the end, more than 500 lives.

In the arithmetic of unrest, the latest contortion of violence has been smaller than that in 1976. So far, fewer than 60 people have died in a month of conflict that has not, to date, spread across the land in the manner of the upheaval eight years ago.

The lower death toll may be due to a refinement of tactics and a greater preparedness. In 1976, the police resorted to rifle fire in a conflict already burning. Now, the tendency seems to be to use tear gas and whips, rubber bullets and birdshot in operations intended to prevent the conflagration from taking

Whites Are Shielded As Black Are Hardened

When Afrikaner politicians discuss the future, the premise seems to be that whatever the spontaneous outbursts of unrest, the grand strategy of Afrikaner dominance will grind forward, a legacy for future generations.

In places such as Soweto, however, the next generation will be largely those weaned politically on rubber bullets and tear gas fired by white policemen and those blacks they have co-opted into the system. So, one argument runs, a black generation will grow in the cities with less sense of restraint than its forebears.

Whites Are Protected

Because of the deliberately planned distance of the creations of apartheid from "white" areas, the conflict has not impinged on the white minority of 4.5 million, 2.8 million of whom are the dominant Afrikaners.

Indeed, such is the complacency of the white minority that the police the other day felt obliged to publicize photographs of Soviet-made mines in the daily newspapers to let whites know what they might be up against from the outlawed and exiled African National Congress, the most prominent armed

Concessions Fail to Satisfy

At the same, President P. W. Botha has implicitly acknowledged a need for changes with his rallying call "adapt or die." After the new Constitution is fully in effect, he has promised speedy action to offer an unspecified "dispensation" to the nine million black people labeled "urban blacks," whose existence within South Africa's traditional frontiers was denied by apartheid's original designers.

Yet, the history of the last eight years has shown that the limited concessions offered by whites to blacks have been insufficient to satisfy aspirations that the authorities prefer not to countenance, since they imply the end of Afrikaner dominance.

Government officials say they are making advances in narrowing the gap between black and white educational levels, but that has not appeased, for instance, 93,000 schoolchildren who boycotted classes Friday. The educational system, that is to say, seems to produce ambitions and demands that the racially structured society that created it cannot contain.

Moreover, a new Constitution that offers a modest voice — but no real power — to people of Indian and mixed racial descent has brought into sharper focus the alienation of the black majority, which is 73 percent of the population, because it excludes them while embracing other nonwhites, shifting the color bar in a manner intended to

the excerpt are from a New York Times article printed Sept. 30, 1984

A letter from a student about South Africa

Recently a young student named Malcolm Carter who attends Hackett Middle School began attending Coalition meetings and events. He has written an article about his feelings for this month's newsletter:

I am writing about my brothers in South Africa who are being held under the European-Dutch. I have many feelings about what is happening there.

It is unfortunate that Blacks only live on small cheap territories of their own African homeland.

In the United States, Blacks do not have to carry a pass book at all times. But in South Africa, Blacks must carry one or they will be arrested.

Africans live in shack-like houses. These homes are poorly built out of branches and sheets of plastic.

Blacks in the United States live in poverty. Their houses are built in poor conditions, they live in dirty neighborhoods and have unpleasant pests. But it is not as bad as South Africa.

I cannot see myself working eight hours a day in a mine tunnel for much lower pay than a white person.

The poverty level in the United States for Blacks is also in the "low" to average range for Blacks. But Blacks in South Africa live in a much worse condition than we do.

Blacks in South Africa should have more power in their own country than whites. There are many more Blacks in South Africa than whites.

They also should have the right to control their own country.

The Black people should be taught better than what they are taught now. It is unjust for the whites to be more educated than the Black Africans.

There should be more doctors in the Black South African communities instead of only one doctor for thousands of people.

Blacks should be able to have more political power than they have now.

Free Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress. It has been long enough for him to be isolated from his people and his homeland.

Stop the brutal killings in South Africa. It has gone much too far and it is not necessary.

Someday the people of South Africa will unite and control all of South Africa once again.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Carter Age 15

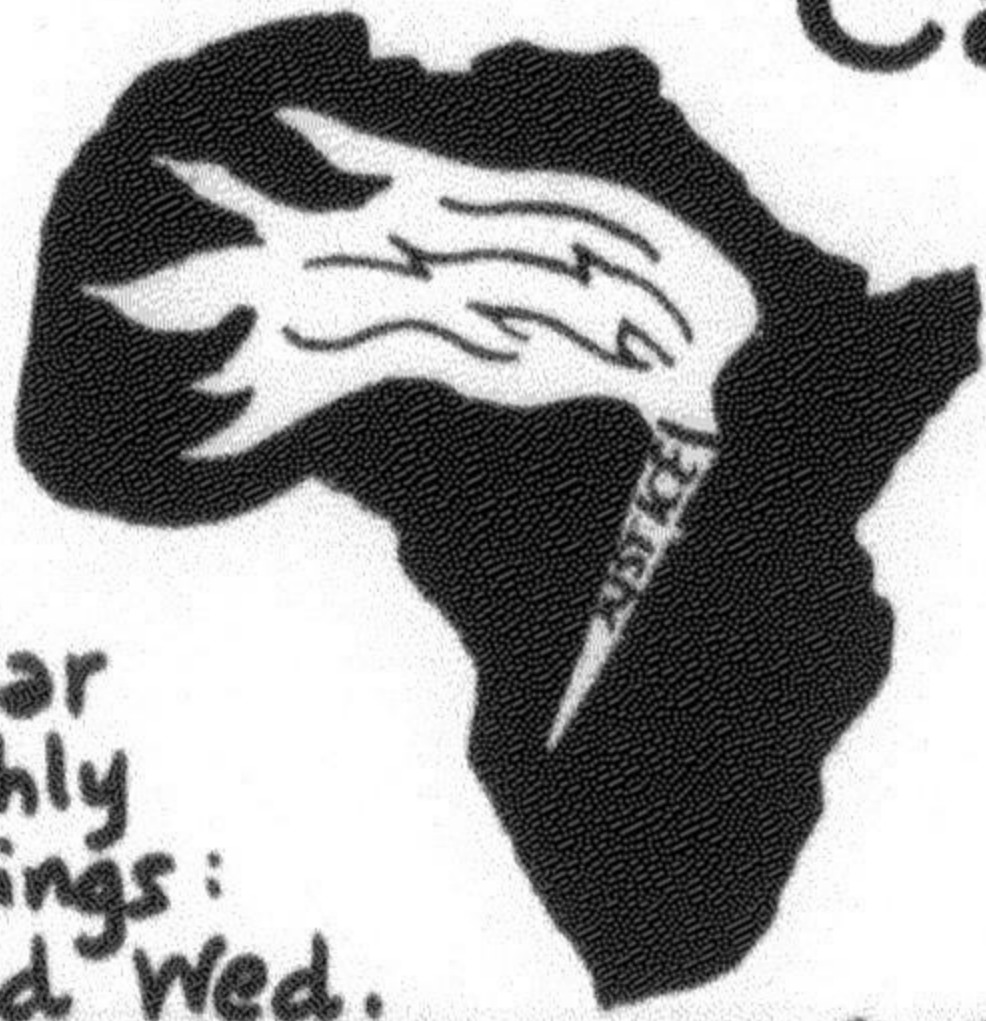
Some thank yous ...

One of the most important jobs in a small grassroots organization like the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is taking care of the books - keeping track of expenses. For two years, Barbara Henderer took care of our books with the most meticulous care. In addition to that major contribution of time, Barbara was also head of the fundraising committee, an equally important job. She took full responsibility for the money coming in and going out. The Coalition would like to express special appreciation

to Barbara for all the time she devoted to these tasks.

Because of other obligations Barbara has given up her position as treasurer. A thank you to Dick Melita for agreeing to take on this responsibility.

In the past few months, the Coalition has taken part in many community events and have used these opportunities to also spread the word about apartheid. Thanks to Malcolm Carter, Charles Bostic and Masani Penda for their efforts.



Regular monthly meetings: second Wed. of each month

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203
518-436-0562

A Project of the Social Justice Center

Next monthly meeting - January 9 1985, Wed. 7:30pm.
Neighborhood Resource Center, 340 First St. Albany, N.Y.

Have a nice holiday season

NO DECEMBER MEETING

AN URGENT APPEAL - WE NEED YOUR HELP! ←

Dear Friends,

Thanks to the generosity of many people in donating time, energy and money in the three years that the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism has been in existence, this is the first time we are making an appeal in our newsletter for your financial help. Our treasury is very low and we need your donations in order to help us continue the work.

We are a non-profit, small grassroots group. Our expenses are kept to a bare minimum but there are certain things that we do need money for in order to be effective. This newsletter costs money to print and mail. (Have you noticed our efforts to upgrade its quality in the past few months?) Another expense is the cost of long distance phone calls which are made in connection with cultural boycott work and to stay in touch with other anti-apartheid groups around the country. We also spend money to attend conferences in various locations in the Northeast where ideas and strategies are shared.

In asking for your assistance in the anti-apartheid work, we are aware of the responsibility we have to continue the struggle in as many ways as possible. While we are asking for your financial help, we also invite you to share in the work in whatever way you can.

In gratitude,
Eileen Kawola, Newsletter Editor

Make checks payable to:
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Name: _____
Address: _____
Zip: _____

Mail to:
C.D.C.A.A.R.
Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station, Albany, N.Y. 12203 Telephone: _____

I can contribute: \$5.00 \$10.00 \$15.00 \$25.00 other

What is Forced Removal?

Segregation of the races in South Africa is carried out by dividing the country into a white (European) area (comprising 87 per cent of the land surface of South Africa) and so-called "African reserves" (comprising the remaining 13 per cent of the land surface) and by segregating people in the white area into so-called "group areas."

Although Africans outnumber whites by more than five to one, they are assigned by the Government to reserves which constitute only 13 percent of the land. The reserves are considered as the "homelands" or "bantustans" for each of the so-called "national units" of the African population as defined by the Government. In order of size of population, these "units" are the Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana, Pedi, Sotho, Shangaan, Swazi, Venda, Ndebele and "others."

The so-called "homelands" are not even integral land areas. The ten "nations" are scattered in more than 80 separate and non-contiguous pieces of land. The Zulu "homeland," for example, consists of 29 different areas.

The white South Africans control everything in the "homelands." The Government has stated that its policy is eventually to make the Bantu "homelands" self-governing; Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei have already been declared "independent" States. The General Assembly of the United Nations has denounced this sham independence and has called upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the "bantustans."

The Afrikaner government in Pretoria points to these so-called independent "homelands" as the reason why there is no need to grant any voice in the government to the majority Black population. The white regime forcibly removes Africans to the "homelands", contrary to the principle of self-determination and in defiance of the territorial integrity of the country and unity of the people and claims that this is a reform!

The removal of Black South Africans to these "homelands" is the largest forced movement of people in peacetime history. The land allocated for this is the least productive, least minerally endowed in all South Africa. While almost 50 per cent of the Africans technically live in "homeland" areas, less than 15 per cent of all African income is generated there. Unofficial unemployment rates in the "homelands" range between 40 and 80 per cent. Seventy-five per cent of the inhabitants are women, since most of the men must leave to seek employment in the "white areas." Rampant malnutrition results in the death of half of the children born in the "homelands." This in a country that is Africa's largest food exporter.

Piet Koornhof, the South African cabinet minister in charge of moving the Blacks, says that there are 75 "black spots" - the term used by the government to describe established Black communities, still to be eliminated. This is part of the reform!

One such "black spot" is a village called Driefontein. The government wants the Black residents of Driefontein removed. This threat is a daily reality. The government refuses pensions for the old. Applications for the residents to work in the cities are refused. Villagers are faced with constant harassment and assault by police and white farmers. People are hungry and angry and worried. But they refuse to move. (On the opposite page is a statement by Beauty Mkhize whose life has been tragically affected by the government's removal policy.)

Sources: A Crime Against Humanity, a United Nations Publication, The New York Review of Books, Feb. 2, 1984
Press release from American Committee on Africa, 9/84

...Forced Removal

Early in 1984, before joining the staff of the American Committee on Africa, Stephanie Urdang, who is now Research Director for ACOA, spent four weeks as a journalist in South Africa. Her account of what has happened to one Black South African as a result of the apartheid government's inhuman removal system offers grim evidence of the misery caused by that brutal regime.

"I talked to Beauty Mkhize who saw her husband, Saul, leader of resistance (to the government policy of removal in Driefontein) in the community, shot dead by a white policeman on Easter Sunday last year, just before he was to address a meeting. She recalled his words to his people shortly prior to his death. "He said he knows there are people hunting to kill him" she told me, and then, quoting him, "But I will be happy if I am laid to rest next to the graves of my grandmother and grandfather, because I am fighting for the place where I was born. But even if they kill me I will know that right around the world I have sisters and brothers who will help us."



"When are they going to come and force us to move? I want to know the exact date, because on that day they can come and shoot me. And bury me here beside Saul without a coffin. Because I am not moving. I am not leaving Saul."

- Beauty Mkhize

Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress and former law partner of Nelson Mandela, commented on what the "removal" policy does to his people: "We are treated like foreigners in our own country. At best, we are sent to small little barren areas, and we die there. The system itself is an act of violence, because it subjects you to Draconian laws, to impossible laws, which must be obeyed for fear of arrest and being shot down... We say we can't allow this. We say: end that system. We will fight and we will sacrifice to that end. We want to live in our country - we want to govern our country. What the Blacks want more than anything else is to be free in our country - more than anything else."

