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Secret Glenville Game Ends Springboks' Tour

By MIKE KANE
Gazette Sportswriter

The South African Springboks' controversial rugby tour came to a peaceful end yesterday afternoon on a Glenville polo field, a full 24 hours before the announced start of the game.

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The third and final game of the Springboks' American tour was played amid new controversy sparked by the bombing of an Evansville, Ind., rugby club and the disclosure that the Eastern Rugby Union had accepted a \$50,000 contribution from the South African Rugby Board to

defray costs of the American tour.

Yesterday's game, played at 3:15 p.m. at the Owl Creek Polo Club on Hetcheltown Road, went on as anti-apartheid protesters were planning to follow the Springboks to a game they thought wouldn't be played until today.

The Springboks defeated the U.S. Eagles, a team of American all-stars, 38-7. The game was over by about 4:45 p.m.

Only about 30 curious neighbors attended the game organized by ERU president Thomas Selfridge of Glenville. In contrast, 2,500 persons demonstrat-

ed against the Springboks' Albany appearance when the Springboks defeated the Eastern Rugby Union all-star team, 41-0.

Gov. Hugh L. Carey's attempt to block the Bleecker Stadium game was successfully challenged by the ERU in federal court.

Wherever the Springboks have gone, they have aroused the ire of demonstrators who object to South Africa's policy of apartheid, a government policy of forced racial segregation. The team's recent appearances in New Zealand sparked massive rioting.

Team manager Johannes Claassen said some of the Springboks visited the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown yesterday afternoon while others went to the game site.

An estimated 50 State Troopers providing security at the Glenville site drew more attention from passing drivers than the game itself.

Glenville police were not involved in security arrangements and, in fact, were not aware of the game until it was almost over.

Steven Morello, a spokesman for Carey, said the governor had been notified that the game would be played earlier in the day Friday. He said that state police were present at the field as a routine security precaution because "there are no local authorities" in the rural area where the match was held.

Selfridge had announced the final game would be a private game to played at 3 p.m. today at an unannounced location within a three-hour drive of Albany. He said after the game yesterday he had "lied to the media only for the protection for everybody concerned."

A reporter and a photographer from the Gazette and a reporter and cameraman from WRGB-TV were the only members of the media present.

Paul Kant, the owner of the polo club, said he made arrangements with Selfridge more than a month ago to use the Owl Creek facilities as a backup to Bleecker Stadium. Then, while Selfridge was saying that the Springboks' third U.S. game was to be played Saturday in a secret location, arrangements were quietly made to prepare the polo field for rugby play.

Before the clandestine game, the Springboks, who had eluded a group of reporters keeping watch at their Colonie motel, gathered at Selfridge's home, not far from the polo field.

Michael Dollard of Albany, a spokesman for the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid, said the game's organizers "faked us out."

Kant, who said he provided the field to the ERU free of charge, added that a South African team from the Cape Town Hunt and Polo Club had been his club's guest over the weekend. He said he avoided publicity over the visit to discourage possible protesters.

* * *
"The president of the (United States) Union doesn't even know this game is taking place," Selfridge said as he watched the contest. "We talked last night and it was decided that I should have full authority over this game. I've been trying to call him, but have been unable to reach him. I have to admit we are operating under a very unique situation."

Selfridge made the decision to play the game at 5 a.m. yesterday after taking into consideration both security and the weather.

"We have felt all along that the security and safety of our players was the most important aspect of the game," he said. "We looked at the weather forecast and it was supposed to rain tomorrow (today). We had both teams here ready, so we decided to play it."



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"Rugby was the winner here today," Springboks' assistant manager Cornelius Smith said. "It was great game but it was enjoyed by only a very few and that's a pity because we want to promote the game."

Even though demonstration organizers were unable to get protesters to yesterday's game because of the secrecy, "we still think we have proved our point," said Jennifer Davis of the New York City-based American Committee on Africa, a critic of the tour.

"I think it has been very clear to them that they haven't gotten the glory they wanted from this tour. They've had to play behind closed doors and run from reporters. It hasn't served their purpose."

The first American game on Sept. 19 was moved from Chicago to Racine, Wis., because of fears of violent demonstrations.

The explosion in Indiana, which destroyed the building housing the Evansville Rugby Club, was the second bombing this week apparently related to the Springboks' tour. Tuesday morning, a bomb exploded outside ERU offices in Canal Square on State Street in Schenectady.

As in the Schenectady blast, no one was hurt in the early morning explosion in Evansville.

The Evansville club provoked controversy last week by voting to seek a match with the Springboks.

No arrests have been made in either the Evansville or Schenectady blasts.

Meanwhile, the Boston Globe reported yesterday that the ERU had accepted a \$50,000 contribution from the South African Rugby Board to defray the expenses of the Springbok tour.

Earlier it had been reported that the ERU, sponsors of the American tour, had accepted a \$25,000 donation from South African businessman Louis Luyt.

Selfridge had said previously that the Luyt contribution would not be used for the Springboks' tour.

Selfridge confirmed the \$50,000 contribution. The Globe reported, but he said it was a routine way to defray costs of the team's tour.

This story is based on additional reporting by Gazette Reporter Phil Blanchard and on wire service dispatches.

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SCHENECTADY, N.Y. 12301, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1981



SURPRISE ENDING — Members of the South African Springboks rugby team leave the field at the Owl Creek Polo Club on Hetcheltown Road, Glenville, after the conclusion of yesterday's unannounced match against an all-star American team. A Springboks game in Albany

Tuesday drew about 500 fans and an estimated 2,500 protestors against South Africa's apartheid racial policies. In contrast, yesterday's match, was played before about 30 spectators, including some residents of the area.

—(Gazette Photo — Sid Brown)

Communist leader, companion indicted

By Shirley Armstrong
Staff Writer

Two out-of-town men, arrested after a gun was found in a car near the motel where the Springboks rugby team was staying before Tuesday's game, were indicted by an Albany County grand jury Friday.

Michael R. Young, 28, of Brooklyn, leader of the Communist Workers Party in New York City, and John

Spearman, 31, also of New York City, are accused of a single count of criminal possession of a weapon, third degree.

District Attorney Sol Greenberg said "the investigation is continuing" and could "possibly lead to charges elsewhere."

At the time of his arrest, Spearman was also accused of possession of stolen property, first degree. Authorities said

the car in which he was arrested Monday night had been reported stolen in New York City. However, Assistant Public Defender Stanley Segal told Judge Joseph Harris during a bail hearing Thursday that Young owns the car and had given Spearman permission to use it.

Both men were remanded to jail by Harris in lieu of bail set for each at \$10,000. Neither had posted that sum late Friday.

It is alleged that a .38-caliber revolver, loaded with five rounds of ammunition, was found in the car driven by Spearman and owned by Young.

Assistant District Attorney Joseph Donnelly told the court Thursday that police, looking for guns in an Albany apartment where the two men stayed, found a speed loader gun cylinder among Young's belongings. He said it was loaded with ammunition for a .38-caliber revolver.

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L.A. mayor asks Corning Springbok ban

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— the Soviet Union or the United States?" he asked. The Washington Post reported last week that the Soviet Union intended to call for a boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics if U.S. authorities refused to withdraw visas for the South Africans. The U.S. State Department indicated Sunday that it had no intention of doing so.

Anti-apartheid demonstrators, organized from New York City, plan a protest demonstration in Albany when the match is held.

Albany is the only city in the United States which is allowing the South Africans to use municipal facilities. New York, Chicago and Rochester withdrew permission for municipal facilities, although rugby tour organizers say games will be played in those cities at secret, privately owned locations.

Meanwhile, about 15 anti-apartheid demonstrators picketed the Glenville home of tour organizer Tom Selfridge Sunday. They dispersed when police said they would be arrested for disorderly conduct.

In Albany Sunday morning, parishoners at downtown churches were asked to take part in the Sept. 22 demonstration. Leaders

of virtually all of Capitaland's religious denominations have issued statements condemning the South African tour.

The Rev. Alvin C. Porteous, of Emmanuel Baptist Church, said Sunday morning: "Yes, I'll be there (outside the stadium) marching and I'm going to urge all the folks in my church to be there, too."

"I think Corning is being very naive," said Porteous. "This game does nothing but legitimize South Africa and apartheid, and tarnishes the reputation of Albany."

Porteous said he "deeply deplores" the mayor's decision to issue a permit for use of a city-owned stadium.

"It's obviously a wrong decision," he said. "I think politicians in Pretoria, capital of the South Africa, will watch closely to see how the Springboks are received in Albany," Porteous said.

He contended that is why he believed it is important for religious leaders and others to demonstrate during the game. "Apartheid is more vicious than anything we fought against here during the civil rights years."

"I've had increasing concerns in recent weeks about Albany extending its official hospitality to what seems to me is clearly an attempt of the South African government to

gain acceptability and respect in the United States." The Springboks team was scheduled to arrive in Los Angeles early this morning after a stopover in Honolulu, where the Springbok arrived quietly after demonstrators gave a noisy and violent send-off in New Zealand.

Springbok team manager, Johannes Classen told UPI on the stopover en route to Los Angeles. "We've come here (to the United States) to play rugby. I'm not a politician and as far as the political stuff is concerned it's no concern to me."

"We are here as sportsmen . . . to play a few games of rugby," said Classen. "That's our only purpose."

