

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER



Important

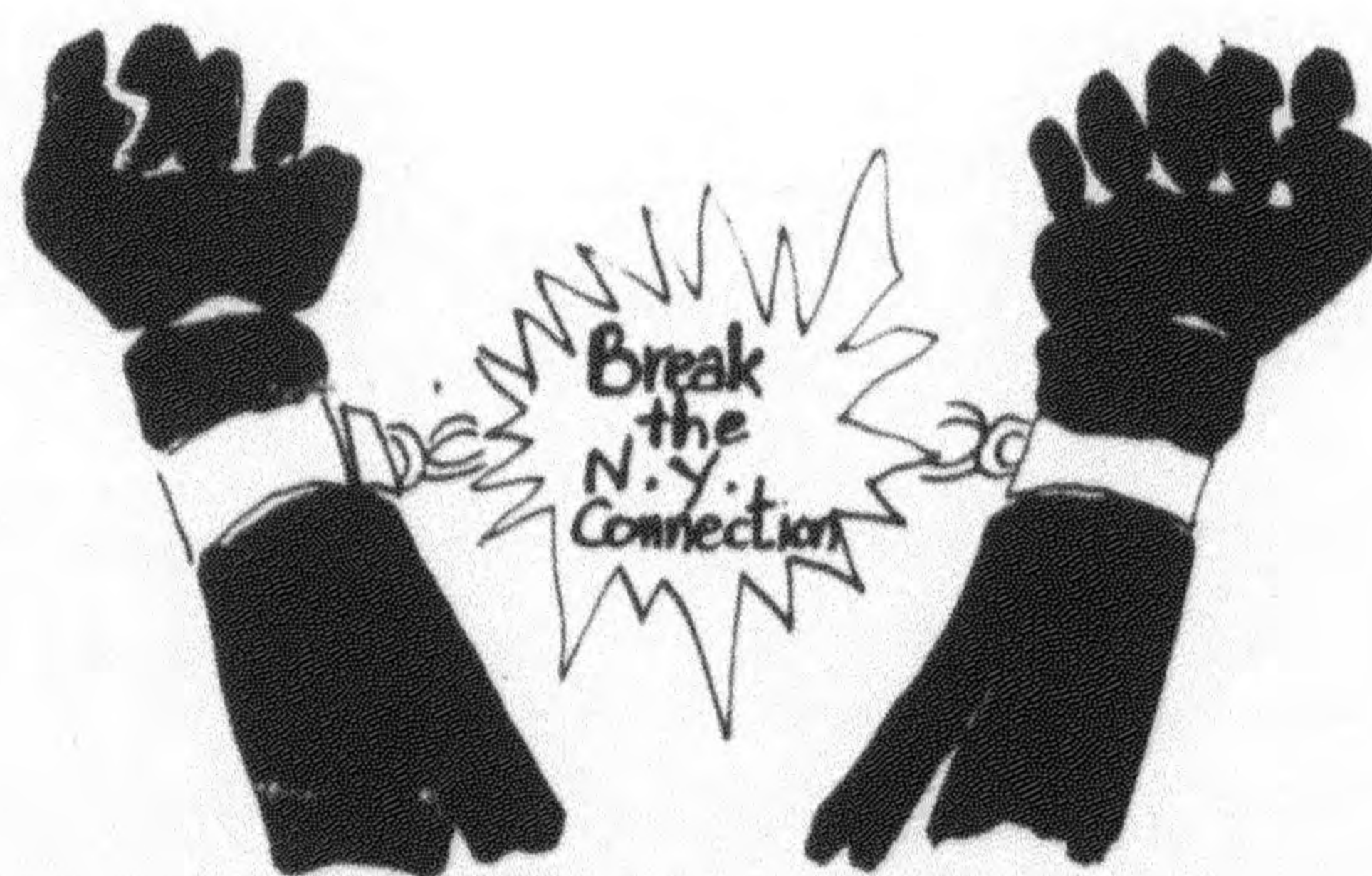
First Coalition meeting
of 1986 - January 8th at
7:00 p.m. - Arbor Hill
Community Center, Lark
Street, Albany, N. Y.

AGENDA:

- ① New York State Divestment - 1986 Legislative strategy for divestment. We need to make 1986 the year New York State takes its money out of apartheid South Africa.
- ② Statewide Divestment Meeting planned for January 25, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Wilborn Temple, Albany, N. Y. For further information call (518) 436-0562
- ③ Discussion - the Angola Connection. Merton Simpson will discuss U.S. plans for funding South African-backed Unita troops.

Plan to attend this
important meeting
Everyone welcome

N.Y. DIVEST



APARTHEID

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OF ALBANY, INC.
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ALBANY, NY 12206

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COALITION NEWS NOTES

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION: On moment's notice, 20 to 30 Albany anti-apartheid activists descended on the State Capitol on December 10, 1985 to seek Senate allies in the campaign to divest New York State of all financial relationships with companies that do business with South Africa. Divestment was 1 of 7 issues placed on the agenda for that day by Governor Cuomo. The New York State Assembly, which had passed similar legislation previously, approved the Governor's bill. The measure, which is adamantly opposed by Senate Majority Leader Warren Anderson, was not voted on by the Senate.

BENEFIT PARTY: The Fundraising Committee reports that the December 13, 1985 benefit party at Page 3 was successful. All those who ignored the dire weather prediction were rewarded with a great party. A special thanks to D.J. Bill Pendleton who kept us movin' all night.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MEMORIAL SERVICE: The Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Service will be January 15, 1986, at 7:00 P.M. at Wilborn Temple, Jay and Swan Streets, Albany, NY.

SAVE THESE DATES: The 1986 Coalition meetings will be the first Tuesday of each month ... January 7, February 4, March 4.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION: DIVEST NEW YORK STATE IN 1986! Connecticut did it. Massachusetts did it. New Jersey did it. NEW YORK STATE CAN DO IT! **DIVEST NEW YORK.**

To contact the Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism,
call (518) 436-0562.

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER, INC.

OPENING NUMBER

'Winnie Mandela' by Ruppert Blaize, 1986

Rise up my children, defend Africa's nation
Be Free
A new day is dawning, your liberator's coming
Be Free
Torture and murder-- make you a freedom fighter
Be Free
Never surrender-- no lie can live forever
Be Free!

Botha! Winnie Mandela comin'
Oh yeah-- Winnie Mandela comin'

Brave and true woman, champion for freedom
Harrassed and exiled
Banned from her homeland
Kept in detention
Barred from her husband
Banished and ravaged
By White Oppression

Chorus Who is the greatest freedom fighter? Winnie Mandela
Who is the mighty liberator? Winnie Mandela
Who is the one who'll conquer Botha? Winnie Mandela
Who is the one to free South Africa? Winnie Mandela (end of Chorus)

Apartheid is angry
It's genocide and ugly-- Be Free
Four million white blokes to thirty million Black folks-- Be Free
Pass book and homestead
Humiliation and dread-- Be Free
Homebreaking bondage
From youth until your old age

Botha! Winnie Mandela comin!
Oh yeah-- Winnie Mandela comin!

She's a true measure for peace and justice
Symbol of courage-- champion for suffrage
Idol of children-- pride of her nation
Woman of the decade-- without any question

repeat Chorus

Freedom is costly Don't sell your soul for money-- Be Free
Uprising in Haiti-- Duvalier run like crazy-- Be Free
Dem Phillipinos-- Dump Marcos for Aquino-- Be Free
Next will be Botha-- Run over by Black Power

Botha! Winnie Mandela comin'
Oh yeah-- Winnie Mandela comin'

They say they love freedom, justice and fair play
And won't lift a finger to free South Africa
But in Nicaragua they've givin' the contras
Millions of dollars to fight Sandinistas

repeat Chorus

ELECTRIC MUSIC By Mike Hochanadel

"Sun City" (Manhattan)
by Artists United Against Apartheid
I first encountered apartheid as a musical issue when demonstrators picketed a Chick Corea concert at Troy Music Hall.

If you've been living in a cave, and haven't heard about this, apartheid is a system of 800 race laws, philosophically based on the anti-Semitism of Nazi Germany. These laws restrict the civil rights and freedoms of South Africa's black majority — many of whom are being forcibly resettled into "homelands." The United Nations responded to these race laws by, among other actions, declaring a cultural boycott against South Africa. Nigeria's Joseph N. Garba in a speech before the U.N.'s Special Committee against Apartheid described the boycott as "the natural reaction of the artistic community to the stringent regulations issued by the racist regime in 1968, with the aim of completely prohibiting multi-racial performances and audiences."

Many violations of the boycott have occurred at Sun City in Bophuthatswana, one of the "homelands." This Las Vegas in the desert has been called by British pop singer Eddie Amoo "an Afrikaner's (white South African) paradise in a black man's nightmare."

Following Frank Sinatra's lead and tempted by serious big bucks, a number of entertainers — black and white, and including Corea — had broken the U.N. boycott and performed in Sun City.

Would I be supporting apartheid by crossing the picket line to do my job?
By hearing Chick Corea, would I be sharing in his violation of the cultural boycott of South Africa?

When the picketers began chanting "RACIST MUSIC," my choice was clear: "Racist music" — jazz played by an Italian pianist from Massachusetts, a Polish bassist, and a black drummer from Los Angeles?

No way, I thought, crossing the line with my guilt and confusion temporarily defused by reacting to the picketers' style rather than their content.

Comments in my review on separating music from politics on one hand, and the power of music to persuade, on the other, were not well-received. Readers attacked me as naive and uninformed, at best — at worst, a willing supporter of apartheid and racism.

Every writer hates being misunderstood — and I was being misunderstood not only by my readers but — worse — by myself. Which side of the picket line was mine?

A believer in the power of art to change attitudes, and to introduce ideas that need hearing, I'd accepted Corea's claim to be exempt from the boycott as an artist and "communicator." In the 1960s I'd watched music take on this power in the hands of Bob Dylan and others. Music had become as important to me for its content, or its explicit message, as for its form, its implicit message.

I still believed in that power, and recalled a comment last year by my Gazette colleague Carlo Wolff that, as journalism increasingly failed to report or explain events adequately, music was becoming increasingly journalistic.

Despite that sometimes-consoling belief, all my unease on the issue returned when Ray Charles played the Palace recently, and was picketed — as Corea had been — for playing Sun City.

Again, feeling painfully divided, I crossed the picket line into the concert. In my review, I reported the picketing and its basis, as well as what I'd seen onstage.

Writing the review, I phoned Vera Michelson of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, the local group that has organized demonstrations protesting boycott violations by the Beach Boys, Linda Ronstadt, America, Paul Anka, and the Mighty Clouds of Joy.

I asked her about the absence of pickets at a more recent Chick Corea concert at JB's Theatre, and was told Corea had apologized to the Coalition, joining those artists who'd played Sun City but vowed not to return while apartheid remained in force.

I questioned the usefulness of such apologies, a relatively empty gesture, easy for artists to make with pockets full of Krugers. Michelson answered that the object of the demonstrations was to enforce the boycott and culturally isolate South Africa, and that Corea's gesture was satisfactory.

I asked about the integrated audiences allowed by the government to attend Sun City concerts, and repeated my belief that music can influence thinking, and that the interaction in Corea's group would deliver a powerful message about cooperation among races. I maintained that such a message had to be constructive, regardless of who heard it, black or white, and was in fact a necessary message. I also mentioned the explicit-



SUN CITY SINGERS — Among the more than 50 voices raised against apartheid are from left, Kashif, Bono (U2 lead singer) and Nona Hendrix.

ly anti-apartheid lyrics of Gil Scott-Heron's "Johannesburg," and the more recent "Free Nelson Mandela" by Special A.K.A.

Michelson said the integrated audiences were a sham, engineered by the government to delude naive entertainers (and presidents) into thinking that some measure of equality actually exists. She added that South African blacks don't need to hear about the evils of apartheid — they live and die by them.

But what about South African whites? It seems inconceivable to me that even the most regressive racist white Afrikaner troglodyte could possibly see and hear such an overwhelming genius as Ray Charles at work, and somehow fail to accept the evidence of his eyes and ears.

Accepting that unarguable fact could lead only to acceptance of Ray Charles not only as a human being but as a very superlative one. Again, it followed that if Ray Charles were a human being, then so was every other black person.

Ergo, the end of apartheid would soon follow if enough evidence of black genius were displayed there.

O.K. — I know, tokenism, right? But didn't Jackie Robinson make Willie Mays and Orlando Cepeda possible? Just as Louis Armstrong prepared the way for Miles Davis, and Muddy Waters made possible Chuck Berry, ironically also Johnny Winter and, much more ironically, the Rolling Stones?

How could even P.W. Botha himself fail to recognize the humanity and worth of a Ray Charles?

All too easily, it seems, as witnessed by the continuing intransigent oppression in South Africa, where Nelson Mandela — perhaps a Ray Charles of moral and political leadership — remains in prison after 20 years of enforced silence.

Tokenism, even the testimony of genius, can fall on deaf ears, ears that have persistently failed to hear the massed cries of millions, and the reasoned persuasion of every moral voice worthy of the name.

"Sun City" — the new song project and album organized by Little Steven — is more than just another new voice raised in the struggle against apartheid. It is more than 50 voices, from rap, rock, reggae, jazz, salsa, soul and African music — united with a formidable conviction that focusses this powerful array of talent.

The title track, which appears in two versions, is a "We Are the World" — like all-star vocal work-out, singers chanting their lines singly or in pairs. The liner notes decode who's who, abstracting the puzzle aspect from the proceedings and letting the lyrics attract the attention they deserve.

"No More Apartheid" is an impressionistic sound journey into nightmare country, piloted by the Indian violinist Shankar and British singer Peter Gabriel, whose haunting "Biko" remains one of the most powerful anti-apartheid songs to date. "Revolutionary Situation" is a hypnotizing sound collage, assembled imaginatively by Keith LeBlanc of speeches and notes. On "Let Me See Your I.D.," Gil Scott-Heron leads a bitterly clever all-star rappers' meditation on

apartheid. "The Struggle Continues" unites Miles Davis with old cohorts Herbie Hancock, Ron Carter and Tony Williams and youngsters Stanley Jordan, Sonny Oksanus and Richard Scher in what sounds like leftovers from his "Jack Johnson" project. The album closes with "Silver and Gold," a country blues featuring U2 singer Bono, and Rolling Stones Keith Richards and Ron Wood.

The album has a fierce declamatory impact, propelled by strong, contemporary dance-track beats assembled with mixer Arthur Baker who co-produced with Little Steven, the leader of the Disciples of Soul since leaving Bruce Springsteen's E-Street Band. Steven wrote "Sun City" and arranged the complex logistics required to make the song heard. The project grew from a crude demo version to an album between June and October.

He hopes the album "will be a signal to the South African freedom movement that there are many people who support them in their struggle... secondly, Sun City is a statement of solidarity within the musical community about the issue... finally, by focusing on South Africa and its exaggerated racism, we can realize that racism is very much alive in our country and other countries of the world."

Other participating musicians have expressed their feelings about the project. Salsa singer Ruben Blades — "I think racism is a disease of the spirit, and it's time for artists to take a stand to help make others aware of what's going on and what needs to be changed. Traditionally, music has been used for escape, and I think it's about time we started using music to confront as well."

Soul/R&B singer Nona Hendrix — "It's good when music and the artists who create it are willing to get involved in the painful side of life and try to bring some help where it's needed most."

Rapper Grandmaster Melle Mel — "Nobody's black, and nobody's white, and even if they are, don't nobody care... The fact that if we all pull together, we can get it done. And that's what makes the whole thing positive and more than just a good record."

Pop/R&B singer John Oates — "I think we can teach by example, and our job as artists is to enlighten people."

Jazz trumpeter Miles Davis — "South Africa makes me ill, sick. All of it. Everything... can't even play. So I jumped at the chance to do (Sun City)."

Indian violinist Shankar — "Nowadays, our planet isn't really made up of separate countries. We're all brothers and sisters — mankind... I think of how musicians can unite and how music is the language for the whole world."

Rock singer Bruce Springsteen — "I was hoping that by helping bring attention to what's going on in South Africa it'd also make us look in our own backyards, at the terrible problems we have with racism right here in this country right now... The record sounds great, it's a great rock record that's going to be powerful because it's just great music. For me, music was always informal, educational and fun, and I think that's what this record is."

1/8/86

TRIBUTE TO KING

Late civil rights leader honored

By Esther Schrader

Staff writer

The Rev. C.T. Vivian, a friend and former staff member of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., will lead events sponsored by 22 Capital District organizations Jan. 15-16 to honor the noted civil rights leader.

Coordinated by Siena College in Loudonville, the events include a free lecture by Vivian Jan. 16, at 8 p.m., at Siena entitled, "Martin, Meaning and Modern Society." This event will begin the college's spring lecture series on "Race Violence in Society."

"We're trying to promote more consciousness-raising on issues that are important to women and minorities," said Jean Stern, director of the Peace Studies Program at Siena.

Vivian chairs both the Black Action Strategies and Information Center, and the National Anti-Klan Network. He was among the first member of the clergy ever arrested while protesting against segregation.

"I understand that he was involved in non-violent protests in 1945, long before it became popular," said Merle Longwood, who heads the Siena department of religious studies. "As a very prominent leader and a person who was intimate with Dr. King for a number of years, he's quite a find for us."



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
being honored

Jan. 20 will mark the first national holiday honoring King, who was active in the civil rights movement for two decades before he was assassinated April 4, 1968 in Memphis, Tenn. He was born Jan. 15, 1929.

In addition to Vivian's lecture, the other events are:

● An interfaith memorial service Jan. 15, at 7 p.m., at the Wilborn Temple First Church of God in Christ, 121 Jay St., Albany. Vivian will be the guest minister.

● A community breakfast at 8

a.m. Jan. 16 at Trinity United Methodist Church, 215 Lancaster St., Albany. Vivian will speak on "Martin — Preacher Prophet of our time." Reservations, at \$3 each, can be made by calling 463-1293 by Jan. 15.

● A free workshop on non-violence in the civil rights movement at 3:30 p.m. Jan. 16 in the conference rooms at Siena's Foy Campus Center. Reservations can be made by calling 783-2431.

All events are sponsored by area organizations concerned with problems of race, violence, religion, human rights and education.

Those groups include the Capital District Council of Churches, the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism; the local branch of the NAACP; and the Greater Albany Jewish Federation.

Also planned is a Jan. 20 celebration at New York City's Radio City Music Hall that will feature Stevie Wonder, Neil Diamond, Dionne Warwick, Billy Joel, Harry Belafonte, Bill Cosby, the Pointer Sisters, and Ashford and Simpson.

The concert will begin at 5 p.m. with continuous entertainment until 11 p.m. Tickets and round-trip bus transportation from Albany to New York will be \$99 per person. Buses leave from Thirsty's on New Scotland Avenue, Albany, at 11 a.m. Jan. 20. Tickets are available through Thirsty's.



CORETTA SCOTT KING
 Founding President and
 Chief Executive Officer,
 The Martin Luther King, Jr.
 Center for Nonviolent Social
 Change, Inc.

April 16, 10 a.m.
 Alumni Recreation Center
 Siena College
 Academic Convocation, Honorary Degree Ceremony,
 Speech
 "Toward a Nonviolent Revolution"

April 16, 8 p.m.
 Palace Theater
 19 Clinton Avenue, Albany, New York
 Public Lecture
 "The Legacy of Martin Luther King, Jr."

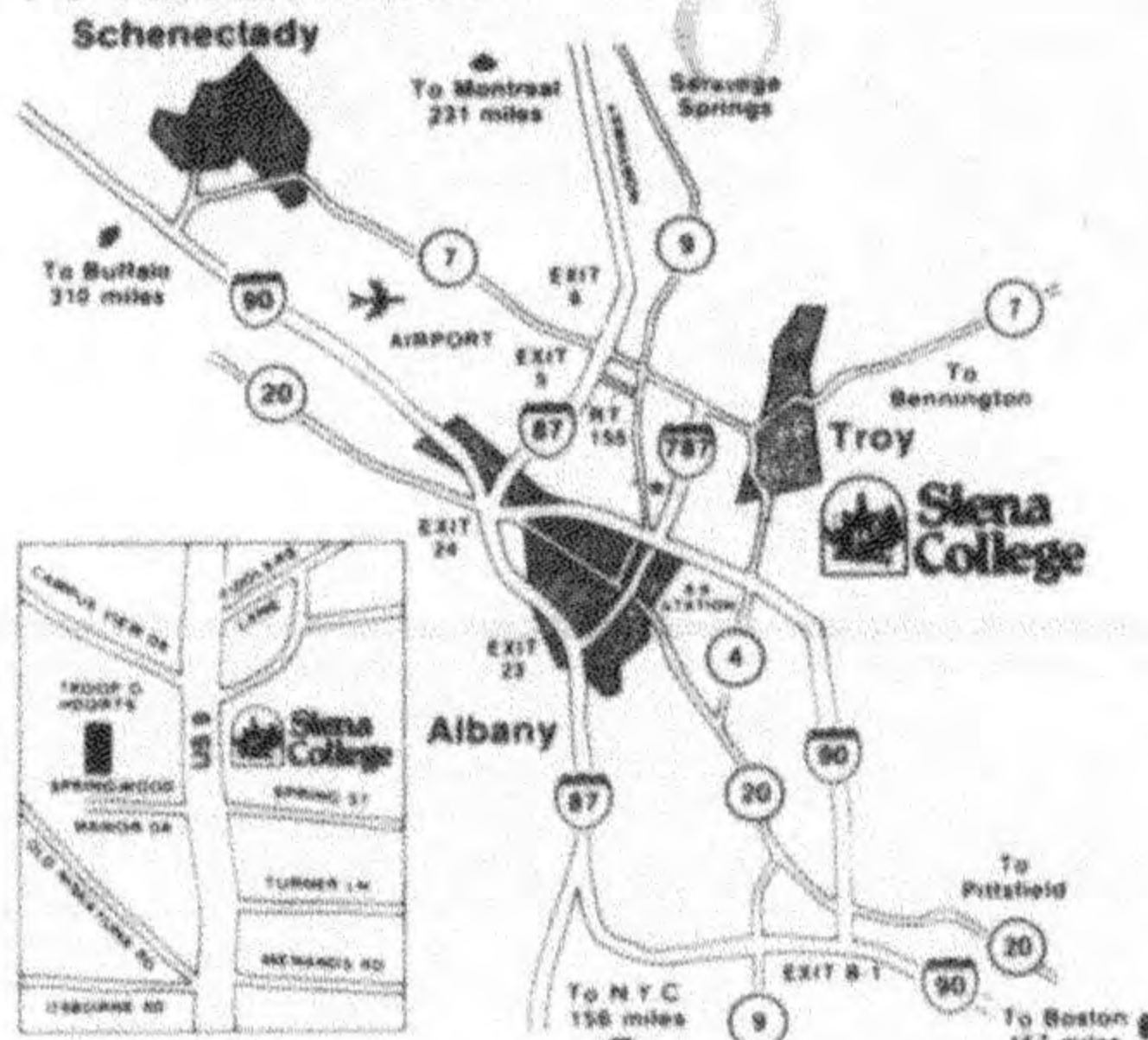
Coretta Scott King has, since her husband's assassination, dedicated her life's work to building the Atlanta-based Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change. The Center is a living memorial to Dr. King, preserving the legacy of what the human rights movement accomplished under his leadership.

The King Center has been a pivotal force in building massive interracial coalitions. In 1974, the Center formed a broad coalition of religious, labor, business, civil and women's rights organizations to educate and lobby for full employment and genuine economic opportunity for everyone. Mrs. King serves as Co-Chairperson of the Full Employment Action Council, representing over 100 national organizations dedicated to a national policy to provide a job at a decent wage for every person who is willing and able to work.

Mrs. King has carried her husband's advocacy of peace and justice through nonviolent action across the nation and throughout the world. She has traveled to India on three occasions, most recently to promote the award-winning film "Gandhi." In recent years, she has led goodwill missions to a number of Latin American and African nations and she has addressed two of history's most massive peace rallies in Bonn, Germany and New York. Mrs. King also served as a Women's Strike for Peace delegate to the 17-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Switzerland in 1962. She was the first woman to deliver the Class Day address at Harvard University and the first woman to preach at a statutory service at St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

Mrs. King led the mobilization efforts for the 20th Anniversary March on Washington, D.C., by bringing together more than 800 human rights organizations to form the Coalition of Conscience. The 1983 march brought more than a half million protestors to the nation's capital for the largest nonviolent demonstration in the capital's history.

TO REACH SIENA



FROM THE NORTH

Take Exit 5 (NY 155) off the Northway (I 87). Left on NY 155 to US 9. Right on US 9 for two miles. Siena is on the left.

FROM THE SOUTH

Take Exit 23 (I 787) off the New York Thruway. Follow I 787 to I 90 West. Take Exit 6 (US 9 North to Loudonville, first exit off I 90). Follow US 9 North approximately two miles. Siena is on the right.

FROM THE EAST

From the Massachusetts Turnpike, take the New York Thruway to Exit B 1 (I 90 West). Follow I 90 to Exit 6 (US 9 North to Loudonville). Follow US 9 North approximately two miles. Siena is on the right.

FROM THE WEST

Take Exit 24 (Northway I 87) off the New York Thruway. Follow Northway North to Exit 5 (NY 155). Left on US 155 to US 9. Right on US 9 for two miles. Siena is on the left.