Divestment Update

At the November 14, 1984 meeting of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Dan Hahn, divestment advocate for the Lutheran Church of America, gave us a most informative briefing on the status of the campaign to divest public monies in New York State.

Following the briefing, members of the Coalition discussed items which we feel are important to keep in mind for the upcoming year, remembering that the New York State Legislature reconvenes in January, 1985:

1. Last year, Assemblyman Denny Farrell's divestment bill, 5034A, did not get out of the Assembly. Assemblyman Farrell, head of the Banking Committee which held hearings on the bill, asked for the bill to be set aside for more study.
2. The need to determine what type of investments would be socially responsible is essential. It is easier to convince governmental bodies to divest if we can show them where their money can be invested more productively and still provide the same or greater financial return.
3. It will be important to concentrate efforts on upstate New York since many upstate cities are dominated by one company. Often these companies invest in South Africa. example: G.E. in Schenectady.
4. New York State has the second largest public pension fund in the state. AFSCME and CSEA have voted to support divestment.
5. While many individuals and organizations worked on New York State divestment last year, many more need to follow suit.
6. Divestment needs to be more of a public agenda. Given the current situation in South Africa, we feel that more people and legislators will be open to looking at divestment as a way to hasten the destruction of the apartheid system.
7. Several legislators seem to be interested in sponsoring divestment bills this year. We will work closely with these representatives and other support groups.

PEOPLE ARE DESPERATELY NEEDED TO WORK ON THE DIVESTMENT CAMPAIGN.

→ IF YOU CAN HELP, CALL 436-0562. ←

Members Attend Yale Conference

On Saturday, November 10, 1984, three members of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism attended the Northeast Anti-Apartheid Conference and Rally at Yale University.

Bill Ritchie, Malcolm Carter and Charles Bostic attended workshops on "Organizing for Divestment Legislation," "Material Aid for the Liberation Movements," and "Sports and Cultural Boycott."

Bill felt that the workshop on divestment will be especially useful to the Coalition in the upcoming struggle to have divestment legislation passed in the New York State Assembly and Senate.

The conference was attended by over 200 people from colleges, universities and community groups throughout the United States and Canada.



Apartheid laws called inhuman

By SIMON ANEKWE

While Ambassadors to the United Nations debated the issue of apartheid in South Africa at plenary sessions this week, ordinary people had their say about the racist system at prior sessions of the Special Political Committee; and here is some of what they said.

Lenox Hinds, a Harlem attorney representing the International Association of Democratic Lawyers outlined the three-fold nature of the South African regimes' crimes as: those against subjects of international law; against humanity committed under the guise of discriminatory "laws" and war crimes that contravene the Geneva Conventions.

He said he was worried by U.S. policies of aid and comfort to the Pretoria regime which had injured the people of South Africa and Namibia. Apartheid must be eliminated and punished, he said; and its supporters should pay heavy reparations to the people of South Africa and Namibia.

Adrien K. Wing of the National Conference of Black Lawyers decried the stepped-up efforts of the Pretoria regime's friends and allies here to gain support for apartheid among the American people. He urged educational campaigns on elementary, high school and college levels to sway the public against apartheid and in favor of liberation movements.

Vicki Erenstein, of the National Lawyers Guild, noted the international out-law status of the South African regime and the widely recognized legitimacy of the struggle to overthrow the Pretoria government.

She termed the Reagan Administration
(Continued on Page 32)

(Continued from Page 2)
tion, South Africa's "strongest accomplice" in crimes against its own people. And to cover up "its own criminal complicity" with apartheid, the Administration had proposed legislation to enable it label liberation movements like ANC and SWAPO as terrorist.

Kwame Ture, the former Stokely Carmichael, speaking for the All-African People's Revolutionary Party, said the objective was the destruction of the evil regime. Therefore his party attacked "without mercy" U.S.-South African

collaboration. Praising the divestiture movement, Ture said that apartheid was genocide and naked white power exploiting Africans.

Frank Dexter Brown of the National Association of Black Journalists, expressed concern over the growing military co-operation between the U.S. and South Africa.

The Reagan Administration, he asserted, had "developed plans to invade the front-line States" and to "find and imprison progressive forces in the United States who support the liberation movements of South Africa." Black journalists, he stated, had a responsibility to reveal the situation in South Africa and make people respond.

Stephanie Urdang, American Committee on Africa, termed the policy of forced removal of Africans from their homes one of the most brutal aspects of apartheid. Nearly 3.5 million million Blacks had thus been removed while almost 2 million were under threat of removal.

Americans should be aware of the brutal policy and its implications she said. Some 350 U.S. corporations were investing in and profiting from apartheid.

Phillip Oke of the Christian Peace Council particularly regretted the increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa. Cooperation in nuclear weaponry was the most ominous feature of the apartheid-Zionists Axis, he stated.

Israel and south Africa had joined in conducting a nuclear test which was confirmed by CBS News while the U.S. government would not be forthright on the matter, Oke stated.

Coming from Washington, D.C., Vera Michelson, of the Capital District Coalition against apartheid and Racism, said her organization was a coalition of small grassroots groups involved in the international struggle. And the fact that such local anti-apartheid groups could work directly and be linked to the U.N., strengthened them.

The destruction of apartheid will come from the native Africans themselves, she said; groups like hers can only help on the side but have to work harder especially as South Africa's friends are working hard to.

Article from New York
Amsterdam News,
Nov. 24, 1984, p. 2.

Coalition Members Attend U.N. Conference

On November 5, 1984, several members of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism attended the hearings on apartheid before the United Nations Special Political Committee. Jim Gallager, Diane Burrus, Meg Kawola, Malcolm Carter, Charles Bostic, and Eileen Kawola accompanied Vera Michelson, chair of the Coalition, who testified before the Committee.

The following statement is by Charles Bostic who is a college student and member of the Coalition:

"I went to the United Nations to get an inside look at the issues concerning South Africa and apartheid. This was a very educational experience that everyone involved in this work should have the opportunity to have.

While I was in New York, I met some very important members of S.W.A.P.O. and of the African National Congress and we discussed the present situation in South Africa.

I heard Vera Michelson's testimony about apartheid, a system she is constantly fighting to defeat.

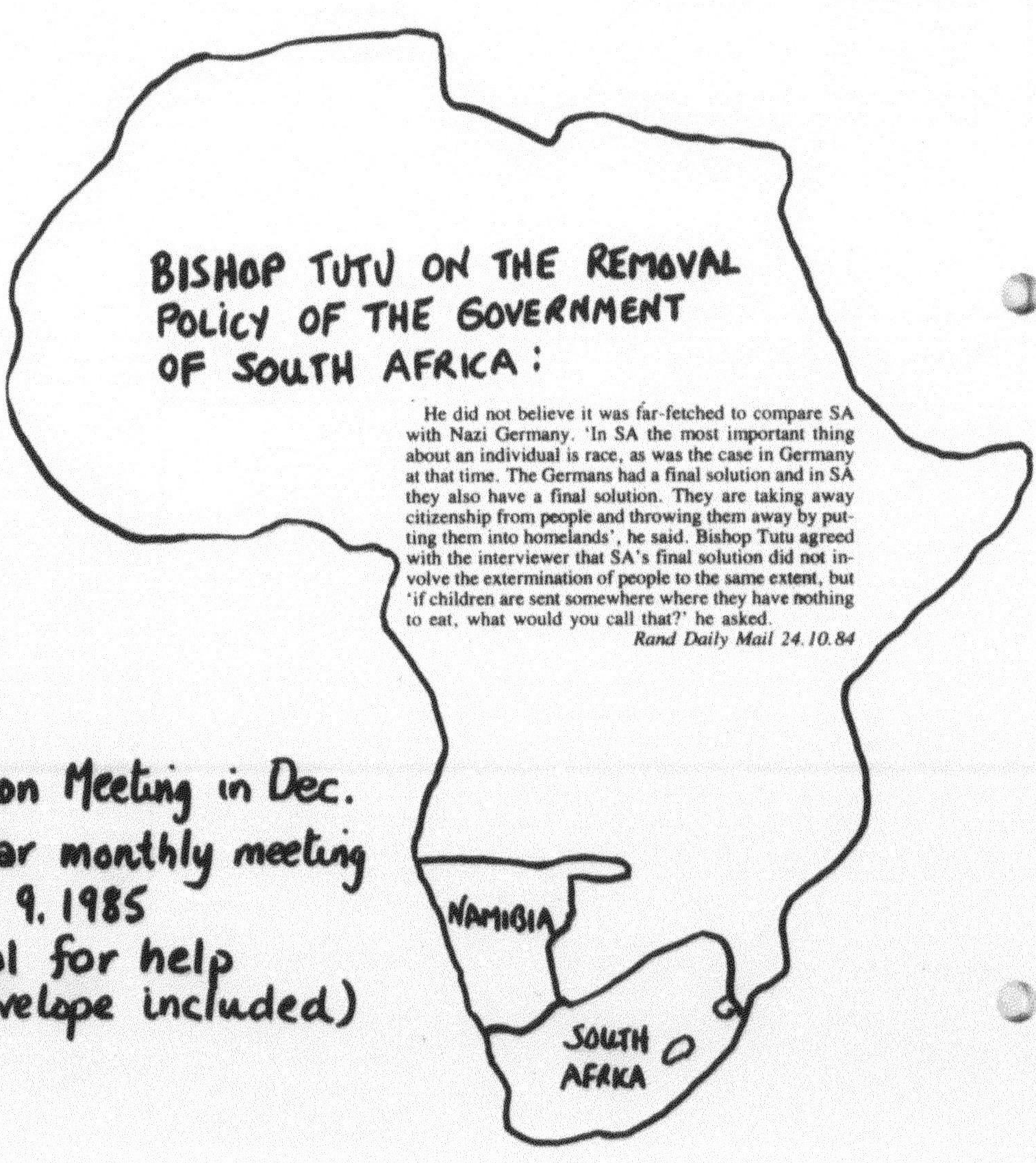
The trip to the U.N. was very worthwhile."

Charles Bostic

NO TO APARTHEID
NO TO RACISM

SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER
OF ALBANY INC.
221 CENTRAL AVE.
ALBANY, N.Y. 12206

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 509
Albany, N.Y.



**BISHOP TUTU ON THE REMOVAL
POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA :**

He did not believe it was far-fetched to compare SA with Nazi Germany. 'In SA the most important thing about an individual is race, as was the case in Germany at that time. The Germans had a final solution and in SA they also have a final solution. They are taking away citizenship from people and throwing them away by putting them into homelands', he said. Bishop Tutu agreed with the interviewer that SA's final solution did not involve the extermination of people to the same extent, but 'if children are sent somewhere where they have nothing to eat, what would you call that?' he asked.

Rand Daily Mail 24.10.84

Remember :

1. No Coalition Meeting in Dec.
2. Next regular monthly meeting on Jan. 9, 1985
3. Our appeal for help (return envelope included)

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

19 June 1989

Dear Ms. Kawola,

We are pleased to receive the inquiry of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism concerning Association of Non-governmental Organizations with the United Nations Department of Public Information.

The principal purpose of association of non-governmental organizations with the Department of Public Information is the redissemination of information in order to increase public understanding of the work and achievements of the United Nations and its bodies.

..... We are including a Questionnaire and Criteria for Association of Non-Governmental Organizations with the Department of Public Information containing relevant information.

You will note in these materials that organizations applying for association should submit the following information:

- a. Completed questionnaire, signed by the highest ranking official of the organization;
- b. Copies of annual reports, constitution and/or by-laws;
- c. Proof of non-profit status;
- d. Evidence of an active information programme. This may include copies of articles, newsletters or other publications as well as descriptions of radio, television or other media programmes, conferences, seminars and any additional means whereby information is disseminated.

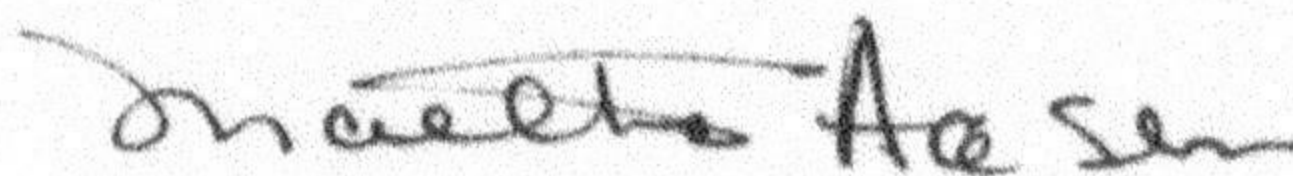
Ms. Eileen Kawola
Steering Committee
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
Box 3002
Pine Hills Station
Albany, N.Y. 12203

-2-

We look forward to receiving the required information from the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism at your earliest convenience. The Department of Public Information Committee meets to consider application from non-governmental organizations on a regular basis (approximately twice annually). We will be in touch with you immediately following the next meeting of the Committee.

Thank you for your interest in the United Nations. Please do not hesitate to let us know if there is any further way in which we can be of assistance.

Yours sincerely,



Martha Aasen
Chief

NGO and Institutional Relations Section
Dissemination Division
Department of Public Information



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

July 6, 1989

Ms. Martha Aasen
Chief
NGO and Institutional Relations Section
Dissemination Division
Department of Public Information
United Nations, New York 10017

Dear Ms. Aasen:

Enclosed you will find a completed questionnaire and other related material necessary for the application procedure in order to be considered eligible for Association of Non-governmental Organizations with the United Nations Department of Public Information.