The worst violence of the Springboks' tour erupted Saturday during the final match against New Zealand in Auckland. Protesters fought police, slashed television lines and dropped flour bombs on the players from a single-engined aircraft that buzzed the stadium. Some 43 people were injured.

At Auckland airport, New Zealand police said some 250 protesters chanting slogans and waving banners burst into the departure lounge as the jetliner carrying the South Africans prepared to leave.



MEDIA AMASSING — Rugby speakers face a battery of the news corps during speeches on the Capitol steps Tuesday. Action later drifted to the Bleecker Stadium game site. Staff photo by Bob Richer.

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Behind the rugby game ruling
 Court dug to the roots of First Amendment

By Shirley Armstrong
 Staff Writer

With the eyes of the world focused on a significant constitutional controversy in Albany this week, the ever-expanding protective parasol of the First Amendment was, for the first time, extended to cover a sports event.

But that doesn't mean every athletic match is entitled to such protection.

It all depends upon "context," explained Federal Judge Howard G. Munson, who stressed the political overtones of Tuesday's rugby game in Albany between the South African Springboks and the Eastern Rugby Union as he rebuffed Gov. Hugh L. Carey's effort to ban it.

The unique situation developed after Albany Mayor Erastus Corning II refused to withdraw a permit for use of the city's Bleecker Stadium by the teams, despite claims of protesters that the Springboks symbolize South Africa's white supremacy policy of apartheid.

Corning said that cancellation of the game would be unconstitutional.

Carey entered the picture after, he said, State Police Superintendent William Connelie had provided him with an intelligence report indicating that the event could draw throngs of demonstrators, including Ku Klux Klan and Communist Workers Party members, and a riot might ensue.

When Corning asked that the state provide any

law-enforcement assistance which Albany police and Albany County Sheriff's Department might need, Carey said the cost would be prohibitive, and he asked that the game be called off.

Corning interpreted that as a directive and said he would accept it, although he did not retreat from his original stand on the constitutionality issue.

At that point, the controversy spilled into the court system. Tom Selfridge, president of the Eastern Rugby Union, and one member of the Springboks team went to U.S. District Court seeking an injunction against the cancellation.

The case was assigned to Judge Munson of Syracuse, presiding over a special term of Federal Court in Albany. The day before the game, he heard arguments, including an unusual personal appeal by Corning and presentations by attorneys for intervening groups. The New York Civil Liberties Union backed the team's right to play; the Albany Coalition Against Apartheid challenged it.

Hours later, Munson returned to the bench to hand down a verbal ruling, on which he elaborated in a written decision the following day.

"The constitutional protections that derive from the plaintiffs' freedom of association are under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution," he said. "By enjoining the scheduled

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Court dug to roots of First Amendment to allow rugby match

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...speak and the right to refrain from speaking" as "complementary components of the broader concept of individual freedom of mind."

"At this juncture," said Munson, "a denial of a safe public forum would place the plaintiffs in stymied silence and deprive them of their right to withstand political criticism by pursuing an activity which they choose to view as apolitical."

The Civil Liberties Union argued that the match was entitled to First Amendment protection, either as political or as a form of entertainment. Attorney Steven Shapiro pointed out that the U.S. Supreme Court had already found that "entertainment as well as political and ideological speech is protected" by the amendment.

Although he conceded that the high court had never directly addressed the question of whether sporting events are protected by the First Amendment, it did say nude dancing could not be prohibited by a zoning ordinance.

He saw no reason, said Shapiro, why "nude dancing viewed through a coin-operated booth in an adult book store" should be entitled to greater protection than the rugby match.

Munson, however, did not buy that reasoning, which would have extended First Amendment coverage to all sporting events. Stressing the importance of context, Munson said "any given activity may deserve more or less protection," but that depends upon "the unique operative facts."

Shapiro also argued that "constitutional rights should not be limited because they might provoke opposition." This, he warned, would exert the "so-called heckler's veto."

Walsh, who accused Carey of "a dangerous abuse of his power," asked, "If he can ban a public assembly, then what are the limits to how far he can go? If there should be a threat of protesters, could he ban the Republican state convention?"

Attorney Lanny Walter of Albany, representing the coalition, maintained the game had "a racial dimension which justifies cancellation." He said it was seen by blacks in this country and Africa as "condoning the most vicious form of racial

discrimination in the world."

During an exchange between the bench and the lawyer, Munson asked whether the American hockey team condoned the Russian system by taking part in the Olympics. "That's different," said Walter. "How?" persisted the judge.

Walter said the Russian hockey team "does not represent the kind of policy which is anathema to our system." Sounding incredulous, Munson asked, "You mean the Russian political system is not anathema to our own political system?"

Walter said he meant that the Russian Hockey team does not represent discrimination against its own countrymen. When Munson asked if the Jewish community has not condemned discrimination in Russia, Walter replied, "That's different."

At one point, Munson asked Walter, "How do we teach the rest of the world what our historical roots are if we will not let them come here to see what they are?"

In his decision, Munson said Carey had used a "paltry showing" of possible riot to ban a lawful public assembly. He said the governor's communique and an affidavit from Connelie, stating that the game could cause "widespread violence," failed to describe "the intelligence procedures or the sources used to substantiate what otherwise appear as mere suppositions."

The judge did not comment directly upon the report from Connelie to Carey, which was given to the court for its own inspection and has not been made public. But it was evident that he found it unconvincing.

He did say that all three documents acknowledged that "extended security protection" (i.e. State Police and National Guard resources) could be provided but were "limited by considerations of cost and timeliness of the request."

Munson said he found "such flexible handicaps wholly unacceptable to support a rationale for total prohibition of plaintiffs' rights."

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First Amendment a factor in rugby ruling

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sporting event, the governor of New York seeks to destroy the very constitutional freedoms which have enabled a more than century-long struggle in this country to ensure racial equality."

Despite frenzied efforts of the attorney general's staff, representing the governor, both the U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, and the U.S. Supreme Court refused to disturb the ruling.

Although the situation was unique in several respects, Munson said later this week that he does not feel his decision opened a new First Amendment frontier.

"I think the law in this regard was pretty much previously set," he said. "It's the duty of elected officials to protect freedom of speech, not to ban it."

The game, played in a downpour, failed to attract the 10,000 protesters anticipated by Carey, and there was no violence. Some 1,200 demonstrators were kept orderly by their own marshals and by Albany police and deputy sheriffs, as a contingent of State Police stood by.

In reaching his decision, Munson grappled with two pivotal issues. Before he could determine whether the cancellation had violated the Constitution, he had to find that the game was entitled to constitutional protection — and if so, under which amendment.

Although Munson said he found merit in claims that the 14th Amendment guarantee of equality of access and its prohibition against censure on the basis of content might apply, he said he found no reason to spell out that rationale since there were "sufficient constitutional protections under the First Amendment."

"While superficial analysis exposed nothing more than a request to extend constitutional protection to a sporting event," Munson said in his written



JUDGE HOWARD MUNSON

decision, "this court recognizes that this particular match has attracted extraordinary political prejudice, reflecting current global awareness of South Africa's apartheid policies."

Paradoxically, it was the combination of conflicting claims as to whether the game was political — further complicated by the parties' contradictions of their own positions — that led the court to find the First Amendment applicable.

At the outset, the players insisted their only interest in appearing in the stadium was to play rugby.

But Selfridge's attorney, Richard Walsh of Schenectady, recognizing that the First Amendment right to association usually extends only if the association is political, told the court in his oral argument that the game was also covered by freedom of assembly. That, he said, has in the last 10 years been

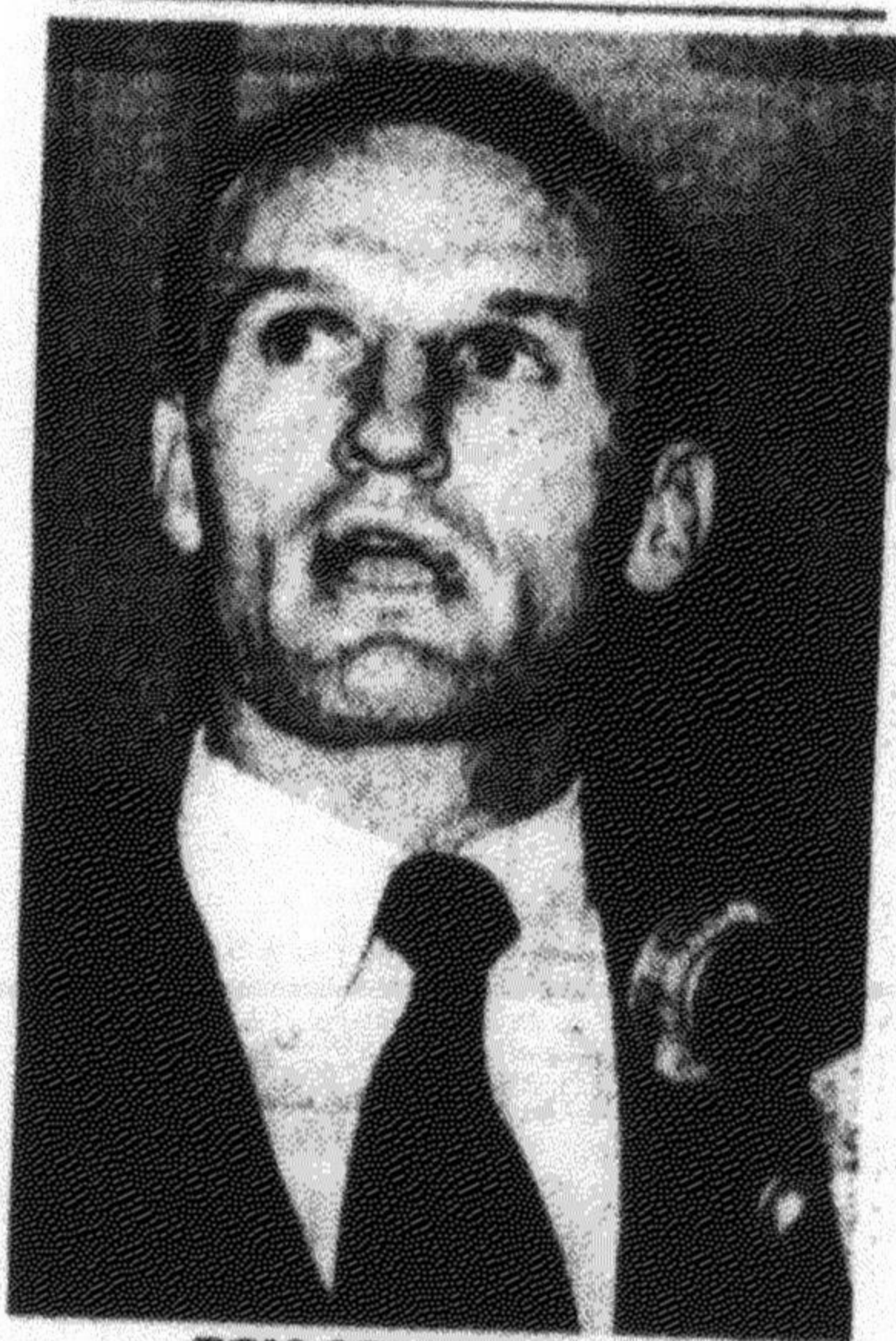
expanded by the courts to cover even social gatherings, and he said the Springboks match was "even more deserving because of the political implications."