Race, Violence and Society
 A Lecture and Discussion Series

sponsored by

- Capital Area Council of Churches
- Commission for Ecumenical and Interreligious Affairs of the Albany Roman Catholic Diocese
- Capital District Board of Rabbis
- Greater Albany Jewish Federation
- Jewish Federation of Greater Schenectady
- Interdenominational Ministers Conference of Albany and Vicinity
- Peace and Justice Commission of the Albany Roman Catholic Diocese
- A Universal Being, Inc.
- Reinhold Niebuhr Institute of Religion and Culture
- College Achievement Program/Higher Education Opportunity Program at Siena College
- Peace Studies Program at Siena College
- Women and Minorities Studies Committee at Siena College
- New York State Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission
- Non-Violence Project of Albany
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)—Albany Branch
- Urban League of the Albany Area, Inc.
- Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
- Albany Tricentennial Commission
- Schenectady County Human Rights Commission
- Commission of Human Rights for the City of Albany
- Blacks in Government—Albany Upstate Chapter
- Tree of Life Book Shop



**Race,
 Violence
 and Society**

**A Lecture and
 Discussion Series**

January 15-16, 1986
 February 26, 1986
 March 18, 1986
 April 16, 1986

at

Siena College

and in

The City of Albany

Free and Open to the Public



C.T. VIVIAN
 Chair, Black Action Strategies
 and Information Center
 (B.A.S.I.C.)
 Chair, National Anti-Klan
 Network (N.A.K.N.)
 Long-time associate of
 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

January 15 at 7 p.m.
 Wilborn Temple First Church of God in Christ
 121 Jay Street, Albany, New York
 Interfaith Memorial Service
 "A New Moral Arrangement"

January 16 at 9:30 a.m.
 Trinity United Methodist Church
 215 Lancaster Street, Albany, New York
 Community Breakfast
 "Martin King — Preacher/Prophet of Our Time"

(A contribution of \$3 will be requested.)

January 16 at 3:30 p.m.
 Foy Campus Center Conference Room
 Siena College
 Workshop
 "Nonviolence in the Civil Rights Movement"

January 16 at 8 p.m.
 Roger Bacon Hall, Room 202
 Siena College
 Public Lecture
 "Martin, Meaning and Modern Society"

C.T. Vivian has been in the forefront of the civil rights movement in this country for four decades. When he was Vice President of the Nashville Christian Leadership Conference he organized the first Freedom Rides to enter Jackson, Miss., and he was among the first group of clergy ever to be arrested for a direct action challenge to the system of segregation.

Later a member of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s executive staff with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Mr. Vivian was with Dr. King in nonviolent movements in Selma and Birmingham, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., Albany, Ga., Danville, Va., and St. Augustine, Fla.

Among his other activities, Mr. Vivian led the Chicago organization that started the national direct action campaign against racism in the building trade unions. He directed the prototype of Upward Bound in Alabama, and headed Shaw University's Divinity School "Seminary Without Walls."

Today, Mr. Vivian chairs two organizations: B.A.S.I.C., the parent corporation for the creation and development of religious, education, human rights and cultural programs, projects and materials designed to solve minority/majority problems and conditions, and N.A.K.N., an anti racist violence organization that has involved as many as 300 organizations in its various activities, and directs legal, educational, religious and labor activities against racist ideology and Klan-Nazi violence.



JANICE WILLARD
 Artist, Teacher, Lecturer

February 26 at 8 p.m.
 Roger Bacon Hall, Room 202
 Siena College
 Illustrated Lecture

"20th Century Artists of Color: Capturing Racism, Sexism and Violence in American Society"

Janice Willard has a long and varied career in the art world. For 20 years she has been making and exhibiting drawings, graphics and photo mixed media pieces. She spent 18 years teaching in the Art Department of the Schenectady School System. For five years she has been lecturing on various issues relating to women artists.

Ms. Willard's art work has been exhibited throughout this country and in Europe, including the Munson Williams Proctor Museum in Rochester, Washington Women's Art Center, the Los Angeles Women's Building, in Buffalo, and in Copenhagen, Denmark. She is included in the latest edition of *Women Artists of the World*.

Among her professional awards and achievements, Ms. Willard has held an Independent Study in the Humanities Fellowship, won the "Outstanding Young Educator" award of the Schenectady Junior Chamber of Commerce, and been co-founder of Art Resources Open to Women (AROW). Her speaking engagements have taken her to such cities as New York, Boston and San Francisco.



VIVIAN V. GORDON
 Associate Professor, Department
 of African and Afro-American
 Studies,
 State University of New York
 at Albany



E.J. JOSEY
 Chief, Bureau of Specialist
 Library Services,
 New York State Education
 Department
 President, Albany Branch,
 NAACP



MICHAEL STEVENS
 Director, College Achievement
 Program/HEOP,
 Siena College

March 18, 8 p.m.
 Roger Bacon Hall, Room 202
 Siena College
 Panel Discussion
 "Contemporary Perspectives on Race and Violence:
 Local and National Views"

Vivian Gordon joined the faculty at the State University of New York at Albany in September 1984. She has 10 years of teaching at the University of Virginia. At Virginia, where she earned her Ph.D. in sociology, Ms. Gordon was chair of the Program of Afro-American and African Studies from 1974 to 1979.

Her interests and talents extend beyond the classroom. Ms. Gordon is the recipient of several awards for leadership and community service, a guest lecturer and author of several works in her specialties — black self concept theory and African-American women.

Her book *Black Women, Feminism and Black Liberation*, published in 1984, describes the conflict that black women face over the causes of feminism and racism. Her other publications include *The Self-Concept of Black Americans* and *Lectures: Black Scholars on Black Issues*.

E.J. Josey, a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), has been a prime mover in eliminating racial discrimination from many library facilities, services and professional associations for the last 20 years. Since 1964, when he wrote the resolution forbidding American Library Association officers to participate in state associations that deny membership to black librarians, Mr. Josey has been recognized for his leadership role.

The winner of more than a dozen awards, including resolutions by the U.S. Congress and the New York and Ohio legislatures, Mr. Josey won the ALA's most coveted honor, the Joseph A. Lippincott Award, in 1980.

Mr. Josey has written more than 200 articles and written or edited nine books. His career in library service has taken him to positions at Columbia University, Free Library of Philadelphia and The New York Public Library. Before joining the State Education Department in 1966 he served as Director of the Library at Delaware State College and Chief Librarian at Savannah (Ga.) State College.

Michael Stevens has been working in college settings to improve the educational experiences of minorities, women and the handicapped since graduating from Colgate University in January 1975, when he became the first student ever to complete the regular four-year curriculum at Colgate in two and one-half years.

He was an instructor and director with Colgate's Higher Education Opportunity Program (HEOP) before going to Eisenhower College where he was Assistant Dean for Student Programs and Resident Coordinator. Mr. Stevens went on to Hobart and William Smith Colleges as Assistant to the Deans for Minority Programs and HEOP Director.

He assumed his present position at Siena College in 1980. In 1983-84, he held Adjunct Instructor positions in History, Political Science and Study Skills at Siena, Junior College of Albany and Russell Sage College, respectively.

Among Mr. Stevens' awards and accomplishments are designation as a Public Policy Fellow at State University of New York at Albany, President's Fellow at Columbia University and Cobb Fellow at Colgate; selection for Outstanding Young Men of America awards in 1980 and 1984, and selection in a statewide competition as one of the outstanding HEOP graduates of the decade 1970-1980.



CALL FOR ACTION

NEW YORK STATE DIVESTMENT

STATEWIDE MEETING: January 25, 1986, 11:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Wilborn Temple
Swan & Jay Streets
Albany, New York

200 yards West of
Empire State Plaza/Legislative Office Building

For more details, call Capital District
Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism, Host Organization
at
(518) 436-0562 (evenings)
or
(518) 463-4411 c/o Peace & Justice Commission (days)

Dear Anti-Apartheid Activists:

A consolidated grassroots campaign is essential to New York State divestment. The next six (6) months will be decisive in the decade-long campaign to seek comprehensive divestment legislation in New York State.

The founding of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the largest union federation in South Africa's history, with an estimated 500,000 members; the World Council of Churches' December 6, 1985 call for economic sanctions against South Africa; Winnie Mandela's defiance of her "banning" orders by addressing an anti-apartheid rally where she was neither stopped nor arrested afterward; pilgrimages to Zambia by business leaders, clergy, students and other segments of the white community in South Africa to meet with ANC leaders; and many other developments have all worked together to create this opportune moment.

Within New York State itself the recent divestment of SUNY and the Public Employees' Federation, AFL-CIO and the Civil Service Employees' Association resolutions calling for divestment of employee pension funds have helped to push this issue to the front.

A strategy and planning meeting of all New York State pro-divestment organizations is absolutely necessary. We believe such a meeting will be a vehicle for:


1. establishing a comprehensive and functioning network of all divestment forces;
2. selecting dates for well-coordinated lobbying efforts;

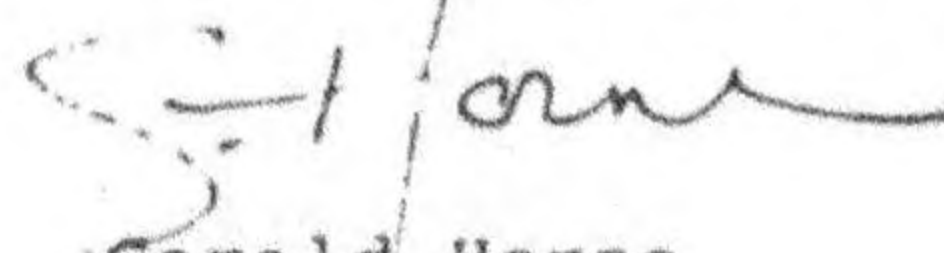
3. formulating a strategy or successive strategies for Senate acceptance of divestment;
4. stating that any "Sullivan Principles" compromise is unacceptable to the anti-apartheid movement.

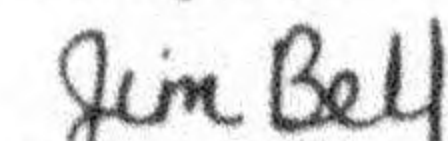
We must lay the foundation immediately for an effective campaign for the 1986 Legislative Session. The divestment lobby could easily be the best-organized and most-effective single-issue lobby this session. We should not accept less from ourselves. We are committed to seeking the participation of all pro-divestment organizations in New York State for this January 25, 1986 meeting. We urge you to encourage organizations in your community to participate in this meeting.


DIVEST NEW YORK STATE. Connecticut did it. Massachusetts did it. New Jersey did it. **NEW YORK CAN DO IT.**

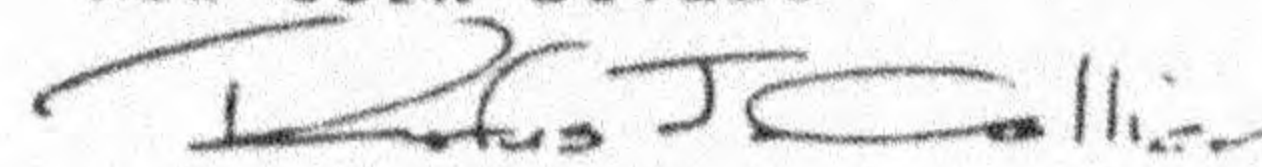
Towards a Free South Africa,



 Roger L. Green
 Assembly Member, 57th A.D.

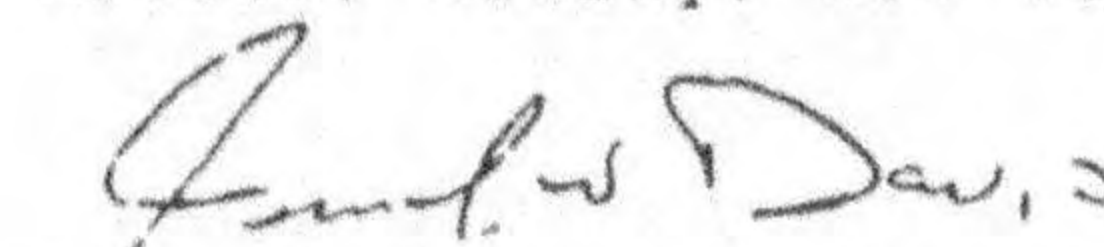

 Gerald Horne
 National Conference of Black Lawyers



 Jim Bell,
 Coalition of Black Trade Unionists

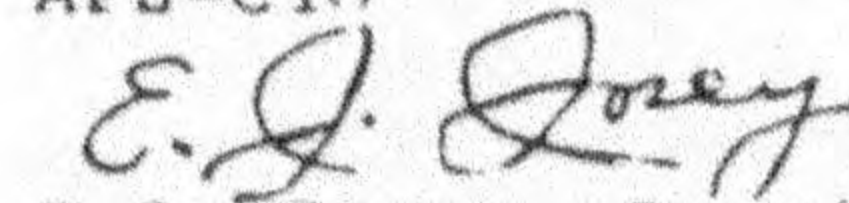

 Fr. Brian O'Shaughnessy
 New York DIVEST

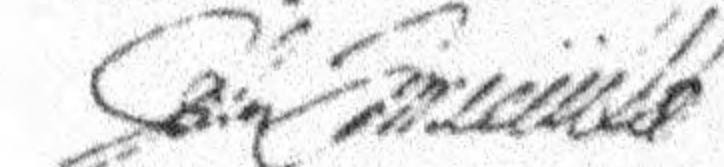

 Rufus Collier
 A. Philip Randolph Institute
 Albany, New York


 Vera Michelson & Merton Simpson
 Co-Chairs, Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Albany, New York


 Jennifer Davis, Executive Director
 American Committee on Africa


 Rand Condell, President
 NYS Public Employees' Federation,
 AFL-CIO


 E.J. Josey, President
 Albany Branch NAACP

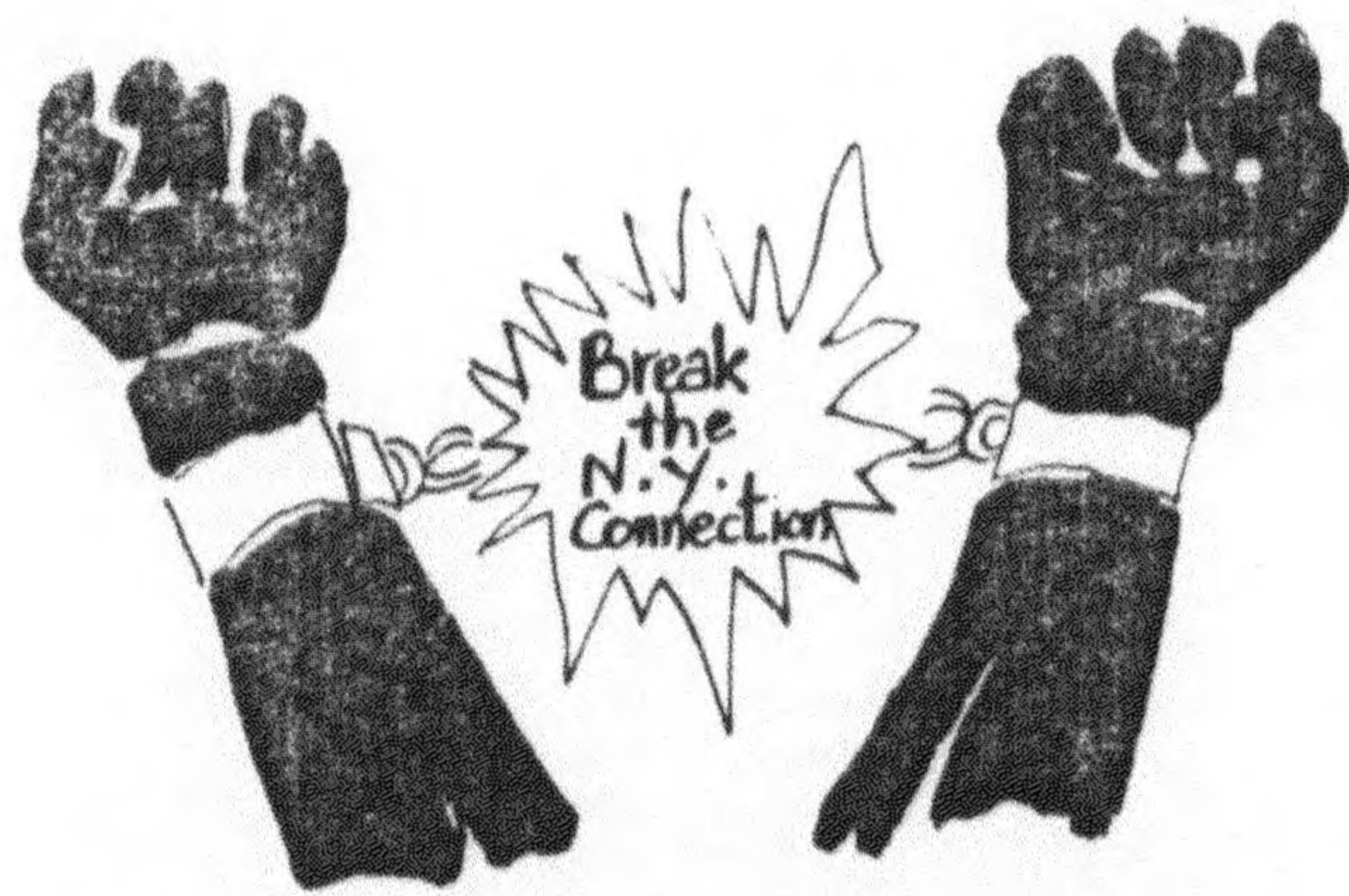

 John Funicello, Chair
 Solidarity Committee of the
 Albany Central Labor Federation

Additional Conference Endorsers:

Blacks in Government, Upstate Chapter, N.Y.P.I.R.G., Student Association of State University (SASU), Student Assembly, National Lawyers Guild

HOUSING CAN BE ARRANGED FOR PARTICIPANTS. PLEASE CALL ABOVE NUMBERS PRIOR TO CONFERENCE.
 Labor Donated

**DIVEST
NEW YORK
END ALL TIES
WITH
APARTHEID
SOUTH AFRICA**



January 25, 1986

11:00 to 4:00

Wilborn Temple, Albany, N.Y.

11:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. **INVOCATION**
Elder H.H. Jeffress, Pastor, Wilborn
Temple, First Church of God in Christ

WELCOME & INTRODUCTION
Merton Simpson, Co-Chairperson,
Capital District Coalition Against
Apartheid & Racism

GREETINGS FROM SWAPO
(South-West African People's
Organization)
Hinyangerwa Asheeke

COMMENTS
Elombe Brath, Unity in Action,
Patrice Lumumba Coalition

11:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon **OVERVIEW OF THE FINK/CUCOMO/FARRELL/
GREEN COMPREHENSIVE DIVESTMENT BILL:
Content, Status & Analysis**
Alyse Gray, Ass't. Counsel to
Governor Cuomo

12:00 noon - 12:15 p.m. **INTRODUCTION TO THE NYS PENSION
SYSTEMS**
Ed Donnelly, Special Pension
Consultant to Public Employees
Federation (PEF), AFL-CIO

12:15 p.m. - 12:45 p.m. **OVERVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE PROCESS
LOBBYING THE SENATE**
Jean Miller, Deputy Counsel to
Senator Ornstein, Minority
Leader

12:45 p.m. - 1:15 p.m. **BREAK & FINAL REGISTRATION**

1:15 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. **STRATEGIES & POSSIBLE TACTICS**

1:15 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.
Pressuring Republican Senators in Albany
TACTICS: Mass Rally/Lobbying
Jim Bell, DC 65, UAW
N.Y. Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Council

1:30 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.
**Pressuring Republican Senators in Home
Districts**
**TACTICS: Visits to District Offices,
Phone Calls, Demonstrations, etc.**
John Funicello, Chairperson,
Capital District Solidarity Committee
AFSME International Staff

1:45 p.m.
Question Period

2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. **REGIONAL CAUCUSES**
Networking session to evaluate strategies,
establish key contacts, and begin
organizing.

3:00 p.m. - 3:45 p.m. **FULL GROUP DISCUSSION: LINKING REGIONAL AND
STATEWIDE STRATEGIES**

3:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. **Greetings from ANC**
(African National Congress)
Solly Simelane

BENEDICTION
Elder H.H. Jeffress

4:00 p.m. **BRIEF MEETING OF REGIONAL CONTACTS**

CONFERENCE CHAIRPERSONS

Jim Bell, DC 65, N.Y. Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Council; Rand Condell, President, Public Employees' Federation (PEF), AFL-CIO; and Merton Simpson, Co-Chair, Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

CONFERENCE ENDORSERS

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism (host organization); Roger L. Green, Assemblymember, 57 A.D.; Jim Bell, DC 65 ; Elombe Brath, Patrice Lumumba Coalition; Rand Condell, President, NYS Public Employees Federation (PEF) AFL-CIO; Jennifer Davis, Executive Director, American Committee on Africa; Gerald Horne, National Conference on Black Lawyers; New York Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Council; National Lawyers Guild; New York DIVEST; Solidarity Committee of the Albany Central Labor Federation; Albany Branch NAACP; Capital District Labor-Religion Coalition; Blacks in Government, Upstate Chapter; Democratic Socialists of America (DSA), Albany; N.Y.P.I.R.G.; Student Association of the State University (SASU); Fr. Brian O'Shaughnessy, Peace and Justice Commission; Rufus Collier, A. Philip Randolph Institute, Albany.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE: (518) 463-4411 or 436-0562

Connecticut did it! Massachusetts did it!
New Jersey did it! NEW YORK CAN DO IT!!

DIVEST NEW YORK
END ALL TIES WITH APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA

DIVEST NEW YORK



END ALL TIES WITH APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA

Help plan an effective statewide campaign.

Connecticut did it! Massachusetts did it!

New Jersey did it! NEW YORK CAN DO IT !!!

Statewide strategy meeting

Saturday, January 25, 11:00 am to 4:00 pm

Wilborn Temple, Swan & Jay Streets, Albany

For more info or to volunteer to help please call

463-4411(days) or 436-0562(nights)

ENDORSERS: Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism (host organization); Roger L. Green, Assemblymember, 57th AD; Elombe Brath, Patrice Lumumba Coalition; Jim Bell, Coalition of Black Trade Unionists; Rand Condell, President, NYS Public Employees Federation, AFL-CIO; Gerald Horne, National Conference of Black Lawyers; American Committee on Africa; NY Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Council; Fr. Brian O'Shaughnessy, NY DIVEST; Albany Branch NAACP; A. Philip Randolph Institute, Albany; Solidarity Committee of the Albany Central Labor Federation; Blacks in Government, Upstate Chapter; SASU; D.S.A., Albany; National Lawyers Guild; NYPIRG; Labor-Religious Coalition.

Coalition targets divestment bill

Activists concerned about \$14B in state money

By Esther Schrader

T.4 1/26/84

Staff writer

Deeply concerned with the more than \$14 billion New York state has invested in companies doing business in South Africa, a coalition of civil rights, religious and community groups discussed Saturday how to get the state to invest that money in other firms.

The conference, held at Wilborn Temple, featured speakers from various human rights organizations and from the African National Congress and the South-West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO), two groups fighting the South African system of apartheid that severely limits the rights and political activity of blacks.

"We wouldn't have wanted our government to invest in ammunitions industries in Nazi Germany and we wouldn't want them to invest in companies in South Africa," said Anita Thayer, one of the organizers of the event.

The conference discussed ways to push for approval of a law requiring the state to divest its funds in firms

"We wouldn't have wanted our government to invest in ammunitions industries in Nazi Germany and we wouldn't want them to invest in companies in South Africa"

— Anita Thayer, organizer

that operate in South Africa. A bill calling for total divestment has passed the state Assembly but has yet to be introduced in the Republican-controlled Senate. If it is approved, the law would have New York follow the footsteps of such states as New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, which all have ended their economic involvement in the racially divided country.

Past efforts to induce state divestment have failed because of the lack of concerted efforts to put electoral pressure on legislators, particularly Republican senators reluctant to break ranks with Senate Majority Leader Warren Anderson, said Merton Simpson, co-chair of the Capital District Coalition against Apartheid and Racism.

"Anderson is really hiding behind the comptroller," Simpson said, referring to state Comptroller Edward Regan. "He says it's not a legislative issue."

"We say it's a political issue and it's a moral issue," Thayer said.

Comptroller Regan has argued complete divestment of state funds would hurt pension funds, forcing huge increases in taxpayer contributions to those funds. He said the best way to encourage the dismantling of apartheid is to have the firms doing business there pull out of the country.

Anderson and other prominent Senate Republicans share Regan's concerns

See **DIVESTMENT** / B-3



Times Union photo by Paul Kniskern
ANTI-APARTHEID CONFERENCE — Hinyangerwa Asheeke, at left, Merton Simpson, center, and Rand Condell appear at divestment conference in Albany Saturday.

Divestment pushed at conference

Continued from B-1

about the financial impact of divestment on state pension funds. Divestment would also hurt many New York companies that do business in South Africa, Anderson said.

Toward that end, the coalition will sponsor a massive statewide rally in Albany in the spring in addition to organizing letter-writing and call-in campaigns on both regional and state levels, Simpson said.

"In the New York City area in particular several senators are vulnerable to local pressure," he said.

"Hinyangerwa Asheeke of Namibia, deputy representative for SWAPO at the United Nations in New York, spoke at the conference and said in an interview, "We in South Africa are very grateful toward the efforts being made by our friends who are doing everything possible to end the occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa."

"It is in that spirit," Asheeke said, "that we support the movement to divest companies we see as supporting

and collaborating in maintaining the system of apartheid and therefore supporting oppression and extradition of our peoples in South Africa."

"We regard this as an important conference in view of the fact that it brings activists together statewide," Asheeke said.

The conference was sponsored by 20 organizations, and drew anti-apartheid activists from all over the state.

Stewart White, a student at Baruch College in New York City, said he came to the conference along with about eight other students from the Black Students Communication Organizing Network to learn about lobbying techniques on the issue.

"We believe it (the Assembly bill) will get passed," he said. "New Jersey has done it, New York should do it, it's the only right thing to do for freedom-loving people."

But since New York has more than seven times the money invested in South Africa that New Jersey did, pressing the state Legislature to divest will be more difficult here, Simpson said.

Senate will be asked to aid in restricting South Africa

Meeting in afternoon regional caucuses, about 175 church leaders, apartheid foes and labor leaders largely agreed to target state senators in an effort to find sponsorship for a bill that has passed Assembly and is supported by Gov. Mario Cuomo and the Public Employees Federation.

They also plan to pressure state Comptroller Edward V. Regan, trustee of the state pension fund, Michelson said.

She noted that similar bills have passed in Connecticut, Massa-

achusetts and New Jersey. "This business if you divest we'll be losing money — not true," Michelson said. "I think when opponents of divestment throw up these arguments we're going to lose money, blacks in South Africa don't want it, those are bogus arguments."