In fact, since our inception in 1981 we have had as one of our goals the re-dissemination of information in order to increase public understanding of the work and achievements of the United Nations and its bodies. Our main area of concentration has been around Namibia and the U.N. call for complete sanctions against the apartheid regime of South Africa. We have distributed information put out by the Council for Namibia and the Centre Against Apartheid. We have put to use the lists put together by the U.N. for the cultural and sports boycott. On a few occasions we have given testimony at special sessions /meetings called on apartheid.

We have never officially applied for U.N. recognized NGO status although we have been functioning as an NGO for almost eight years. We respectfully submit to you our application for such recognition at this time. If there are any questions or a need for further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Vera Michelson



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SECTION

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ASSOCIATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Name of non-governmental organization: Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism *(began in 1981 to protest S.A. rugby team (Springboks) appearance in Albany - active since then)*
2. Address of the organization: Box 2003 Pine Hills Station
Albany, N.Y. 12203
3. Officers of the organization: Co-chairs: Vera Michelson and
Merton Simpson and a steering committee of five
members
4. Basic purpose of the organization: Work for the end of apartheid in
South Africa and South Africa's policy of destabilization of the
front line states. Work to insure free and fair elections in Namibia.
Support ANC and SWAPO. Work for an end to U.S. complicity with apartheid.
5. Number of members (if organization is international in scope, please indicate approximate membership by country): approximately 100 members in the
Capital (Albany) District and a mailing list of 800.
6. In what aspects of United Nations activities is the organization chiefly interested?
Educational publications and programs on apartheid in South Africa
and Namibia. U.N. sessions on apartheid and on Namibia.
U.N. conferences on apartheid and on Namibia.
7. Has your organization been disseminating information or had programmes about United Nations activities recently? (Please be as specific as possible. For example, if you have published newsletters, magazines or newspaper articles, please attach samples. Also, please cite specific examples as to the use made of such information at the "grass roots" level.): yes. We have distributed
information from U.N. educational packets on Namibia and held
study groups for our members using these materials. All our
work is at the "grass roots" level. We frequently cite U.N. resolutions
calling for sanctions against South Africa. We have been active
in both the cultural boycott and sports boycott campaigns using U.N. info.

8. What segment of the public does your organization reach either through its membership or through its programmes and publications? _____

We reach a broad segment of the community - church, labor, student and individual "grassroots" organizations. Our coalition is made up of 15 groups including the YWCA, Student Assoc. of SUNY, Blacks in Government, NAACP, Central Labor Federation, Central America and Palestinian Support groups.

9. Would you please give a brief description of your organization's programmes of the past two years: _____

We have been an active and major participant in organizing the NorthEast Southern Africa Solidarity Network and now serve as a convening member. We are, as part of that network, involved in a

"Dollars for Democracy" in Namibia campaign, Shell boycott and the Campaign for comprehensive economic sanctions. Locally we have protested against South African Tennis players for the past three years. We have had ANC : SWAPO speakers in Albany in the past

10. Please furnish a brief description of future programme plans, including approximate dates and locations of future annual meetings, etc.: _____ sponsored by WREE.

We hold a regular monthly meeting where part of the meeting is devoted to educational work around Southern Africa (4th Thurs of each month Albany Urban League.

We send out a monthly newsletter to 800 people

We are actively involved in the Dollars for Democracy in Namibia campaign with functioning labor, religion, student and media committees.

11. Annual budget: approx. \$1,500.00 (donations and fundraisers)

12. Number of salaried employees: none

13. Will you have a New York-based representative and alternate? no, but N.Y. is a 2 1/2 drive and we can easily attend meetings at the U.N.

July 7, 1989
Date

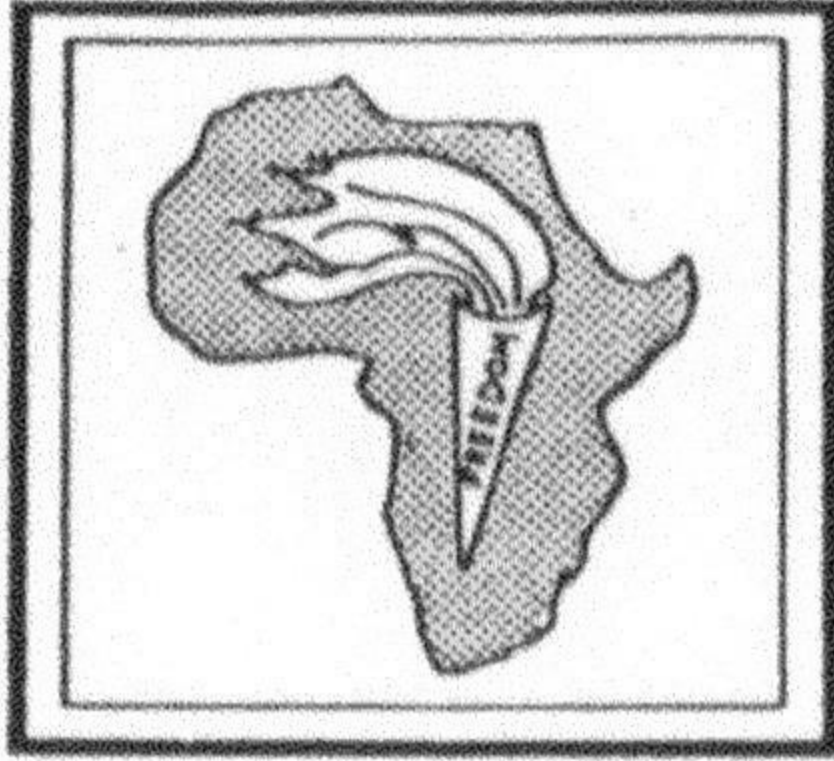
Vera Michelson
Signature of Presiding Officer or Chief Executive

Please return completed questionnaire to:

NGO Section
Room S-1037J, United Nations
New York, New York 10017

(Enclosed are copies of newsletters and a flyer for a program held in March, 1989.)

Note: We are also actively involved in anti-racist work in the U.S. With an internationalist perspective we work to expose the links between racism in the U.S. and racism abroad.



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

1. Goals of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism:
 - a. Work to end apartheid in Southern Africa, support ANC and SWAPO and the frontline states, and work to end U.S. complicity with the government of South Africa.
 - b. Eliminate all forms of racial discrimination in the U.S. with the emphasis on the elimination of police abuse and racial violence.
 - c. Expose the links between racism in the U.S. and oppression and racism abroad.
 - d. Contribute to the development of a conscious, active, aware, progressive political movement.

2. Methods:
 - a. Regular monthly meetings
 - b. Monthly newsletter
 - c. Liason work with churches, labor organizations, student groups and other community organizations
 - d. Protests and demonstrations when appropriate
 - e. Educational forums focusing on international issues and international speakers on the issue of apartheid and Southern Africa and focusing on local issues on the subject of police abuse and racist violence
 - f. Membership in other organizations working on the same issue.
Currently we are a member of the North East Southern Africa Solidarity Network and the Albany Community Police Relations Board. In addition, we have close ties with other organizations doing similar work such as the Patrice Lumumba Coalition, New Haven Free South Africa Coalition, Florida State Peace Network, New York Friends of ANC and SWAPO.
 - d. Dissemination of information from organizations doing work on the issues of apartheid and Southern Africa such as the United Nations, Africa Fund and the American Committee on Africa, TransAfrica.
 - e. Liason work with the African National Congress and SWAPO.
 - f. Lobbying
 - g. Study groups

3. Formal organized standing committees:
 - a. Steering Committee
 - b. Police and Racist Violence Committee
 - c. Membership Committee
 - d. Newsletter Committee
 - e. ad hoc committees for specific needs

4. Membership
Membership is open to all organizations and individuals who are committed to working to end apartheid and racism. There are at least nine membership meetings a year and monthly steering committee meetings.

5. Non-profit status
As a member of the Social Justice Center of Albany, the Coalition has non-profit status.

Internal Revenue Service

District
Director

Department of the Treasury

35 Tillary St., Brooklyn, NY 11201

Date: MAR 15 1990

Social Justice Center of Albany
Inc.
33 Central Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

Person to Contact:
Clifton G. Belnavis
Contact Telephone Number:
(718) 780-4501
EIN: 22-2405608

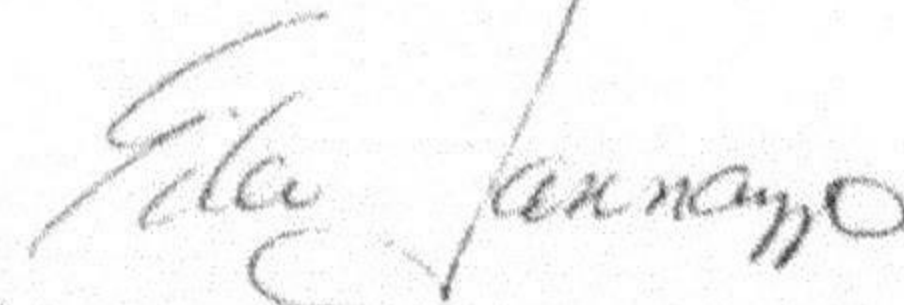
Dear Sir or Madam:

Reference is made to your request for verification of the tax exempt status of Social Justice Center of Albany, Inc.

A determination or ruling letter issued to an organization granting exemption under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or under a prior or subsequent Revenue Act remains in effect until exempt status has been terminated, revoked or modified.

Our records indicate that exemption was granted as shown below.

Sincerely yours,



Eileen Jannazzo
District Disclosure Officer

Name of Organization: Social Justice Center of Albany
Inc.

Date of Exemption Letter: June 1983

Exemption granted pursuant to 1954 Code section 501(c)(3) or its predecessor Code section.

Foundation Classification (if applicable): Not a private
Foundation as you are an organization described in section
509(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.



The Social Justice Center

33 Central Avenue
Albany, NY 12210
(518) 434-4037

July 2, 1991

Mr. Farouk Mawlawi
Chief of NGO Section
Room S 1037D
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Mawlawi:

The Social Justice Center of Albany, Inc. is a 501(c)3 tax-exempt umbrella organization for approximately 20 peace and social justice groups in Albany. The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism has been a member group under our umbrella for nearly 8 years now. As such, the Center is the fiscal sponsor of the Coalition.

Should there be any questions regarding their status as a member organization, please feel free to direct all calls to me.

Respectfully,

Carmen M. Rau
Carmen M. Rau
Coordinator

ST-119.1 (6/86)

New York State
Department of
TAXATION
and FINANCE

New York State and Local Sales and Use Tax Exempt Organization Certification

The vendor must collect the tax on a sale of taxable property or services unless the purchaser gives him a properly completed exemption document within 90 days after delivery of the property sold or service rendered.

THIS FORM MAY NOT BE USED TO MAKE TAX EXEMPT PURCHASES OF MOTOR FUEL.

VENDOR

Name	
Mailing address	
City, village or post office	
State	Zip Code

EXEMPT ORGANIZATION MAKING PURCHASES

Name	
Mailing address	
City, village or post office	
State	Zip Code

THIS CERTIFICATION IS ACCEPTABLE IF THE PURCHASER HAS ENTERED ALL INFORMATION REQUIRED.

I certify that the organization named above holds a valid exempt organization certificate,

EX 175182, and is exempt from state and local sales taxes on its purchases.
(Enter number from Form ST-119)

Signature of officer of organization <i>Terry Dix</i>	Title Co-ordinator	Date prepared 1-2-84
--	-----------------------	-------------------------

A Form ST-119.1, *Exempt Organization Certification*, may be used only when an exempt organization is the direct purchaser and payer of record. Any bill, invoice or receipt given by the vendor must show the above organization as the purchaser. Payment must be from the funds of the exempt organization.

The exemption from New York State and local sales and use tax does not extend to officers, members or employees of the organization. Personal purchases made by such individuals are subject to sales tax. An organization's exemption does not extend to its subordinate or affiliated units. When making purchases, subordinate units may not use the exemption number assigned to the parent organization. Such misuse may result in the revocation of the exemption granted.

Substantial civil and/or criminal penalties will result from the misuse of this form. In addition, where a certification is received later than 90 days after the delivery of the property sold or the services rendered, the burden of proof that the sale

was exempt will fall on both the seller and the purchaser.

Form ST-119.1, *Exempt Organization Certification*, must be given to each vendor at the time of the first purchase from that vendor. A separate certification is not necessary for each subsequent purchase provided the exempt organization's name, address, and certificate number appear on the sales slip or billing invoice. The certification is considered part of each order given to the vendor and remains in force unless revoked.

Vendors must retain this *Exempt Organization Certification* for at least three years after the date of the last exempt sale substantiated by the certification.

You can get additional copies of this Form ST-119.1 at any district tax office or by writing to the Taxpayer Assistance Bureau, W. A. Harriman Campus, Albany, New York 12227. This form may be reproduced without prior permission from the Department of Taxation and Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SECTION

10 April 1985

CRITERIA FOR ASSOCIATION OF
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

LEGISLATIVE BASIS FOR NGO RELATIONSHIP WITH DPI

The non-governmental organizations relationship with the Department of Public Information is based on paragraph 12 of Annex 1 to General Assembly Resolution 13(1) of 13 February 1946. The Department of Public Information is advised "actively (to) assist and encourage national information services, educational institutions and other governmental and non-governmental organizations of all kinds interested in spreading information about the United Nations".