Meanwhile, in the opposing camp, the governor's office had banned the game for fear its political overtones would bring about an uncontrollable demonstration. But Assistant Attorney General Peter Yellin argued before Munson that the game is "purely a sport" and "not a forum for political expression." Thus, he said, there was no constitutional issue.

The court, in its ruling, found that in addition to the right of association in a political context, an additional right, not mentioned by any of the attorneys, existed under the circumstances and was consistent with the original claim of the players that their athletic activities were not an expression of racism.

That, said the court, quoting U.S. Supreme Court Justice Warren Burger, is "the right to

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TOM SELFRIDGE
... controversial figure

Selfridge is in rugby spotlight

By Carol Polsky
and Jonathan D. Salant
Staff Writers

A month ago, tall, rangy, sandy-haired Tom Selfridge was an anonymous amateur athlete whose most noticeable characteristic was a passing resemblance to comedian Tom Smothers.

Now, Selfridge is probably the most controversial man in the Capital District, and he's certainly the most controversial figure in the esoteric world of American rugby.

Selfridge is the man who brought South Africa's rugby team, the Springboks, to Albany.

And Saturday, while the South Africans relaxed in their Wolf Road motel awaiting a flight home, he remained squarely in the center of the enormous storm the trip created.

On the one hand, he's been picketed and condemned for promoting South African racism. On the other, he's been lauded for his devotion to rugby and a rigid separation between sports and politics.

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Tom Selfridge holds center stage under rugby spotlight

spotlight

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Boston-based Ten Good Men Rugby Club, one of the 300 clubs that make up the ERU. "South Africa is one of the ways of doing that."

To date, the ERU has received \$25,000 from a South African businessman. The union also administered \$50,000 in funds provided by the South African Rugby Board to pay for the Springboks' American tour.

But while some rugby players now talk of possible actions against Selfridge's leadership, others praise him.

"Membership in general is real happy with (the Springboks) coming," said Steve Williams, president of the Old No. 7 team in Memphis, Tenn.

And within the close-knit rugby community, Selfridge has been credited with generating excitement in a formerly stagnant organization.

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A star of the 1976 U.S. national rugby team, Selfridge became president of the Eastern Rugby Union last December with a single goal in mind — to upgrade the sport in the United States.

Selfridge's vision has certainly brought U.S. rugby attention it has never had before. But much of it has been unwelcome and uncomplimentary attention.

To many Americans who never before heard of the game, the word "rugby" is now synonymous with racism, and Selfridge's method of promoting the sport he loves — developing ties with the South African rugby establishment — has created some dissension in America's small rugby community.

"His whole plan is to bring a great deal of money into rugby," said John Logan, president of the

"In the year that he's been controlling the ERU, he's done a tremendous amount to improve it," said Spike Eggleston, head of the 18-club Mid-South Rugby Union, part of the ERU.

The first test could come Wednesday when the New England Rugby Union, one of the groups that make up the ERU, is scheduled to vote on a proposal to increase dues. Several members said they would oppose the increase as a protest against Selfridge.

One team captain in Boston, Al Baker, said he would also call for a vote Wednesday asking for Selfridge's resignation.

"It would be better for rugby to take another 10 years to grow than to receive a quick payment from an illegitimate, inhumane source," Baker said.

The tour here was generally viewed as a South African attempt to break out of its isolation.

Most of the world's governments shun official contact because of South Africa's policy of apartheid, a system of laws developed by the ruling white minority that rigidly segregates the races. The country has been banned from the Olympics and most other international sports competition.

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"It (the American tour) is seen as a breakthrough," said John Dugard, a professor of law at South Africa's University of Witwatersrand. "It's not simply an interest in the game. It's an interest in the political impact of the tour."

The boycott of South African rugby especially hurt. "In South Africa, rugby is religion," said Edward Hagerty, editor of *Rugby* magazine. "Those guys really went through hell when they were denied admittance to the international arena."

But in the United States, the South Africans found a willing host in Selfridge, a Schenectady businessman and former football star at the University of Cincinnati who turned to rugby when he gave up his dreams of a professional football career.

Both money and rugby teams have come from South Africa to the United States since Selfridge took office.

Besides the Springboks, at least two other South African squads have toured here and the union accepted \$25,000 from South African businessman Louis Luyt, who one served as a conduit for government funds used to secure favorable publicity both inside and outside the country.

In addition, \$50,000 to cover the expenses of the Springboks' American tour came from the South African Rugby Board. While portions of that money also went to pay some American team expenses, U.S. Rugby Union President David Chambers said the South Africans will be paid back.

The South African national airlines and tourist office also took out advertisements in the official program for the Springboks' tour, at Selfridge's solicitation.

Selfridge also sought contributions from 300 American corporations with South African business interests. None could be found that gave any money.

As the controversy unfolded, Selfridge became the chief defender of the tour. He directed the operation. He held the press conferences. He appeared on national television.

"Sports and politics do not mix, because if they do,

Selfridge is certainly the most controversial figure in the esoteric world of American rugby.

we cannot decide where to draw the line," Selfridge said.

He emphasized the differences between the South African government and the South African rugby establishment, which is privately run and privately funded.

But Marc Fasteau, staff director of the Study Commission on U.S. Policy Towards Southern Africa, said the division is not that clear-cut.

"Very few things are purely private in South Africa," he said. "There is a great deal of informal influence within the Afrikaner community that runs from government."

In addition, the Springboks are different from the other South African rugby teams.

"They represent the country and that's what makes the team special," said Reed Kramer, editor of *African News*. "There's no government sanction, but its standing as a national team is not in question by anyone."

The three-game series with the Springboks ended Friday on a vacant field in Glensville. Selfridge had been saying the game was Saturday and shifted it at the last minute. No protesters showed up.

Also left behind was Chambers of the U.S. Rugby Union, who was something less than pleased with Selfridge's decision.

"The bottom line is we are all sportsmen, and we're all disappointed that we did not get to watch the game," he said, adding that the parent organization will conduct a "full inquiry into Selfridge's action."

"I am extremely pleased with what I did," Selfridge said.

The only officially sanctioned game — one was played Sept. 19 on a private field in Racine, Wis. — was played Tuesday at Bleecker Stadium in Albany and drew 1,200 protesters and about 1,000 spectators.

For his support of the tour, Selfridge may have collected some I.O.U.s from South Africa which, critics say, could be turned into a continuing supply of money for the growth of rugby here.

"It would not surprise me if there was a continuing relationship with South Africa," said Richard Lapchick, a co-founder of Stop the Apartheid Rugby Tour. "The Eastern Rugby Union will certainly benefit in the South African community."

One player said Selfridge was unwittingly used by the South Africans as a way to break out of their isolation.

"I think Selfridge is a very naive person," Logan, of the Boston club, said. "He does not understand he is being used to circumvent the international boycott."

"As long as it (South African support) goes into the game of rugby, no matter what their intentions are, there's nothing wrong with it," Selfridge said.

And even some of the tour's most vocal critics within rugby say they don't question his motives in inviting the South Africans.

"In this country, at least, everyone was acting in good faith, I'm positive," said Dan Porter, coach of the 60-member team at the University of California at Santa Cruz. "I think inviting the South Africans was a terrible mistake but, if he's a good administrator, there should be no reason he shouldn't continue (running the ERU)."

Rugby players are also divided on whether the tour by the Springboks has helped or hurt the sport in the U.S.

"The players who got to play against the Springboks have learned a little more about the game," said Tyke Nollman, vice president of the Midwest Rugby Union, which sponsored the first Springbok game in the U.S.