The New York State Divest Commission is likely to hold a large rally in Albany this spring to highlight the issue, Michelson added.

ALBANY — Anti-apartheid activists from across the state converged here Saturday to strategize on convincing the state Senate to pass a bill divesting \$24 billion in state pension funds from corporations that do business with South Africa. "Our aim is to win it this year," said Vera Michelson, co-chairperson of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, which sponsored the day-long conference at the Wilborn Temple at Swan and Jay Streets.

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

FREE OF CHARGE

EVERYONE WELCOME

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1986

7:30 P.M.

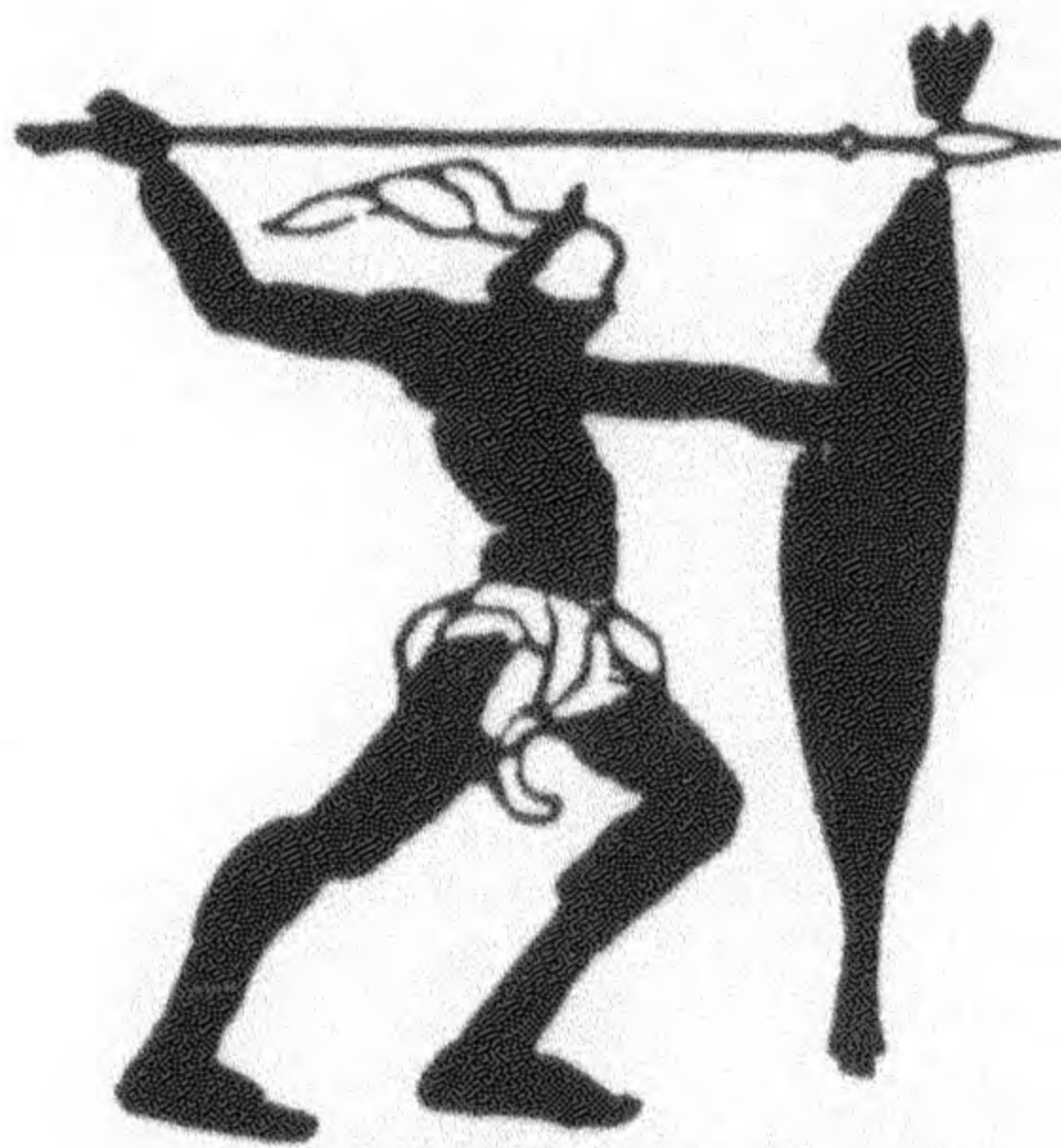
ARBOR HILL COMMUNITY CENTER
LARK STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER



A new film on South Africa



"Between the anvil
of united mass action
& the hammer
of armed struggle
we will crush apartheid"

NELSON MANDELA

THE ANVIL AND THE HAMMER

During the past year hundreds of black men, women and children have been killed or maimed by South African police and army bullets. These murderous operations against an unarmed people have been designed to quell the mounting tide of resistance to apartheid in general and to strengthen the racist regime's attempts to bolster white minority rule. Thousands of people have been arrested and detained leading to an unprecedented number of political trials.

This film is a powerful, if sometimes harrowing, record of these events depicting not only the unbridled violence of the police and military but also the relentless courage and growing unity of a people struggling for national liberation.

The climax of the film is the rapturous reception given to Nelson Mandela's rejection of the regime's offer of conditional release read by his daughter Zinzi to a vast gathering in Soweto on 10 February 1985. "I cannot and will not give any undertaking at a time when I and you, the people, are not free. Your freedom and mine cannot be separated".

Discussion to follow

COALITION NEWS NOTES

Reminder: "Education: It's Role in the Liberation of the African American Community" is the theme of the Third Annual Conference on critical issues affecting Blacks. The Conference will take place on Saturday, February 1, 1986 from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the Museum Auditorium of the Cultural Education Building, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY. Dr. Barbara Sizemore, Professor of Education in the Black Studies Department of the University of Pittsburgh, will deliver the keynote address. She will discuss the impact of the educational and community involvement in the educational system. In light of the recent State Education Department assessment which found five Albany public schools and two Albany parochial schools educationally deficient, this conference is especially timely.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: A FORM OF PROTEST: A workshop to share our experience in 1985 in opposing apartheid, U.S. intervention in Central America, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons will be held on February 8, 1986 from 12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Unitarian Church, 405 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York. For information call 462-6753 or 463-2356. Sponsored by the State University Student Association (SASU), Capital District Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild, the Pledge of Resistance, Knolls Action Project, the Non-Violence Project, and the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION AGAINST RACISM: Participate in a national demonstration on Saturday, February 15, 1986 in Philadelphia, PA to show opposition to the recent outbursts of racist violence in Philadelphia. We must unite to stop racism wherever it appears. Be part of the Capital District contingent, along with other members of the Coalition and other local activists. For more information and to buy bus tickets, call 434-4037.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT: The Student Association of the State University (SASU), is hiring Regional Organizers. Job requirements include organizing experience and a commitment to quality public education. For a complete announcement, call SASU at 465-2406.

SAVE THESE DATES: The 1986 Coalition meetings will be the first Tuesday of each month ... February 4, March 4, April 1.

DIVEST NEW YORK STATE IN 1986! Connecticut did it. Massachusetts did it. New Jersey did it. New York State CAN DO IT! **DIVEST NEW YORK.**

To contact the Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism
call (518) 436-0562

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER, INC.

NEXT
MONTHLY
MEETING:



TUESDAY,
MARCH 4, 1986
7:30 p.m. ↗

ARBOR HILL COMMUNITY CENTER
50 N. LARK ST., ALBANY, N.Y.

MAIN TOPIC: ↙

The Divestment Campaign

1. planning for March 7th Rally at State Comptroller Regan's office (see attached flyer)
 2. speaker from a State Senator's office status of divestment bill in the Senate
- also SHARPEVILLE COMMEMORATION - Mar. 21st (see attached flyer)

Help
Plan

THIS IS THE YEAR TO GET N.Y.
OUT OF SOUTH AFRICA - NO
SULLIVAN PRINCIPLES - WE NEED
MORE ACTIONS, MORE LOBBYING



DIVESTMENT LEGISLATION UPDATE: A Senate version of the divestment bill approved by the New York State Assembly has been introduced in the New York State by Senator Velmanette Montgomery. The purpose of this proposed legislation is to divest New York State's monies from companies that do business in South Africa; and to divest New York State of any economic involvement with the apartheid South African regime. The Senate bill is #S-7151. The bill is in the Senate Finance Committee. The Chairman of that committee, Senator John J. Marchi, has already issued a report criticizing the divestment proposal. On or about March 10, 1986, Senator Montgomery will ask the Senate to vote on whether or not the bill should be voted out of the committee and to the floor of the Senate to debate. Please call your local Senator, and Senate Majority Leader Warren Anderson and tell them that (1) you want Senate bill #S-7151 to be debated on the floor of the Senate and (2) you also want their full support of this bill.

- . Senator Howard Noloan, 455-2657 (supports divestment)
- . Senator Joseph L. Bruno, 455-2346 (opposes)
- . Senator Hugh T. Farley, 455-2325 (opposes)
- . Senator Warren M. Anderson, 455-2276. (opposes)

These calls should be made on March 3, 4 and/or 5. For updated information on divestment, call the Peace & Justice Commission at 463-4411, or the Coalition at 436-0562.

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

Coalition News Notes

BUS TO PHILADELPHIA: The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism sent a bus to the recent 15, 1985 March Against Racism in Philadelphia, PA. Thanks to Leslie, Shelly, Susan and Sipho and their committee for their hard work in organizing this trip and selling bus tickets. A special thanks to the Albany Central Labor Federation and the Solidarity Committee for their financial contributions to the expenses of the bus. Many local people who were unable to attend saw the news coverage of this event on CNN news.

COALITION SPEAKERS ON THE ROAD: A thank you to Japhet Zwana for speaking at Doane Stuart School, and to Japhet Zwana, Merton Simpson, and Talitha Simpson who all spoke at the YWCA program on South Africa; also to Vera Michelson who spoke at the Albany Central Labor Federation and to an employee group at Pilgrim's State Hospital on Long Island; and Rufus Collier, Vera Michelson and Sipho Seepe, who spoke to the PEF Unit at the Department of Environmental Conservation. For more information about Coalition speakers, call the Coalition at 436-0562.

MALCOLM X STUDY NETWORK is selling books on Black liberation, education and international issues, as well as children's books. To purchase a book or arrange to have a book display at the next meeting or function of your group, call Odell Winfield at 463-4654.

THE BLACK ISSUES CONFERENCE COMMITTEE is planning a May program entitled, "Our Teachers, Our Heroes," to recognize good teaching in the local schools. For more information, or to offer suggestions, call 463-4654.

SOUTH AFRICAN BISHOP: Our area and the State University will be honored on March 5, 1986, by the visit of Right Rev. Bishop Patrick Matolengwe to Albany. Bishop Matolengwe was the first Black Anglican Bishop in Capetown, South Africa, and is a leader in the Capetown anti-apartheid movement. Bishop Matolengwe works closely with Bishop Tutu. Rev. Matolengwe will speak on Wednesday, March 5, 1986, at 8:00 p.m. at the Campus Centre Ballroom on the uptown SUNYA campus as part of World Week. For more information, call the Office of Campus Life at 442-5566.

DO YOU WORK IN DOWNTOWN ALBANY? - We need you to pass out flyers in your building to tell people about the March 7, 1986 noontime rally. Call 436-0562 or 462-2542 to get flyers for your co-workers and then bring all your colleagues to the rally. Community, union and legislative leaders will speak. Show your support for divestment of State monies from South Africa!

To contact the Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism
call (518) 436-0562

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER, INC.

STOP THIS MAN!



COMPTROLLER EDWARD V. REGAN

HE KEEPS NEW YORK STATE'S PENSION MONEY INVESTED IN SOUTH AFRICA!

**MASSIVE RALLY
AND DEMONSTRATION**

MASSACHUSETTS Did!

NEW YORK Can do It !!!

CONNECTICUT Did!

DIVEST NOW!

NEW JERSEY Did!

Rally Location: Alfred E. Smith Building(Front)

Time: Friday—March 7, 1986

Assemble: 11:30 a.m.—Rally: 12:00 noon—1:00 p.m.

SPONSORED BY: Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid & Racism and Public
Employees Federation, Capital District
Region 8, AFL-CIO

TO VOLUNTEER: Call 518-436-0562
or 518-459-5412 and leave a
message from 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

(LABOR DONATED)

OPONENTS OF DIVESTMENT

Opponents of divestment continually call for patience on the part of the majority in South Africa. Opponents want the black majority to wait through reforms that are promised -- someday. They want apartheid to disappear through the operation of the Sullivan Principles, which provide for gradualism and growth of equal opportunity with U.S.-company-owned plants in South Africa.

In 25 years of operating in South Africa, the U.S. firms have accomplished nothing by way of changing the brutal facts of apartheid. Black workers are still black when they walk into the no-man's-land of White South Africa, when they leave the plant gates at the end of the day. Opponents of divestment can only hope that gradualism works. Twenty-five years of hoping by the black majority has brought nothing but death to more than 1,000 blacks in 1985 and suffering to thousands more, with a promise of much the same in each approaching year.

SOUTH AFRICAN BLACKS WANT DIVESTMENT

We are told routinely that the only ones who would be hurt by divestment are the blacks in South Africa, if New York State and others divested their funds from companies which are operating in South Africa, doing business in South Africa, or are doing business with companies that trade in the South African economy.

When it formed in 1985, the largest trade union federation in South Africa, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, immediately called for divestment. The leader of 500,000 members of 36 trade unions declared in their first gathering in Durban, "We are going to burn all the passes of the black man...they (opponents of divestment in the West) are saying they are against divestment because a black person will suffer...COSATU is in full support of divestment."

Elijah Barayi, COSATU president, said that the U.S. and Great Britain seem to favor white South Africa, "in that they don't want to see divestment."

CALLING FOR DIVESTMENT IS A CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

Opponents of divestment have cited polls which show that blacks in South Africa were opposed to divestment or economic sanctions, but what they fail to say is that it is a crime for them to call for divestment.

Here is how things are moving among the black populace of South Africa: in early 1985, such a poll showed that 75 percent of blacks questioned said they opposed sanctions. As the year progressed, however, and it became clear that they were going to be killed whether or not they called for divestment, they changed their minds in great number.

Even with the threat of arrest and summary punishment, a later poll in 1985 showed that more than 50 percent of the respondents favored some form of economic pressure, such as divestment, on the white government (N.Y. Times, 12/2/85). These people were risking much, just to say what they felt about sanctions and divestment.

OPONENTS OF DIVESTMENT IN NEW YORK STATE CAN'T HIDE
BEHIND A SMOKE-SCREEN OF GRADUALISM AND SULLIVAN
PRINCIPLES ANYMORE. THEY MUST SEE THE ERROR OF THEIR
POSITIONS AND TAKE ACTION TO DIVEST NEW YORK STATE!

NY \$ out of SOUTH AFRICA



In South Africa, 24 million Blacks live as slaves in their own country, unable to participate in government or share in the wealth of their own land. As Black South Africans' struggle for freedom intensifies, so too does the oppression of the South African government.

A massive sweep of arrests has occurred over the past weeks. Severely repressive measures, aimed at preventing news coverage of the true crisis, have also been imposed.

THE DEATH TOLL IN SOUTH AFRICA HAS REACHED AN ALARMING 30 PERSONS PER DAY.

Meanwhile, in New York State, our senators continue to evade and ignore the reality of their support for apartheid via substantial investments in South Africa. While the victims of apartheid cry out for economic sanctions as a means to force the South African Government to negotiate, our senators wonder if divestment is really the thing to do. While our money encourages American firms to keep the system of apartheid afloat, our senators seem more concerned with the possible financial implications rather than with the moral necessity of divestment. While American-made computer systems help the South African Defense Force to oppress 24 million people, our senators cannot even agree to debate the issue of divestment on the Senate floor.

We say enough is enough. Urge your state senator as well as Senator Warren Anderson and Senator John Marchi to DIVEST NOW!! Let New York State choose to stand on the side of justice in South Africa.

THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID & RACISM

➤ 436-0562 ◀

SHANTY TOWN SOUTH AFRICA

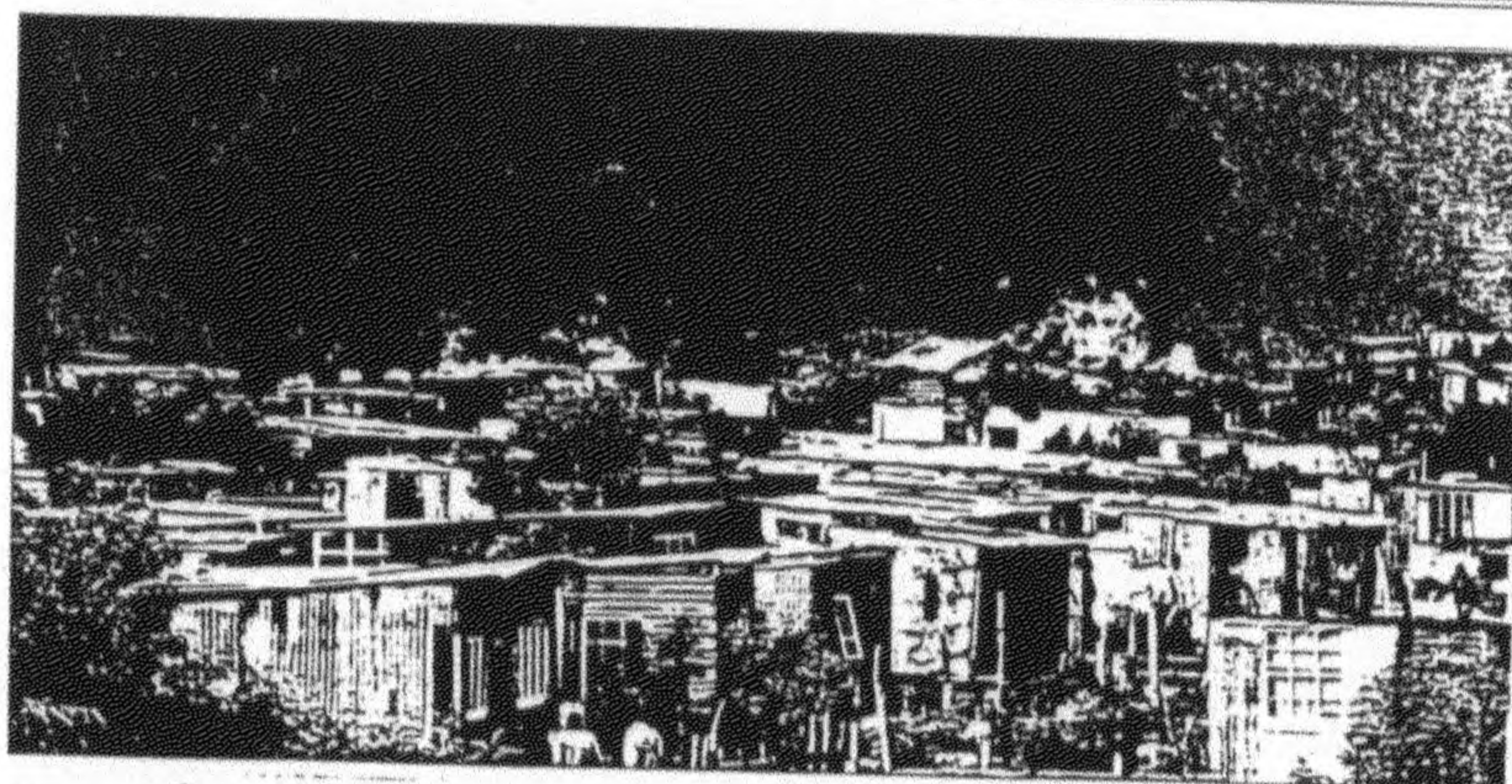
In an effort to establish a "White South Africa" in which Africans will only be tolerated to the extent and for as long as their labor is required, the racist regime has forcibly removed and resettled more than 3,500,000 Africans since 1960 to the Bantustans.

Living conditions are bad and dry. There is no food, no employment, no water, no sanitation; the only water you find are the bitter tears of the people.

People move away from these dumping grounds of apartheid to the city for "better" living. Women move to join their husbands who have been reduced to migrant slaves by the apartheid laws and policies. Since they have no housing and no legal right to have any, they build shacks which grow into a SHANTY TOWN(s).

In building these shacks, use is made of any material available; old and dilapidated trucks, cars, corrugated iron, planks and plastic materials are all put to use. It is not uncommon to find more than 20 families sharing a tap of water. As testified by one medical officer, "the situation in the shanty towns is totally out of control/hand" with TB the most common disease.

Contrasting sharply this image, is the image of thousands of miles of fertile and arable, unoccupied land reserved for privileged white people who constitute one-fifth of the country's population.



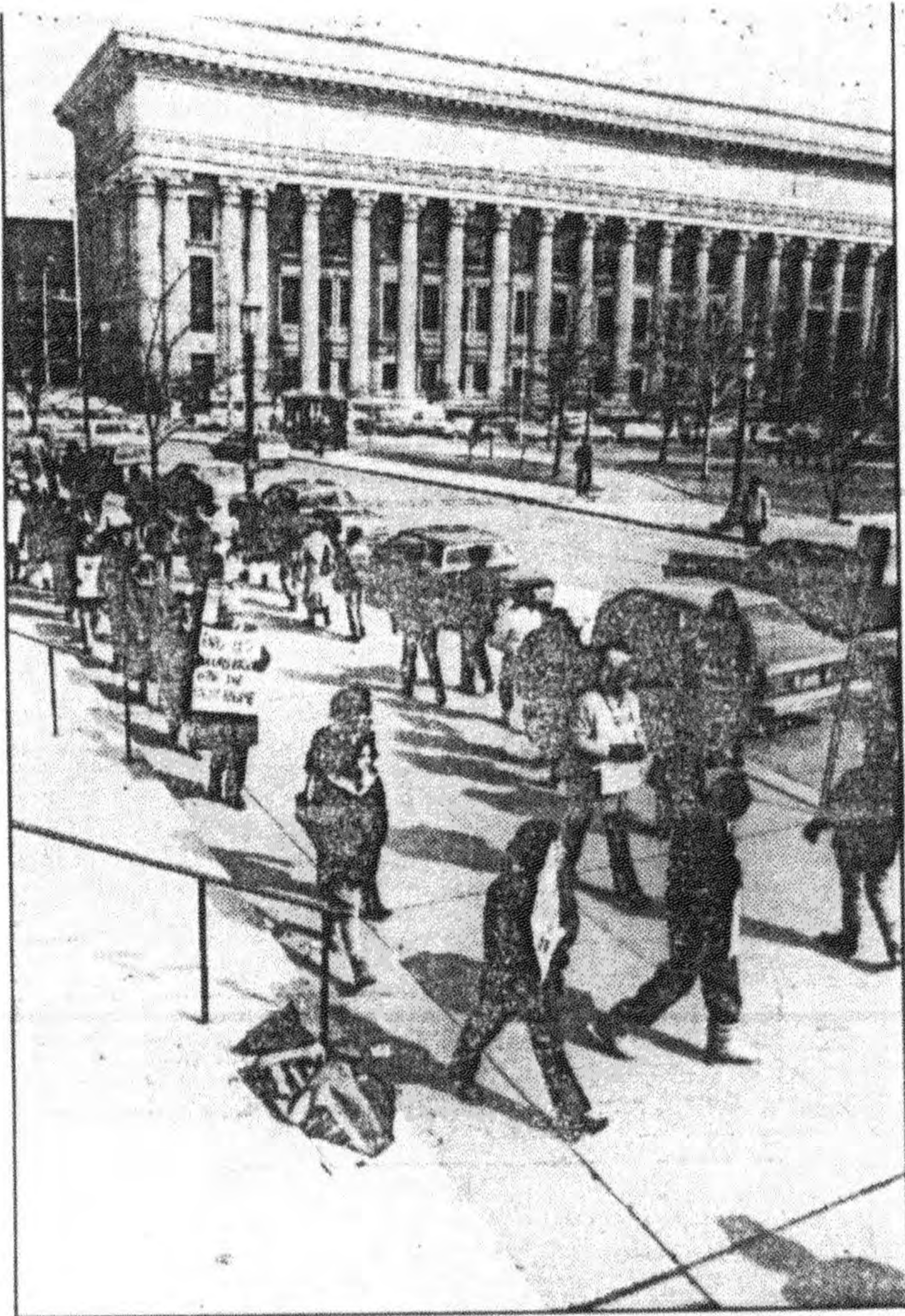
Burning out of control: A spiraling cloud of fire and smoke goes up over the dilapidated squatter huts of Crossroads

As the resistance to apartheid in South Africa intensifies, so must our struggle to encourage Ned Regan and the State Senate leader to divest our state funds.

JOIN THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST

APARTHEID & RACISM

CALL 436-0562



Times Union photo by Skip Dickstein

CAPITAL CONNECTION — Activists target Comptroller Edward V. Regan's refusal to withdraw state funds from firms doing business in South Africa at the Alfred E. Smith building Friday.

Anti-apartheid protest hits state investments

By Esther Schrader
Staff writer

Calling the more than \$6 billion the state has invested in firms doing business in South Africa "blood money," about 200 members of New York's two largest employee unions rallied in Albany Friday to call for an end to those investments.

Both the Civil Service Employees Association and the Public Employees Federation were represented at the rally outside the office of Comptroller Edward V. Regan, who has opposed divestment of the state's pension funds.

The two unions, whose members represent the bulk of state workers affected by the state retirement fund, recently passed resolutions expressing support of divestment of state pension fund monies from companies doing business in white minority-ruled South Africa.

Organizers of the the protest, which was held on the steps of the Alfred E. Smith building in Albany where Regan's office is located, said the comptroller should heed the example of the State University of New York. The university's financial portfolio is performing better than ever in the six months since its investments in South Africa were eliminated.

"The fiduciary argument went out the window when the headlines came out in *The Times Union* that the SUNY portfolio was booming," said Jane McAlevey, president of the student association of the State University of New York.

Claiming it would violate his fidu-

ciary responsibility, Regan has resisted efforts by state Democrats to force him to sell state pension fund money invested in South Africa. A bill calling for total divestment of state funds in firms operating in South Africa has passed the state assembly but has not yet reached the floor of the Republican-controlled Senate.