Formal association with the Department of Public Information is given legislative authority by the subsequent Resolution 1297 (XLIV) which calls on the Department of Public Information to associate NGOs with it, bearing in mind "the letter and spirit of ECOSOC resolution 1296" in associating international and national non-governmental organizations with the Department of Public Information.

85-45244

DEFINITION OF A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

A non-governmental organization (NGO) refers to a non-profit citizen's voluntary organization organized nationally or internationally. Thus, professional associations, foundations, trade unions, business associations, religious organizations, peace and disarmament organizations, women's and youth groups, co-operative associations, development and human rights organizations, environmental protection groups, research institutes dealing with international affairs and associations of parliamentarians are considered non-governmental organizations.

Non-governmental organizations are diverse in structure, methods of work and financing. While some NGOs are national, others are international in membership and/or the scope of their activities. They may be federations having a number of affiliates located in different regions or nations, embracing thousands of members, with a well-defined structure, policy-making mechanism and channels of communication. Others may be groups of experts, associations of outstanding individuals, academic institutions or research institutes. National organizations may be part of a defined international structure; others may operate internationally without being affiliated with an international organization.

The primary activities of some NGOs are in the information and education field; others are operational and are directly engaged in technical projects, relief, refugee or development programmes.

Non-governmental organizations may be financed through membership dues, assessments of affiliates, voluntary contributions, subsidies from Governments, or any combination of these. Some receive support for specific projects on an ad hoc or contract basis from private sources, foreign aid groups or from intergovernmental organizations.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION¹

To be granted Association with the Department of Public Information, non-governmental organizations must be of recognized national or international standing and must support the Charter of the United Nations.

The principal purpose of such association is the re-dissemination of information in order to increase public understanding of the work and achievements of the United Nations and its bodies.

Organizations should, therefore, have a broadly based membership and the scope and resources to undertake effective information programmes. In the case of non-membership organizations such as research institutes or foundations, they should be international in orientation and have substantial public outreach.

Organizations should have an established record of continuity of work and should show promise of sustained activity in the future.

Organizations should provide information concerning membership, basic purpose, and past and future programmes, particularly as these relate to the United Nations.

Organizations should submit copies of their annual reports, constitution and/or by-laws and proof of non-profit status.

Organizations should provide evidence of an active information programme, part of which they are willing to devote to the aims and activities of the United Nations. This may include copies of articles, newsletters or other publications as well as descriptions of radio, television or other media programmes, conferences, seminars and any additional means whereby information is disseminated.

Organizations with Headquarters located in areas served by United Nations Information Centres should have the recommendation of the Centre.

Applications for association should be made in writing on the organization's official stationery and must be signed by the highest ranking official of the organization.

Non-governmental organizations already in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will automatically be associated with the Department of Public Information upon their request.

¹ Criteria for association of non-governmental organizations with the Department of Public Information are based primarily on: ECOSOC Resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 and ECOSOC Resolution 1297 (XLIV) of 27 May 1968, on the Non-Governmental Organizations Report of the Secretary-General of 21 March 1968 (E.4476) as well as other United Nations documents.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE NEW YORK STATE
ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEE ON BANKS

SUBJECT: New York State economic links
with South Africa

For
Reading

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism
P.O. Box 3002
Albany, N.Y. 12203

518-489-1767

January 17, 1984
Vera Michelson
• Chair,
Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and
Racism

It is our pleasure to be here today to partake in these very important hearings. We will attempt to frame the question of divestment within the larger picture of the entire movement against apartheid in this country, stressing the grassroots involvement of people in this, the capital area of New York State. As you know, over ~~over~~ ⁵⁰⁰ hundred American corporations do business in South Africa, so the tremendous challenge which lies ahead of us is clear. It is up to ~~us~~ all of us, to take up that challenge.

I am speaking on behalf of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, the organization which was formed over two years ago to organize a massive protest against the South African Springbok Rugby Tour. You may remember that the game which was played right here in Albany was met with spirited protest by thousands of Capital District residents and others from all over New York State. Remembering this history of Albany in the struggle against apartheid, it would be most appropriate if the location for one of the ~~largest~~ ^{largest} and most visible protests against apartheid in this country became the same location where the elected representatives of the people withdrew financial support for apartheid.

The Springbok protest expressed a clear message around the world...NO COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA ON ANY LEVEL.

Since 1968, the United Nations has passed many resolutions condemning apartheid and calling for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa asking "all states and organizations to suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist regime ~~and other organizations and institutions in~~ ~~South Africa~~." In the Capital District

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

we have taken this call of the United Nations seriously.

The divestment campaign, which is the issue before this body, is the most crucial aspect of sanctions against South Africa since it is the corporations which do business with South Africa ^{that} ~~which~~ directly or indirectly support the apartheid system.

Let us not participate in meaningless dialogue about how foreign investments actually help the oppressed black victims of apartheid. A statement made by Mr. Salim Salim, President of the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa at a meeting in Paris in May of 1981 may help to underscore the ludicrousness of that argument. He said, "~~to those who have, in the past, used the arguments of the presumed plight of the black people of South Africa as well as the Southern African States, this Conference has given a clear and resounding response:~~ sanctions are important and vital in the struggle against apartheid; when applied effectively and decisively they will make a difference to the suffering people of South Africa in the sense that they will shorten the period of their humiliation and degradation."

And let us remember that those who are closest to the struggle for freedom, the Liberation movements themselves, have been the clearest on this issue. They encourage total sanctions because ~~the~~ isolation of South Africa in the world community and divestment of all foreign corporations is the most effective way to bring about the demise of apartheid.

The Springbok Rugby Tour and the organizing effort against it, educated thousands of people about the horrors of apartheid. Since that time, the Coalition has led many demonstrations in the Capital District area which have helped to keep the issue of apartheid before the public.

In April of 1982, ~~the Times Union~~ ^{THE TIMES UNION} reported that the local Watervliet Arsenal had been shipping arms to a firm in Vermont which was illegally selling the arms to the government of South Africa. ~~The Coalition~~ ^{WE} mobilized a protest against this flagrant violation of the United States government's own embargo.

We also organized a rather noisy demonstration in the spring of 1983 in front of Caldor's department store when it became known that the store was selling baby bonnets made in South Africa. (Caldors, by the way, has agreed not to make any more purchases from ~~South Africa~~ ^{that country}.)

The protest against entertainers who have gone to South Africa has been loud and clear in the Albany area. Along with other organizations, we have picketed and demonstrated against Chick Corea, Ray Charles, Linda Ronstadt, America, the Beach Boys, The Mighty Clouds of Joy and Paul Anka.

All of these actions are most important tools in the struggle against apartheid for they help to create a climate of noncooperation with ~~South~~ South Africa and lay the groundwork for the most important tool of all in this struggle, divestment. ^{the tool of}

NOT MISREPRESENT

Let us ~~accurately~~ ^{clearly} represent mass sentiment in this country as regards apartheid. Clearly, there is consensus against apartheid. There is general agreement about the horrifying nature of the apartheid regime. If you were to take a random survey, you would be hard pressed to find anyone who would support apartheid.

Yet it is true that we support it everyday.

As long as New York State invests money in corporations which do business in South Africa, we support apartheid.

As long as New York State invests in banks which make loans to South Africa, we support apartheid.

And we find ourselves in the most contradictory of times. We are at a crossroads, if you will. At one side of the crossroads are the Reagan administration and hundreds of American corporations. The Reagan administration has called South Africa a friend, an ally. Restrictions against this illegitimate regime have loosened. In 1982, the State Department ^{IN AN ALMOST UNADVERTENT ~~MOVING~~ MOVE} authorized the sale of 2,500 shock batons to South Africa to be used for torture during interrogation. The Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" is nothing but an excuse for United States multinational corporations to reap billions of dollars of profit by the exploitation of black labor. The Administration justifies the policy of "constructive engagement" by claiming that our continued contact with South Africa by the government and American corporations will make South Africa more receptive to suggestions for a more humane apartheid system. No apartheid system can ever be humane. We are not talking about reforming an inhumane system. We are talking about the elimination of the system. *We are TALKING ABOUT freedom.*

In his opening statement to the Conference on International Sanctions Against South Africa in 1981, Mr. Akporode Clark, Chairman of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid phrased the obvious question. "How can foreign capital which went to South Africa in the first place because of the attraction of huge profit deriving from the apartheid system be the factor to cure apartheid?" Let us not pretend that huge conglomerates all of a sudden have altruistic purposes for existing. The Sullivan Principles, which are used by corporations as evidence of their positive influence in South Africa, have been described by the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union of South Africa as "a toothless package and piece-meal reform that allows this cruel system of apartheid to survive." To allow American investments on the ground that American corporations may bring about reform is not only a ludicrous suggestion, but more dangerous is the justification it gives for the continued propping up of ~~the~~ ^{the most} undemocratic, cruel and ~~racist~~ ^{Racist} system *in the world*

On the other side of the crossroads is the growing national consciousness about the immorality of the apartheid system and of the love affair between South Africa and the Reagan administration. With increasing world awareness about the nature of the racist Afrikaner regime, the South African government is engaging in an all out propaganda war to convince you and I that things are improving in South Africa. Slick, glossy fact sheets from the South African embassy contain lie upon lie in an attempt to lure big investors to South Africa. More and more South African products can be spotted in American stores. Public schools are receiving an onslaught of materials extolling the beauty of South Africa and creating a false picture of tranquility and progress.

But decent people in this country will not be hoodwinked. A national conscience about apartheid is growing. Anti-apartheid groups are springing up all over the country. Every year fewer and fewer entertainers are going to South Africa, (fifty in 1981, twenty two in 1982 and ten in 1983.) Divestment has occurred in neighboring states, cities and colleges across the nation.

We urge you, our representatives, to stand at the crossroads with those who oppose the racist system of South Africa and exercise leadership that will make us proud. We urge that you not be taken in by bogus arguments which raise the question of whether a state legislative body should be dealing with foreign policy issues. By investing state monies in apartheid, as we are currently doing, we find ourselves already in the eye of a foreign policy issue.

Let us not put ourselves in a category of simply "abhorring apartheid." Let us put some clout behind our moral outrage against this illegitimate government in South Africa. Let us be vigilant about our responsibility and let us pursue concretely the demise of apartheid and end our collaboration with it.

We urge you to follow the bold example of our neighboring states of Connecticut and Massachusetts who most recently divested.

We applaud your effort today to listen, evaluate and work with us to find a solution to this problem. We believe the

^{an} answer is clear and that there can be no equivocating from ~~to~~ them,

One answer in New York State lies in bills ^A3380 and ^A5034.

As citizens concerned about our involuntary support of the apartheid system because of our state's involvement in it, we are indebted to the sponsors of these bills. We beseech you to join with them in this move toward divestment, thereby providing leadership in New York State which is morally and politically correct.



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

October 12, 1984

H. E. Mr. Alpha Ibrahima Diallo
Chairman,
Special Political Committee of the General Assembly
United Nations, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I hereby request to be heard during the November, 1984 meetings of the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly entitled: "Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa. November 5 is my first choice date for a hearing, followed by November 7.

During the meetings held last Fall on the same topic, I was honored to present testimony in my role as Chair of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism in Albany, N. Y. Our organization continues to work in the struggle against apartheid and we welcome this opportunity to voice some of our interests and concerns before your Committee.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Vera Michelson
Chair
Capital District Coalition Against
Apartheid and Racism

is

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE
OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

November 5, 1984
Vera Michelson
Chair
Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism
Box ~~3002~~, Pine Hills Station
Albany, New York, 12203

Honorable Chair, members of the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and distinguished guests, On behalf of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism of Albany, New York, I am pleased to be given the opportunity to make this presentation at today's hearings on apartheid.

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism was formed in the summer of 1981 to oppose the South African rugby tour's appearance in Albany, New York. For the past three years we have continued to educate people in the Capital District of New York State about the evil system of apartheid.

Our activities are not unlike most other non-governmental anti-apartheid organizations. In our attempts to provide education about apartheid and the racist government of South Africa, we hold forums in the community. This past spring we were honored to hold a program where the main speaker was David Ndaba of the African National Congress and we are planning another program on December 2nd of this year where the main speaker will be Hinyangerwa Asheke of the South West African People's Organisation. We utilize the local media in our educational campaigns contributing articles and press releases to the newspapers, securing television coverage of our anti-apartheid actions and appearing on radio talk shows. We participate in the cultural boycott campaign by picketing and boycotting those who break the United Nations initiated entertainment and sports ban on South Africa. We participate in regional and United Nations conferences in order to learn and share information about the anti-apartheid struggle. Last year we appeared before this distinguished body and made a comprehensive report about the cultural boycott. We also work closely with community organizations to make the links between apartheid in South Africa and racism and repression here in the United States.

The situation in South Africa becomes more alarming daily. The recent indiscriminate raiding of 10,000 homes in the Black townships of South Africa by government police in search of opponents of government policy is a gruesome story of repression. That repression, and the resistance to it, is growing in South Africa. We watch with alarm as the apartheid government sinks its teeth deeper into the skin of its victims. We watch with hope as we see resistance growing and the struggle being taken to higher levels. The election boycotts, the school boycotts, the striking mine workers, the rent strikes, the continued actions by the United Democratic Front and the trade unions are all signs that victory will someday belong to the Black majority of South Africa - it is only a matter of time.