The Pacific Coast Rugby Union, which had opposed inviting the Springboks to the U.S., feared that adverse publicity from the tour could hurt American rugby's fund-raising efforts and recruitment.

"The question was whether we couldn't afford to alienate anyone," said one player, Jay Hanson, a former member of the U.S. Rugby Union's Eagle team. "It's hard to go to a corporate sponsor when you have a poor public image."

Added Porter: "I'm not looking forward to trying to recruit black players."

Federal grand jury to eye Indiana rugby blast

Associated Press

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — An investigation into an explosion and fire that destroyed the headquarters of the Evansville Rugby Club is moving to a federal grand jury, an official said Tuesday.

Police Lt. Frank Gullledge confirmed that subpoenas were being issued to witnesses to appear before the jury to testify about the Sept. 25 explosion.

The Evansville club had been trying to arrange a match between the Springboks of South Africa and a team of national all-stars. Several local organizations tried to rally opposition to the game, which never was held.

Officials have speculated that the explosion was tied to opposition to South Africa's racial policies.

Sarah Barker, U.S. Attorney for the

Southern District of Indiana, would neither confirm nor deny the grand jury was looking into the incident.

Jim Canter, local agent in charge of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, whose office is leading the investigation, declined comment on the investigation except to say that the results of laboratory analysis of evidence gathered at the site should be ready "anytime now."

10/28/81 - T.U.

Springboks leave Alb.

By Tim Schick

Staff Writer
And Wire Reports

The South African Springboks rugby team left Albany Sunday, expected to arrive in New York City for a flight home to South Africa.

The Springboks are expected to leave from Kennedy International Airport, where anti-apartheid demonstrators clashed violently with police Saturday. A police officer was temporarily blinded in the clash when demonstrators hurled jars of mace and vinegar at a jetliner.

Demonstrators arrived at the airport Saturday after police erroneously said the team was expected to depart on a South African airliner that evening.

The rugby team actually checked out of the Sheraton Airport Inn in Albany between 9 and 10 a.m. Sunday, hotel employees said. They left on two chartered buses, which were reported headed in the direction of New York City by toll collectors on the New York State Thruway.

During their two-week stay in the U.S., the Springboks' game schedules

and travel plans have been changed suddenly on several occasions in attempt to elude protesters who have hounded the team.

The team's visit to the United States has been rife with demonstrations by protesters who oppose apartheid, South Africa's policy of racial segregation.

Spokesmen for the team and for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey refused to say when the players would leave. But Port Authority police said they were told the team would be leaving from New York.

"I can tell you one thing though, they (Springboks) are not leaving today," Port Authority officer Richard Sheehan said Sunday.

Thomas Selfridge, president of the Eastern Rugby Union, sponsor of the three-game tour, said that when the team left its Albany hotel the players were "on their way home."

But the departure of the South Africans has not ended the controversy caused by their tour. Sunday, Paul Zuber, professor of Urban and Environmental Studies at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, called for a Congressional investigation into allegations that the

South African government used the rugby tour as a propaganda tool.

Zuber, a member of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid, said said the donations of \$25,000 from a South African businessman and another

The Port Authority, which operates the airport, said the "mini-riot" resulted in the temporary blinding of one officer during a clash between police and about 60 demonstrators.

The injured officer, Evan Goodstein,

The departure of the South Africans has not ended the controversy caused by their tour

er \$50,000 from the South African Rugby Board to Selfridge and the Eastern Rugby Union need further investigation.

"There may be other funds that have not come to light," he said.

Selfridge said the \$25,000 was a gift to the Eastern Rugby Union, and the \$50,000 was intended to finance the Springbok tour.

Zuber urged civil rights groups to write the African Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee, to prompt an investigation of the tour.

Meanwhile, four women and one man faced arraignment in Criminal Court on a variety of charges stemming from the protest in which 10 police officers were injured Saturday night.

was struck in the face with a solution believed to be mace and vinegar. Although he had not regained sight Sunday, doctors said the sight loss was not expected to be permanent. Other police officers sustained scratches and other minor injuries in scuffles with protesters.

An airline employee received 23 stitches in the leg when struck with a broken bottle.

The protest apparently was organized by the Coalition to Stop the Apartheid Rugby tour.

A police spokesman said the demonstration began at about 5:20 p.m. Saturday in front of the British Airways facility at the airport, which also houses the South African Airways terminal.

A spokeswoman for the Coalition to Stop the Apartheid Rugby Tour, the group that organized the demonstration, said several of the 60 demonstrators were also injured in the clash.

Police said demonstrators were asked to leave when they entered a restricted area, but refused, became violent and threw the liquid at the officers.

Selfridge said the latest protest was unfortunate, but added, "I think that it reinforces the fact that the decision I made to keep (Friday's) game secret was a good one."

The United States of America Rugby Football Union has criticized Selfridge's handling of Friday's game.

The airport clash was not the first violence of the rugby tour. Earlier in the week, a bomb exploded a few feet from the Eastern Rugby Union's headquarters in Schenectady. And another bomb exploded Friday at the clubhouse of an Evansville, Ind., rugby team that wanted to play the Springboks.

Despite the protests, the Springboks managed to play three games with American teams. They won matches in Racine Wis.; Albany; and Schenectady, against American amateur players.

The South Africans scored a total of 125 goals compared to only 19 for the Americans.

Tuesday, the team played at Albany's Bleecker stadium, beating the Eastern Rugby Union's Colonials 41-0. Friday, the team played a team of American all-stars on private property before a handful of spectators in the Schenectady suburb of Glenville. The Springboks won 38-7.

The game had been scheduled for Saturday, but Selfridge said he rescheduled the match for Friday to avoid protesters and to guarantee the safety of the rugby players.

Last Saturday, the Springboks slipped out of Chicago and played a game in Racine, Wis., avoiding protesters by not revealing the game site.

Gov. Hugh L. Carey failed to stop the upstate games despite his claim that State Police officials felt there was an "imminent threat" of riots. There were up to 1,300 demonstrators outside the Bleecker Stadium game, but no violence.

The kind of rioting that accompanied the team's tour of New Zealand was not present during the U.S. visit.

9/28
T.U.

Stratton, Solomon cast pro-Springboks votes

By ERIC FREEDMAN

Knickerbocker News Reporter

WASHINGTON — The Capital District's two members of the House of Representatives were among a minority of New York congressmen who voted against a resolution opposing the Springboks' rugby tour of the United States.

Reps. Samuel Stratton, D-Amsterdam, and Gerald Solomon, R-Queensbury, voted last week against a resolution expressing the "sense of the Congress" that the national rugby team of South Africa should not play in the United States.

The New York congressional delegation split 23-10 in support of the resolution. All the opponents were Republicans except Stratton.

Although the final House vote was 200-198 in favor of the resolution, it failed to muster the necessary two-thirds vote for approval.

The resolution criticized the South African government's "morally reprehensible policy of apartheid." It also cited opposition to the games by the U.S. Olympic Committee and expressed concern the rugby tour "may trigger a boycott of the 1984 summer Olympics" scheduled for Los Angeles. South Africa has been barred from the Olympics since 1964 because of its racial policies.

The resolution, which would have had no legal effect on the right of the Springboks to remain or play in the

country, had been approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Stratton told *The Knickerbocker News* he had telephoned Mayor Erastus Corning II several days before the scheduled match in Albany to say: "Mayor, I know you're in a tough situation politically, but I'm prepared to support you in any way I can."

Corning read him the announcement he intended to issue rejecting demands from religious and community groups that the Springboks be barred from the city-owned Bleecker Stadium, Stratton said.

"That's a hell of a good statement," Stratton said he told Corning.

Stratton said Corning told him: "When you go against the Catholic bishop, your own (Episcopal) bishop, the rabbis and the Protestant clergy, at least they can't say you've done it for votes."

During the House debate the day before the match, Stratton praised Corning for acting "wisely and courageously" in the matter.

Solomon, who did not participate in the House debate, said, "I share Sam Stratton's views almost entirely on it."

Solomon also said there had been no protests when "Russian teams, Red Chinese teams and Libyan teams" took part in athletic events in the United States.

Man arrested on gun count during rugby week arraigned

Reputed Communist Workers Party member John Spearman Jr. was to be arraigned today on charges of illegal possession of a loaded .38-caliber handgun near where the South African Springboks rugby team stayed in Albany last week.

Spearman, 31, of Lawrence, Kan., was arrested one week ago today by Albany police who said he went for a gun hidden underneath the seat of a car he was driving in a parking lot across from the Best Western Thruway House near the State University at Albany campus.

He was charged with third-degree criminal possession of a weapon. He

remains in Albany County Jail and has not made \$10,000 bail set Friday by Albany County Judge Joseph Harris.

A second alleged member of the Communist Workers Party, Michael Young, 28, of Brooklyn, pleaded innocent Monday in Albany County Court to third-degree criminal possession of a weapon and was released on \$10,000 bail.

The Communist Workers Party posted bail for him. If convicted of the class D felony, Young and Spearman could face a maximum 2½ to 7 years in prison.

Albany tab \$45,000 for Springboks

By Cliff Lee
Staff Writer

Police security for the South African Springboks rugby game cost Albany about \$45,000 last Tuesday, the city comptroller's office said Monday.

Comptroller James Brunet said this is the amount of money the city must pay about 300 police officers on duty the night of the game, excluding the amount paid to officers who would normally have been on duty at the time.