"The Republicans are sitting on it (the bill); they don't want to have anything to do with it," said Vera Michelson, co-chair of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, co-sponsor of the rally. "They are saying it's Regan's business. They are using him as an excuse, sort of a shield."

Senator Velmanette Montgomery, a Brooklyn Democrat, will make a motion Monday to discharge the bill from the Senate Finance Committee, where it has been held since January 23.

The neighboring states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey have approved divestment legislation. According to Michelson, the 23.6 percent return rate on Massachusetts' divested portfolio is ten percent higher than the rate of return on New York's investment portfolio.

Since September, SUNY has unloaded about \$8 million in stock in eight companies, including corporate giants IBM, CBS, Ford Motor Co. and Johnson & Johnson.

In the same period, the value of the endowment has jumped from \$88 million to more than \$105 million, an

See **PROTEST** / B-2

TIMES UNION

MARCH 8, 1986

PROTEST

B-2 TIMES UNION

Albany, N.Y., Saturday, March 8, 1986

apartheid is dismantled by May 1987, should withdraw their operations from South Africa — real divestment," he said.

But state employee union leaders said state workers said Regan's promise was not enough.

"We support a democratic union and we support a democratic South Africa and until a democratic government is elected we will recommend divestment," said Leroy Holmes, president of a CSEA local.

"The message of so many unions participating in this rally is getting across that we mean business," said PEP Capital District Region 8 Coordinator Howard Shaffer.

"He (Regan) is standing on his own, and he is standing in direct collaboration with the apartheid regime," Michelson said.

Continued from B-1
almost 20 percent increase, without any additional capital investment.

But a spokesman for the state comptroller said Monday a small university endowment could not be compared to a pension fund, and a few months are too short for an effective evaluation of a portfolio's performance.

In a statement released Friday by a Regan spokesman in response to the protest, the comptroller expressed his revulsion with apartheid and said he was taking steps to support civil rights for South Africa's blacks.

"I have told the corporations that

The TIMES RECORD

Troy, N.Y.

Saturday, March 8, 1986

The Times Record

Saturday, March 8, 1986

Page 13

100 protest investment of pension funds in S. Africa

By TERRY O'BRIEN
Record Capitol Bureau

ALBANY — About 100 shivering anti-apartheid protesters chanted into a cold wind here Friday to put the heat on State Comptroller Edward V. Regan to yank state pension funds out of companies doing business in racially-torn South Africa.

But Regan, a Republican facing a reelection campaign this year, said his office is already doing enough behind-the-scenes lobbying to force the end of the South African government's segregation

policy.

Protesters included a coalition of major public employee unions, Albany State University students and other Capital District groups who marched with signs in the blustery 22 degree cold outside the Alfred E. Smith Education Building exhorting the comptroller to divest the more than \$6 billion the state has invested in South Africa.

Sipho Seepe, an RPI student from South Africa whose brother was killed by that country's police last year, said continued U.S. support is seen as a mandate by the white minority South African government to take bolder action against blacks.

"The government has been more blatant about killing," said Seepe, who visited his native country last October. "U.S. backing gives them more (leeway)."

A bill calling for divestment has received the support of Gov. Mario Cuomo and the Democratic-dominated state Assembly, but has stalled in the GOP-controlled state Senate.

The Senate has cited objections by Regan, who says the fund would lose \$465 million to \$840 million if forced to divest its securities in companies dealing with South Africa. The \$28 billion pension fund serves 770,000 active and retired state employees.

Protesters say other states and public entities have divested with little adverse effect on their investments' rate of return.

"SUNY has divested and their stock portfolio is booming," said Howard Shaffer, a Capital District coordinator for the 50,000-member Public Employees Federation.

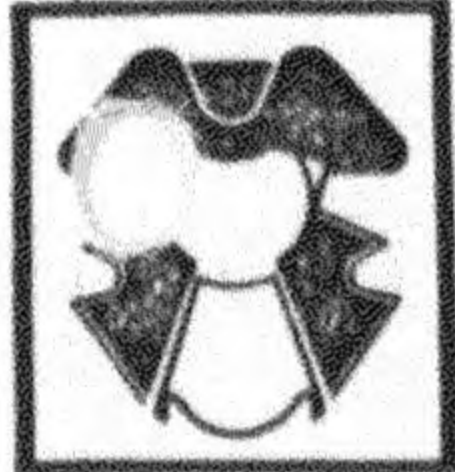
Trustees for the New York State University system last September voted to withdraw its \$11.5 million investment from firms doing business in South Africa.

"The Senate is hiding behind Regan," said Vera Michaelson, head of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and

Racism, which organized the protest. Protesters hope that stepping up the pressure during this election year will get the bill out of the Senate's Finance Committee. A move on the bill is expected Monday.

Responding to the marchers, Regan said the pension fund has worked steadily to bring about change in the South African regime's racial policies.

"We have done more than any other pension fund in the United States to fight apartheid," Regan said. He said he has told corporations they should withdraw from South Africa unless apartheid is dismantled by May 1987.



The Knickerbocker News

Albany, N.Y., Saturday, March 8, 1986

Pickets push state to divest in S. Africa

United Press International

About 200 state workers and members of local church and civic groups who rallied outside the Alfred E. Smith Building are calling on state Comptroller Edward Regan to divest pension funds from firms doing business in South Africa.

Friday's rally was also designed to fuel support for a bill, passed by the Assembly and held up in the Senate Finance Committee, that would divest \$4.4 billion in state retirement money invested in companies that do business in the white minority-ruled country.

Sen. Velmanette Montgomery, D-Brooklyn, who is sponsoring the measure, planned to introduce a motion to get the bill out of committee for a vote on Monday, when the Senate next convenes, she said.

Lawmakers also planned a rally on Monday to put pressure on Senate Republicans to approve the legislation. Gov. Mario Cuomo, who supports the bill, has pledged he would sign the measure if the Legislature approves it.

The demonstrators, who marched for about a half hour in front of the building, where Regan's office is, carried signs and shouted chants such as "Apartheid kills." "We're going to

beat back the racist attack," and "We're fired up. We won't take it any more."

They then assembled in the park adjacent to the state Capitol, where they listened to speeches from representatives of groups supporting divestment. The groups include the Public Employees Federation, which has 55,000 members, and the Civil Service Employees Association, which represents 250,000 state and local workers.

"We're trying to break the aura that surrounds Ned Regan and the image of his sense of fiduciary responsibility," said Vera Michelson, who co-chairs the the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, which organized the rally.

Regan's refusal to divest state funds amounts to "absolute collaboration with the racist regime" of South Africa, which practices a policy of racial separation known as apartheid, she said.

Regan, who was in New York City, issued a statement in defense of his policy.

"They should know that our pension fund has a long history of aggressively fighting discrimination," he said.

Senate kills divestment attempt

Related photo, Page 26

By TIMOTHY NICHOLS
and ALICE M. PERRY

Despite pressure from Senate Democrats and anti-apartheid demonstrators, state pension funds will remain in companies in South Africa.

Senate Republicans defeated a motion last week to discharge a bill from the Senate Finance Committee that would divest state funds from companies in South Africa.

The chairman of the Finance Committee, John J. Marchi, R-Staten Island, who denied accusations that he supported a "racist regime," will continue to hold the bill in committee.

"This bill is worse than doing nothing," he said. "It has no constructive involvement."

On the other hand, Sen. Emanuel Gold, D-Forest Hills, contended that the bill, sponsored by Sen. Velmanette Montgomery, D-Brooklyn, was significant.

"Just saying 'I erred' is not enough," Gold said. He said the Assembly has passed it, and President Reagan has also made sanctions on South Africa. "This is a

moral not a political thing to do."

Sen. Roy M. Goodman, R-Manhattan, was the only Republican to support the motion.

"There's a lot wrong with the bill," he said, adding that "the apartheid is too rotten and too evil" for him to oppose the motion.

A spokesperson for Montgomery said after the vote that it is now up to the voters to pressure the senators who voted against the motion. A sponsor can only make one motion to discharge.

Although it was defeated, Republicans offered proposals to help South Africans and to condemn apartheid.

Under a proposal by Marchi, South African students would come to New York where they could work for degrees at colleges and universities.

"(This) is constructive action, not a plan that would have us in this state and nation wash our hands of the crisis and merely walk away," Marchi said.

Another Republican proposal by Sen. Mary B. Goodhue would send a message to South Africa that condemned apartheid.

She added that the legislators had an obligation to people with pensions, and the motion would, "definitely destroy our pension system."

Likewise, Comptroller Edward V. Regan, who is responsible for investing and supervising state pension funds, is unwilling to divest. Instead, Regan has proposed "real disinvestment" by urging that American firms withdraw from South Africa.

The comptroller has said that sale of stock of America's largest companies presumably would require replacement purchase of stocks in smaller companies with an ensuing risk of losing money. He also has pointed to various independent studies that conclude that forced sale of securities, even phased in, would be costly to the systems involved.

In a recent anti-apartheid demonstration in front of Regan's office in the Alfred E. Smith Building, 200 people protested against Regan's policy.

According to Vera Michaelson, co-chairperson of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid, Regan's policy is

unacceptable.

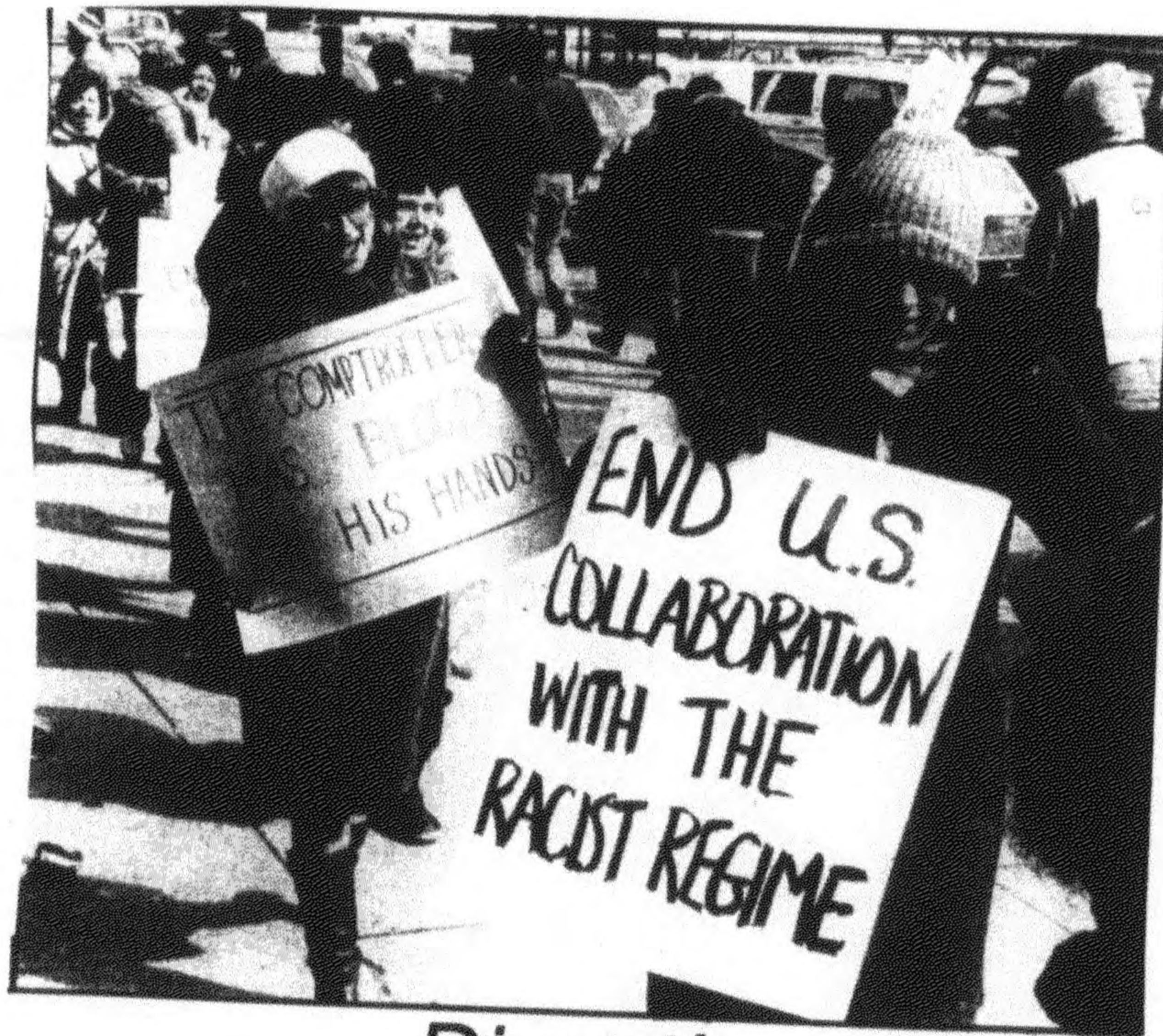
"Divestment is the only way to stop the bloodshed," Michaelson said.

"We really wish he would make this a priority issue like the drinking age," she said. "He will have to worry about what people are saying since this is an election year."

However, Regan said opponents should be aware that there are three public pension systems with investments in South Africa. In addition to state pensions, the New York State Teachers and New York City systems also have investments.

But according to Howard Shafer, coordinator of Public Employee Federation (PEF), the PEF and Civil Service Employee Association, who represent the bulk of state workers, have passed "strong resolutions for the divestment of their pension funds."

He added that Regan and the Republican senators should reconsider their position.



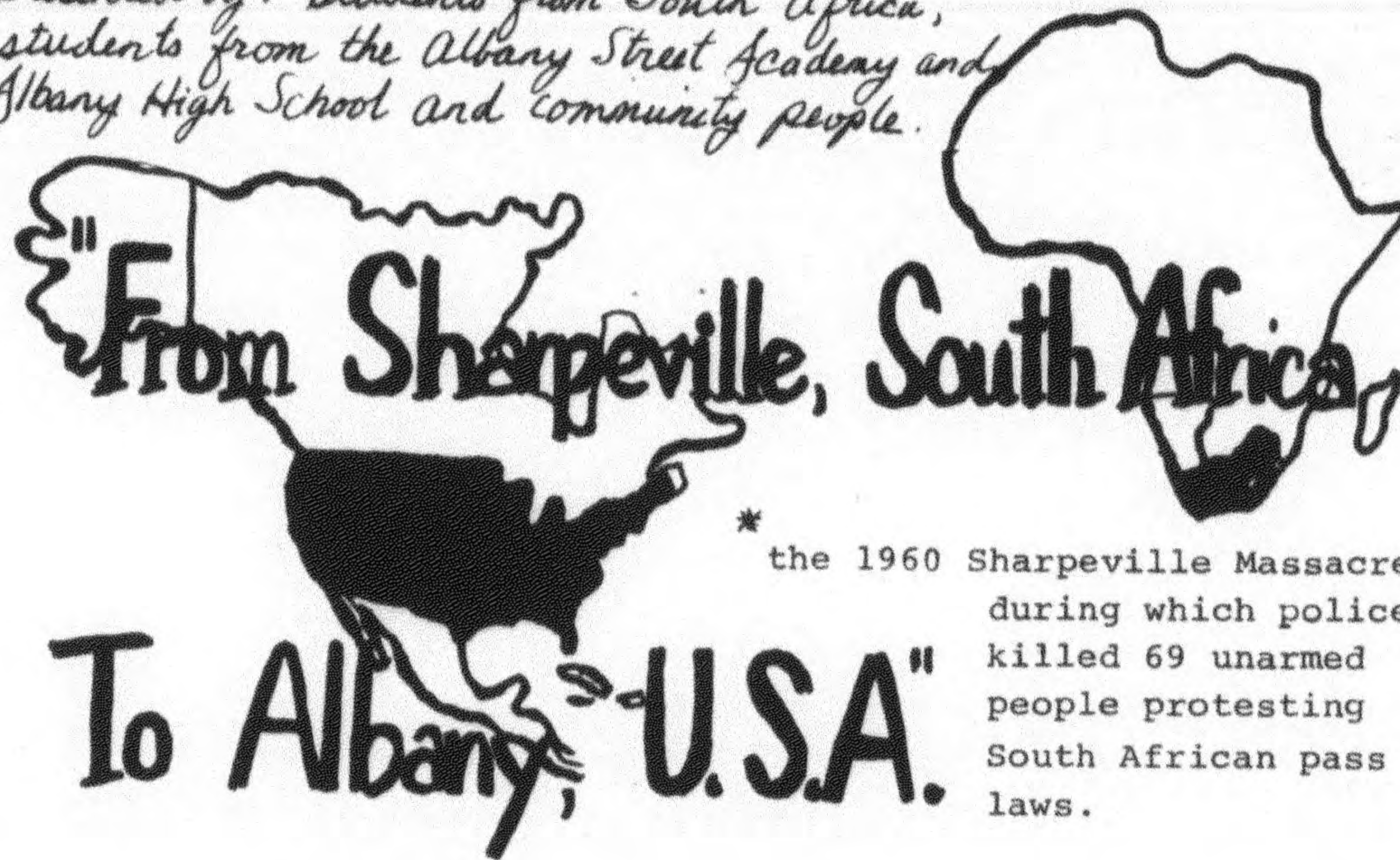
Divest!

More than 100 protesters braved the freezing weather and marched to seek state divestment of funds in South Africa. The protestors' shouts were aimed at state Comptroller Edward V. Regan, who was in meetings that day in the Alfred E. Smith building. Gazette photo by James Brisbin

A cultural program in commemoration of Sharpeville*

MAKING THE LINKS
BETWEEN APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA AND RACISM IN AMERICA

featuring: readings, poetry, music
presented by: students from South Africa,
students from the Albany Street Academy and
Albany High School and community people.



* the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre during which police killed 69 unarmed people protesting South African pass laws.

Hosted by:

Rev. Robert Dixon and the
Mount Calvary Baptist Church
58 Alexander St., Albany, N.Y.

Friday, March 21, 1986, 7:30 p.m.

ALL WELCOME - FREE OF CHARGE

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER
CALL (518) 436-0562 FOR
FURTHER INFORMATION

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER



Important April Meeting

April 15, 1986
7:30 p.m.

Arbor Hill Community
Center, Lark St.,
Albany, N.Y.

Agenda:

1. Introduction of representatives from groups making up the Coalition
2. Planning of statewide divestment action in Albany April 22nd
Everyone's help is needed to make this a success.

(See attached flyer)

Meetings
Open to Everyone

436-0562 for more info.

FREE
SOUTH AFRICA

APARTHEID
KILLS

NO
APARTHEID

DIVEST
N.Y.

STATEWIDE DIVESTMENT DAY

TUES. APRIL 22nd
LOBBY REPUBLICAN SENATORS
RALLY AT LEGISLATIVE
OFFICE BUILDING, ALBANY

HELP PLAN:

LOBBYING
WORK AT REGISTRATION
JOIN DELEGATION TO
SENATORS' OFFICES
PICKET/RALLY
MAKE SIGNS
JOIN 12:30 PICKET

Coalition Member at NYSUT Convention - Steering Committee Member, Bill Ritchie, spoke in favor of a resolution calling for complete divestment of NYS Teachers' Retirement monies from South Africa at the recent convention of NYS United Teachers Union, AFL-CIO in Toronto. Unfortunately, NYSUT again endorsed the Sullivan Principles in a resolution backed by Albert Shankar, but the groundwork was laid to bring the issue up again at the national convention this summer.

April 16, 1986 - "The Legacy of Martin Luther King, Jr.", a speech by Coretta Scott King at the Palace Theater at 8:00 P.M.

May 1, 1986 - There will be a special buffet dinner to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of "Eight-Hour Day" (1886-1986). All proceeds will benefit the Solidarity Committee ... Entertainment ... Cash Bar ... \$7.00 per person, \$3.00 for children and unemployed ... For more information, call Fred Pfeiffer at 4463-2945 or Doug Bullock at 346-5931.

Malcolm X Study Network - is selling books on Black liberation, education and international issues, as well as children's books. To purchase a book or arrange to have a book display at the next meeting or function of your group, call Odell Winfield at 463-4654.

Political Prisoner Released - An alert reader may have seen a familiar face on the front page of the Knickerbocker News on Friday, March 7, 1986 and the New York Times on Saturday, March 8, 1986. Murphy Morobe, Publicity Secretary of the United Democratic Front, who visited this Country in April 1986 under the sponsorship of the National Lawyers' Guild and who spoke in Albany under the sponsorship of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism, was released from jail in South Africa, where he had been detained for six weeks under the emergency regulation.

The Capital District Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild has copies of a booklet entitled, **Nelson Mandela: Leader, Lawyer, and Prisoner**, produced by the Lawyers' Campaign to Free Nelson Mandela (\$4.00). For a copy of the booklet, or for more information, call Anita Thayer (462-6753) or Mark Mishler (442-5654).

The **FIRST TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH** is the meeting of the Albany City Board of Education (7:00 P.M.). Parents are organizing to monitor these meetings and to discuss educational issues. For more information, call Odell Winfield at 463-4654.

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER, INC.

STATEWIDE LOBBY DAY NEW YORK STATE DIVESTMENT

APRIL 22, 1986

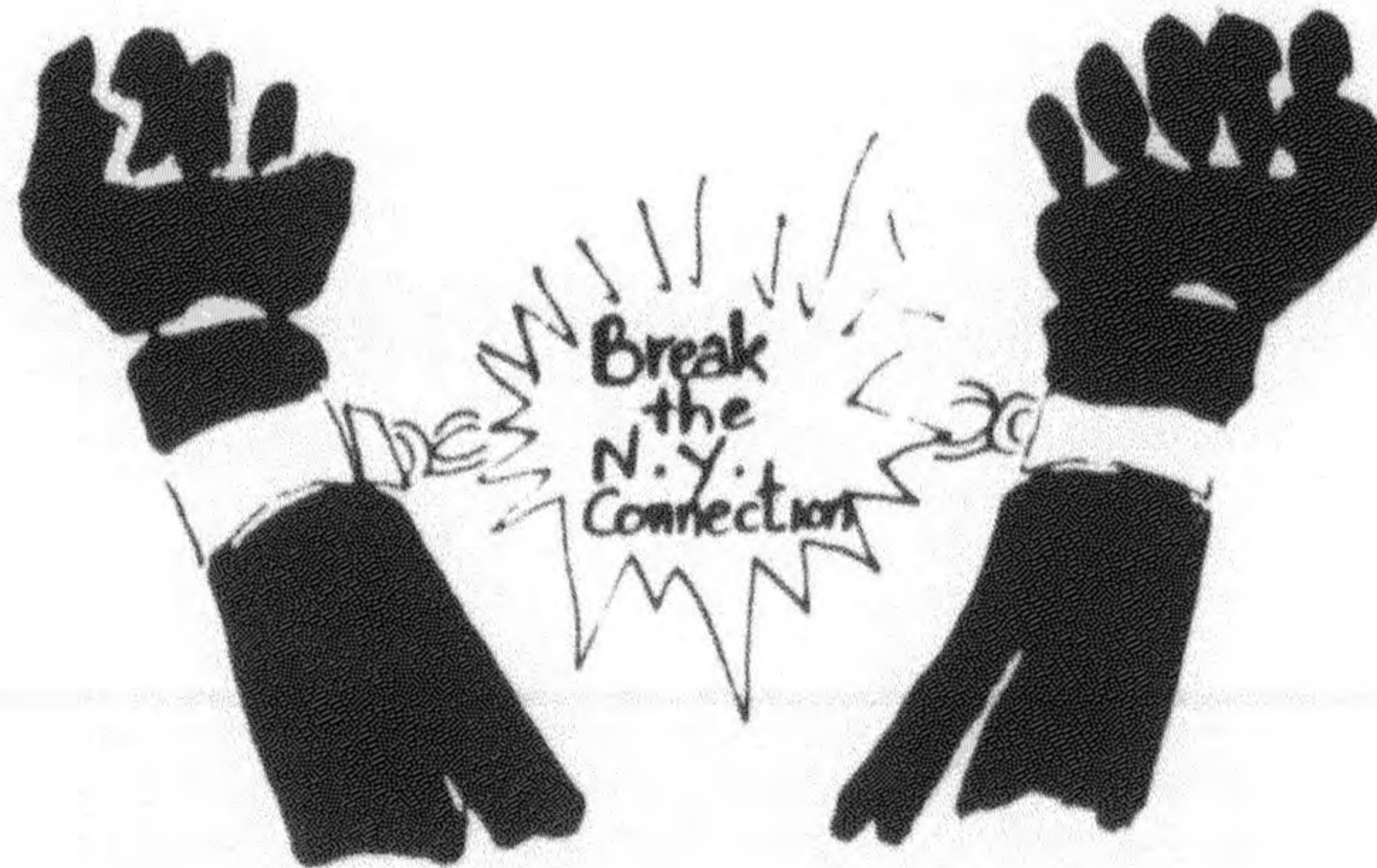
ALBANY, NY

Picket Line 12:30-1:15 State St.
at the L.O.B.

Massachusetts did it!

Connecticut did it!

New Jersey did it!



NEW YORK CAN DO IT!

BRING OUR MONEY HOME DIVEST FROM SOUTH AFRICA

AS RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK STATE, WE HAVE A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A VICTORY FOR JUSTICE BY SAYING NO TO RACISM, NO TO APARTHEID, NO TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA. PASSAGE OF A SENATE DIVESTMENT BILL WOULD MEAN AN END TO THE INVESTMENT OF NY STATE PENSION FUNDS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND AN END TO THE NEW YORK-SOUTH AFRICA CONNECTION. A DIVESTMENT BILL HAS ALREADY PASSED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY IN THE NY ASSEMBLY. MEANWHILE, AS THE SENATE BILL SITS IN COMMITTEE, THE VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA IS INCREASING TO RECORD LEVELS. AS CITIZENS AND TAX PAYERS WE MUST DEMAND THAT OUR SENATORS IMMEDIATELY VOTE TO END NEW YORK'S SUPPORT OF THE RACIST GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

AGENDA FOR APRIL 22

- 9:30 CHECK IN--HEARING ROOM C, LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING, ALBANY N.Y.
NOTE: SOMEONE WILL BE IN THIS ROOM ALL DAY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS
- 10:00 BRIEFING--OVERVIEW OF DAY'S ACTIVITIES; BILL SUMMARY; LOBBY TECHNIQUES
- 11:00 LOBBY VISITS OR IF YOU DO NOT HAVE AN APPOINTMENT--SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING L.O.B. 913; DIVESTMENT BILL IS BEING HELD UP HERE
- 12:30 PICKET LINE AND NEWS CONFERENCE--L.O.B. MAIN ENTRANCE, STATE STREET
- 1:15 CONTINUE LOBBY VISITS
- 3:00 WRAP UP DISCUSSION AND EVALUATION--HEARING ROOM C, L.O.B. PLEASE ATTEND!