For the next few days, this distinguished panel will hear extensive testimony and analysis of the recent events in South Africa. However, the main emphasis of our presentation to you today does not center around what is happening in South Africa. We will focus our presentation around the concerns and frustrations that we and other Non Governmental Organizations (N.G.O.'s) face in our day to day anti-apartheid work. We have come today to express our gratitude to the United Nations for the assistance they have given us in our work and to offer suggestions for ways in which the United Nations could help strengthen even further the anti-apartheid movement.

We are small grassroots groups joining in the international struggle against apartheid. The fact that local anti-apartheid campaigns can be directly related and linked to the work of the United Nations provides great credibility and legitimacy to our efforts. This is, no doubt, one of the most important facets of our relationship with you.

However, the direct support you are able to provide the N.G.O.'s is also invaluable. Several resolutions have been adopted by the

United Nations on the question of apartheid. The Special Committee Against Apartheid, in a resolution of the General Assembly on December 18, 1980, was authorized to co-sponsor and promote the organization of conferences and seminars against apartheid in cooperation with governments, intergovernmental and non governmental organizations. The General Assembly also requested the Special Committee Against Apartheid give special attention to encouraging actions by N.G.O.'s and recognized the importance of public information in combating apartheid. In addition, the General Assembly requested that the Special Committee Against Apartheid continue and intensify cooperation with N.G.O.'s to promote the widest public mobilization for the national liberation of South Africa.

Let me tell you how these resolutions, which are just a very few of many similar ones, offer great encouragement to members of N.G.O.'s like our Coalition. We continue our work heartened by the knowledge that the General Assembly and the Special Committee Against Apartheid recognize the need to educate, to promote action and to cooperate with grassroots groups in the struggle against apartheid.

The North American Regional Conference for Action Against Apartheid which was held here from June 18 through June 21 of this year to promote greater world-wide action for the elimination of apartheid was an important experience for the N.G.O.'s. Many distinguished speakers outlined the situation in South Africa and suggested means of combating that racist regime. We also had the opportunity to meet representatives from many other N.G.O.'s and these contacts have already proven invaluable.

This past summer, the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, in a joint effort with Elombe Brath of the Patrice Lumumba Coalition, Ron Wilkins of Unity in Action in Los

Angeles, Norman Otis Richmond of Toronto and members of the African National Congress worked together to secure a strong statement of apology from recording artists, The Temptations, in relationship to their 1979 trip to South Africa. (see attached statement of apology) Preliminary discussions regarding The Temptations began right here at the June United Nations Conference on apartheid.

The United Nations dissemination of information through various publications is another contribution which has proven most beneficial. As a result of the lists published by the United Nations of entertainers who have violated the cultural boycott and performed in South Africa, N.G.O.'s have been able to launch effective demonstrations against entertainers when they appear in local areas.

These concrete tools provided by the United Nations to the N.G.O.'s are of utmost importance. However, the need for the United Nations to make itself more readily accessible to the N.G.O.'s and provide us with the benefit of its vast resources is paramount.

We recognize that the actions which will destroy the apartheid regime will ultimately come from the South African people. We serve only in a complementary role in their struggle. The stronger our complementary role is, however, the more support we can offer to the liberation movement. Considering the current collaborationist situation which exists between the United States government and the South African government, our need to continue our work and become stronger is obvious.

The work of non-governmental anti-apartheid groups in the United States must be seen within the context of a certain political climate in this country which is increasingly supportive of the Afrikaner regime. The Reagan administration's current policies of constructive engagement are being promoted to counteract the world cry for the isolation of apartheid South Africa. Constructive engagement has become the excuse for doing business with South Africa but in a

broader sense, constructive engagement has created tremendous confusion in the minds of the American public who we are all struggling to educate.

One of the most recent glaring examples of United States government support for apartheid occurred when the United States Embassy in Pretoria refused a request for sanctuary from six political activists who face jail without charges or trials if rearrested by the apartheid regime. These six, who include members of the United Democratic Front and the Natal Congress, were found guilty by the Afrikaner government of organizing a boycott of the parliamentary elections, guilty of standing up to the racist oppressors, and guilty of fighting for the basic human rights of their people. The United States government turned its back on them. How disgusting! This kind of response has no justification whatsoever. These people are heroes - not villains. To add insult to injury, the United States State Department simultaneously deploras the actions of the South African government.

There are many other examples of the cold blooded American policy as it relates to South Africa. The State Department of the United States authorized the sale of 2,500 shock batons to racist South Africa to be used there by the police against the people. There is a glut of South African products on the United States market place. There is a growing presence of South African consulates and visitors in the United States. Jeane Kirkpatrick visits with South African security officials. Botha and Reagan are good friends. Finally, there have been attempts during the Denton hearings in the United States Senate to paint S.W.A.P.O. and the African National Congress as terrorist organizations. This, of course, has obvious implications for N.G.O.'s who work with these liberation groups.

This is the political climate we are struggling against in this

country. It is not enough to abhor apartheid. We need to support the liberation movement in the strongest possible way. We must implement the repeated calls for actions of this distinguished body. We are here today to implore you to give us more tools.

We present to you the following list of recommendations for consideration by the United Nations. The suggestions are presented with the sincere belief that they will help the N.G.O.'s strengthen their role in the anti-apartheid struggle and will help us to further implement resolutions made by this body.

The recommendations are as follows:

1. A monthly or bimonthly newsletter published by the United Nations on the issue of apartheid.

While we are aware that the United Nations publishes comprehensive documents and issues press releases concerning apartheid, a systematic dissemination of news, in a newsletter type format, on recent developments in South Africa, in the United States and at the United Nations would be most helpful. Of practical importance would be the inclusion in a newsletter of details regarding the status of national legislation in the United States concerning apartheid. Also of interest would be the status of divestiture campaigns in state legislatures, localities and on college campuses.

Such a newsletter was called for by several N.G.O.'s at the North American Regional Conference in June of this year. We operate on shoestring budgets. Anti-apartheid groups like ours raise money through small fundraising efforts - chicken dinners, bar discos, and the like. We currently have \$210.00 in our treasury. Each time we make a long distance call to find out information about the status of national legislation or about a divestiture campaign in another area,

our small treasury is depleted and often a great deal of time is expended seeking out information. A newsletter compiled with the expertise of this body would be of great benefit to N.G.O.'s with limited resources.

2. Periodic publication by the United Nations of information specifically related to the sports and cultural boycotts.

In order to conduct a militant and effective boycott campaign, we need up to date and accurate information. This is crucial. To elaborate on these needs we would like to repeat the suggestions we made before this body last year during these hearings. Many of these suggestions also became resolutions at the June North American Regional Conference.

1. A clearing house should be established (preferably under United Nations auspices) which could centralize information on the performers and athletes, their tours, when they went to South Africa and where and for which audience they played. Data should also be available on whether they were approached before they went to South Africa and after they returned including who approached them and how they responded. This information must be readily available to anyone who requests it. A toll free number would be most helpful.

We maintain that it is more difficult to prepare a convincing flier without access to this kind of information. Dialogue with the press also becomes less credible when few concrete facts are available.

In the past two years we have spent a great deal of time, effort and financial resources trying to establish these kinds of summaries about the trips of performers. If this information was more accessible, it would enable us to make better use of local resources in actually organ-

izing the protests. This is especially critical since the cultural boycott is gaining momentum and more and more localities are getting involved.

2. There must be common guidelines for obtaining apologies from the entertainers or sports figures. Standards should be set for establishing criteria for a valid apology.
3. A standardized method should be established for assuring that a public apology will be recognized by the whole movement. If an entertainer or athlete makes an apology in one community, there should be a way to insure that he or she will not face pickets in another part of the country.
4. A centralized body (with the assistance of the liberation groups) should deal with the issue of whether or not anti-apartheid organizations can negotiate fund raisers or other types of support as part of an apology. Guidelines should be set as to where the proceeds of benefits would go. If local groups attempt these kinds of negotiations, they run the risk of leaving the movement open to criticism for using self serving strategies.
5. Groups active in the cultural or sports boycott should be centrally listed. By identifying the existence of these groups, communication between groups becomes possible and a performer or athlete who has broken the boycott would face continuous and timely protest throughout his or her tour.
6. A strategy session should be called on the cultural boycott specifically - an all day session (not hearings) where we could hammer out tactics.

In summation, our needs would be better met if a strong network was established between all the local groups who are

active in cultural and sports boycott work with the centralized support and resources of the United Nations.

3. A comprehensive directory of Governmental and N.G.O.'s involved in the anti-apartheid movement.

Making links between organizations involved in the anti-apartheid campaign is vital. Being aware of each other's work serves many purposes. We learn strategies from each other. We learn information from each other. As pointed out in the beginning of this presentation, with the Temptations example, sometimes we are able to work with each other in spite of being miles apart. And finally, but just importantly, we become aware that we are not isolated in this work but share the struggle with many others.

The directory issued at the June North American Regional Conference was a good start but it is by no means inclusive and is in urgent need of update.

4. Notification of all N.G.O.'s by the United Nations of scheduled United Nations events on the subject of apartheid.

Being part of a conference of hearings at the United Nations on the issue about which we are so vitally concerned is of utmost importance to N.G.O.'s. Aside from all the benefits previously listed about the importance of being aware of and in touch with others in the struggle, participation at the United Nations heightens our understanding of the international aspects of the anti-apartheid campaign.

We are requesting that notification of United Nations events be made on a timely basis and include all anti-apartheid organizations of whom the United Nations is aware.

6. Publication by the United Nations of resources available for anti-apartheid projects.

At the North American Regional Conference in June, we were made aware that there is funding available for anti-apartheid projects. We have written for these guidelines but have not received a

-10-

response. Perhaps this information could be made readily available.

We respectfully submit all of these recommendations for your consideration. On behalf of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, I would like to thank the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly for it's invitation to us to appear here today.

A luta continua

TRANSFRICA

The Black American Lobby for Africa and The Caribbean

NEWS RELEASE

November 29, 1984

ISSUE NO. 5

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: David Scott
Hazel Ross

(202) 547-2550

working copy

PROTESTS GATHER MOMENTUM; TUTU TESTIFIES NEXT WEEK

The current campaign of anti-apartheid protests in the U.S.--designed to effect fundamental changes in South Africa, and to alter Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement"--gathered momentum today as the fourth consecutive demonstration of this week was held at the South African embassy in Washington, DC. The campaign, christened the "Free South Africa Movement," has four objectives viz. release of recent strike leaders in South Africa; release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners; good faith negotiations with legitimate South African leaders as a start; and the scrapping of Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy.

Participating in today's demonstrations at the South African embassy were several black leaders:

- Richard Hatcher, Mayor of Gary, Indiana;
- Joslyn Williams, President of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council;
- Gerald McEntee, International President of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; and
- Gus Newport, Mayor of Berkeley, California.

Also present were several of the ten leaders who had been arrested and charged in connection with previous demonstrations. These include:

- Randall Robinson, Executive Director of TransAfrica, the foreign policy lobby that is coordinating the Free South Africa Movement;
- DC Delegate Walter Fauntroy;
- Mary Frances Berry, Member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Speaking at a press conference at the protest site, Robinson continued his critical reaction to South African Ambassador Bernardus Fourie's views on the protests. "I hope the Reagan administration paid attention to the Ambassador's assertion that no further changes will be forthcoming in South Africa; that they are doing the best they can. How do you expect "constructive engagement" to effect fundamental changes in a government that believes

545 Eighth Street, S.E. • Suite 200 • Washington, D.C. 20003 • (202) 547-2550

November 29, 1984
Press Release

Contact: David Scott
Hazel Ross
547-2550

th it is hypocritical to describe constitutionally-mandated racial discrimination as evil? What you wind up doing is giving false hope to racists and inflicting further suffering on those demanding equal justice under the law."

Labor leader McEntee explained his union's participation in the demonstration as follows, "We are here to protest the unfair treatment of South Africans who are attempting to organize effective labor organizations in that country. Black trade unionists in South Africa represent one of the few moderate forces for peaceful change in South Africa that will lead the country to democracy and a non-racist sharing of power.

Unionist Williams expressed similar sentiments, "We in American labor unions take these attacks on black labor leaders and the labor movement in South Africa very seriously. We continue to fight for free trade unions in Poland, in Chile, and in other countries around the world. We will fight for the rights of black South African workers equally as diligently."

Gary Mayor Hatcher who also spoke at the embassy, declared, "Nearly forty years of apartheid is far too long. 'Constructive engagement' which has not been endorsed by the American people, only serves to strengthen the racists and oppressors in South Africa, while demoralizing those fighting for justice--people who inevitably will govern South Africa one day. It is therefore in America's interest to help such people end the injustice of apartheid. Our direct action to force change in apartheid, therefore, is in the true interests of the American people."

Meanwhile, the number of black national labor and political leaders arrested thus far since the campaign began has reached ten (10) with yesterday's arrest of three more:

- o DC Council Member Hilda Mason;
- o UAW Vice President Marc Stepp; and
- o U.S. Representative Ronald Dellums (D-CA)

Stepp and Dellums spent the night in jail and were released earlier this morning on their own recognizance. All three are scheduled to appear in court on January 1985 to face misdemeanor charges of crossing police lines in an attempt to reach the South African embassy.

TransAfrica's Robinson announced at today's demonstration that the protests here and in other cities across the U.S.--particularly the twelve (12) in which South Africa has consulates--will continue. The Washington demonstrations begin each day at 3:30 p.m. at the South African embassy located at 3051 Massachusetts Avenue.

Protest organizers also announced that Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa will be the sole witness at special hearings next week on South Africa. The hearings will be held at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, December 4, 1984 in Room 2172 of the R. Burn House Office Building on Capitol Hill. A press conference is scheduled to follow immediately after the hearing.