Brunet said the \$45,000 represents overtime, meals, damaged equipment "and other incidentals" during the game.

Under the terms of the police union's contract with the city, Brunet said, any officer called in for extra duty must be paid for at least three hours of overtime and is entitled to \$6.50 for meals after four hours of overtime.

Police Capt. John Dale said about 300 officers were on duty the night of the rugby game between the Springboks and members of the Eastern Rugby Union, which is headquartered in Schenectady.

Several of these officers were called in on their days off, Dale said. When the comptroller's office is still working on the program for the security of the game, the investigation is still in progress. The investigation is still in progress. The investigation is still in progress.

Vincent M. ... sel, said Monday afternoon. See RUGBY.

Rugby security cost Albany \$45G

Continued from Page 1

office had not determined how or under which programs the city might be eligible for such aid.

A spokesman for the Albany County Sheriff's Department, which provided 50 deputies to bolster security during the rugby game, said the cost of this additional security still had not been determined.

Last week, Sheriff George Infante said his office was trying to determine whether the county or the city ultimately would be responsible for paying the cost of the department's assistance to the city.

Meanwhile, under extreme security, the Springboks took off Monday night from New York for their South African homeland.

The group departed Kennedy airport at 7:55 p.m. aboard South African Airways' Flight 202 for a 17-hour, one-stop flight to Johannesburg, as more than 100 heavily geared police stood by.

But there were no demonstrators on hand and no trouble as the Springboks departed. The boarding area for the flight was sealed in mid-afternoon and all vehicles entering the sector were searched for

weapons and explosives.

Other passengers boarded ahead of the team, which was bused from a nearby airport hotel to the plane at the last minute.

Security for the Springboks departure had been particularly tight because of a clash Saturday at Kennedy Airport between Port Authority police and anti-apartheid demonstrators in which a police officer was partially blinded.

Police officer Evan Goodstein, 35, lost most of the sight in one eye when a demonstrator hurled a liquid containing battery acid and ammonia into his face.

The spokesman said it would be two weeks before medical specialists know if the loss of sight is permanent. Goodstein, a father of two, is recuperating at home.

On Monday a spokesman for the Stop the Apartheid Rugby Tour, a coalition of dozens of anti-rugby groups formed to protest the South Africans' presence in the U.S., said the coalition had been wrongly blamed for the airport violence. He said the demonstration had been the work of one small group which belongs to the coalition.

TU-9/29

9/29/74 p.1

Albany
Knickerbocker News

7/29/81

City pays \$45,000 to see Springboks

By E.J. McMAHON Jr.
and ERIC FREEDMAN

Knickerbocker News Reporters

Beefed-up police coverage for last week's visit by the South African Springboks rugby team will cost the city of Albany about \$45,000 in overtime and related expenses, according to City Comptroller James Brunet.

Brunet described the estimate Monday as a "only a ballpark figure," since the comptroller's staff has not yet tallied the time sheets submitted by police officers on duty the night of the match.

The city already faces steeper-than-anticipated Police Department expenses in the 1981 fiscal year because of a contract settlement in June with the Albany Police Officers Union.

Brunet, however, said he was confident the additional \$45,000 could be found elsewhere in the budget and transferred to the Police Department account.

"There was talk about the possibility of seeking state aid or even federal aid for it," he said. "Let's just say we're looking into that."

The Police Department had 300 of its 365 officers on duty when the Springboks played a rugby match last Tuesday in Bleecker Stadium. The match prompted a protest demonstration attended at its height by about 1,200 people, but there was no violence at the stadium and only nine persons were arrested in connection with the protest.

The Eastern Rugby Union, which sponsored the Springboks' visit, was responsible for security inside the stadium.

City police also kept watch on the Springboks during their stay in the Best Western Thruway House on Washington Avenue.

Mayor Erastus Corning II was out of town and could not be reached for comment Monday on the cost of the police coverage.

The state police also provided some security for the Springboks, including several plainclothes troopers assigned to the rugby team throughout its week-long stay in the Capital District.

State police spokesman Kurt Wachenheim said the security cost to the state was "practically nil."

"There was an inconsequential sum of money involved," he said.

Lt. Edward Frank of the Colonie Police Department said the town department incurred no additional overtime costs in connection with the appearance by the Springboks, who spent their last three days in the

The background

NEW YORK CITY — The South African Springboks left Kennedy Airport at 7:55 p.m. Monday aboard South African Airways Flight 202 after their three-game tour of the United States, which included matches in Albany, Glenville and Racine, Wis.

More than 100 heavily geared police stood by as the team boarded the plane for a 17-hour, one-stop flight to Johannesburg. There were no demonstrators on hand and no trouble.

The boarding area for the flight was sealed in midafternoon and all vehicles entering the sector were searched for weapons and explosives.

Other passengers boarded ahead of the team, which was bused from a nearby airport hotel to the plane for boarding at the last minute.

The flight, scheduled to take off at 7 p.m., was slightly delayed while cargo was shifted around in the hold.

area at the Sheraton Airport Inn on Wolf Road.

"We just had routine patrols," Frank said.

The Albany County Sheriff's Department also was involved, increasing security coverage at the county airport when the Springboks arrived there Sept. 20 and sending about 80 men to assist city police the night of the rugby match. Sheriff George Infante was not available for comment on what costs, if any, the county incurred.

Meanwhile, Gov. Hugh Carey on Monday defended his handling of the Springboks controversy and his determination that the South African team not play in Albany against an American team.

Looking back at last week's events, including the absence of violence at Bleecker Stadium as feared, Carey said he would not have acted differently in retrospect.

His determination that the match not be played was overturned by U.S. District Judge Howard Munson at the request of the sponsoring Eastern Rugby Union.

Speaking at an impromptu press conference after touring the state Health Department laboratories at Albany's Empire State Plaza, Carey said, "I'm satisfied they (the Springboks) are gone and the least damage has been done."

THE MILITANT

10/2/91

South Africa rugby tour hit by antiracist protests

By Melvin Chappell

ALBANY, New York—Nearly 1,500 opponents of racism came out into the streets here, September 22, defying freezing rain and ignoring the threats of violence that the media had been circulating for days. Their protest was aimed at the South African Springbok rugby team that was in Albany to play a match against the Eastern Rugby Union.

The Springbok team has been on a U.S. tour to soften the image of the racist regime in South Africa whose apartheid policies oppress 80 percent of the country's population, which is Black.

continued

Militant 10/2/81

(cont'd)

The Albany game was at first cancelled by Gov. Hugh Carey. He said that he had confidential information that a slated protest would lead to "imminent danger of riot."

The Eastern Rugby Union and the American Civil Liberties Union obtained a court order overturning Carey's ban.

The "threat" of violence was heavily promoted by the local press and by the cops when the game was rescheduled. Newspaper articles printed headlines that read: "Fear calls on stadium neighbors" and "Security Units gird for game."

The tension was heightened when a bomb went off in the building housing the office of the Eastern Rugby Union. This was in the early morning on the day of the match. Immediately afterward, four organizers of the anti-apartheid protest were arrested. They are still being held without bail for possession of weapons and marijuana.

The attempt to smear the planned demonstration as being violent prone is designed to discourage people from participating. The Albany cops even refused to give protection to the protesters.

Despite the smear campaign and the freezing rain, some 500 people turned out the evening of the game for a rally at the steps of the state capitol. Clara Satterfield, of the Albany NAACP, told the crowd: "Your participation in this demonstration shows to the entire world that we in Albany are willing to make a public statement about our position on those policies of the U.S. government that give validity to this regime in South Africa. A regime that has dedicated itself to maintaining white supremacy."

The representative of the National Black Independent Political Party (NBIPP), Manning Marable, pointed out that it's a lie to say sports has nothing to do with politics. He pointed to Carter's boycott of the Olympics to protest Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Among the other speakers was Alan Mead, first regional vice-president of the Civil Service Employees Association.

At the end of the rally the protesters marched two miles to Bleeker stadium

where the rugby match was to be held. With the chants of "Freedom yes! Apartheid no! The rugby tour has got to go," they marched through the rain with umbrellas, placards and a fifteen foot banner leading the way that declared: "Black Majority Rule in South Africa."

The march was later joined by a contingent of students from the State University of New York (SUNY).

When the marchers reached the stadium there was already a picket line of 100 people that had been in progress for several hours.

Albany City Alderman Nebraska Brace said the turnout was particularly impressive because of the uncertainty created by Carey's cancellation of the game and the court reversal.

Dennis Brutus, a Black South African fighting against a deportation order, told the crowd, "You are not only sending a message to the racists in Pretoria, you are also sending a message to the racists in Washington who support the racism in South Africa."

The other speakers included Rev. Brian O'Shaunessy, Adeyemi Bande of the National Black United Front, and Elombe Braith of the NBIPP.