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS:

LOBBY APPOINTMENT COORDINATOR: STACEY (518) 436-0876
CHILD CARE RESERVATIONS: SHELLY (518) 465-2406

REGIONAL CONTACTS:

CENTRAL: BRIAN KANE (607) 798-8908
DOWNSTATE: MAY NGAI (212) 673-5120
WEST: ISABEL MORRISON (716) 325-4000
UPPER HUDSON: VERA MICHELSON (518) 436-0562
LOWER HUDSON: CONNIE & ART DOBBIN (914) 682-0488

MORE COALITION NEWS NOTES

Siena College Divestment Drive Continues - Students recently submitted petitions to college president, Fr. Hugh Hines, and are waiting for his decision on whether or not to call an emergency meeting of the college trustees to consider divestment. Although the college administration was not initially receptive to the student's call for divestment, the upcoming visit of Coretta Scott King to the campus in order to receive an honorary degree (planned for April 16) may have caused college officials to reconsider their position. The student movement has made clear their feeling that support of South Africa is completely against the Franciscan ideals for which the college stands and that the awarding of an honorary degree to Mrs. King is hypocritical under the circumstances.

State Divestment Demonstration - The March 7, 1986 picket outside of the office of State Comptroller Edward Regan was a successful beginning to this year's drive calling for divestment of New York State funds from South Africa. The Coalition co-sponsored this rally with the Civil Service Employees Association and with the Public Employees Federation, the two largest State employee unions. Both unions have passed resolutions expressing support of divestment of State pension fund monies. Over 200 turned out for the noontime rally in front of the Alfred E. Smith building. Regan is a key target in the divestment campaign, because the State Senate Republican majority uses Regan as an excuse for their refusal to act on the issue of State divestment.

Sharpeville Commemoration - On March 21, the Coalition presented a cultural commemoration of Sharpeville at the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church. Thalita Simpson and Dayalan Naidoo hosted the program which featured poetry by Siphoo Seepe and Natasha Levinson (two students from South Africa), Leslie Wallace (a member of the Coalition) and high school students Sam Coleman (Albany High) and Shirley Wilson (Albany Street Academy). The SECHABA Singers of the African National Congress made an emotional presentation of songs, dances and poetry. Their vision of a unitary, nonracial and democratic South Africa emanated from their work. The group's movement to build the culture of a free South Africa inspired us to work to build the support movement here. Amandla!

Thanks to Rev. Robert Dixon for opening his church to us for this very special event.

THANK YOU - The Capital District Against Apartheid and Racism appreciates the loyal and reliable work of our telephone callers: Fred Kakumba, Bill Ritchie, Dick Melita, Mike Kozak, Mark Mishler, Naomi Jaffee, Pam Suan, Leslie Wallace, Siphoo Seepe, and Martin Manley. If you can call a list of 12 people every 3 to 4 weeks, please consider being a Coalition telephone caller. To volunteer, call Martin Manley at 381-6784.

April 16, 1986 - "The Legacy of the Bhopal Disaster" at the Performing Arts Center, SUNY at Albany at 7:00 P.M. A panel discussion will explore the dangers posed in all countries by the chemical industry. For more information, call Paco Duarte at 442-5645 or 442-6455.

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NEW YORK STATE DIVESTMENT

STATEWIDE LOBBY DAY-LUNCH TIME PICKET

LOBBYING: 9 - 3, Hearing Room "C", Legislative Office Building

THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY HAS ALREADY PASSED A STRONG DIVESTMENT BILL, NOW IT'S UP TO THE SENATE TO VOTE YES TO ENDING RACISM AND APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA!

PICKET LINE: 12:30 - 1:15, State Street Entrance, Legislative Office Building

APRIL 22 BRING OUR MONEY HOME

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 436-0876

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STATEWIDE LOBBY DAY - LUNCH TIME PICKET

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FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 436-0876

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9:30AM HEARING ROOM C-LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING: CHECK IN AND WELCOME BY ASSEMBLYMEMBER
ARTHUR O. EVE, DEPUTY SPEAKER
10:00AM BRIEFING-OVERVIEW FOR THE DAY-LOBBYING TECHNIQUES-BILL SUMMARY
11:00AM LOBBYING/ VISITS TO LEGISLATORS OFFICES
12:30PM PICKET LINE AND NEWS CONFERENCE-L.O.B. MAIN ENTRANCE-STATE STREET
1:15PM CONTINUE LOBBYING
3:00PM WRAP UP DISCUSSION-EVALUATION-HEARING ROOM C

CHILDCARE AVAILABLE: CALL SHELLY AT (518) 465-2406

LOBBY APPOINTMENTS: CALL (518) 436-0876

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Protestors push for divestment

By TIMOTHY NICHOLS

Over 200 hundred demonstrators attempted to persuade lawmakers last week to support the divestment of state funds in companies doing business with apartheid South Africa.

But the bill is locked up in the Senate Finance Committee chaired by Sen. John J. Marchi, R-Statens Island, and a motion to discharge it from committee was defeated last month in the Senate.

Still, leaders of the rally and protesters met with foes of divestment, including Senate Majority Leader Warren Anderson to press their cause.

Marchi said he is against apartheid but said he doesn't believe that economic sanctions will make any difference. "I'm for doing something substantial," he said.

Despite pressure, Marchi said he intends to hold to his position.

"On the merit I'm against divestment," Marchi said. "I believe that it renders a disservice. We have a big agenda in our own state," he continued. "Let's try to help where we can help."

The Assembly recently passed a bill that calls for the divestment of state pension funds from companies doing business with South Africa.

Advocates of the measure are hoping that divestment will destabilize and eventually end the apartheid regime in South Africa which controls the government and economy and denies the black majority the right to vote.

The demonstration was comprised of legislators, religious groups, labor unions, students and public interest organizations, some of whom traveled from as far away as Buffalo to voice their concerns.

Assemblyman Roger L. Green, D-Brooklyn, one of several speakers at the rally, said, "The fact is that, as we stand here today, and as we have the right of freedom of speech, the black majority in Southern Africa as well as other progressive parties fighting for justice there, do not have the right of freedom of speech... do not have the freedom of association..."

The legislation would also prohibit the state from purchasing materials or equipment made in South Africa, and from contracting for services, including financial services, with companies that operate in South Africa.

Green said that the state should divest for "economic justice" for the state as well for ending apartheid.

"This divestment movement must be perceived not only as a movement that is an investment in freedom abroad, but also an investment in economic justice right here," Green said.

"We should send a message to the comptroller indicating to him that he should no longer invest... in slave labor in Southern Africa," Green said. "... so that we can be provided with the type of business opportunity, economic growth and jobs for housing and economic development and real justice right here within our own land."

Comptroller Edward V. Regan controls the State Retirement System and the funds and can choose where to invest pension funds. The legislation would override his decision to invest state funds in companies doing business with South Africa.

"New York State, through its investments in companies doing business in South Africa, is helping to subsidize this ugly system," Green added.

State labor unions such as CSEA and the Public Employees Federation (PEF), whose retirement funds are currently invested in companies doing business with South Africa, were also represented.

"Morally, we cannot support any system with our retirement funds that is built on the oppression of the black majority by the white minority," said Rand Condell, president of PEF, whose 54,000 members union, represented by 1000 delegates unanimously voted against keeping their \$4 billion invested in companies doing business in South Africa.

"Politically, we cannot support any system... that stands for dictatorship and discrimination over democracy. And, practically, we cannot support any system... that is clearly on the verge of being brought down by the weight of the courageous struggle of its own people," Condell said.

"We're going to do away with apartheid in South Africa," Condell said optimistically drawing cheers from the crowd.

Mac Ngai, coordinator of the New York Anti-Apartheid Council, waved three copies of 6,000 signatures of people calling for divestment saying they were delivered to the offices of



Police are stationed in front of the Legislative Office Building during a protest by the State Public Employees Federation who want New York to divest all funds from South Africa.

Gazette photo by James Brislin

Gov. Mario Cuomo, Regan and Anderson.

"We believe it is a positive thing that the governor supports divestment," Ngai said. "However, we are disappointed that he is not being more active to support this legislation. We feel he should play a much more active role in promoting this legislation," Ngai said.

Stacey Rothstein, divestment organizer for the New York State Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) said: "Seventeen other states have enacted legislation that cuts their links with South Africa. The State University of New York (SUNY) has actually improved" its portfolio since authorizing the divestment of their funds."

In addition to the outside rally, demonstrators were also inside the Legislative Office Building the better part of the day, lob-

bing their representatives and those senators who have said they are against the divestment bill.

Merton Simpson, co-chairman of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid, said that a large group met with Anderson and many of them, including 20 leading clergy people, were from his district. Although Anderson said he had to take his advice from the comptroller, Simpson said that there was "some indication" that he supported banning the purchase of goods and services from South Africa.

"It was extremely effective," Simpson said. "We got a chance to touch base with a lot of senators," he said, "but we still have a long way to go."

Following the municipal election this month of Bronx Democratic County Chairman Stanley Friedson on bribery charges in a municipal election scandal, political analysts viewed this race as a testing ground for the Democratic Party.

Democrat Micheal J. Durso came in a distant second to Velella. JoAnn Calandra, widow of the late senator, came in last place running as an independent.

A press secretary to Senate Minority Leader Manfred Ohrentstein accounted for the Democrats' defeat by pointing to Velella's experience as an elected official familiar with campaigning. He added that the lines of the district had been "handcrafted by Calandra," thus insuring a Republican victory.

The press secretary, Timothy Taylor,

Continued on Page 2

nevertheless called for contracts between state agencies and collection agencies and said guidelines should be promulgated.

Allegations that New York City officials accepted bribes in return for awarding contracts to certain collection agencies sparked the investigation to see if corruption exists on a state level, said Goodman.

For example, the late Queens borough president, Donald Manes, and Geoffrey Lindehauer, head of the NYC Parking Violation Bureau, were allegedly paid \$25,000 by a "no contract" collection firm called Computrace, said the senator.

While his investigation has not uncovered bribery or extortion at the state level, said Goodman, New York City indictments are evidence that felonious activities there, are possible in the state.

By TIMOTHY NICHOLS

Sponsors of legislation to assist child victims of crimes in New York believe it is only a matter of time until it becomes law.

Introduced in conjunction with national and statewide crime victims week last week, sponsors say the bill focuses on the needs and rights of child victims and their families.

The proposal has majority support in both the Assembly and the Senate and is part of Gov. Mario Cuomo's program to aid children.

"It'll pass," said Sen. Christophor Mega, R-Brooklyn, who is sponsoring it in the Senate. "I defy anybody to vote against it," he said.

Assemblyman Melvin N. Zimmer, chairman of the Government Operations Committee, which oversees the Crime Victims Board, teaming up with other legislators and advocates, introduced the comprehensive

legislative package.

"Special attention must be shown to the estimated 343,000 children who are victimized in New York State each year," said Zimmer.

Nadine Willard, of the Rensselaer Rape Crisis Center, said that of the 157 victims reporting to the center, 80 percent were people under 21. "Children are very traumatized," she said "and we need to start looking at what happens afterwards."

Zimmer said the legislation concentrates on two areas: "First, it expands the delivery of services to child victims, and second, it focuses on the process through which child victims are called upon to testify in court," he said.

The bill calls for expansion of eligibility awards to include a disabled victim, a child victim, or any parent, guardian or sibling of the victim within the provisions of the Crime Victims

Continued on Page 3



Calls for divestment

Vera Michaelson, chairperson of the Capital District Coalition against Apartheid, urges protestors to persuade

legislators to divest state holdings in Africa at a rally against apartheid last week. Story, related photo page 6.

Gazette photo by Christine Belford

4/22/80 Leg. Gazette

Peace activists back on the streets

From Nicaragua to nuclear power, area protests mount

By MARK HAMMOND
Staff Reporter

ALBANY — A phalanx of people marches noisily along South Swan Street. Some wear Ronald Reagan masks; the faces of others are blackened as if for combat.

Some wear camouflaged Army fatigues freshly smeared with ketchup and carry phony weapons on this late afternoon last March 3.

"USA, CIA, out of Nicaragua!" the group of about 200 demands as it heads to the armory at Washington Avenue and Lark Street, where 100 others have gathered.

Soon 32 of them, directed by a woman with a megaphone, spread out across the busy intersection. Traffic halts, and some motorists angrily beep their horns. Others look on curiously.

By now, other protesters have headed up the streets, handing out leaflets to the stalled drivers.

Albany Police, who had been notified by the up of the protest, are on hand and warn them to disperse. When they refuse, the 32 are removed without incident and charged with disorderly conduct.

Which is precisely what the protesters wanted: dramatic action for what they see as an urgent problem.

Such scenes are becoming more frequent here and across the nation. Peace protesting and its stepchild, civil disobedience, have emerged from their post-Vietnam era dormancy.

Protests against U.S. aid to Nicaraguan Contras are the most visible and inflammatory, but activists also are agitating against apartheid in South Africa, nuclear arms and nuclear power and the government of South Korea, where critics claim the current electoral college system favors those in power.

There have been at least 105 arrests of protesters against U.S. intervention in Nicaragua in five civil disobedience actions in Albany since last June.

Many of those arrests came at the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building, where activists had refused to vacate the office of Republican U.S. Sen. Alphonse D'Amato after the building's 6 p.m. closing time.

At least 19 have spent time in jail. Others have provided sanctuary for Central American refugees, traveled to Nicaragua for eyewitness reports, or fasted in protest. All bristle at the label "unpatriotic."

Motivations differ among peace community members — some act for moral reasons; others out of religious concerns — but they agree movements have evolved steadily since President Reagan took office in January 1981.



ON THE MOVE: Peace activists Jay Murnane of Troy and Donna DeMaria of Albany and five other protestors surrender themselves to authorities at the Albany Post Office last October. They served five-day jail sentences from a sit-in at the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building last June protesting U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

"I think it's definitely increased over the past several years. The movement wasn't that active in '82, '83," said Donna DeMaria of Albany, a member of one of the most active organizations, the Capital District Pledge of Resistance.

The group, which says it has grown to about 600 members in its 17 months, is linked to the 80,000-member Pledge of Resistance in Washington, which claims 4,000 of its members have been arrested protesting Nicaragua since last year.

Protests intensified following Reagan's request several months ago for \$100 million in aid for the Contras, whom he praises as "freedom fighters" seeking to topple the leftist Sandinista regime. The Sandinistas took power in a 1979 revolution against Anastasio Somoza and were elected in 1984.

Last year, Congress approved \$27 million in humanitarian aid. Congress is expected to vote around June 16 on Reagan's request for \$70 million in military and \$30 million in humanitarian aid. The Pledge, born in November 1983 at a Christian retreat in Pennsylvania, plans nationwide demonstrations as Congress votes.

The protesters accuse the Contra "terrorists" of murdering dozens of women and children and the U.S. of ignoring the reported atrocities.

Activists agree American military escalations in Central America and elsewhere — such as Libya and the Caribbean island of Grenada — are largely responsible for the resurgence of the movement. Many draw the inevitable parallel to Vietnam.

"I think there are very strong parallels between the two eras," said Kate Skelton of Schenectady, a 43-year-old who began fighting for the rights of native Americans and prisoners in the late 1950s.

"We have a very real abuse of power and we have people around the world who are not willing to accept that abuse anymore," said Skelton, a member of a group called Clergy and Laity Concerned. "It's crystallized in people's minds because it's an abuse of tax dollars."

Said Naomi Jaffe of Troy, a member of the Central American Solidarity Alliance: "Our peace protests are escalating in response to an escalating war-making effort by the Reagan administration. We are willing to take certain risks to make people aware."

Another organization, the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, has fought against apartheid in South Africa and demanded the withdrawal of public money from interests linked to the nation.

"One of the slogans that tie the Central American and South African movement together is 'boycott South Africa, not Nicaragua,'" said Vera Michelson, co-chairman of the organization. "In both movements there is a clear attempt to link the two issues."

Many activists view Reagan as a very real Rambo with a volatile international climate as his privy. In fact, the president may be indirectly responsible for the creation of Sylvester Stallone's Rambo character, some

Peace protesters are back on the city streets

Continued from Page B-1

"I think people generally think he's nothing but a liar stringing people along," said DeMaria, a 26-year-old graduate of the College of St. Rose and a Clifton Park native.

"Rather than target the president — whose opinions are seen as

untouchable — activists attempt to influence how representatives vote by mobilizing the general public.

"A lot of the representatives are terrified of having people sit in their office having civil disobedience actions," said DeMaria, who said she struggles to get by on the small salary she earns from the

Pledge. "They really don't want that kind of press. I'm sure that translates into pressure on our congressmen."

U.S. Rep. Gerald Solomon disagrees. The Queensbury Republican, a consistent supporter of the president, said:

"I have no more use for civil disobedience than I do for uncivil

disobedience. One of the reasons the United States is one of the most civilized countries in the world is because we have always been law abiding citizens.

"If all Americans started participating in civil disobedience we would be a nation of lawlessness. Civil disobedience is deliberately breaking the law, and anyone who breaks the law deliberately should be punished according to that law."

Judges are handing out stiffer penalties. In May, U.S. Magistrate Ralph W. Smith sentenced Kathy Manley of Schenectady to 30 days in jail — the maximum — without

the option of paying a fine after she pleaded guilty. The magistrate noted Manley's arrest March 26 after a sit-in at D'Amato's office was her eighth act of civil disobedience.

Assistant U.S. Attorney David Homer acknowledges citizens' right to demonstrate. And Police Court Judge Keegan often lectures on the merits of civil disobedience as he imposes sentence.

Homer said federal prosecutors tend to look more favorably upon those who plead guilty. "When they plead not guilty," he said, "they don't accept responsibility. I view that as not civil disobedience. I think it's an act of self-

indulgence and an attempt to politicize the courts."

Homer said the federal building protests have required extra officers on duty, plus extra time on the part of judges, attorneys and law clerks, all of which ends up "costing the taxpayers a lot of money."

Activists, who rebut that argument by claiming the military wastes money, show no signs of slowing their efforts. Said the jailed Manley: "A month in jail is absolutely nothing compared to the suffering of the people of Central America at the hands of the U.S. We will not stop until the government changes its policy."

Atomic bomb triggered Reszin Adams' activist role

By MARK HAMMOND Staff Reporter

ALBANY — Reszin Adams was an 18-year-old college student at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Mass., when the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to end World War II.

"There was a tremendous intellectual excitement to move into the atomic level," the New York City native recalls. "They told us it was shortening the war and saving American lives. It was months before we read any criticism of it or began to understand it."

But once criticism began, Adams rode its crest — spending her ensuing years fighting "this nuclear threat which has overshadowed my whole life."

The 59-year-old mother of two is a veteran peace activist and, while she considers nuclear arms the paramount issue, she has also



Reszin Adams

Adams credits the socially conscious environment of her youth for her later agitations. She recalls discontent when scrap iron was shipped in the 1930s from New York to Japan, ostensibly for

precisely when she was sneered at for standing alone in front of the State Capitol in 1963, wearing a sandwich board questioning U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

"I've become kind of a backdoor pacifist," Adams said in her Albany basement kitchen, where a 1973 newspaper clipping, "Last American troops leave S. Vietnam," is the only one of an eclectic array of postcards, pins and posters to survive the seasons of change.

"I certainly was persuaded by this idea there is too much killing and carnage and perhaps nothing justifies killing," she said.

Adams has known small victories — she supports, for instance, Sixth Ward Alderwoman Nancy Burton, whose child Adams babysits — but the goal of nuclear disarmament has proven so elusive that she and others have largely abandoned it in frustration.

And she remains disturbed by the world situation.

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MANDELA**



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A Brand New Release on the lives of two of the most world renown
leaders of the African National Congress of South Africa

Thursday, June 12, 1986/ 7:30pm

**Metropolitan New Testament
Baptist Church**

105 Second Street, Albany, New York

Host Pastor: Rev. Ernest Drake

Guest Speaker: Elombe Brath

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Help Break the Chains

Remember Soweto. Protest March & Rally Against Apartheid

MARCH 10A.M.

March from the UN and Harlem
to Central Park

RALLY 1:00P.M.

CENTRAL PARK
N.Y.City

SAT., JUNE 14

JOIN THE PROTEST — FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE BELOW:

Ten years ago in Soweto, South Africa, over 1,000 South Africans, including hundreds of students, were killed because they dared to oppose the inhuman and racist apartheid system. Today, the struggle continues even more intensely.

On Saturday, JUNE 14, SUPPORT OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS who are fighting for their basic freedom in South Africa and Namibia. VOICE OUR DEMANDS for sanctions, boycotts and divestment in this country. JOIN THE MASSIVE MARCH - more than 1/4 million people expected - feeder marches, trains, buses will converge in New York City. Messages of solidarity at Central Park rally from South African leaders and leaders of U.S. labor, religious and civic movements.

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is sponsoring buses which will leave Albany at approximately 6:00 a.m. on Sat., June 14 and will leave New York City at approximately 6:00 p.m. on the same day. Ticket price: \$15.00. For more information or to purchase tickets, call Siphon at 273-3957 or the Social Action Center at 434-4037. The NAACP and PEF (who will join us with buses) are sponsoring scholarship tickets for students and community people. If you are unable to attend and can donate \$15.00 for a bus ticket for someone else to attend, call Siphon at 273-3957.

- A Project of the Social Justice Center -

ON THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF SOWETO - IN NEW YORK CITY

Join the massive June 14th march and rally against apartheid

CUT U.S. TIES TO
APARTHEID!

FREE SOUTH AFRICA
AND NAMIBIA!

VICTORY TO A.N.C.
AND SWAPO!

DIVEST N.Y.!



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

MARCH AT 10:00 A.M. FROM DAG HAMMERSKJOLD PLAZA (47TH STREET
BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND AVENUE - EAST SIDE)

RALLY AT 1:00 P.M. IN CENTRAL PARK

SPEAKERS: OLIVER TAMBO (CONFIRMED)
ALLEN BOESAK (CONFIRMED PENDING
ISSUANCE OF VISA)

AFTER THE RALLY, MARCH TO THE U.N. AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION

Sponsored by the NY Anti-Apartheid Coordinating Council

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is planning to make sure that the Albany area is represented on June 14th. Help build for this event, plan to attend. For information or to join the planning committee, call Siphon Seepe, 273-3957.

Coalition sponsored buses will leave Albany at approximately 6:00 a.m. on Saturday, June 14th and return from New York City at approximately 6:00 p.m. on the same day. For more information and to purchase tickets, call Siphon at 273-3957 or the Social Action Center at 434-4037. **TICKET PRICE \$15.00**

CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM

REPORT ON APRIL 22ND - LOBBY DAY

Protestors push for divestment

By TIMOTHY NICHOLS

Over 200 hundred demonstrators attempted to persuade lawmakers last week to support the divestment of state funds in companies doing business with apartheid South Africa.

But the bill is locked up in the Senate Finance Committee chaired by Sen. John J. Marchi, R-Staton Island, and a motion to discharge it from committee was defeated last month in the Senate.

Still, leaders of the rally and protestors met with foes of divestment, including Senate Majority Leader Warren Anderson to press their cause.

Marchi said he is against apartheid but said he doesn't believe that economic sanctions will make any difference. "I'm for doing something substantial," he said.

Despite pressure, Marchi said he intends to hold to his position.

"On the merit I'm against disinvestment," Marchi said. "I believe that it renders a disservice. We have a big agenda in our own state," he continued. "Let's try to help where we can help."

The Assembly recently passed a bill that calls for the divestment of state pension funds from companies doing business with South Africa.

Advocates of the measure are hoping that divestment will destabilize and eventually end the apartheid regime in South Africa which controls the government and economy and denies the black majority the right to vote.

The demonstration was comprised of legislators, religious groups, labor unions, students and public interest organizations, some of whom traveled from as far away as Buffalo to voice their concerns.

Assemblyman Roger L. Green, D-Brooklyn, one of several speakers at the rally, said, "The fact is that, as we stand here today, and as we have the right of freedom of speech, the black majority in Southern Africa as well as other progressive parties fighting for justice there, do not have the right of freedom of speech... do not have the freedom of association..."

The legislation would also prohibit the state from purchasing materials or equipment made in South Africa, and from contracting for services, including financial services, with companies that operate in South Africa.

Green said that the state should divest for "economic justice" for the state as well for ending apartheid.

"This divestment movement must be perceived not only as a movement that is an investment in freedom abroad, but also an investment in economic justice right here," Green said.

"We should send a message to the comptroller indicating to him that he should no longer invest... in slave labor in Southern Africa," Green said. "...so that we can be provided with the type of business opportunity, economic growth, and loans for housing and economic development and real justice right here within our own land."

Comptroller Edward V. Regan controls the State Retirement System and the funds and can choose where to invest pension funds. The legislation would override his decision to invest state funds in companies doing business with South Africa.

"New York State, through its investments in companies doing business in South Africa, is helping to subsidize this ugly system," Green added.

State labor unions such as CSEA and the Public Employees Federation (PEF), whose retirement funds are currently invested in companies doing business with South Africa, were also represented.

"Morally, we cannot support any system with our retirement funds that is built on the oppression of the black majority by the white minority," said Rand Condell, president of PEF, whose 54,000 members union, represented by 1000 delegates unanimously voted against keeping their \$4 billion invested in companies doing business in South Africa.

"Politically, we cannot support any system... that stands for dictatorship and discrimination over democracy. "And, practically, we cannot support any system... that is clearly on the verge of being brought down by the weight of the courageous struggle of its own people," Condell said.