TRANSFRICA

The Black American Lobby for Africa and The Caribbean

NEWS RELEASE

November 28, 1984

ISSUE NO. 4

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: David Scott,
Hazel Ross, Nii Akuetteh
(202) 547-2550

MOVEMENT LEADER LAMBASTS APARTHEID ENVOY AS PROTESTS CONTINUE

As the current wave of anti-apartheid demonstrations escalate in the U.S., Randall Robinson coordinator of the "Free South Africa Movement" (organizer of the protests) has sharply criticized remarks made by South African Ambassador Bernard Fourie. Speaking at yet another demonstration at South Africa's Embassy in Washington, DC, Robinson took particular issue with Fourie's assertion that the world is hypocritical in singling out apartheid for ostracization and condemnation. "Let the American people be clear about how uniquely vicious apartheid is. Under apartheid, the law has been made the oppressor and those seeking justice and fairness have been made outlaws. Most important, in South Africa, racism and prejudice are enshrined in the Constitution, the law of the land. In the rest of the world, constitutions--even if ignored--at least do express the ideal of equal rights and justice. Ambassador Fourie should understand that that is why a world washed in oppression picks on poor, meek South Africa!" Robinson declared.

Today's demonstration at the embassy on Massachusetts Avenue included several prominent black leaders who also spoke to the press: Congressman Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA); labor leader Marc Stepp, Vice-President of the United Auto Workers (UAW) and Secretary of the Coalition of Black Trade Unions; as well as entertainer Harry Belafonte who is also the Co-chair of Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid, another anti-apartheid effort launched by Robinson's foreign policy lobby, TransAfrica. Representative Dellums reiterated, "...that this action, in 1984, is a movement whose time has come and which focuses the concern on the denial of worldwide human rights. I stand with my brothers and sisters in solidarity with our brothers who are detained in South Africa."

UAW's Stepp added, "The time has come for Americans of good conscience to speak out forcefully against the heightened campaign of brutality and terror being conducted by the white minority government in Pretoria against the black majority of South Africa and in particular against the black trade unions."

Harry Belafonte remarked that, "The problem of apartheid in South Africa should be of concern to all people, not merely citizens of South Africa. Our presence here is to demonstrate that this protest has broad based support throughout this country."

(more)

545 Eighth Street, S.E. • Suite 200 • Washington, D.C. 20003 • (202) 547-2550

November 28, 1984
Press Release #4

Earlier this morning, U.S. Representative John Conyers Jr. (D-MI) and William
Saons, President of the Washington Teachers Union who had been arrested at yesterday's
demonstration, were released on their own recognizance. They are due to appear in court
early January 1985 to answer a misdemeanor charge of crossing police lines in an attempt
to enter the South African embassy.

The "Free South Africa Movement" repeated their vow to continue the peaceful protests
each day at 3:30 p.m. at the embassy.

TRANSFRICA

The Black American Lobby for Africa and The Caribbean

NEWS RELEASE

November 27, 1984

ISSUE NO. 3

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: David Scott.
Hazel Ross, Nii Akuetteh
(202) 547-2550

ANTI-APARTHEID CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIES

The latest anti-apartheid campaign in the U.S. intensified today with developments on two fronts. The nationwide campaign--the Free South Africa Movement--is organized and coordinated by the foreign policy lobby, TransAfrica, headed by Randall Robinson. The first development involved further demonstrations and protest at the South African embassy in Washington, DC. The second development was the release of two black leaders who were arrested last night after a similar demonstration.

Today's demonstration, like previous ones, involved prominent national leaders and civil rights activists. Among those who spoke at today's protest were: Congressman John Conyers, Jr (D-MI); Bill Simons, the National Vice President of the American Federation of Teachers; and former Wimbledon champion Arthur Ashe, who is also co-chair of Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid, another anti-apartheid project launched by Robinson's organization. Also participating in today's demonstration were the four other leaders whose unsatisfactory November 21 meeting with South African embassy officials sparked the sit-ins, demonstrations and the launching of the movement: Robinson; Eleanor Holmes-Norton, former EEOC Chair; DC Delegate Walter Fauntroy; and Mary Frances Berry, Member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Reacting to reports that the White House is of the view that its four-year policy of constructive engagement with South Africa has resulted in "...some notable achievements as far as improved relations between South Africa [and neighboring countries]," Robinson said, "Would you call destabilization, direct, and indirect attacks on Mozambique and the other neighbors improved relations? Do you regard illegal occupation of Namibia and invasion of Angola improved relations? I don't, and I doubt strongly that the American people do." Robinson further stressed, "This movement and this campaign will continue until our demands are met. We may vary our strategy and tactics as the circumstances demand."

Congressman Conyers declared, "Direct action is the new strategy that we are developing. It worked before and needs to be used again. Further, it applies to the issues that affect South Africans and America's poor and blacks across the board."

(more)

545 Eighth Street, S.E. • Suite 200 • Washington, D.C. 20003 • (202) 547-2550

TransAfrica
News Release

November 27, 1984

2.

Bill Simons--who is also the President of the Washington Teachers' Union--added "we are doing what we can to bring relief for the beleaguered people in South Africa. It really is long passed time that South Africa's majority had a voice in determining conditions in their country."

In the second development, SCLC head, Rev. Joseph Lowery and Illinois Congressman Charles Hayes were released on their own recognizance earlier today. They are scheduled to appear in court on January 4, 1985 to face charges of unlawful entry.

At a press conference after their release, the two black leaders reiterated their commitment to peaceful protest against apartheid and hinted that more black leaders in the U.S. would offer themselves for arrest in solidarity with political prisoners and other victims of apartheid.

TRANSFRICA

The Black American Lobby for Africa and The Caribbean

NEWS RELEASE

November 26, 1984

ISSUE NO. 2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: David Scott,
Hazel Ross, Mii Abuetteh

MOVEMENT HOLDS MORE DEMONSTRATIONS

The Free South Africa Movement this afternoon held another massive demonstration at the premises of the South African Embassy in Washington, DC. The demonstration was led by a number of prominent national leaders from the political arena and the civil rights movement, including: Congressman Charles Hayes (D-IL); Rev. Joseph Lowery, Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Mr. David Clarke, Chairman, DC City Council; Ms. Charlene Drew-Jarvis, DC City Council Member; Mr. Roger Wilkins, civic rights activist. Also present were the four black leaders whose sit-in at the South African embassy after an unsatisfactory meeting and subsequent overnight arrest had led to the formation of the Movement, namely DC Delegate, Rev. Walter Fauntroy; U.S. Civil Rights Commission Member, Mrs. Frances Berry; former EEOC Chair, Eleanor Holmes-Norton; and Randall Robinson, Executive Director of TransAfrica, the black foreign policy lobby. Robinson's organization is coordinating the Movement—a nationwide campaign designed to pressure the South African regime into ending its apartheid system and the Reagan administration into ending its policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African government.

Speaking at today's demonstration, Rev. Lowery, a veteran civil rights activist and a key aide of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said, "We are expressing our moral outrage at the intensified oppression in South Africa. The moral conscience of all Americans should be pricked particularly because through our government and our businesses, we have become participants in apartheid. That is unacceptable."

Congressman Hayes, the Congressional successor to Chicago Mayor Harold Washington, called the demonstrations " ...a necessary move to arouse the American people—regardless of race, sex, or ethnicity—to the true and universal meaning of human rights. These acts should force the South African government to stop oppressing, jailing, and killing its black citizens who are only seeking justice."

The Movement announced that simultaneous demonstrations have been held at South African consulates in Boston and Beverly Hills, while others are planned for other U.S. cities where South African consulates are located. These include Mobil, AL; Phoenix, AZ; Chicago, IL; New Orleans, LA; New York City; Portland, OR; Cleveland, OH; Houston, TX; Salt Lake City, UT; and Seattle, WA. Robinson further announced that the demonstrations are planned to continue indefinitely and would start at 3:30 p.m. each day.

TransAfrica
News Release

November 27, 1984

2.

Bill Simons—who is also the President of the Washington Teachers' Union—added "we are doing what we can to bring relief for the beleaguered people in South Africa. It really is long passed time that South Africa's majority had a voice in determining conditions in their country."

In the second development, SCLC head, Rev. Joseph Lowery and Illinois Congressman Charles Hayes were released on their own recognizance earlier today. They are scheduled to appear in court on January 4, 1985 to face charges of unlawful entry.

At a press conference after their release, the two black leaders reiterated their commitment to peaceful protest against apartheid and hinted that more black leaders in the U.S. would offer themselves for arrest in solidarity with political prisoners and other victims of apartheid.

TRANSFRICA

The Black American Lobby for Africa and The Caribbean

NEWS RELEASE

November 26, 1984

ISSUE NO. 2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: David Scott,
Hazel Ross, Nii Akuetteh

MOVEMENT HOLDS MORE DEMONSTRATIONS

The Free South Africa Movement this afternoon held another massive demonstration at the premises of the South African Embassy in Washington, DC. The demonstration was led by a number of prominent national leaders from the political arena and the civil rights movement including: Congressman Charles Hayes (D-IL); Rev. Joseph Lowery, Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Mr. David Clarke, Chairman, DC City Council; Ms. Charlene Drew-Jarvis, DC City Council Member; Mr. Roger Wilkins, civic rights activist. Also present were the four black leaders whose sit-in at the South African embassy after an unsatisfactory meeting and subsequent overnight arrest had led to the formation of the Movement, namely DC Delegate, Rev. Walter Fauntroy; U.S. Civil Rights Commission Member, Mary Frances Berry; former EEOC Chair, Eleanor Holmes-Norton; and Randall Robinson, Executive Director of TransAfrica, the black foreign policy lobby. Robinson's organization is coordinating the Movement—a nationwide campaign designed to pressure the South African regime into ending its apartheid system and the Reagan administration into ending its policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African government.

Speaking at today's demonstration, Rev. Lowery, a veteran civil rights activist and a key aide of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said, "We are expressing our moral outrage at the intensified oppression in South Africa. The moral conscience of all Americans should be pricked particularly because through our government and our businesses, we have become participants in apartheid. That is unacceptable."

Congressman Hayes, the Congressional successor to Chicago Mayor Harold Washington, called the demonstrations " ...a necessary move to arouse the American people—regardless of race, sex, or ethnicity—to the true and universal meaning of human rights. These acts should force the South African government to stop oppressing, jailing, and killing its black citizens who are only seeking justice."

The Movement announced that simultaneous demonstrations have been held at South African consulates in Boston and Beverly Hills, while others are planned for other U.S. cities where South African consulates are located. These include Mobil, AL; Phoenix, AZ; Chicago, IL; New Orleans, LA; New York City; Portland, OR; Cleveland, OH; Houston, TX; Salt Lake City, UT; and Seattle, WA. Robinson further announced that the demonstrations are planned to continue indefinitely and would start at 3:30 p.m. each day.

545 Eighth Street, S.E. • Suite 200 • Washington, D.C. 20003 • (202) 547-2550

TRANSFRICA

NEWS RELEASE

November 23, 1984

The Black American Lobby for Africa and The Caribbean

ISSUE NO.
INFORMATION MEMO NO. 1
INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE: TRANSAFRICA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: David Scott,
Hazel Ross, Nii Akuetteh
(202) 547-2550

THE FREE SOUTH AFRICA MOVEMENT

BACKGROUND: On November 5 and 6, an estimated one million South African blacks, predominantly made up of industrial workers staged a two-day strike in South Africa to protest the apartheid system and a host of grievances stemming from apartheid. The organizing body was the Transvaal Regional Stay-Away Committee, a coalition of 30 unions, community and student organizations.

UNIONS REPRESENTED: Leading members of the Stay-Away Committee include,

- 1) Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU)
- 2) The Council of Mining Unions
- 3) The Metal and Allied Workers Union
- 4) Municipal and General Workers Union
- 5) Textile Union

STRIKE LEADERS DETAINED SINCE NOVEMBER STRIKE: Chris Dlamini, Thami Mali, Ephraim Monareng, Moses Mayekiso, Themba Nonhlatha, Piroshaw Camay, Bangilizwe Solo, Geoffrey Dhlalisa, Jethro Radebe, Peter Magoba, Victor Kodiseng, Guy Berger, John Campbell, Kate Phillips, Peter Mafokeng, Obed Bapelo, Mr. Rapobane.

ARMED INVASION OF TOWNSHIPS:

- 1) Early October, 1984 - 21st battalion of the South African Defense Force was sent into Soweto.
- 2) October 23, 1984 - 7,000 troops conducted a two-day raid on Sebokeng, Sharpeville, and Boipatong black townships.
- 3) November 2, 1984 - Troops again conducted searches in four townships: Boipatong, Sebonken, Sharpeville, and one other black township.
- 4) November 13, 1984 - Troops of undisclosed size raided Tembisa.

U.N. REACTION: The U.N. system and the vast majority of member states have been appropriately unequivocal in their opposition to apartheid and repression in South Africa. The U.N. has passed countless resolutions both in the Security Council and the General Assembly demanding fundamental changes in South Africa. Most recently, U.N.S.C.R. 556 was passed condemning South African apartheid by 14 of the 15 members, the one abstention being the United States. Ambassador Kirkpatrick stated that there were excesses in the language of the resolution.

U.S. REACTION: The reaction of the Reagan Administration has been tragically consistent. The State Department has always issued mild innocuous statements for the public's consumption while high level administration officials have continued to deal intimately with South Africa under the "constructive engagement" policy.