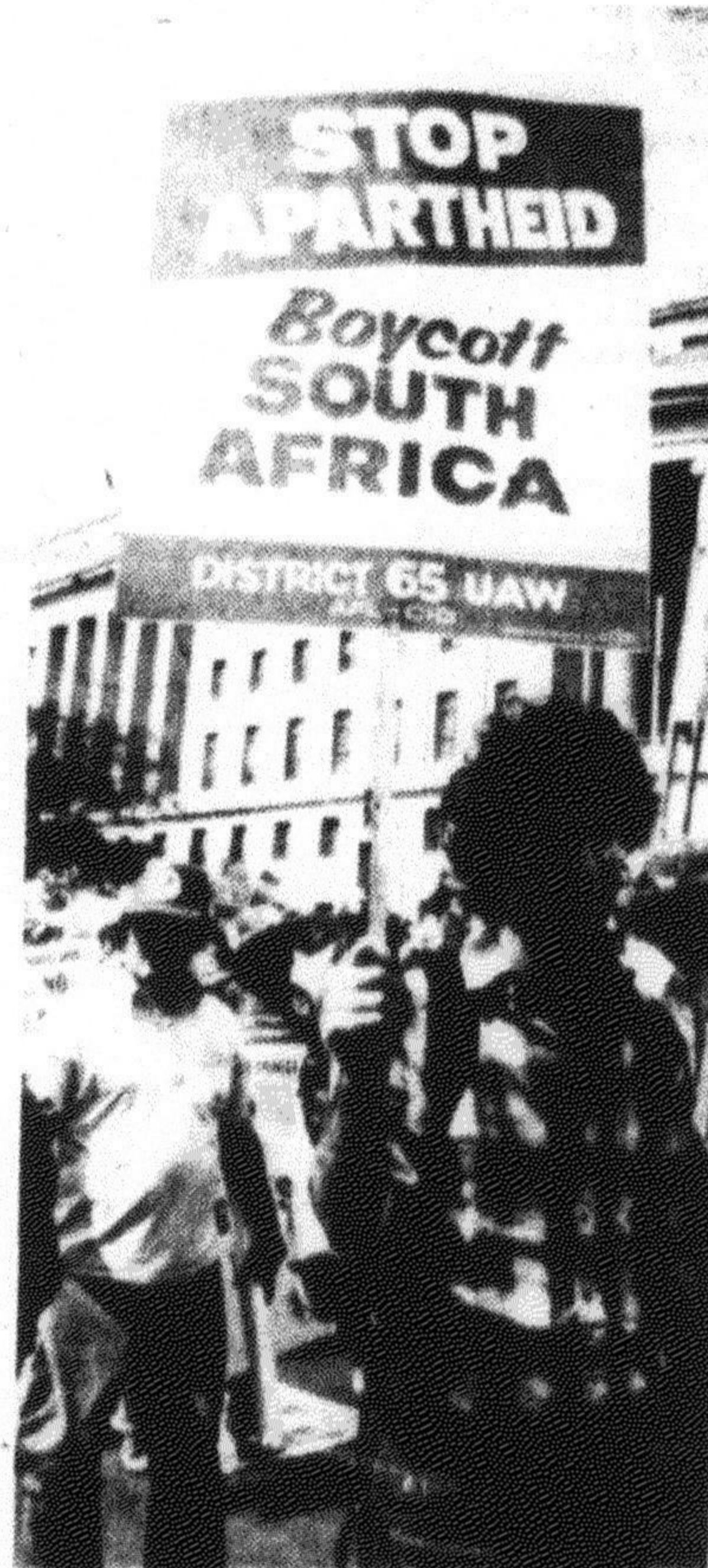
The noted folk singer Pete Seeger performed.

The rally was sponsored by the Capitol District Coalition Against Apartheid and the Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour (SART). Other participants included church groups, student organizations, Urban League, Young Socialist Alliance, Communist Workers Party, Irish Coalition, Peace and Justice Commission of the Catholic Diocese, Vietnam Vets of America, Citizens Party, Communist Party, and many others.

* * *

Three days earlier, on September 19, the Midwest Rugby Union was forced to move the game between the Springboks and the Midwest All Stars team from the planned location in Chicago to a secret one in Racine, Wisconsin, following picketing, a protest of 400 in Chicago, and the decision by the city council not to have the game there.

But a busload of protesters found out the location anyway and picketed, along



Militant/Lou Howort

D.C. demonstrator echoes thousands of antiapartheid protesters here and abroad.

with residents who live near the field in the Black community.

Local city official Marvin Happel and Black community leader Joe Harris were arrested for walking onto the field to protest while the game was in progress.

Following the arrest, the Racine NAACP called a meeting of 500 to demand that charges be dropped.

The Springboks are scheduled to play one more match before leaving the country. The site of that match is also being kept secret.

\$10,000 in Bail Is Linked To Earlier Brinks Heist

Schenectady Gazette 10/23/81

NEW YORK (UPI) — A judge ordered a hearing Thursday to determine if \$10,000 in bail for a woman whose car was used in the fatal \$1.6 million robbery that led to Weather Underground fugitive Kathy Boudin's arrest was taken in an earlier Brinks heist.

Investigators said the bail money that was brought to Rikers Island jail about 5 p.m. by attorney Sharon Flood as bail for Eve Roshan, 30, may have come from an earlier Brinks holdup in the Bronx in which one guard was killed.

FBI agents raided two apartments in a search for suspects still at large in the \$1.6 million robbery attempt Tuesday. The raids were part of the search for three to five black men who escaped a shootout with police in Nyack, N.Y., following the robbery of a Brink's armored car in nearby Nanuet.

Investigators said they believe the Weather Underground, one of the most violent anti-Vietnam war groups of the 1960s, has merged with the Black Liberation Army, a terrorist group that has claimed responsibility for several police shootings.

The new group is called the "May 19 Coalition."

Authorities also broadcast an all-points bulletin for four automobiles believed used Tuesday by the escaped suspects, and a woman, possibly wounded, was sought for questioning.

Local Story — P. 13

Roshan, whose car was used in a bungled getaway attempt by three of the robbery suspects arrested with Miss Boudin, turned herself in to authorities in Queens Thursday morning in an unrelated case involving militant radicals.

She was among five people who surrendered to authorities to face charges stemming from a violent protest at Kennedy Airport last against the South African Springboks rugby team in which a police officer was blinded by acid thrown in his face.

Roshan, a reputed member of the May 19th Coalition, had been sought for questioning in the robbery since Tuesday when it was learned the yellow Honda used as one of the getaway cars was registered in her name.

Bail for Roshan was set at \$10,000 and when Ms. Flood showed up with the cash in a suitcase, Queens District Attorney John Santucci obtained a restraining order from Justice George Balbach to investigate the source of the money.

A hearing on the source of the money was scheduled for Friday in Queens.

An FBI spokesman said agents seized automatic weapons, shotgun shells, radios and several disguises in a raid on an apartment in the Bronx. He said an apartment in suburban

Mount Vernon also was raided but would not say what, if anything, was found there. No arrests were made in either raid.

All the money taken in the robbery Tuesday was recovered. Miss Boudin, 38, had been a fugitive from the FBI since a 1970 explosion at a Weather Underground "bomb factory" in New York City that killed three people. She and three other suspects arrested following the shootout face arraignment Friday on murder charges.

New York state police said another woman whose car was used in the holdup, Carol Durant, may have been wounded. Miss Durant's car was traced by police Tuesday night to a New Jersey apartment where bomb making materials were found.

Police said Miss Durant, 26, was 6 feet tall with red or brown hair but frequently wears wigs. They said her role in the holdup was not clear.

The other suspects arrested with Miss Boudin were Weather Underground member Judith Clark, 31, of New York; David J.A. Gilbert, 37, of Cambridge, Mass., who initially identified himself to police as James Lester Hackford; and Samuel Brown, 41, the only black suspect in custody.

FBI agents said the Weather Underground, in recent years, has been dominated by radical feminists though its ranks have dwindled.

Rugby president charged in Indiana fire

Combined staff and wire reports

7-4 12/12/81

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — The president of the Evansville Rugby Club was arrested Friday and charged with arson for setting a fire at the team's clubhouse originally blamed on opponents of a tour by a South African rugby team.

Letterbach said Bartholome then left and heard the fire, agents reported.

The clubhouse was purchased by the Evansville Rugby Club 2 1/2 years ago.

Bernie Bartholome, 37, was charged in a federal complaint with "maliciously destroying property with an explosive." He was taken into custody by U.S. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents and city police.

The Sept. 25 blaze, which caused \$200,000 damage, originally was believed to be connected with the controversial fall tour of the South African Springboks.

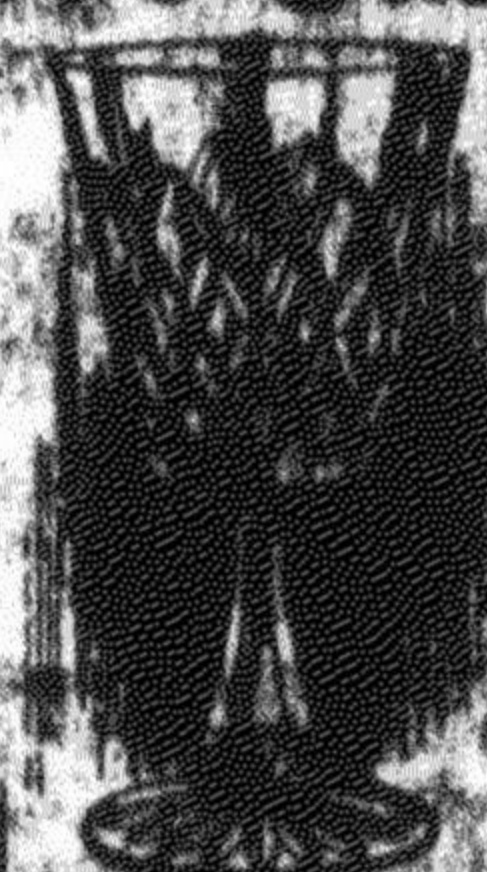
Demonstrators had protested the Springboks' racial policies at every tour site, including Albany, where the team played a game in Blecker Stadium Sept. 23. Evansville had been mentioned as a possible game site.