"We're going to do away with apartheid in South Africa," Condell said optimistically drawing cheers from the crowd.

Mae Ngai, coordinator of the New York Anti-Apartheid Council, waved three copies of 6,000 signatures of people calling for divestment saying they would be delivered to the offices of



FOR DIVESTMENT — Assemblyman Jose D. Rivera addresses a crowd of demonstrators on the steps of the Capitol, urging that New York State drops its investments in companies doing business with South Africa. The Assembly has approved such divestment, but the Senate has not yet considered it. — (Gazette Photo — Sid Brown)

Gov. Mario Cuomo, Regan and Anderson.

"We believe it is a positive thing that the governor supports divestment," Ngai said. "However, we are disappointed that he is not being more active to support this legislation. We feel he should play a much more active role in promoting this legislation," Ngai said.

Stacey Rothstein, divestment organizer for the New York State Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG) said: "Seventeen other states have enacted legislation that cuts their links with South Africa. The State University of New York (SUNY) has actually improved its portfolio since authorizing the divestment of their funds."

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ing their representatives and those senators who have said they are against the divestment bill.

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"It was extremely effective," Simpson said. "We got a chance to touch base with a lot of senators," he said, "but we still have a long way to go."

STORY FROM LEGISLATIVE GAZETTE 4/23/86

PICTURE FROM SCHENECTADY GAZETTE 4/23/86

COALITION NEWS NOTES

COALITION SPEAKERS ON THE ROAD - A thank you to Eileen Kawola for speaking on South Africa at Shenendehowa High School. The occasion was Peace Day which was sponsored by the students at that school. Thanks also to Sipho Seepe who spoke to students working on the divestment campaign on the Cornell University campus.

MALCOLM X STUDY NETWORK - The Black Issues Conference Committee and the Malcolm X Study Network are hosting a celebration of Malcolm X's birthday entitled, "Our Teachers, Our Heroes." The program will start at 3 p.m. on Saturday, May 17th. For more information call 463-4654. ALSO NOTE: If you are interested in purchasing books or arranging a book display for your meeting or function, call Odell Winfield at 463-4654. Books are available on Black liberation, educational and international issues.

BEHIND THE SCENES WORKERS, THANK YOU! - A special note of appreciation to four Coalition members who give hours of invaluable service each month: Leslie Wallace for typing, Ann Frazer and Michael Dollard for the monthly mailing and Mary Ann Smith for tabling at Coalition events. Also, **LOBBY DAY THANKS:** The April 22nd "Lobby Day" was another important step in the struggle for New York State divestment. The day was successful because of the work of many people; special thanks to NYPIRG (Travis Plunkett and Stacey Rothstein) and SASU.

COMMUNITY POLICE RELATIONS BOARD - Mark Mishler, Albany attorney, has been named by the Steering Committee of the Coalition to be our representative to this newly formed board.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PACO DUARTE - Paco Duarte has been elected President of the State University at Albany Student Association for 1986-87. We look forward to continued solidarity with Paco and the Association.

COALITION FUNDRAISER LETTER - Recently, everyone on our mailing list received a letter asking for you to contribute to the Coalition. We ask that you consider this request very seriously. We need to raise money to continue the work. Your help is needed. \$\$\$

COMMUNITY AWARDS - Bill Ritchie of the Coalition Steering Committee and Vera Michelson, Co-Chair of the Coalition, were honored by the Junior College of Albany. Bill received a community service award from the Office of Special Programs and "Mike" was honored by the Student Senate of J.C.A. for her commitment and leadership. We congratulate them on these well-deserved awards. (Vijay MacWan did a great job in keeping the secret!)

CAN YOU TABLE THIS SUMMER? - The Coalition needs volunteers to work at community events and festivals this summer to hand out information and talk to people. If you can give a few hours to help spread the word, please call 436-0652.

CULTURAL BOYCOTT NEWS - Many apologies have been made by entertainers who have performed in South Africa. For a complete update of the list and other cultural boycott news, see next month's newsletter.

To contact the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
call (518) 436-0562

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER, INC.

MORE COALITION NEWS NOTES

Editorial Comment: On Tuesday, April 29, members of the Republican-controlled Senate scrambled to vote 'yes' on a bill that requires the State Comptroller to avoid further investments in American companies who do business in Northern Ireland and who have not signed the "McBride Principles." The "McBride Principles" ensure that there is no discrimination against Catholics in employment in Northern Ireland. The Assembly is expected to approve the bill shortly.

Meanwhile, the anti-apartheid divestment bill is still bottled up in Senate committees and the world-wide campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa has gone unheeded in New York State's Senate.

The Coalition calls on Senators Anderson and Marchi to release the Senate divestment bill from committee. The Coalition calls on every Senator who voted for human rights in Northern Ireland to vote 'yes' on the anti-apartheid divestment bill this session. The Coalition asks Governor Cuomo to publicly state that he believes the anti-apartheid bill is an immediate priority for this legislative session.

Our politicians must take moral leadership and look beyond the "Irish vote." Our leaders have to say 'no' to human rights violations in South Africa, as well as Northern Ireland. Anything less is unacceptable hypocrisy and blatant racism.

June 14: If you can't attend the June 14 Soweto Commemoration Demonstration in New York City, send someone in your place. Your \$15.00 donation buys a bus ticket for a young person or other "scholarship" recipient. Send \$15.00 or more to the Coalition at P. O. Box 3002, Albany, NY. Mark your check: "June 14 donation."

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Against Apartheid
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ROYAL DUTCH/SHELL

*Supplies fuel to the
apartheid economy,
and to S.A. police and
military.*

Coca-Cola

*assets in S.A. over
\$60 million, sales over
\$240 million*

Beatrice

*huge assets in S.A.
3rd largest advertiser in U.S.*

(TARGETED PRODUCTS:

Peter Pan peanut butter, Tropicana orange juice)

Legg's pantyhose, Hunts products

WHY BOYCOTT?

One of the ways we can work to pressure companies to divest from South Africa is to **BOYCOTT** goods made by companies doing business in South Africa. The divestment movement in the U.S. exerts direct pressure on U.S. corporations to stop collaboration with apartheid. The growing divestment/disinvestment campaign sends a powerful message to the apartheid regime that the people of the U.S. will no longer allow their dollars to prop up this vicious system.

The Shell boycott has been called by groups in South Africa, the World Council of Churches, the Free South Africa Movement, the AFL-CIO and the United Mine workers.

The Coca Cola divestment campaign was initiated by the Georgia Coalition for Divestment in South Africa and has been endorsed by the American Friends Service Committee and American anti-apartheid groups.

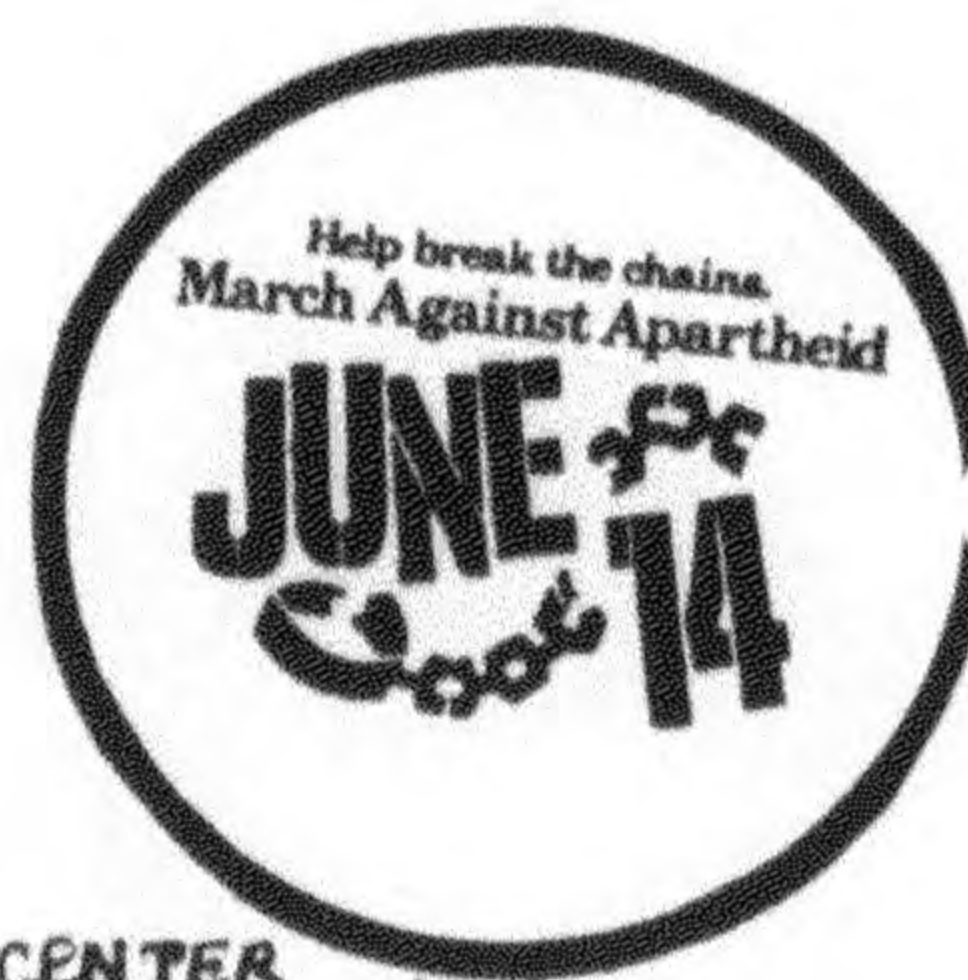
The Beatrice boycott has been called by a wide range of womens peace, labor, church and education groups and has been endorsed by Congressman Ron Dellums and N.Y.C. Councilwoman Miriam Freeland.



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER



NEXT MONTHLY MEETING:

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1986

7:30 p.m.

ARBOR HILL COMMUNITY CENTER
50 N. LARK DRIVE, ALBANY, N.Y.

EVERYONE WELCOME

Please post attached flyers on:

June 14th March and
Boycott

AGENDA:

1. update on N.Y.S. divestment report on April 22nd lobby day (see news story inside)
2. planning for June 14th N.Y.C. mobilization against apartheid
3. report on Community Police Relations Board meeting

WHY DIVEST? WHY BOYCOTT?

"The economic boycott of South Africa will entail undoubted hardship for Africans. We do not doubt that. But if it is a method which shortens the day of bloodshed, the suffering to us will be a price we are willing to pay."

*The late Chief Albert Luthuli,
President of the African National
Congress and 1961 Nobel Peace
Laureate June 12, 1964.*



"We ask all men of good will to take action against apartheid in the following manner: ...Don't buy South Africa's products; Don't trade or invest in South Africa."

*Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,
1961 Nobel Peace Laureate
Statement issued on Human Rights Day
December 10, 1962*



"My view is that divestment could initially have far more psychological impact than material impact. It would be a blow to the confidence of those who are perpetrating this vicious system. While we cannot guarantee that it will push them to the negotiating table with authentic leaders of every section of the community, it is our last chance. It is a risk worth taking."



*Bishop Desmond Tutu,
Bishop of Johannesburg and 1984
Nobel Peace Laureate Newsweek,
March 11, 1985.*



"There are various other forms of fighting in our struggle, [but] divestment is one of the greatest weapons. If, in fact...the West had listened to our pleas to divest, for embargoes against this country, for embargoes against arms to this country, we would be very far in our struggle today. The West and those countries that have trade links with South Africa are those who are protracting our struggle. They are prolonging our suffering."

*Winnie Mandela, Africa News, November 29,
1982. Wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson
Mandela, she has been banned and banished for
her political activities.*

Candidates renew call for divestiture

By CRAIG SCHIFFER
and TIMOTHY NICHOLS

Divestment of state funds from companies that do business in South Africa will not bring the racist system of apartheid to its knees but it will weaken it. Fighting a weakened enemy will mean less bloodshed on both sides, according to Francis Meli, a representative of the African National Congress.

Meli joined U.S. Senate hopeful Mark Green and State Comptroller candidate Herman Badillo at a press conference last week sponsored by the Black and Puerto Rican Caucus to urge passage of divestment legislation.

"What is going on in South Africa is a crime against humanity," Meli said. He added that if New York is to have a positive future, it must ally itself with forces of progress through divestment.

Assemblyman Roger L. Green, Caucus chairman, called for the conference because the caucus was "encouraged and emboldened by the recent passage and signing into law of the McBride bill."

The McBride bill, recently signed by Gov. Mario M. Cuomo, requires state funds only be invested in companies in Northern Ireland that abide by nondiscriminatory principles set by Nobel Peace Prize winner Sean McBride.

"We feel proud that with our help we were able to enhance the prospect for peace and justice in Northern Ireland," Roger Green said. "However, we are mindful of the fact that the prospect for peace and freedom in Southern Africa is being delayed by an obstructionist Senate and an obturate comptroller..."

Badillo, the Democratic choice for comptroller, said that if he is elected, "we won't even need a bill," referring to the recent defeat of South African divestment legislation. As comptroller, he said he would refuse to subsidize South Africa.

Badillo charged that Comptroller Edward V. Regan "doesn't seem to understand that a comptroller has a moral duty" as well as a fiscal one. He added that it does not make sense to invest money in places like Northern Ireland and South Africa because they show a much lower rate of return.

He questioned the policy of investing funds around the world when money is needed in this state. "We need jobs in New York. Let's take the money out of South Africa and Northern Ireland and put it in companies doing business with New York," he said.

Mark Green urged the political leaders to "flex their moral muscles." Blasting both President Reagan and U.S. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, Green said that the current U.S. policy towards South Africa is doing nothing.

"The recent federal reform was nothing more than a wink and a nod to Botha," he said.

He quoted D'Amato as saying that "There are some countries (South Africa) that do not lend themselves to democracy." Mark Green countered with, "Some senators do not lend themselves to reelection."

Assemblyman Ed Sullivan said that the Legislature supports apartheid by its inaction. "As Americans, all of us should join in

the fight of South Africa," he said. "Civilized people have to take action."

As for the economic benefits of investment in South Africa, Sullivan asked, "Should we invest our money in drugs because they bring in high profits?"

Asked what good the conference was when the Senate majority already had defeated the bill, Roger Green said it

focused on the fact that divestment is morally correct.

Green assured that the struggle with divestment did not die with the bill. The caucus plans to raise public consciousness about conditions in South Africa and Green has called for a meeting with Regan.



Francis Meli, right, representative of the African National Congress, and Assemblyman Roger Green renewed their call for divestment of state pension funds from companies doing business in South Africa.

Gazette photo by James Blabin



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

June 17, 1986

Dear Friend:

The Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, in conjunction with other community groups, urges you and your organization to join us in declaring a "State of Emergency" in Albany due to New York State's support for apartheid South Africa.

Beginning at 9:00 A.M. on Wednesday, June 25, 1986, and ending 24 hours later, anti-apartheid activists will maintain a continuous presence at a SHANTYTOWN to be constructed in Capitol Park (at the rear of the State Capitol).

We have received permission from state officials to construct a SHANTYTOWN and will use the SHANTYTOWN to aid in educating others about living conditions that South Africans experience under apartheid, express our opposition to the State Senate's failure to support legislation divesting New York State from South Africa, and to show solidarity with South Africans struggling for freedom in their nation.

In order to have a successful action, we are asking that you, and the organization(s) that you are a member of, join us at the SHANTYTOWN. We need your group to commit themselves to oversee the SHANTYTOWN for a 3-hour shift. To maintain a constant presence, it is necessary for all concerned individuals and groups to participate in this important event. If your organization is unable to take responsibility for maintaining a shift, please encourage individuals to join us at the site. Obviously, the more people that are present the stronger the message that we will send to the Republican-controlled Senate who has steadfastly refused to support the divestment of New York State funds from businesses operating in South Africa.

If your organization would be willing to take a 3-hour shift, or if you need more information about the SHANTYTOWN, please contact Travis at the NYPIRG Office at (518) 436-0876 as soon as possible. We have also enclosed a poster for you to copy and distribute throughout the community.

We hope that you, and your organization, will be able to join us in protesting our state's support for apartheid.

In solidarity,

BOB JAFFE



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE: June 25, 1986
Afternoon Release

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Everett Joseph (518) 465-2406

**SHANTYTOWN CONSTRUCTED AT STATE CAPITOL
COALITION URGES SENATE TO END NEW YORK STATE COLLABORATION
WITH SOUTH AFRICA**

The Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism today constructed a Shantytown outside the State Capitol to protest the State Senate's refusal to end New York State's support for South Africa.

"In South Africa, Shantytown's are constructed to protest the forced removal of South African's from their homes. In Albany, we build a Shantytown in protest of the State Senate's refusal to pass divestment legislation, which would end our collaboration with businesses operating in South Africa," said Bob Jaffe, a member of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

The Shantytown was staffed for a 24-hour period, from 9:00 A.M. Wednesday, June 25 to 9:00 A.M. Thursday, June 26. Volunteers from student groups, labor unions, religious organizations and community groups maintained a constant presence at the site outside the Capitol.

On January 21, 1986 the State Assembly passed legislation that would provide for the orderly divestiture of all state public pension funds from companies operating in or with South Africa or Namibia. The legislation also provides for a ban on the purchase of goods from South Africa and Namibia and a prohibition on the purchase of goods or

services from companies that operate in or with South Africa or Namibia. The Assembly legislation has been held in the Senate Finance Committee, chaired by Senator John Marchi.

"Daily we read and hear about the tragedy of apartheid in South Africa--a nation where a "State of Emergency" is declared that prohibits the media from reporting the news; a nation where black South Africans cannot vote and cannot move about their country freely; a nation where people protesting a system which denies them every human right are arrested, detained, tortured and murdered. Yet, here in Albany, the State Senate apparently continues to live in a vacuum and refuses to end New York State's cooperation with South Africa," said Sipho Seepe, a South African student and member of the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

"Just last week, in response to the worsening situation in South Africa, the U.S. House of Representatives passed legislation imposing severe economic sanctions on South Africa. Other states, including New Jersey and Massachusetts, have enacted divestment legislation. We believe that the State Senate should act as others have, and pass legislation that will send a clear, powerful message that New York cannot, and will not, do 'business as usual' with South Africa's racist and brutal government," said Everett Joseph, President of the Student Association of the State University of New York (SASU).

"In several days the State Legislature will recess for the summer. How many more deaths, how many more families must be relocated from their homes, how many more days of denying basic human rights to 22 million people will be allowed to occur, before the State Senate acts to stop our state's cooperation with South Africa? " said Vera Michaelson, Co-Chair of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

NY\$ OUT OF SOUTH AFRICA!

SHANTYTOWN FOR DIVESTMENT

CAPITOL PARK - ALBANY

9 A.M. JUNE 25 TO 9 A.M. JUNE 26

SHANTYTOWN, SOUTH AFRICA: SYMBOL
OF BLACK PEOPLE'S REFUSAL TO BE
RE-MOVED BY THE WHITE GOVERNMENT

SHANTYTOWN, ALBANY: SYMBOL OF OUR RE-
FUSAL TO LET THE NYS SENATE CONTINUE
TO INVEST NYS FUNDS IN COMPANIES
DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA



JOIN ANY TIME- OR CALL TO SIGN UP FOR YOU OR YOUR GROUP TO PARTICIPATE - 436-0876
SPONSORED BY THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID & RACISM

NY\$ out of SOUTH AFRICA



In South Africa, 24 million Blacks live as slaves in their own country, unable to participate in government or share in the wealth of their own land. As Black South Africans' struggle for freedom intensifies, so too does the oppression of the South African government.

A massive sweep of arrests has occurred over the past weeks. Severely repressive measures, aimed at preventing news coverage of the true crisis, have also been imposed.

THE DEATH TOLL IN SOUTH AFRICA HAS REACHED AN ALARMING 30 PERSONS PER DAY.

Meanwhile, in New York State, our senators continue to evade and ignore the reality of their support for apartheid via substantial investments in South Africa. While the victims of apartheid cry out for economic sanctions as a means to force the South African Government to negotiate, our senators wonder if divestment is really the thing to do. While our money encourages American firms to keep the system of apartheid afloat, our senators seem more concerned with the possible financial implications rather than with the moral necessity of divestment. While American-made computer systems help the South African Defense Force to oppress 24 million people, our senators cannot even agree to debate the issue of divestment on the Senate floor.

We say enough is enough. Urge your state senator as well as Senator Warren Anderson and Senator John Marchi to DIVEST NOW!! Let New York State choose to stand on the side of justice in South Africa.

THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID & RACISM

> 436-0562 <

6/25/86

SUN CITY

SOME FACTS ABOUT APARTHEID

EDUCATION

Education is free and compulsory for white children. For black children, it is not compulsory and there is a special education tax. All public education is racially segregated with racially differentiated curricula. Per Capita Expenditure (1983): Whites—\$692—Africans—\$96.

HEALTH

Health services are extensive and advanced for whites. (The first heart transplant was performed in South Africa.) The infant mortality rate for whites is 13 per 1,000 live births; for rural Africans it is 240 per 1,000. Between 30 and 50 percent of African children die before the age of five.

EMPLOYMENT

Average monthly industrial wages: Whites—\$701; Africans \$186.

ECONOMY

South Africa is the world's leading producer of gold and gem diamonds. It is a major producer of strategic minerals and ores like uranium.

In August, 1985, President Ronald Reagan compared the South African system of apartheid with earlier "racial segregation" policies in the United States. He suggested that apartheid, like legislated segregation in our country, had been "eliminated."

A short while later, the President publicly apologized for his misleading and inaccurate remarks. When even the President of the United States finds it difficult to comprehend the reality of South Africa, how can the rest of us hope to understand it? Why is there a State of Emergency inside South Africa, and a "sense of emergency" about South Africa all over the world?

The story of apartheid in South Africa is the story of a white minority that runs a government opposed to the legitimate needs of a majority of black people. Blacks, who outnumber the whites almost five to one are asking for justice and the end of that country's racially organized political and economic system. They are demanding the abolition of apartheid, not its reform.

The strategy of apartheid is to divide and conquer—to keep Africans divided along tribal lines and then to separate them from other, more privileged racial groups. 23 million Africans make up 74% of the population; 2.6 million people of mixed descent, called "coloureds," make up 8.5%; nearly a million people of Asian descent, primarily Indians, make up 2.5%; and the 4.7 million whites make up 14.5%. Not all South African whites support apartheid.

317 LAWS

Africans are forbidden to vote, buy or sell land in most areas, or choose where to live and work. They

are deprived by law of any control over their lives. There are 317 laws to enforce the subjugation of Africans. These laws permit the jailing of the government's opponents and allow the police to operate with impunity. But when you look at only the racial aspects of South African apartheid—as shocking as they are—you only get part of the story.

The reason? Apartheid is not only a system of racial domination—it's also a system of economic exploitation. Apartheid is no more—or less—than a system of modern slavery. Blacks are used as cheap labor to dig out the gold, diamonds, and strategic minerals that have made white South Africans rich. This low-cost, dependable, and controlled labor system has also made South Africa a very attractive investment to foreign corporations and banks. United States corporations, banks and individuals alone have more than fifteen billion dollars invested in South African apartheid.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS:

All Africans have been forced to register with the government and to carry photo passbooks filled with an individual's work history and tax status. The government decides where they can live and work. 87 percent of the land is for whites only. The remaining 13 percent—the most barren and least usable land in the country, is allocated for African people. Many live in townships—huge, impoverished ghettos surrounded by military patrols like Soweto outside Johannesburg—and are allowed to commute to work in the cities but not to live there.

If you are black in South Africa, and you are caught somewhere you are not authorized to be, or if your pass is not in order, you are jailed. Such actions by the police are commonplace. In fact, every two-and-a-half minutes, a black South African is arrested for a crime that, by definition, a white South African can never commit. Even if the pass system is modified, apartheid controls are unlikely to lapse.

In response to world-wide pressure, the South African government recently indicated an intent to relax certain restrictions imposed by apartheid. Black leaders have denounced these "reforms," saying "they polish our chains but won't remove them." For example, talk of giving people "citizenship" without giving them power over their lives is meaningless.

Millions of South African blacks have been forced to live in ten isolated "homelands" or *bantustans*. The South African government wants to regard these "homelands" as independent countries, and has already declared four of them to be so. But no other nation on earth recognizes their legitimacy.

Many of the Africans now living in these homelands have been moved there forcibly from the land they have lived on for generations. Eighty percent of the families in the bantustans live at or under starvation levels. One of every four children dies at birth.

Each year, millions of male Africans leave the bantustans to work on contract as low-paid migrant workers in the mines and industry. The women and children, who are not allowed to go along, barely survive. The old, ill and infirm do not survive at all. Families are separated year after year by this system; they are together at most for short visits at the end of each contract.

SUN CITY

One such artificial country created by the South African government is called Bophuthatswana. Its showplace is Sun City, an internationally famous, Las Vegas-like casino resort complex. Sun City caters to white South Africans and a few wealthy blacks who travel from urban centers to indulge in gambling and other forms of recreation such as concerts.

Audiences are not officially segregated in Sun City, but few blacks can afford the high cost of the tickets. To maintain the appearance of integration, hotel owners have admitted giving blacks free tickets. Foreign performers and athletes reap rich rewards for appearances at the luxury complex. Many of these stars argue that they are not playing in the land of apartheid but to mixed audiences in a separate nation.

The United Nations has called for a cultural and sports boycott of all South Africa including Sun City; that boycott is monitored by the Special Committee Against Apartheid. Those who detest apartheid and have chosen to honor the U.N. call know that Sun City was built to get around the boycott, as a way to win back international favor and break South Africa's isolation. The \$80 million pleasure resort is an oasis for the rich and privileged in the middle of the vast rural slum of surrounding Bophuthatswana.

Sun City is a symbol of apartheid. It tries to camouflage the reality of South Africa and does more damage than good to the people of South Africa. Sun City is controlled by political and economic interests that are part and parcel of apartheid.