OFFICIAL SOUTH AFRICAN PRESENCE IN THE U.S.:

Embassy: Washington, DC
Consulates: Chicago, IL; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; New York, NY; Seattle, WA; Boston, MA
Pittsburgh, PA.

545 Eighth Street, S.E. • Suite 200 • Washington, D.C. 20003 • (202) 547-2550

TRANSAFRICA

The Black American Lobby for Africa and The Caribbean

NEWS RELEASE

IS JENO.

NOVEMBER 23, 1984
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Hazel Ross,
David Scott, Nii Akuetteh
(202)-547-2550

TRANSAFRICA LAUNCHES "FREE SOUTH AFRICA MOVEMENT" AT CAPITOL HILL CONFERENCE

As a result of unsuccessful attempts by four black leaders to negotiate the release of 13 labor leaders imprisoned without charge or trial in South Africa, TransAfrica's Executive Director, Randall Robinson, today announced the launch of the "Free South Africa Movement" - a nationwide campaign co-ordinated and spearheaded by TransAfrica, and incorporating the efforts of black labor, academic, religious, and political organizations from across the nation.

The focal points of the Free South Africa Movement will be:

- (i) To secure the release of the 13 leaders charged under Section 29 of South Africa's Internal Security Act of 1982, an act which requires neither charge nor trial and has already resulted in the death of no less than 64 political prisoners;
- (ii) To secure the release of the legitimate leaders of the South African people (Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others) who have been languishing in South African prisons for decades;
- (iii) To compel the start of good faith negotiations between these released leaders and the South African government, both on the grievances which prompted the most recent outbreaks of violence, as well as the ongoing denial of power-sharing to the black majority in South Africa; -
- (iv) To compel the abandonment of this nation's accommodationist policy of "constructive engagement" toward the Republic of South Africa.

District of Columbia Delegate Walter Fauntroy stated "Members of the Congressional Black Caucus and the National Black Leadership Roundtable support TransAfrica in moving our struggle to this level of direct action, because our efforts to make progress through traditional means of influencing public policy here in the United States have m with no success." He added that the Caucus had labored for two years to have the Gray Amendment prohibiting any new investments by U.S. firms in South Africa enacted without success.

Mary Frances Berry, U.S. Civil Rights Commissioner added "In the Carter Administration, we had positive change from armed struggle to majority rule in Zimbabwe under the leadership of Pat Derian and Andrew Young. In this Administration, we have support and toler of the escalating suppression of freedom and increasing turn toward violence by the Sou African Government."

Randall Robinson, Executive Director of TransAfrica and key strategist behind the "Free South Africa Movement" explained that beginning Monday November 26, 1984 daily demonstr involving national black leadership will be held at the South African Embassy, and that similar efforts will be initiated nationwide. Robinson stressed that despite this Administration's collaboration with the apartheid regime of South Africa, American grass and black leadership support for the black aspirations in South Africa will be made apparent in coming weeks.

BACKGROUND: On November 5 and 6, an estimated one million South African blacks, predominantly made up of industrial workers staged a two-day strike in South Africa to protest the apartheid system and a host of grievances stemming from apartheid. The organizing body was the Transvaal Regional Stay-Away Committee, a coalition of 30 unions, community and student organizations.

UNIONS REPRESENTED: Leading members of the Stay-Away Committee include,

- 1) Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU)
- 2) The Council of Mining Unions
- 3) The Metal and Allied Workers Union
- 4) Municipal and General Workers Union
- 5) Textile Union

LABOR LEADERS DETAINED SINCE NOVEMBER STRIKE:

- 1) Chris Dlamini, President of FOSATU
- 2) Thami Mali, teacher and Chairman of the Transvaal Regional Stay-Away Committee
- 3) Ephraim Monareng, member of the Transvaal Regional Stay-Away Committee
- 4) Moses Mayekiso, Transvaal Secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union.
- 5) Themba Nonhlatane, leading member of the Municipal and General Workers Union.
- 6) Piroshaw Camy and seven additional political and labor leaders.

ARMED INVASION OF TOWNSHIPS:

- 1) Early October, 1984 - 21st battalion of the South African Defense Force was sent into Soweto.
- 2) October 23, 1984 - 7,000 troops conducted a two-day raid on, Sebokeng, Sharpville, and Boipatong (all black townships)
- 3) November 2, 1984 - Troops again conducted searches in four township Boipatong, Sebokeng, Sharpville, and one other black township.

**

U.N. REACTION:

The U.N. system and the vast majority of the member states have been appropriately unequivocal in their opposition to apartheid and repression in South Africa. The U.N. has passed countless resolutions both in the Security Council and the General Assembly demanding fundamental changes in South Africa.

U.S. Security Council Resolution 556, one of the latest, is attached. On this resolution, 14 of the 15 Security Council members approved the condemnation of South African apartheid. The United States was the only abstention weakening the UNSCR 556 mandate.

U.S. REACTION:

The reaction of the Reagan administration has been tragically consistent: The State Department has always issued mild innocuous statements for the public consumption in the U.S., meanwhile high administration officials have continued to deal intimately with South Africa under the "constructive engagement" policy.

**

- 4) November 13, 1984 - Troops of undisclosed size raided Tembisa.

TRANSFRICA

NEWS RELEASE

The Black American Lobby for Africa and The Caribbean

NOVEMBER 21, 1984

ISSUE NO.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: David Scott,
Hazel Ross, Cecelie Counts, or
Nii Akuetteh (202)-547-2550

NATIONAL BLACK LEADERS OCCUPY SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Outraged by South Africa's arrest of thousands of black civilians, U.S. complicity in apartheid's brutality under constructive engagement, and today's stonewalling by South African Embassy officials during discussions in Washington on the plight of imprisoned strike leaders, three national black political figures are refusing to leave the South African Embassy.

Congressman Walter Fauntroy (D-D.C.), Randall Robinson (Executive Director, TransAfrica), and Mary Berry (Commissioner, U.S. Civil Rights Commission) are refusing to leave until strike leaders imprisoned without charge or trial in South Africa are released. Should this not be forthcoming, black leadership from across the country will be called to participate in daily demonstrations at the South African Embassy from 3:30-5:00pm, commencing Monday November 26, 1984.

The horrifying toll of 167 killed in South Africa during the past two weeks alone, plus the additional thousands who have lost their lives, been maimed, imprisoned, or otherwise traumatized in the aftermath of South Africa's infamous "constitutional reforms" cry out for strong condemnatory measures by the United States. In light of the Reagan Administration's indifference to the ravages of apartheid however, Robinson, Fauntroy, and Berry consider it a moral imperative to focus American attention on the blood-letting which has been unleashed in South Africa due to institutionalized notions of white supremacy.

"Constructive engagement" - a policy of support for and accommodation of South Africa introduced by the Reagan Administration at the beginning of its first term, supposedly absolved the United States of any responsibility to condemn white-on-black brutality in South Africa. Even South Africa's hounding and harassment of internationally revered church officials, including Alan Boesak of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, fails to raise the ire of the Reagan Administration, despite the strong pro-church positions this Administration has espoused.

Contemptuous though the Reagan Administration may be toward black aspirations in South Africa, today's impasse at the Embassy established that there is an enlightened U.S. constituency which is not.

Name address phone

Baruch Frydman-Kohl Cong Ohav Shalom New Krumkill Rd.
489-4706 Albany
Charles Seftic 16 Grand View Terr.
434-4097

Aileen Kawola 39 Academy Rd.
Albany 438-0309

Rev. Daniel B. Hahn 160 Central Ave
Albany 12208
463-0464

Rev. Robert H. Duff Mt. Pelham Baptist
58 Alexander St.
Albany, N.Y. 12202

Rev. Dr. Allen C. Fortson Emmanuel Baptist Church
275 State St.
Albany, N.Y. 12210

Alancy Burton 213 Elm St
Albany, NY 12202
463-3947 Volunteer

Arvin Thayer 1 Columbia Place
Albany, N.Y. 12207
462-6753

John M. Rully 25 West St.
Albany, NY 12206
462-4846

Rozsin Adams 112 Chestnut 12210 462 0891

Don Jordan 221 Central Ave, Albany NY

CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION
AGAINST APARTHEID & RACISM
P.O. BOX 3002
ALBANY, N.Y. 12203

Free South Africa Movement Update: December 26, 1984

Consulate Cities:

- New York -- Arrests: @200
Demos: Daily since Nov. 26
Notable Participants: Harriet Michel (NY Urban League), Basil Paterson (former Sec. of NY State), David Dinkens (NYC Clerk), State Rep. Al Vann, State Rep. Roger Greene, Bishop Emerson Moore, United Church of Christ leadership, NY Coalition of Black Trade Unionists.
- Chicago-- Arrests: 5
Demos: Weekly (Thursdays) since Dec. 6
Notable Participants: State Senator Richard Newhouse, Mrs. Jesse Jackson, Rev. Jeremiah Wright.
- Seattle -- Arrests: 23
Demos: Weekly since Dec. 9 (Sundays)
Notable Participants: Native American leaders, local NAACP State legislators.
Note: The Mayor publically declared the consulate to be an embarrassment to Seattle and asked them to close. A State Senator and a State Rep. announced their intention to introduce a three-year moratorium on Washington investments in SA.
- Houston -- Arrests: 3
Demos: Generally Weekly (Mondays) since Dec. 7.
Notable Participants: State Rep. Al Edwards.
- Mobile -- Arrests 0
One demo held on Dec 6.
- Los Angeles -- Arrests: 0
Demos: Biweekly since Dec. 7
Notable Participants: Jesse Jackson, State Assemblywoman Maxine Waters, Alice Walker.
- Portland -- Arrests: 8
Demos: Twice/Week (Wed. & Fri.) since Dec. 13.
Notable Participants: State Rep. Margaret Carter, State Rep. Mike Burton, AFL-CIO local leader Bob Baugh
- Washington -- Arrests: 66
Demos: Daily since Nov. 21
Notable Participants: 15 Members of Congress, AFL-CIO leadership, AFSCME leadership, UAW leadership, Mayors of Gary, IN and Annapolis, MD, son and daughter of Robert Kennedy, Gloria Steinem.

Free South Africa Movement: December 26, 1984

Krugerrand Cities:

Pittsburgh -- Arrests: 26

Demos: Twice/Week (Tuesday & Saturday) since Dec. 12.

Targets: Pittsburgh Gold and Silver Exchange, Kauffmann's Department store.

Victories: Kauffmann's has publically promised to discontinue sales of the Krugerrand.

Mayor of Pittsburgh has joined in urging store to end sales.

Boston -- Arrests: 25

Demos: Daily since November 26.

Targets: Deak Pererra

Victories: The honorary consulate in Boston has resigned in response to protest action.

Notable Participants: State Senator George Bachrach, Harvard Noble Prize winner George Wald.

Minneapolis -- Arrests: 0

Demos. Weekly since Dec. 18.

Targets: First Bank of St. Paul and six other local Krugerrand dealers.

Victory: First Bank of St. Paul conceded the Krugerrand

Other Actions:

Neward -- Arrests: 8

Demos: Ongoing at Roosevelt Federal Building.

Bekeley -- Arrests: 38

Demos: Elapsed until semester begins at UC Berkeley.

San Fransisco -- Arrests: 6

Demos: Daily at the Pacific Marine As.

held in solidarity with the Longshoreman's Union refusing to unload SA cargo.

Cities in Ferment:

Miami -- Will Launch on Dec 27 at Southeast Bank of Miami.

Albany -- Will launch in first week of January.

Total Arrests: 418

Troy Record

Exiled African rebel criticizes U.S. 11/3/84

By TOM PIERSON
Staff Reporter

ALBANY — The leader of an independence movement in Namibia, a country with a population of about two million which borders South Africa, said Sunday night that the racist system of Apartheid must be destroyed. The 50-year-old exiled Namibian rebel also blasted the Reagan administration for being an ally of the regime.

Hinyangerwa Asheeke, deputy United Nations representative for the South West Africa People's Organization, spoke before about 100 persons Sunday night at Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, 441 Washington Ave. His visit was sponsored by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, and the

Minority Student Alliance of the Albany Junior College.

Namibia and South Africa are the last two black African countries still under white minority rule. Asheeke said all the best land, jobs, education and health care are reserved for whites who represent 10 percent of the population. The South African regime has continued to occupy Namibia, exploiting the labor and resources, and suppressing the Namibian people's struggle for liberation with a ruthless military garrison of 100,000 troops, he said.

"The people are victims of murder, torture and all kinds of crimes, including rape and imprisonment — for resisting foreign domination and exploitation," Asheeke said.

Diplomacy and reasoning with the violent regime hasn't worked, Asheeke said, so he

said S.W.A.P.O. has been forced to attack military bases, troops and aircraft. Asheeke said military weapons and support have come from communist countries, but that is because other nations, including the U.S., have chosen to back the oppressive regime for economic reasons.

Two-thirds of Namibia is under martial rule and Namibians have been forced to fight "brother versus brother, father versus son," because of compulsory military service imposed by the regime, Asheeke said.

The American government has been outspoken in its condemnation of dictatorships and oppressive regimes in other parts of the world, Asheeke said, but when it comes to South Africa it has remained silent. That's because 539 American companies take advantage of slave labor and net a 14.2 billion dollar profit, he said.

"America disregards the oppression and continues to reap the riches of the country — the diamonds and other resources, with the use of cheap labor provided by the political system," Asheeke said.