On the same day as the Albany Springboks game, a bomb blast rocked the Schenectady office of the Eastern Rugby Union, South African rugby team hosts. Federal agents and Schenectady police are still investigating that explosion. No arrests have been made.

Bartholome's arrest came two days after another Evansville Rugby Club member, Robert Letterbach, signed a plea agreement with U.S. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents.

Agents said Letterbach said he was approached by Bartholome about burning the building. He said the morning of Sept. 25, they siphoned about 15 gallons of gasoline from vehicles at a local dry cleaners, then drove to the clubhouse and sprinkled gasoline around the building.

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Rugby Union bomb probe continuing

The investigation by the Albany office of the federal Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau of the Sept. 23 bombing of the Schenectady office of the Eastern Rugby Union is continuing, resident agent Walter Bleyman said Tuesday.

He refused any other comment.

No one was hurt in the explosion that damaged the rugby group's offices at 406 State St. and caused an estimated \$20,000 in damage. The explosion took place the same day that an all-star team sponsored by the group played the South African Springboks team.

That game was challenged by a coalition of groups opposing South Africa's policy of apartheid — legal separation and discrimination of the races.

Initially, authorities believed the bombing was connected to radical groups involved in an aborted robbery of Brick's delivery truck in Rockland County. That theory was later discarded.

3/17/49.35
TW

8/3/88

Troy Record

City settles controversial Springboks suit

By ILENE WEINSTEIN
Record Reporter

ALBANY

ALBANY — The city police force has established a pattern of violating civil rights, according to a would-be protester who recently won part of a \$47,000 cash settlement from the city in connection with her arrest before the controversial 1981 South African Springboks rugby game.

During a press conference Tuesday, plaintiff Vera Michelson of Albany claimed police officers repeatedly abused their power in the Springboks case as well as other more recent cases.

"We think this needs to stop. We think this needs to be seen as pressure for police accountability," said Michelson, a representative of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

Michelson and the coalition will receive a \$12,000 settlement of the \$9 million lawsuit approved by U.S. District Court Judge Neal P. McCurn and filed with the court in Utica Monday, the day the trial was scheduled to begin.

A third plaintiff, Aaron Estis of Maryland, will receive \$35,000.

Michelson and Estis claimed in their suit that the city and three police officers — along with the FBI and the Albany County district attorney's office — falsely arrested and imprisoned them to keep them from peacefully protesting during the South African rugby team's game at Blecker Stadium in September 1981.

Corporation counsel Vincent McArdle Jr. said the allegations about a pattern of police abuse are "ridiculous." If Michelson's indignation of what happened is so strong, "Why did she settle for \$12,000?" he asked.

The Springboks case is "seven years old and so atypical it is impossible to talk about a pattern," he said. The pair, along with a third person, was arrested on information gleaned from an FBI

informant that led police to believe there were weapons in Michelson's apartment, he said.

"You have to understand the circumstances surrounding the event. There was a bombing at the rugby club in Schenectady (which invited the team to the area) just prior to the game."

McArdle said he and Albany Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III decided to accept the settlement proposed by the plaintiffs' attorneys because the judge had dismissed the suits against the FBI, the district attorney's office and the city in 1987, leaving only the three police officers to blame.

"There were some valid issues left in the suit — like who was responsible. We felt if we could reach an amicable agreement, without a lot of money, we would do it," he said.

Whalen was unavailable for comment.

In the lawsuit, the pair claimed federal, state and local law enforcement agents violated their civil rights when they burst into

Michelson's apartment at 400 Central Ave. at 3 a.m. to arrest them.

The apartment was illegally searched, said Michelson, and several people there were charged with possessing a small quantity of marijuana and some firecrackers found in the residence.

They were arraigned before Police Court Judge Thomas Keegan and sent to jail without bail. Michelson spent three days in jail. Estis, a former Harvard University student and an official with the federal office of budget and management, spent a week.

The charges were later dismissed.

Attorneys for Estis and Michelson said they will appeal the judge's decision to dismiss the lawsuit against the other parties and seek to get the identity of the informant, which has been withheld. "We want to question the informant to get information about the search warrant," said Michelson. "There were a lot of lies on that search warrant."

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BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS HAVE NO POLITICAL FREEDOMS, NO RIGHTS TO CHANGE THEIR HOMES OR JOBS, NO RIGHTS TO GO WHERE THEY PLEASE, OR MIX WITH WHOM THEY CHOOSE. THEIR WAGES ARE ONLY A FRACTION OF THOSE OF WHITE WORKERS, AND, IN THE VAST MAJORITY OF CASES, FALL WELL BELOW THE POVERTY LINE. THE LIFE OF A BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN IS ONE WITHOUT RIGHTS, ONE IN WHICH DEATH IS OFTEN SEEN AS A WELCOME RELIEF.

THE SPORTS BOYCOTT - BECAUSE SPORT IN SOUTH AFRICA IS AN ARM OF THE SYSTEM OF APARTHEID, AN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS BOYCOTT OF SOUTH AFRICA HAS DEVELOPED. THE BOYCOTT HAS ITS ORIGINS IN THE 1966 CALL OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR SPORT IN AFRICA FOR A BOYCOTT OF THE OLYMPICS IF SOUTH AFRICA WAS ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE. IN 1968 THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTED RESOLUTION 2396 WHICH REQUESTED "ALL STATES TO SUSPEND CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, SPORTING AND OTHER EXCHANGES WITH THE RACIST REGIME AND WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OR INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA WHICH PRACTICE APARTHEID." IN 1977 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTED THE INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORTS: "STATES SHALL TAKE ALL APPROPRIATE ACTION TO BRING ABOUT THE TOTAL CESSATION OF SPORTING CONTACTS WITH ANY COUNTRY PRACTICING APARTHEID, AND SHALL REFRAIN FROM OFFICIAL SPONSORSHIP, ASSISTANCE, OR ENCOURAGEMENT OF SUCH CONTACTS."

THE RUGBY TOUR - THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL RUGBY TEAM (RUGBY IS A BALL GAME DEVELOPED FROM SOCCER.) IS SCHEDULED TO PLAY THREE GAMES IN THE U.S. IN SEPTEMBER: CHICAGO, ALBANY AND NEW YORK. THIS TOUR IS A PROPAGANDA TOOL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS POLICY OF APARTHEID.

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SEPTEMBER 2, 1981

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ROCHESTER RUGBY GAME CANCELLED

THE S.A.R.T. (STOP THE APARTHEID RUGBY TOUR) COALITION WAS TOLD TODAY BY BILL HAFNER, TREASURER OF THE ERU (EASTERN RUGBY UNION) THAT THE PLANNED SEPTEMBER 26TH ROCHESTER GAME OF THE APARTHEID SPRINGBOK RUGBY TEAM HAS BEEN CANCELLED AND WILL BE MOVED TO A SECRET LOCATION IN AN UNIDENTIFIED NORTHEASTERN CITY.

THE COALITION REGARDS THIS MOVE BY THE ERU AS ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. THE ERU WAS FORCED TO CANCEL THE MATCH BECAUSE OF THE PRESSURE MOUNTED BY THE SART FORCES IN ROCHESTER. THE GAME HAD EARLIER BEEN MOVED TO ROCHESTER AFTER THE FORCED CANCELLATION OF THE NEW YORK CITY MATCH BECAUSE OF SART PRESSURE IN THAT CITY. IMMEDIATELY UPON THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MOVE, LOCAL ANTI-APARTHEID FORCES FORMED A ROCHESTER SART CHAPTER AND BEGAN TO COORDINATE OPPOSITION TO THE GAME. "THE ERU IS LOOKING MORE AND MORE REDICULOUS EVERY MINUTE. THEY'RE TREATING THIS AS IF IT IS A GUERRILLA ACTION, MOVING FROM CITY TO CITY AND SECRET SITE TO SECRET SITE," SAID SART NATIONAL CHAIRPERSON JUDGE WILLIAM BOOTH.

AS THE REASON FOR THIS LATEST MOVE, HAFNER CITED "THE THREAT OF VIOLENCE FROM PROTESTERS." WE RESENT BEING ACCUSED OF PLANNING FOR VIOLENCE. IT IS THE RACIST SOUTH AFRICA REGIME THAT PRACTICES VIOLENCE ON A DAILY BASIS. APARTHEID IS BASED ON AND MAINTAINED BY VIOLENCE.

** MORE **

As South Africa's national rugby team, the Springboks are ambassadors of this violence. It is precisely because the Springboks symbolize that violence that we are protesting their presence. "From the start, we said we would create a national anti-apartheid movement. As the ERU moves from town to town we are building that movement," said SART organizer Richard Lapchick.

This victory only intensifies our determination to fight the racist tour wherever it takes place. We intend to remain vigilant. "Wherever they play, we will find them. . . wherever we find them, we will protest," said Albany SART spokesperson Michael Dollard.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Albany NAACP commends the Albany Co. Jury that recently found John Spearman and Michael Young innocent of the trumped up charges lodged against them. This group of typical Albany Co. citizens carefully considered the evidence, rightfully concluded that the police story did not make sense, and courageously prevented these two young men from becoming political prisoners in America, prevented them from wasting some of the best years of their lives falsely imprisoned for participating in the sacred American tradition of peaceful protest.