Not all performers have succumbed to the large sums they are offered to perform at Sun City. A growing list of stars have refused lucrative contracts, including Stevie Wonder, Tony Bennett, Ben Vereen, Gladys Knight and the Pips, Roberta Flack, the Kool (Newport) Jazz Festival, and the Harlem Globetrotters. Tennis player John McEnroe has twice refused million-dollar offers to play there. As protests mount against those who do go to Sun City, the ranks of those who choose conscience over dollars will also grow.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? 9-25-85

JOIN:

**Capital District
Coalition Against
Apartheid and Racism
518-436-0562**

**Come to Monthly
meetings - 1st Tuesday
of the month -
Arden Hill Community
Center - 7:30 P.M.**

Shanty Town South Africa

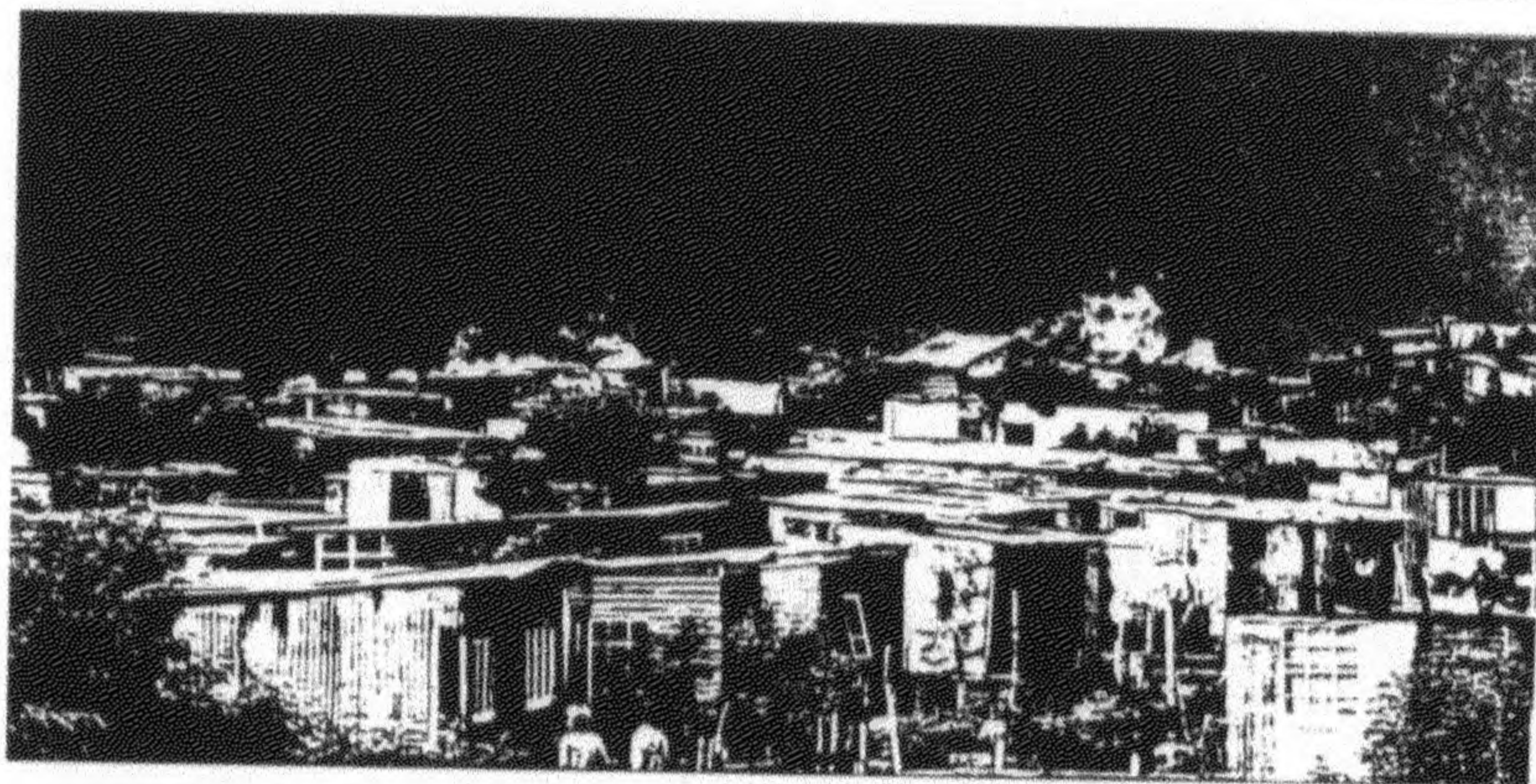
In an effort to establish a "White South Africa" in which Africans will only be tolerated to the extent and for as long as their labor is required, the racist regime has forcibly removed and resettled more than 3,500,000 Africans since 1960 to the Bantustans.

Living conditions are bad and dry. There is no food, no employment, no water, no sanitation; the only water you find are the bitter tears of the people.

People move away from these dumping grounds of apartheid to the city for "better" living. Women move to join their husbands who have been reduced to migrant slaves by the apartheid laws and policies. Since they have no housing and no legal right to have any, they build shacks which grow into a SHANTY TOWN(s).

In building these shacks, use is made of any material available; old and dilapidated trucks, cars, corrugated iron, planks and plastic materials are all put to use. It is not uncommon to find more than 20 families sharing a tap of water. As testified by one medical officer, "the situation in the shanty towns is totally out of control/hand" with TB the most common disease.

Contrasting sharply this image, is the image of thousands of miles of fertile and arable, unoccupied land reserved for privileged white people who constitute one-fifth of the country's population.



Burning out of control: A spiraling cloud of fire and smoke goes up over the dilapidated squatter huts of Crossroads

As the resistance to apartheid in South Africa intensifies, so must our struggle to encourage Ned Regan and the State Senate leader to divest our state funds.

**JOIN THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST
APARTHEID & RACISM**

CALL 436-0562

6/25/86

A sour note

6/26/86

To the editor:

Jazz reviewer Georgia Urban's column (*KN*, 6/11/86) on "Albany's new all-white jazz band" haunts us with an all-too-familiar theme.

Band leader Paul Evoskevich simply "couldn't find" any black players for his new band. Clearly, he didn't look. So what else is new?

Racism in the music industry is as much a part of American history as the music itself. Even a cursory look at the history of jazz will remind us of the special harassment and racism black artists have had to face over the years. Jazz is only one example of the richness of African-American history.

It is unfortunate Mr. Evoskevich had decided to downplay the contribution of area black musicians by not seeking them out to participate in the formation of the new Albany jazz band. We only hope Ms. Urban's column will serve as a catalyst to push the new bandleader in the right direction.

VERA MICHELSON
Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism
Albany

Apartheid foes build shanties at Capitol to protest U.S. policy

By Kyle Hughes

Knickerbocker News Capitol Bureau

While rap music from the "Sun City" anti-apartheid protest record boomed across the west lawn of the Capitol, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute graduate student Sipho Seepe talked about his homeland of South Africa.

"Apartheid kills the people, and New York state pays the bills," said Seepe, who helped build two shanties on the Capitol lawn in downtown Albany on Wednesday to dramatize the point that New York should stop investing in South Africa.

"Anyone who is a friend to our enemy is our enemy," he added. "That's how we look at it."

Apartheid is South Africa's policy of strict racial segregation and discrimination.

Seepe, 26, has been in the U.S. a year with his wife and baby, studying physics at RPI. Wednesday he was one of a handful of demonstrators outside the Capitol who built shanties out of old Sears parking boxes, paneling, stakes and lumber. The intentionally out-of-place shacks were put up Wednesday morning and will be removed today.

The shanties, which were covered with signs, were put up to prod the state Legislature to stop investments of pension funds in South Africa. The proposal so far has been resisted by Republican leaders in the State Senate.

"We would have liked to keep them continually until they break ties with South Africa," said Seepe, who added he gathered little information about the situation in South Africa when he telephoned his mother or brother there.

"I can't talk with them about what's happening," he said. "The system is so depressing. Every time I ask them what's happening, they cut the phone immediately. (Government censors) listen to every call."

Seepe, a member of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, was joined by a handful



Knickerbocker News/Ray Hoy

SHANTIES GO UP — Protesters erect shanties on the lawn of the state Capitol Wednesday to protest what they called lack of action by the Senate on divestiture of state pension funds from companies that do business with South Africa.

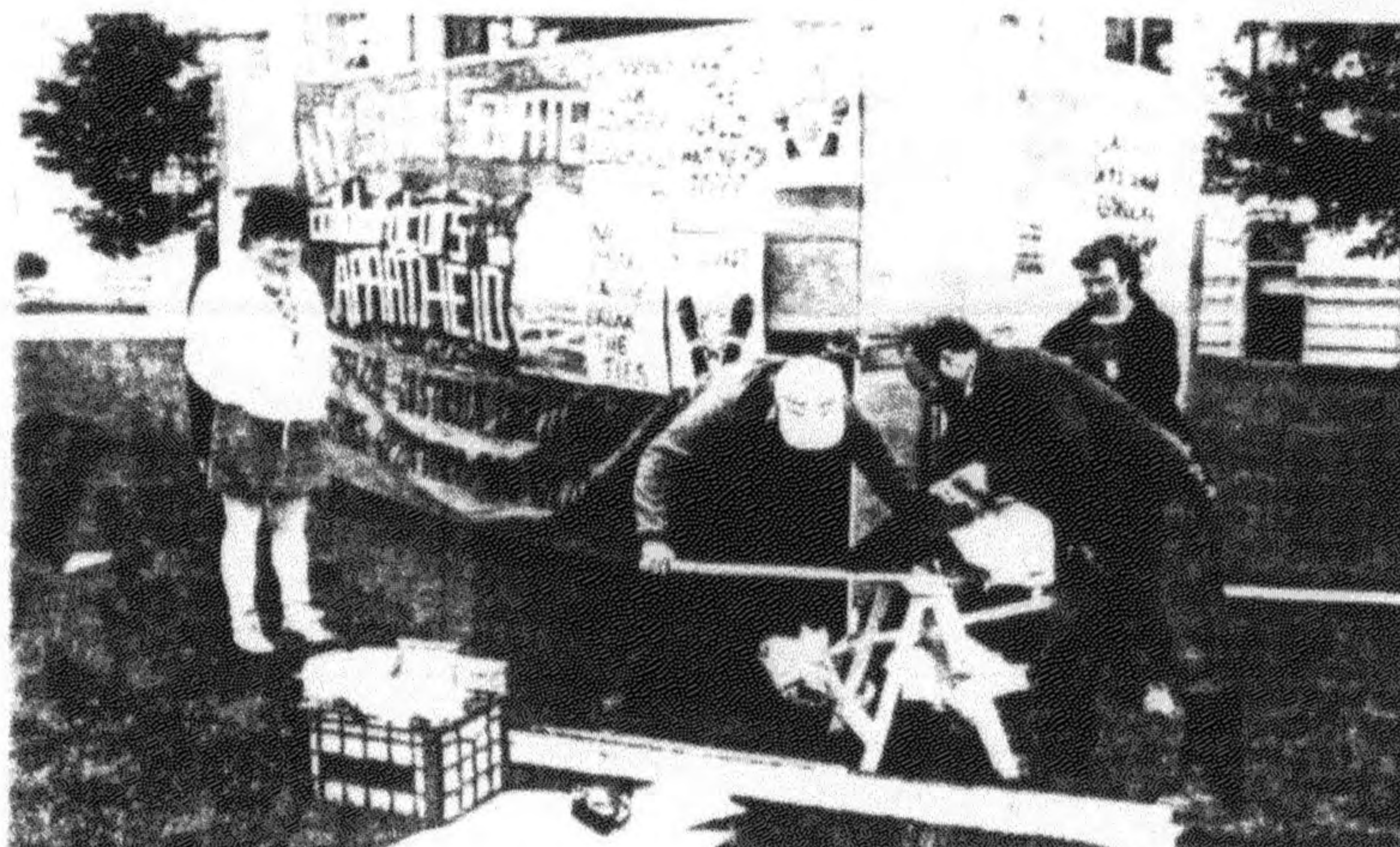
of other students and activists who attracted a noontime crowd of curious passersby at lunchtime.

"I think the more the people in South Africa know the people in the U.S. are with them, it will help them

with the struggle," said Cleo Washington of Albany, another of the protesters.

Washington, a nurse at Memorial Hospital, has participated in other protests against South African racism.

S. AFRICA RALLY



Times Union photo by Paul D. Kniskern Sr.

SHANTIES DOWN — Members of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism Wednesday for a demonstration calling for New York State divestment from S. Africa. High winds later blew down the shanties.

Senate railed for refusing state divestiture

By Paul Grondahl 2/26/84
Staff writer

John Funicello, after five hours of swinging a hammer and chopping with an ax since 6 a.m., was driving the last support stakes into the bases of two wood-frame and cardboard shanties when a tremendous gust of Wednesday's wind jammed into the structures.

Six-foot sheets of cardboard weathered like dead leaves. Passers-by tucked and the void, gray edifice of the Capitol loomed over the scene, impenetrable, monolithic. The symbolism was not lost on those present.

Sipho Seepe, 26, a native of Soweto, South Africa, and a Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism member who is studying for his master's degree in physics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, said. This is typical of what happens to shantytowns in South Africa when the government regime has paid vigilantes come in and destroy the houses and maim and murder blacks.

Seepe said both his father and, more recently, his 24-year-old brother, Edward, were killed during violent confrontations between the black majority and white minority over the South African policy of apartheid.

Because news reports from that country are now being censored, Seepe tried Tuesday night to learn by telephone from his mother and brother in Soweto the real situation.

The phones are all tapped and

every time my brother tried to say something specific about the situation at home, they cut off the connection," Seepe said. "They won't let you talk about anything but family matters."

Seepe was joined later in Capitol Park for a press conference at the shantytown — a symbol of protest erected by blacks in South Africa — by politicians and representatives of a public employees union and a student union.

This assemblage protested the state Senate Republican leadership's failure to back an already passed Assembly bill providing withdrawal of the \$4.4 billion in state pension investments in companies with ties to racially segregated South Africa. In particular, they railed at Senate Majority Leader Warren Anderson, R-Binghamton, who controls what legislation will be debated on the Senate floor.

Frank Barbaro, D-Brooklyn, chairman of the Assembly Labor Committee, blasted Anderson as "the front man for that fascist Botha (the South African president). He is doing the work of fascists. He should hide his head in shame. If he doesn't allow this bill to the floor, history will condemn him."

Given Anderson's clout, Barbaro offered. He could pick up the phone right now and have that bill out on the floor this afternoon. His remarks were greeted with rousing applause.

Charles Dumas, a spokesman for Anderson, said he bubbled with barba-

ro's assessment of the majority leader's power. But Dumas added, "Barbaro is known for his extreme and irresponsible oratory, which is not worthy of comment from any responsible person."

On the issue of divestment, Dumas said Anderson "has said innumerable times that he is totally opposed to apartheid but supports Republican Comptroller Edward Regan's view that this bill would do more damage than good."

Regan was out of town Wednesday with his spokesman, in aide said. Neither could be reached for comment.

Rand Condeff, president of the 33,000-member Public Employees Federation whose officers unanimously agreed to push for divestment, said:

"On moral grounds we cannot support a system of oppression of the black majority by the white minority," he said.

There was an urgency in their voices Wednesday. Now is the time to act, not two weeks or 10 years later, said Zenzile, a self-described exiled South African poet from Cape Town and now a college student in Vermont.

Zenzile, Seepe and the others said they would spend Wednesday night in front of the Capitol. The shanties, which were reconstructed into small tent-like structures, had to be removed by 9 this morning by order of Capital Police. It appeared the wind would take care of that.

Anti-apartheid group fights winds as well

By TERRY O'BRIEN
Record Capitol Bureau

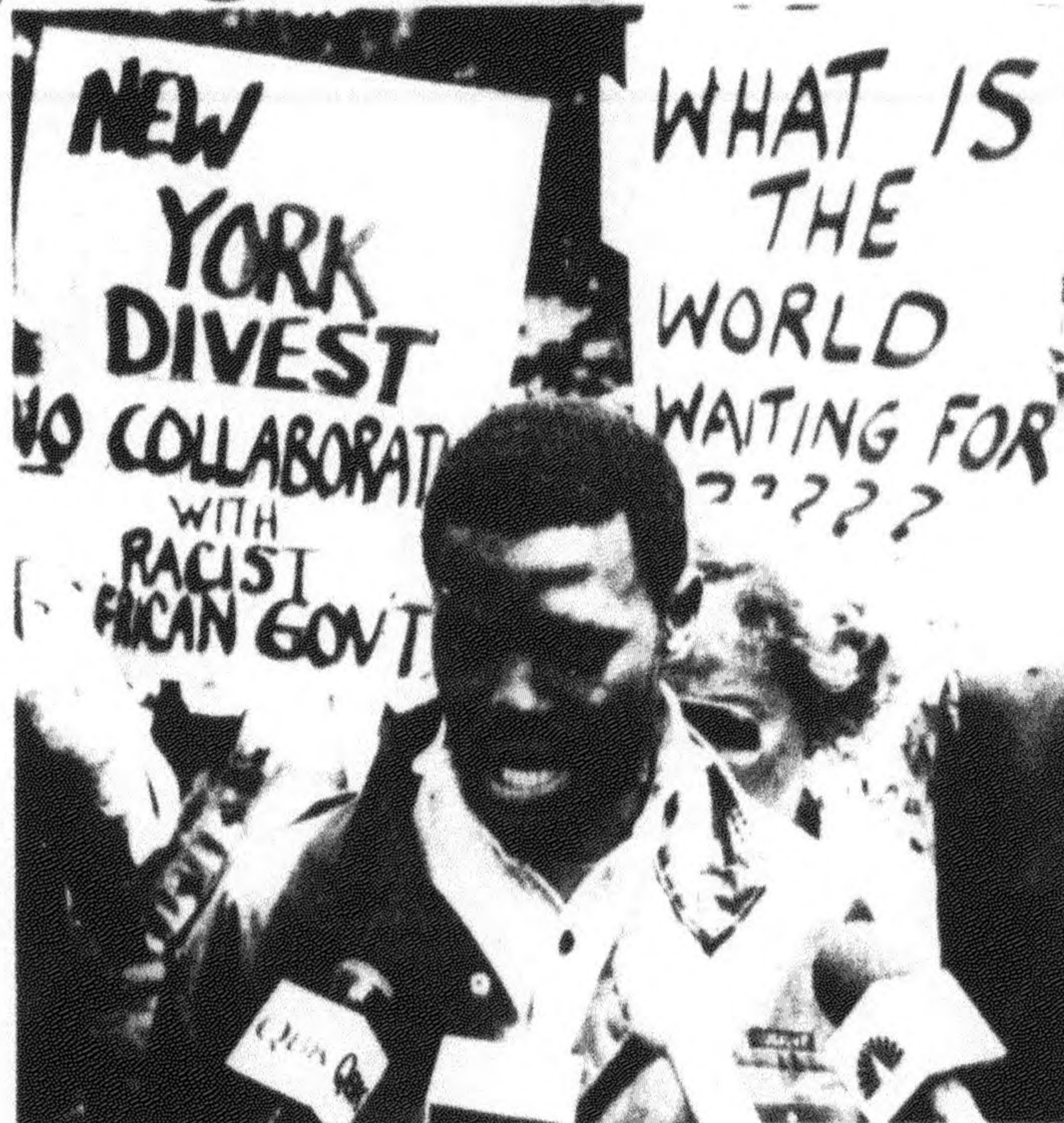
ALBANY — Blustery winds nearly sent a makeshift shantytown to the land of Oz, but that didn't stop struggling protesters of New York's investment policies in South Africa from making one last pitch for reform Wednesday before lawmakers go on summer recess.

Protesters stayed overnight in two rickety shantytown shacks in front of the State Capitol to encourage the Legislature to make the comptroller's office divest state pension funds from companies doing business in racially-torn South Africa.

"What is (comptroller) Ned Regan and the Republican Senate leadership waiting for?" asked Vera Michelson, chairman of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism. "Everybody abhors apartheid. It's almost standing still in time to say that. The question is what are we going to do about it."

Regan, while saying he opposes the white minority government's racial policies in South Africa, has said divestment of some \$6 billion in state funds could financially hurt retired state workers who receive benefits from the pension system.

The Republican-controlled Sen-



RPI STUDENT Sipho Seepe of South Africa talks about apartheid in a protest at the State Capitol in Albany Wednesday. (Photo by Mike McMahon)

ate has backed Regan, a Republican, in his stand, refusing to let

any such measure out onto the floor, despite repeated passage by

the Democrat-dominated Assembly. It is not expected to come on the floor before the session ends sometime this week or next.

South Africa's white regime has recently stiffened its stand against majority blacks there, giving police more power to arrest protesters and censoring media accounts of the crackdown.

President Ronald Reagan has said he would veto any attempts to impose any national economic sanctions on South Africa.

Michelson said her group supports a recently signed bill that encourages divestment of state funds from American companies in Northern Ireland who practice discrimination against minority Catholics in their hiring practices. But she said the passage of that bill while there is no action on a South African divestment bill is a form of racism.

"In conclusion, that is racist," she said. However, she said her group would not be satisfied with a similar bill to address the South Africa question.

Sipho Seepe, a South African RPI student living in Troy, said the apartheid system makes "us slaves" of the white regime there.

"We're not destined to be slaves," Seepe said. "The whole world has come to our side."

He said without a change in U.S. policy, more bloodshed will result in South Africa.



ANTI-APARTHEID — Cleo Carter of Albany puts up posters on the side of a makeshift shanty, one of several that were erected next to the Capitol yesterday to call

attention to racial oppression in South Africa. Demonstrators asked for the state to stop investing in companies that do business with that country. — (Gazette Photo — Ray Summers)

State Senate Unmoved—

South Africa Divestiture Is Urged

By KEN GOLDFARB
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — A collection of makeshift shelters, part of a demonstration calling for state divestiture from South Africa, were knocked down by yesterday's strong wind, but it failed to discourage the demonstrators.

Fighting one of the season's windiest days around the Capitol and facing staunch opposition from the Republican-controlled Senate, the Capital District Coalition Against

Apartheid and Racism plugged ahead to rebuild its "shantytown" on the Capitol lawn.

"Obviously we're dealing with the elements," said Vera Michelson, cochairman of the coalition. However, she said supporters still plan to build the shanties and spend the night as part of their campaign to get the state to remove an estimated \$6 billion to \$8 billion in pension funds from businesses that have dealings with white minority ruled South Africa.

Divestiture of such funds has become a rallying cry for those who feel it is one of the

best ways to pressure the South African government to abandon its racist apartheid policies.

The coalition has the support of Gov. Mario M. Cuomo and the Democrat-controlled Assembly but has called Senate leaders "racist collaborators" for their refusal to even bring the issue to the floor of the Senate.

Among a long list of speakers supporting the protest was Siphos Sepe, a 28-year old black South African who has been studying at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for the past year.

Sepe, who later said his brother was killed during a protest demonstration in Soweto last October, told reporters, "I've seen how ruthless the system can be." He said the repression by the South African government was "very identical to Nazi Germany."

He described the shantytown being erected around him as a symbol of resistance. "Let's see to it there's no more Holocaust. Let's see to it there's no more bloodshed."

Assemblyman Frank J. Barbaro, D-Brooklyn, called the failure of the Senate to support divestiture a "moral outrage." While the Senate sits on the bill, people are being killed in South Africa, Barbaro said.

Senate Majority Leader Warren Anderson is doing the work for a fascist in South Africa, and he should hide his head in shame," Barbaro said.

One of the targets of the demonstrations was Staten Island Sen. John Marchi, who chairs the Senate Finance Committee.

A Marchi spokesman said divestiture would "do more harm than good" for the blacks who work for the companies affected by the pullback in state investments.

Michelson pointed to a number of South African economic sanctions who have called for such economic sanctions, naming Bishop Desmond Tutu, the recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, as an example.

She also called the Senate action racist, noting that a similar bill that would restrict investments in Northern Ireland passed both houses of the Legislature.

Divestiture will "shorten the days of bloodshed. That's all we can hope for," she said. "Apartheid cannot be reformed," Michelson added.

Her organization and others have failed in earlier attempts to get state Comptroller Edward V. Regan to divest the pension funds. However, Regan has said that he has a constitutional obligation to be a "prudent investor." Instead, his office said Regan is using the state's shares in the companies in which it has investments to get them to halt their dealings with South Africa.

A spokesman for Regan said that in representing the state he was among a minority of shareholders in General Motors who helped pressure that corporation to get out of South Africa.



ANTI-APARTHEID — Cleo Carter of Albany puts up posters on the side of a makeshift shanty, one of several that were erected next to the Capitol yesterday to call attention to racial oppression in South Africa. Demonstrators asked for the state to stop investing in companies that do business with that country. — (Gazette Photo — Ray Summers)

State Senate Unmoved— South Africa Divestiture Is Urged

By KEN GOLDFARB
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — A collection of makeshift shelters, part of a demonstration calling for state divestiture from South Africa, were knocked down by yesterday's strong wind, but it failed to discourage the demonstrators.

Fighting one of the season's windiest days around the Capitol and facing staunch opposition from the Republican-controlled Senate, the Capital District Coalition Against

Apartheid and Racism plugged ahead to rebuild its "shantytown" on the Capitol lawn.

"Obviously we're dealing with the elements," said Vera Michelson, co-chairman of the coalition. However, she said supporters still plan to build the shanties and spend the night as part of their campaign to get the state to remove an estimated \$8 billion to \$8 billion in pension funds from businesses that have dealings with white minority ruled South Africa.

Divestiture of such funds has become a rallying cry for those who feel it is one of the

best ways to pressure the South African government to abandon its racist apartheid policies.

The coalition has the support of Gov. Mario M. Cuomo and the Democrat-controlled Assembly but has called Senate leaders "racist collaborators" for their refusal to even bring the issue to the floor of the Senate.

Among a long list of speakers supporting the protest was Sipho Seepe, a 26-year old black South African who has been studying at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for the past year.

Seepe, who later said his brother was killed during a protest demonstration in Soweto last October, told reporters, "I've seen how ruthless the system can be." He said the repression by the South African government was "very identical to Nazi Germany."

He described the shantytown being erected around him as a symbol of resistance. "Let's see to it there's no more Holocaust. Let's see to it there's no more bloodshed."