John Funiello, chairperson of the solidarity labor committee of the Capital District, said an effort should be made to educate the American people about the 539 American companies invested in South Africa which exploit the workers there. "Until the humanity of millions and millions of black Africans are restored our work is never done," Funiello said.

O'Dell Winfield, representative of the Albany coalition against police abuse, said the struggle against apartheid in Africa is similar to the struggle against racism in America.

Exile hits Reagan S. Africa policy

By LAURIE ANDERSON
Knickerbocker News Reporter

The Reagan administration supports business profits before human rights in South Africa and the South African colony of Namibia, says a leader in the Namibian independence movement.

At a meeting Sunday night in Albany's Mont Pleasant Baptist Church, Hinyangerwa Asheeke, a United Nations representative for the West African People's Organization of Namibia, urged Americans to fight against the "hypocritical" attitude taken by the American government toward South African racism.

About 90 people attended the lecture, which was sponsored by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and the Minority Student Alliance of the Junior College of Albany.

"President Reagan is calling the South African government a friend and an ally" while turning a blind eye to the torture, imprisonment and repressive acts being committed against the black population of these areas, Asheeke said.

The American government has never done enough to help fight against the racist actions of the South African government, but unlike the Carter administration, President Ronald Reagan has not even taken a verbal stance against the discriminatory South African government, he said.

"Reagan maintains that South Afri-

ca has always sided with the United States," Asheeke said. "He forgets that in World War II South Africa was on the side of the Nazis."

Asheeke, 32, has been in political exile from his homeland since 1977. His organization has been waging an underground fight against the South African government for the last 24 years. South Africa has occupied his country for about 100 years, he said.

The United Nations backs the Namibian freedom movement and in 1978 ordered South Africa to begin pulling out of the colony. South Africa has ignored this order and the U.S. government fails to acknowledge it was ever given, he said.

The Reagan administration is concerned about protecting the 539 American businesses that exist in South Africa and Namibia, he said. Namibia's resources — such as diamonds and cheap "slave" labor — are important to these businesses, Asheeke said.

He said Reagan politically recognized the South African occupation.

The U.S. government is trying to make the Namibia freedom movement look like "a communist plot run by terrorists," Asheeke said.

The American people must condemn their government's support of South Africa, he said.

"People in this country have a specific responsibility," he said.

War for freedom continues

Namibian criticizes U.S. links to S. Africa

By Peter Tarr
Staff writer

12/3/84
F-U.
The Reagan administration policies regarding southern Africa are helping to strengthen the apartheid government of South Africa, a Namibian ambassador to the United Nations told an Albany audience Sunday.

About 75 people gathered at Mount Pleasant Baptist Church to hear the speech by Hinyangerwa Asheeke, deputy U.N. representative for SWAPO, the Namibian independence movement.

Asheeke said the Reagan administration's decision to trade openly with South Africa made that nation stronger, while jeopardizing Namibia's quest for independence.

Namibia, with a population of about two million (more than 90 percent are



HINYANGERWA ASHEEKE
... gives SWAPO's story

black) is situated on Africa's southwest coast between Angola and South Africa.

ca. It was formerly called South West Africa.

SWAPO, the South West African People's Organization, has been recognized by the U.N. as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

SWAPO and South African forces have been fighting a guerrilla war for the last 18 years.

Although many representatives of the international diplomatic community have sharply denounced South Africa's armed presence in Namibia, the troops remain in place. According to Asheeke, they number more than 100,000.

Asheeke stated SWAPO's side of the story Sunday.

"They (South Africa) have never been concerned about the security of

our people. In fact, the reality is that they are killing our people," he said.

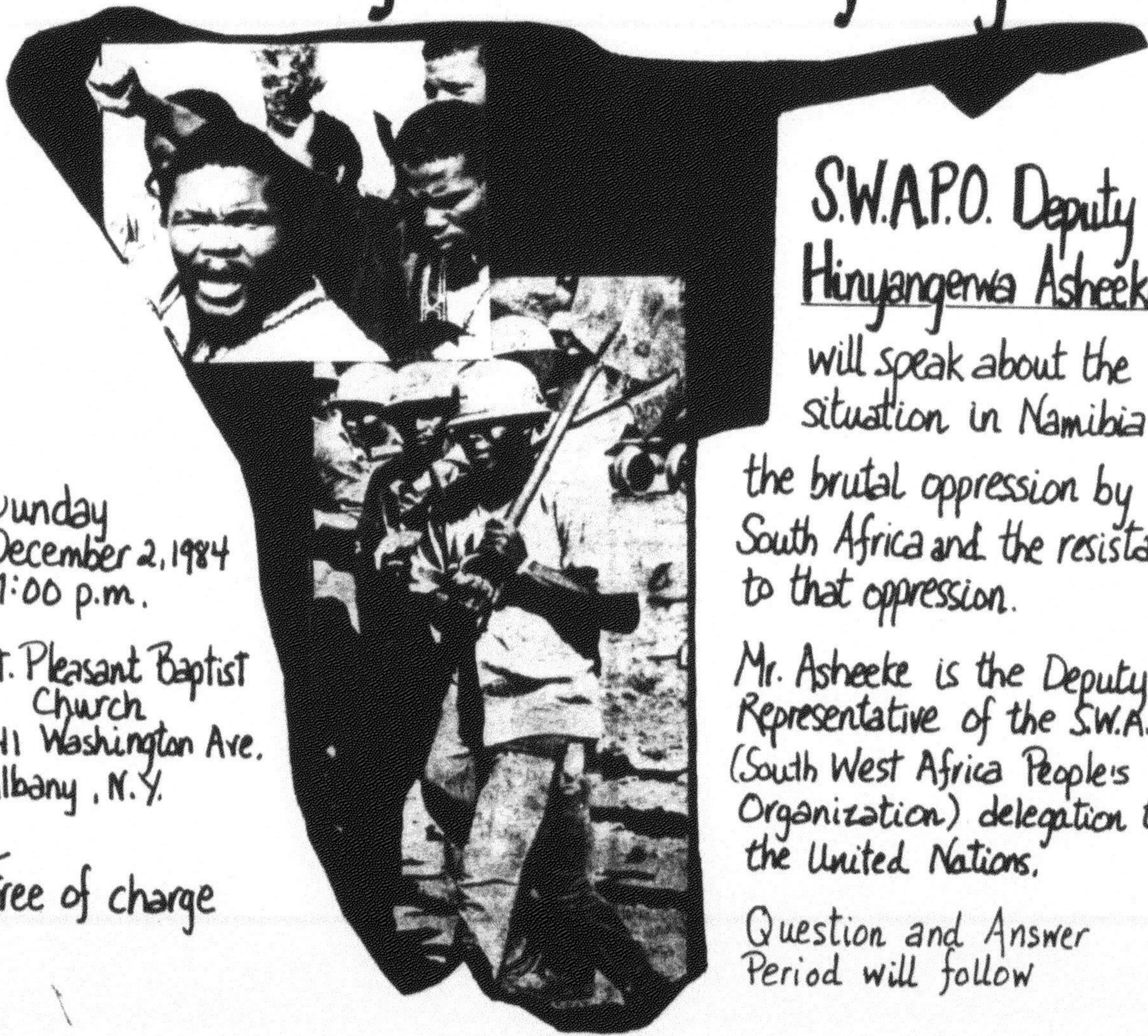
Asheeke denounced the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement," under which trade and other links with South Africa are maintained in order to maintain U.S. leverage in the region's political affairs.

"The U.S. is becoming more and more involved in the conflict with its ever growing collaboration with South Africa in the political, military, and economic spheres," Asheeke said. "It helps strengthen South Africa, precisely the opposite effect 'constructive engagement' is supposed to have."

Asheeke said Americans should "denounce the fascist government" of South Africa and speak out for an economic boycott aimed at isolating that nation.

Namibia:

Resisting South African Tyranny



Sunday
December 2, 1984
7:00 p.m.

Mt. Pleasant Baptist
Church
441 Washington Ave.
Albany, N.Y.

Free of charge

S.W.A.P.O. Deputy
Hinyangema Asheeke

will speak about the
situation in Namibia -

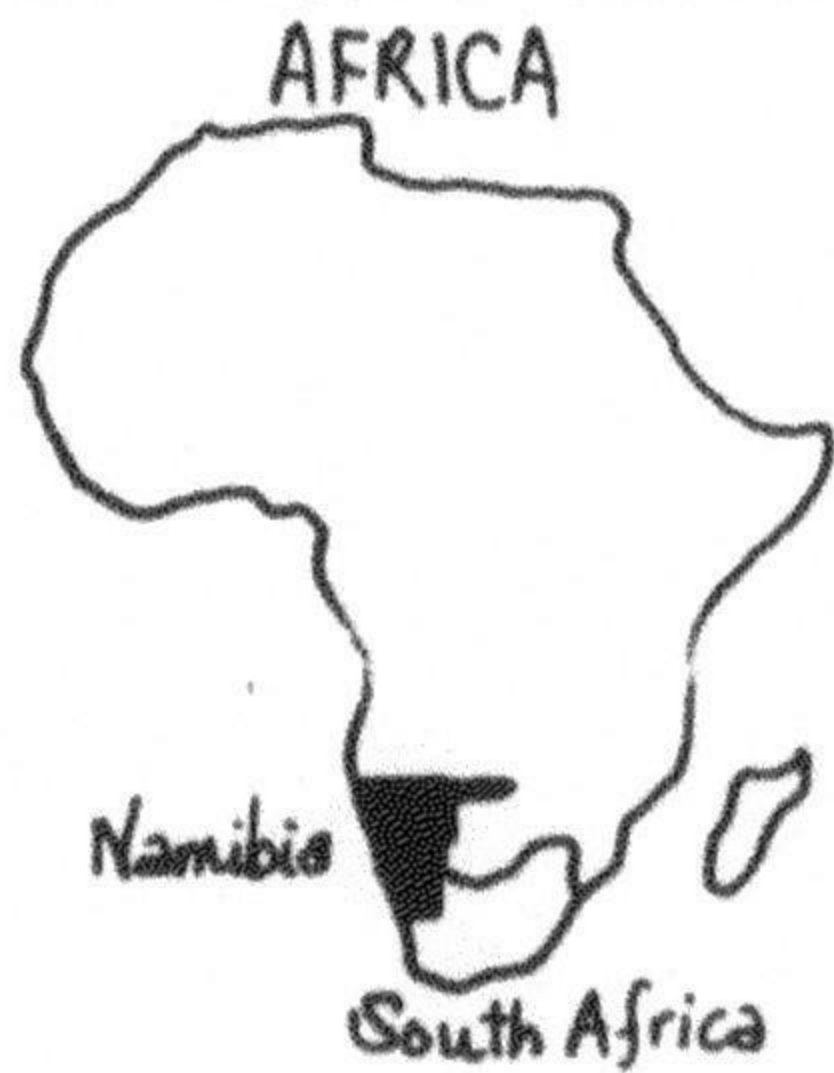
the brutal oppression by
South Africa and the resistance
to that oppression.

Mr. Asheeke is the Deputy
Representative of the S.W.A.P.O.
(South West Africa People's
Organization) delegation to
the United Nations.

Question and Answer
Period will follow

sponsored by:

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Albany, N.Y.
The Minority Student Alliance of Junior College of Albany, N.Y.



SOME BASIC FACTS ABOUT NAMIBIA AND S.W.A.P.O.

Namibia and South Africa are the last two Black African countries still under white minority rule. The government of South Africa, known for its system of racial discrimination (apartheid), occupies its neighbor Namibia as a colony.

South Africa has brought apartheid to Namibia. All of the best land, jobs, education and health care are reserved for the white minority. The Black majority are confined to "homeland" areas on the most impoverished 40 percent of the land. The whites, who make up less than 10 percent of the population, occupy the best agricultural and grazing land.

The South African government directly controls the land on which Namibia's vast reserves of uranium and diamonds are located. Many Black Namibians who cannot eke out a living in the "homelands" are forced to become migrant workers in the so-called white areas at starvation wages - a situation like that which exists for the South African Blacks.

Namibia, once called South West Africa, was colonized by Germany in 1884. The people of Namibia have been fighting for their independence for over one hundred years. After World War I, South West Africa became a League of Nations Mandate under South African administration. Since 1920, South Africa has brutally exploited Namibia's people and resources.

In 1966, the General Assembly of the United Nations declared that South Africa had failed to fulfill its obligations to South West Africa and had, in fact, worked against the moral and material well-being of the people. The Assembly declared that henceforth South West Africa was under the direct responsibility of the United Nations.

South Africa has, however, continued to occupy Namibia, exploiting the labor and resources and ruthlessly repressing the people. Seventy thousand South African occupying forces currently suppress the struggle for liberation of the Namibian people.

WHAT IS SWAPO? In 1960, the people of Namibia formed the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). SWAPO's Constitution states: "S.W.A.P.O. is a national liberation movement rallying together, on the basis of free and voluntary association, all freedom-inspired sons and daughters of the Namibian people. It is the organized political vanguard of the oppressed and exploited people of Namibia. In fulfilling its vanguard role, S.W.A.P.O. organizes, unites, inspires, orients and leads the broad masses of the working Namibian people in the struggle for national and social liberation.

The United Nations recognizes SWAPO as the representative of the Namibian people and has demanded that South Africa withdraw its troops and allow free elections. South Africa refuses to get out of Namibia and follows the same policies of repression there as in South Africa.

The United States has supported South Africa's white supremacist government by adding extra demands to negotiations for Namibia's freedom and by voting in support of the South African government at the United Nations.