The Albany NAACP praises Mr. Spearman and Mr. Young for their conduct in this sordid affair, and for their determination to fight vigorously against a corrupt local system that attempts to stifle protest while protecting representatives of vicious, racist government that knows not the meaning of freedom and justice.

The Albany NAACP praises Lewis Oliver and William Kinsler for providing a strong defense against political charges.

Conversely, we condemn those police agencies that sought to foment violence instead of provide order, that sought to stifle protest rather than keep the peace and sought to frame innocent people in a futile attempt to disrupt a peaceful, legitimate challenge to the existing order.

The Albany Police Department claimed to be seeking to maintain peace, but in reality behaved in an outrageously irresponsible fashion, doing far more to incite violence than to prevent it. Item: they stationed numerous rifleman on tall buildings along the parade route rather than putting those officers on the street where the people were; you cannot control a crowd by preparing to kill people from a rooftop. Item: after the rugby game, they directed the departing spectators directly into the crowd of protestors rather than keeping the two groups apart; you do not prevent violence by forcing opposing groups to mingle with one another. Item: they broke into Vera Michelson's apartment on a highly irregular search warrant, arrested her and another law abiding citizen, confiscated property, held Ms. Michelson incommunicado for many hours, then held her in jail for many days, all with no legitimate cause; you don't encourage peace with illegal police behavior. And finally, they participated in the frame of Spearman and Young.

We hope that the acquittal of Young and Spearman will remind the police that they do not have a free hand to trample truth or behave in an irresponsible manner. The Albany NAACP serves notice that it will increase its vigilance against inappropriate police behavior. We call on the police to protect our homes and persons from the muggers, the rapists, the burglars, the criminals of all sorts,

also protect us when we protest injustices. We will challenge police impropriety whenever we learn of it, and urge all citizens to do likewise.

Since 1968 the Albany NAACP has been attempting to effect various changes in the Police Department, including better training for all officers, increased recruitment and hiring of minority-group officers, decreased harassment, and increased protection in areas heavily populated by Blacks and other minorities. We again call upon Mayor Corning to implement needed changes. We would consider his anti-racism rhetoric voiced while allowing the rugby game to proceed to be more than empty words if he would root out racism wherever it exists in his own administration.

And finally, we believe District Attorney Sol Greenberg was ill-advised to speculate that the acquittal of Young and Spearman was because of a general public attitude of skepticism toward the police. The jurors were some of the same people that have convicted other people on the basis of police testimony. This case was one of a political frame up, and the jurors were smart enough to see it. When the police tell the truth, people believe them.

Corning criticized

To the editor: *KNICK 8/7/81*

It was a shock to read about Mayor Corning's apparent lack of concern about the repressive and hateful system of apartheid in South Africa. Why does the mayor have to wait and see how much community opposition there is to having the South African rugby team play in Albany? Has he no moral values of his own?

Let us be clear. There is no separation of sports and politics, they have always been intertwined. To accept the South African rugby team in Albany is to endorse the most systematic and institutional form of racism known to human kind.

At a time when most countries in the world are engaged in a cultural and sports boycott of South Africa, the United States is beginning to openly court the South African government. It is embarrassing, at minimum, to know the mayor of the capital of New York state supports this dangerous course of action.

VERA MICHELSON
Albany
LAWANNA BRITTON
Schenectady

9/11/81 Knicker News

Anti-apartheid hecklers

Disrupt Albany council session

By E.J. McMAHON Jr.
Knickerbocker News Reporter

A handful of hecklers, interrupting Albany Common Council members with shouts of "Nazi" and "racists," brought a council meeting to a near-standstill during a vote on a resolution defending the upcoming use of city-owned Bleecker Stadium for a rugby match featuring a team of South Africans.

The resolution was approved Thursday by an 11-0 vote, with one abstention, but not before several aldermen had been shouted down by militant opponents of South Africa's apartheid policies.

About 25 demonstrators, many carrying signs attacking Mayor Erastus Corning II for his decision not to revoke permission for the match, had marched

outside City Hall before the meeting in a protest sponsored by the Capital District Committee Against Apartheid.

Then, joined by about 20 more spectators, the demonstrators went to the council chamber to watch Alderman Philip DiPace present the council Law Committee's report on a resolution strongly condemning South Africa and urging Corning to cancel the Sept. 22 rugby match.

The original resolution, introduced at the Aug. 17 council meeting by Alderman Nebraska Brace, was discarded by the Law Committee on Tuesday and was replaced with another resolution saying it would be "wrong" to cancel the match.

Brace, one of the city's two black aldermen, told the council he was "displeased" with the committee's ac-

tion.

"My resolution was a test for your conscience," Brace said to prolonged cheers from the audience in the back of the room. "It was a test of human decency, a test of moral rights and human rights, and for you to show your true colors, but you failed."

"I hope tonight when you're deep in your slumber you're not awakened by the horrifying sight of 600,000 murdered blacks in South Africa."

The statement was greeted by a standing ovation, but the crowd thinned out considerably as the council turned to a more routine agenda of sewer appropriations and building demolitions.

By the time the council began considering resolutions, the audience had dwindled to about nine persons and

Brace had left to await the results of a Democratic primary in his ward.

A woman, who later identified herself as Vera Michelson of the Central Towers Committee Against Apartheid, continually interrupted Alderman Joseph Lynn as he tried to explain his vote in favor of the resolution. At one point she shouted: "What was the payoff to Erastus Corning?"

When Alderman John "Pop" Signer rose to explain his "aye" vote, he was interrupted by a man standing next to Ms. Michelson.

The man, who later gave his name as Lester Wooten of Albany, launched into a diatribe against the South African government, then said: "You people go on with your Nazi meeting."

"Mr. President, get this guy out of here," Alderman Leonard Fox shouted,

but Council President James Giblin made no move to eject the man, and the city police officers standing by in an outer room were not asked for assistance.

Signer attempted to continue with his statement.

"I represent 9,000 voters in the 9th Ward, and I received no calls whatsoever from my black voters or my white voters," he said.

"They're not your voters," Ms. Michelson said. "You're a bunch of racists."

The final explosion was touched off by Alderman Marvin Tanksley, the only other black on the council. Tanksley, who was absent from the council meeting at which Brace introduced the original resolution, said he would have to abstain.

"I haven't participated in the last couple of meetings and I don't know what's..." Tanksley said, his last few words drowned out by a torrent of abuse from two black men in the back of the chamber.

"What kind of black man are you?" one of them shouted.

With that, Lynn got up and led the rest of the aldermen out of the room. Tanksley made his way toward the rear, an uneasy smile on his face. But the man in the audience continued to yell angrily at the aldermen for several minutes before leaving.

Absent from the council meeting were Alderwoman Nancy Burton and Aldermen Nicholas Coluccio and Joseph Buechs. Coluccio and Burton were both involved in primary elections Thursday.

CWP

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OR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: MIKE YOUNG, 732-4392
SEPTEMBER 21, 1981.

The cancellation of the major South African Rugby Tour matches - from New York City to Rochester, from Chicago to Albany - represents a tremendous victory for freedom-loving people the world over. Here in the United States, literally thousands of people rallied to form coalitions with one goal in mind: to Stop the Apartheid Rugby Tour. The fact that politicians like Mayor Koch of New York City and Governor Carey came out against the tour is a direct result of the enormous pressure the anti-apartheid forces were able to exert.

The Communist Workers Party was one of the many groups that came together to organize against the Springbok tour. We take pride in the fact that we were one of the initiators of the Stop the Apartheid Rugby Tour coalition (SART) in New York City, and that, together with other members of SART, we were able to unite over 100 individuals and organizations dedicated to stopping the tour: from politicians to students, from churches to community organizations. The unity of the SART coalition was to build a broad, militant protest against the Springbok tour. Our pledge was to have a large, nonviolent, peaceful demonstration.

It is within this context that we condemn the statement issued by Governor Carey's office last Thursday. The governor has claimed that he was forced to cancel the match because, among others, the Communist Workers Party was going to be involved in the demonstration, and that there would therefore be violence.

This is nothing but an attempt to paint the Communist Workers Party as "violence prone", as if wherever we appear there is a guarantee that there will be violence. The SART coalition agreed that the march would be peaceful and nonviolent, and, as a member of the SART coalition, we agreed with that decision. The fact of the matter is that the likelihood of violence comes not from coalition, or from the CWP, but from the US government, who issued the Springboks visas to come here in the first place, and from Mayor Corning's office, who granted the Springboks the right to play at Bleecker Stadium, despite massive protests by Albany residents.

The tactic of labeling a group or individual as "violent" is one of the many tactics that the US government and politicians use against those who militantly struggle against racism, injustice and oppression. Malcolm X, Fred Hampton and even Martin Luther King were all at one time labeled as "inciters of violence". And just two weeks ago the US government justified its support for the South African raid into Angola by calling SWAPO - the organization that the United Nations has recognized as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people - as "terrorist" and "violent".

We want to reaffirm the success of the activities of the anti-apartheid forces here in the United States. The fact that the Springboks have had to play their matches in secrecy before a handful of spectators, the fact that such a broad spectrum of forces have united in opposition to the tour, the fact that politicians have been forced to take a correct stand against the tour; all these represent victories in the struggle against apartheid and racism the world over. This is what forced the cancellation of the major rugby matches - not the alledged fear of violence on the part of the Communist Workers Party, but the combined efforts of thousands of people opposed to racism of any kind.

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*see given to media on the
Day before the demonstration*