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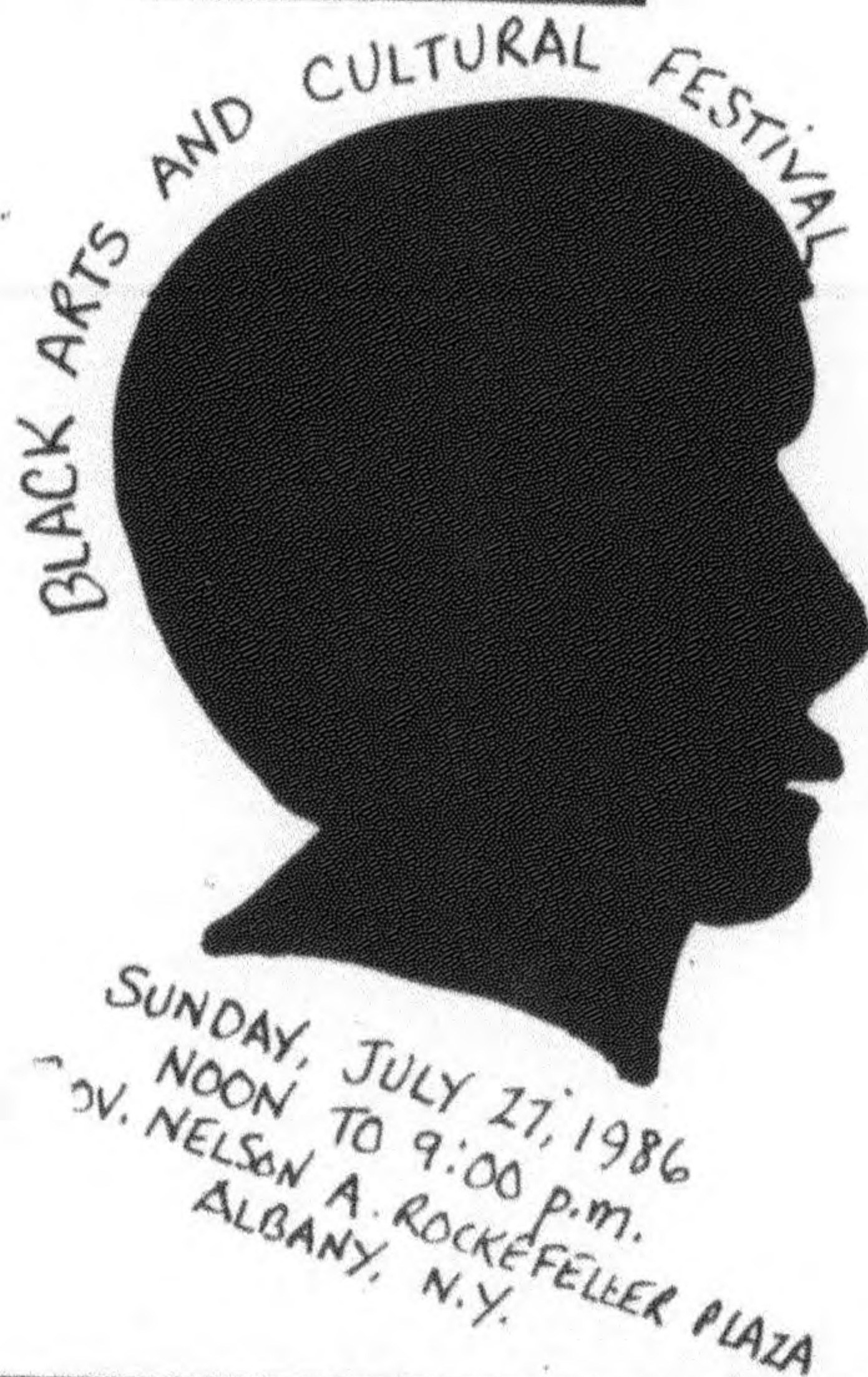
One of the targets of the demonstrations was Staten Island Sen. John Marchi, who chairs the Senate Finance Committee.



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

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

NOTE: NO REGULAR
MONTHLY MEETINGS
IN JULY AND AUGUST
BUT, PLAN TO
ATTEND



Sechaba Sechaba Sechaba is coming!

The date for the Fifth Annual Empire State Black Arts and Cultural Festival is Sunday, July 27th. The Coalition will have a booth at the Festival. If you can work at the booth any time during the day, please call 436-0562.

One of the most exciting events scheduled for the day is the appearance of:

Sechaba Sechaba is the cultural performance group of the African National Congress. These internationally recognized artists will perform songs and chants of South Africa. Their performances entertain, inspire and electrify.

Cultural Boycott Included in this mailing is a list of the entertainers who have violated the United Nations' ban against cultural exchanges with South Africa. The names preceded by ** have vowed never to return to South Africa until apartheid has ended. Please note recent additions to the ** category: Buddy deFranco, Elton John, Tom Jones, Liza Minelli, Richard Roundtree, and Rod Stewart. Many of these performers made statements due to the hard work and persistence of our collaborators, Unity in Action in Los Angeles.

- Update -
- Update -

5th Anniversary This September is the 5th anniversary of the formation of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism - and of the appearance of the South African rugby team in Albany. We are planning an anniversary/commemoration for September 21st. If you are interested in helping to plan for the event, call 436-0562. Keep the date free - this will be a major event. (Planning meeting 8/13/86 at 7:00 p.m. at the Albany Public Library, main branch)

South African Poet On September 9th, South African poet and playwright, MAISHE MAPONYA, will appear in Albany. For further information on the particulars of his visit, call the Social Action Center at 434-4037.

Act in solidarity with Black South Africans

Support the cultural boycott - Isolate apartheid South Africa

Updated as of July, 1986

Boycott entertainers who violate U.N. ban:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| America
Bob Anderson
**Paul Anka
David Baca
Cliff Barnes
Shirley Bassey
**George Benson
**Brook Benton
C.L. Blast
Ernest Bourgnine
**Beach Boys
Gwen Brisco
Shirley Brown
Nina Surrell
Glen Campbell
Colin Carr
Clarence Carter
Monk Channing
Ray Charles
Cher
Chicago
+ Jimmy Cliff
Billy Cobham
Pete & Conte Condoli
Rita Coolidge
**Chick Corea
**Andrew Crouch
Danibelle
Henry "Manolito" Darrow
"Devine"
Joe Dolan
**Lou Donaldson
Lamont Dozier
The Drifters
Jack duFree
Ecstasy Passion & Pain
Carla Fontana
George Forrest
Midel Fox
Don Francisco
**Buddy de Franco | Janis Ian
**Millie Jackson
Willis "Gator Tail"
Jackson
**Elton John
Jack Jones
**Tom Jones
Fern Kinney
Eartha Kitt
Louis Lane
Jiane Laredo
Mary Larkin
Liberace
Jerry Loren
Love Machine
Main Ingredient
Mancos Dancers
& Reborn
**Barry Manilow
Ann Margaret
Barry Martin
Johnny Mathis
Mattison Brothers
**Curtis Mayfield
George McCrae
**Mighty Clouds of Joy
**Stephanie Mills
**Liza Minelli
Ella Mitchell
**James Moody
Olivia Newton-John
Linda Oliphant
Osmonds
Charles Pace
Dolly Parton
Wilson Pickett
The Platters
Barbara Ray
Helen Reddy
Della Reese
Tim Reid "Venus Flytrap"
Linda Ronstadt
**Kenny Rogers
**Richard Roundtree
Telly Savalas
Leo Sayer
Shirley Scott
Neil Sedaka
George Shearing
Sha Na Na
Frank Sinatra
Percy Sledge
**Jimmy Smith
Diane Solomon
**The Staple Singers
Edwin Star
Candi Staton
Dakota Staton
**Rod Stewart
The Supremes
**OJAYS | Brian Tarff
Buddy Tate
**The Temptations
John Thomas
Rufus Thomas
Timmy Thomas
Bross Townsend
**Tina Turner
**Stanley Turrentine
Two Tons of Fun
The Variations
Village People
Lovelace Watkins
Wavey Legs (From Glide)
Al Wilson
Jimmy Witherspoon
**Betty Wright
Robert Wright
The Younghearts
**Pia Zadora
Mike Zwerz |
|--|--|--|

This list is based on a list comprised by two New York City based organizations, the Patrice Lumumba Coalition and AJASS, based on research done by Michael C. Seaubien and the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid.



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

** VOWED NOT TO RETURN

FOR UPDATES AND CHANGES
CALL 518-436-0562
CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID
AND RACISM, ALBANY, NEW YORK

CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND FACISM - UPDATE ON DIVESTMENT

South Africa Divestiture Is Urged

The New York State Legislature ended its 1986 session without passing a bill on divestment. The bill to divest N. Y. State funds from South Africa passed the Assembly but stalled in the Republican controlled Senate where it never got out of the Finance Committee.

In June, the Coalition was pleased to work with the Black and Puerto Rican Caucus to have Francis Meli, editor of the African National Congress magazine, Sechaba, and a member of the ANC Executive Committee, come to Albany for a press conference. Meli also lobbied with members of the Coalition and Westpac, stressing the critical need for immediate divestment - even more crucial given the heightened state of repression in South Africa. The group met with several senators including Sen. John Marchi, head of the Finance Committee, and one of the key opponents of divestment. Marchi follows the lead of State Comptroller Ned Regan who abhors apartheid, of course, but states that divestment might bring a lessened return on investment. Fiscal considerations over any moral duty.



Legislative Gazette 4/16/86
Francis Meli, right, representative of the African National Congress, and Assemblyman Roger Green renewed their call for divestment of state pension funds from companies doing business in South Africa.

NEW YORK STATE HAS SOME \$6 BILLION INVESTED IN APARTHEID - DEMAND N.Y. DIVEST

The grounds of the State Capitol were the site for a shantytown on June 25th. The symbolic shanties were a protest against the refusal by the N. Y. State Comptroller Regan and the State Senate to take N.Y. monies out of a country led by a racist and brutal regime. Our demands for divestiture will continue and will intensify against the racist and brutal policies of the Comptroller and the Senate.

S. AFRICA RALLY

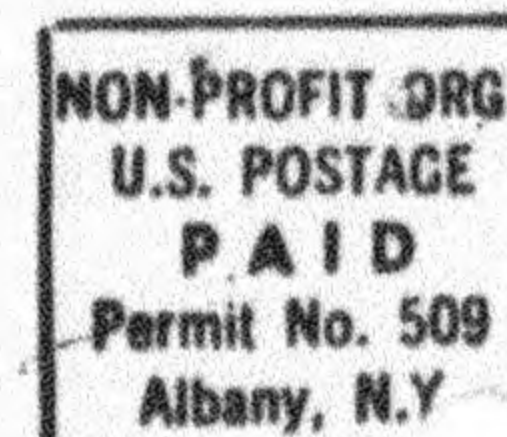


TROY RECORD 4/14/86
RPI STUDENT Siphiso Sophe of South Africa talks about apartheid in a protest at the State Capitol in Albany Wednesday. (Photo by Mike McMahon)



Venectady Gazette 6/24/86
ANTI-APARTHEID - Cleo Carter of Albany puts up posters on the side of a makeshift shanty, one of several that were erected next to the Capitol yesterday to call attention to racial oppression in South Africa. Demonstrators asked for the state to stop investing in companies that do business with that country.

Social Justice Center of Albany, Inc.
221 Central Avenue
Albany, New York: 12206



NEWS NOTES

MARK MISHLER, the Coalition's representative to the new ALBANY COMMUNITY POLICE RELATIONS BOARD reports that the Board has already achieved some success in making the complaint procedure in the Police Department less intimidating and more accessible. The next meeting of the Board is Monday, July 28th at 7:00 p.m. in the Mayor's Conference Room at City Hall. Meetings are open to the public. Coalition members and friends are encouraged to contact Mark at 438-2845 with questions or complaints about the police or for further information about meetings.

SHANTYTOWN PROTEST (see attached pictures) - Recognition due to many who worked to make the shantytown protest a success. Some of the behind-the-scenes workers included the construction crew which began work at 6:00 am. Included were John Funicello, Jabari Penda, Chad McKnight, Carol Furman, George Chalmers, Eileen Kawola, Bob Jaffee, Bill Ritchie, Sipho Seepe and others. Natasha Levenson and Jackie Amborosini - great organizational efforts.

SIPHO SEEPE has been extremely involved in community organizing efforts in the last few months. He spoke at Mount Calvary Baptist Church and Israel A.M.E. Zion Church to mobilize for the Coalition/Unity in Action sponsored film on Nelson and Winnie Mandela and for the June 14th Protest Against Apartheid in New York City. He coordinated Albany's participation in the June 14th event. Sipho has also been on the radio promoting those two events as well as the Shantytown Protest. We feel very fortunate to have MOTLAGOMANG (TLAKS) SEEPE as a member of the Coalition. She has enriched us by leading South African chants - on the New York City trip and at the Shantytown Protest.

BILL RITCHIE, Coalition member of the Steering Committee, recently attended the 69th Convention of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO in Chicago and reports that the Convention passed a strong anti-apartheid resolution calling for support of the Dellums bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives and provides for very strong sanctions against South Africa. The AFT resolution also urges affiliates to work in their local areas and in the states for the divestment of teacher pension funds which are invested in companies doing business in South Africa.

a project of the Social Justice Center

THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM with
THE STUDENT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM

Present

VICTORY IS CERTAIN CONCERT

5 Years after the Springbok Rugby Tour!

5th Anniversary of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism!

5 Years of Solidarity with the Southern African Liberation Movement!

**Sunday,
September
21st**



SECHABA — Musical group of the African National Congress (ANC), composed of South African exiles.

Page Hall
(SUNY Downtown
Campus)

7:00p.m.
(doors open at
6:00p.m.)



JAZZ

with Azzaam Hameed and
Carnivalle

Proceeds to the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and the African National Congress. Labor Donated.

TICKETS:

Students with I.D.:

\$3.50

General Public:

\$4.50

(\$6.00 at door)

TICKET OUTLETS:

Social Action Center
221 Central Ave., Albany

Music Shack
61 Central Ave., Albany

Boulevard Bookstore
12 Northern Blvd., Albany

**Harder's Beauty &
Barber Supply**
66 Grand St., Albany

&
780 Albany St.,
Schenectady



DAMU SMITH —

Director of the Washington Office
on Africa, Founder of the Free
South Africa Movement

INDIVIDUAL PATRONS

Yvonne Abunaw	Michael Kozak
Nancy Aha/Peter Balint	Rodney Littles and family
Joseph L. Allen	Howard L. Malone
Iris Berger	Ann Mattei/Frank Lownes
Karen Brammer	Emily M. May
Nancy M. Burton	Nancy McFadden/Chris Townsend
Christine Connell	David J. Michelson
Leslie Wm. Davis	Vera Michelson
Bonnie Diefendorf	Lindalisa Norville
Suzanne M. Dollard/Michael J. Dollard	Rev. Brian O'Shaughnessy
Jeannette Dworkin	Gary Pavlik
Joan T. Ekengren	Donna Perry
Jerry Fine	Frank Pogue
Nancy Flowers	Anne Pope
Dr. Harry Hamilton	Jose Rossy
Renee Hariton/Mark Mishler	Said Shah
Frances Harrison	Robert White
Barbara Henderer	Anita Thayer/Bill Ritchie
David S. Holmes	Georgia Urban
Patricia A. Hinds	Bettye Zeringue
Eileen Kawola	Al Morgan
Hazel & Irving Landa	Carl & Theresa Swidorski

We appreciate the help that was given to us in organizing this program by the Public Employees Federation (PEF) and the Albany Urban League.

We take this opportunity to recognize Georgia Urban, area jazz columnist, for her outstanding contribution to the anti-apartheid movement and the struggle against racism.

Program Credits

James Mosely, stage manager
Bill Ritchie, assistant stage manager
Allan Barker, sound technician
Lindalisa Norville, head usher
Eileen Kawola, program
Jabari Penda, flyer distribution
Mark Mishler, ticket chairman
and the
State University of Albany Performing Arts Center for technical assistance

- Labor Donated -

VICTORY IS CERTAIN

OPENING NUMBER..... - "Winnie Mandela" by Rupert Blaize (1986), Calypso led by Pat Trowers, Ethel David and Tlaks Seepe

GREETINGS..... Introduction of the program by Vera Michelson and Ethel David

DAMU SMITH..... Director of the Washington Office on Africa with main address - "The United States and South Africa"

FISIWE ZWANA..... A presentation of African Interpretative dance

JAZZ with CARNIVALLE "Original Music with a Positive Message" Featuring Ron Mayfield, lead guitarist and vocalist; Ricky Hambright, saxophonist; Maurice Rucker, vocals; and Azzaam Hameed, pianist and vocalist

ZENZILE..... A presentation of original African poetry

SECHABA..... Introduction by Pat Trowers - the ANC cultural group, made up of South African exiles, who will present freedom songs and music

Everyone is invited to a reception at Van's Night Cap, 177 Northern Blvd, Albany - immediately following the show.

A special dedication to Ethel Brown
Loved by many, remembered by all.....

We extend sincere thanks to the following patrons who have generously contributed to "Victory is Certain."

BUSINESS PATRONS

Boulevard Bookstore
12 Northern Boulevard
Albany, New York

The Cuttery
285 New Scotland Avenue
Albany, New York

Duraclean by Hester
50 Myrtle Avenue
Albany, New York

Farland Brothers
Funeral Directors
75 Clinton Avenue
Albany, New York

M. Hurt Supply Ltd.
7 Interstate Avenue
Albany, New York

Legato International
68 Robin Street
Albany, New York

The Omega Agency
799 Central Avenue
Albany, New York

Page Three of Albany
439 North Pearl Street
Albany, New York

Proud Cleaners
Clinton Avenue
Albany, New York

Reputable Exterminating Co.
Owned and operated by Bruce Evans
36 1st Street
Albany, New York

Mark J. Simmons/Vulcan Arbor Hill Corp.
25 Harriet Street
Albany, New York

TANCO
Owned and operated by Sanford Tanksley
129 Grand Street
Albany, New York

Walter, Thayer and Long
Law Offices
One Columbia Place
Albany, New York

ORGANIZATIONAL PATRONS

Solidarity Committee of the Capital District, AFL-CIO
Capital District Builders of Education Achievement
Mount Calvary Baptist Church of Albany
Guilderland Teacher Association
Quarterback Club of Albany
Albany Public School Teachers Association
Hamilton Hill Arts Center of Schenectady
and a special thanks to
The Albany Central Federation of Labor
United University Professionals

(over)

THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM
with THE STUDENT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM

PRESENT

**VICTORY
IS
CERTAIN
CONCERT**

**Page Hall
Albany, N.Y.
Sunday,
September
21st
1986**

Proceeds to the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
and the African National Congress

5 Anniversary of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism!

5 Years of Solidarity with the Southern African Liberation Movement!

5 Years after the Springbok Rugby Tour!

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Iris Berger	Ann Mattei/Frank Lownes
Karen Brammer	Emily M. May
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Jabari Penda, flyer distribution
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- Labor Donated -



A Journal of Quotes from
Community Leaders
September, 1986

compiled by Japhet M. Zwana
and Eileen C. Kawola
for the

Fifth Anniversary of the Springbok Rugby
Demonstration in Albany and the Formation
of the Capital District Coalition Against
Apartheid and Racism

"The historic demonstration's significance is that is opened many people's eyes about the continued struggle in South Africa. Indeed, victory is certain - I wish it would come sooner."
Pat Trowers

"The South African regime received the clear message that the American people were not prepared to entertain the adventures of the so-called cultural ambassadors whose real objective was to be representatives of apartheid and racism."
Anita Thayer

"The demonstration provided the opportunity for individuals to take a firm stand on the issue of apartheid in South Africa. It generated a spirit of good feeling among those involved towards the struggling masses in South Africa and reinforced the desire for peace and good will towards all humankind throughout the world."
Donna Perry

"The Springbok rugby demonstration in the Capital District gave birth to one of the major anti-apartheid centers in this country. The work of this community has been recognized internationally."
Merton Simpson

"The event demonstrated that it was possible to develop a viable and ongoing multi-national political base in the city of Albany in opposition to the apartheid regime in South Africa and its apologists here in the United States."

Bill Ritchie

"The formation of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism exerted pressure upon the American government to take some action, however limited and weak. The activities of the Coalition brought awareness among the South African people that Americans in the Capital District area stood ready to strike a blow against apartheid."

Margaret Kirwin

"The demonstration revealed the fact that the people of the Capital District area were concerned about international politics. They understood and reaffirmed the age old concept that the struggle is the same in the United States, in Albany, as in South Africa. The demonstration helped to bring the South African issue closer to the general public."

Odell Winfield

"The demonstration was the catalyst for the timely formation of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and the American South African People's Friendship Association. Organizational activities included informational and educational series throughout the area. The divestment movement was given tremendous impetus and inspiration during and after the demonstration."

Henry Elonge

"The demonstration provided a forum from which to send a message of displeasure with the South African regime's ambassadors of oppression. It was a dramatic articulation to call attention of the world to the daily public atrocities committed by the South African perpetrators of apartheid. The demonstration was not directed

as such, rather it provided the opportunity to address the concern. The activity acted as an attention getter for the local and nation public about the situation within Southern Africa. The United States Congress and Administration felt the pressure to address the issue raised by U.S. and South Africa business connections."

Nathaniel Quattlebaum

"Few communities were aware of or cared about the going ons within South Africa. The demonstration changed all that. It inspired involvement among grassroots organizations. It spawned a number of educational and information programs in the area. It signified a victory for the participants in that it mirrored Albany as the resistance capital of the United States."

Rev. Robert Dixon

"The demonstration was worth the efforts and preparation. It brought into sharp focus the horrors of the system of apartheid to the average person. It was an educational exercise for the State of New York and the nation. It is likely that the demonstration forestalled more plans that were in place to further the cause of apartheid in South Africa in the Capital District or elsewhere in the nation."

Frank G. Pogue

"The demonstration had a tremendous impact on the people. It brought people of both races together against a common enemy. The event and its magnitude was a first for Albany. The city was put on the world map in a positive light. Progressive forces prevailed over official intransigence and the Capital District area has never been the same since then."

Nebraska Brace

(over)

"The Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism has succeeded to lubricate the conscience and concern of local residents about the cause of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. It has continued to supply first hand information about significant development in South Africa otherwise not made readily available by mass media and other carefully crafted policy pronouncements. It has become a vehicle for active involvement and participation by people with positive contributions to the welfare of humankind and peace."

Clarence Parker

"The demonstration forced city authorities to make hard decisions. The event was a very important message of protest against an injustice that was long overdue. It raised the level of awareness about the variety of issues implicit in apartheid. The participants demonstrated a mature and high level of self respect, restraint and discipline in spite of rumors and expectations to the contrary. The magnitude and tone of the event were a clear evidence of organizational genius."

Brian O'Shaughnessy

"The significance of the commemoration can be summed up as follows:

Victory for the liberation forces in South Africa and Namibia is inevitable. In spite of this hope, the forces that will effect this result cannot relax at this point - pressure needs to be maintained. The actions of the U.S. Congress and the Administration on sanctions do not go far enough. Dependence on South Africa or Western goodwill and connivance should be stopped. This event should provide fuel for the next mile's race in the Capital District."

Japhet M. Zwana



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

In the fall of 1981, the South African Springbok rugby team came to Albany. Prior to their arrival, a coalition of many groups and individuals came together to protest their appearance in what was a violation of the international cultural/sports boycott called by the United Nations against apartheid South Africa. The Coalition continues and has been active in the work against racism and apartheid since that time.

A CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR COALITION EVENTS - 1981 TO THE PRESENT

- 1981
- September 22 - Major demonstration against the Springbok rugby team in Albany
 - Vera Michelson arrested along with out of town anti-apartheid activists John Spearman, Mike Young and Aaron Estes
 - Gil Scott Heron gives benefit concerts in Albany to raise money for defense funds
 - December 21 - Charges dropped against Michelson and Estes
- 1982
- County court jury acquitted John Spearman and John Young of felony weapons charge
 - Protest at Watervliet Arsenal where weapons were being manufactured for sale to South Africa in violation of United Nations' and United States' embargoes
 - Coalition participated in anti-klan demonstrations in Southern Vermont
 - Anti-klan program held in Albany featuring Renee DuBois
 - First cultural boycott demonstration - against Chick Corea at Troy Music Hall
 - Fundraiser at Gibbey's
 - "One Year Later" anniversary program held at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church
 - Coalition organized buses to participate in anti-klan demonstration in Washington, D.C.
 - Lawsuit filed on behalf of the Coalition, Michelson and Estes against the Albany City Police and the F.B.I. challenging the raid and arrests
- 1983
- Picket line at Caldors protesting the sale of South African baby bonnets
 - Fundraiser - showing of movie "The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith"
 - Numerous cultural boycott demonstrations including a major walk-out at the Saratoga Kool Jazz Festival against Ray Charles
 - Co-sponsored New Paltz Conference on New York State divestment

- Testimony given at United Nations to the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly
- Co-sponsored with the NAACP a conference - "Racism: A National Policy"
- Fundraiser at Otis'
- Coalition lawyers defeat motion to dismiss lawsuit
- 1984
 - Jesse Davis murdered - Coalition joined protest and joined in demands for an Albany Police Review Board
 - David Ndaba of the African National Congress in Albany speaking at a public forum at Wilborn Temple
 - Numerous cultural boycott events. Statement obtained by the Coalition and Unity in Action from the Temptations vowing that they will not return to South Africa until apartheid is ended
 - Testimony given to the Banking Committee of the New York State Assembly on the need for divestment
 - Testimony given at the United Nations to the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly
 - Artis Lee of the Friends in Albany speaking at Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church
 - Coalition participated in a conference on nuclear arms entitled "Reducing the Risk" sponsored by the Capital District Peace Power Network
- 1985
 - Murphy Morobe, leading spokesperson of the United Democratic Front, in Albany to speak - at a clergy breakfast, labor reception and an open forum at Wilborn Temple
 - SUNY students force SUNY divestment
 - Picket line against Ray Charles at the Palace Theater in Albany
 - Major walkback against Chick Corea at the Kool Jazz Festival in Saratoga. Statement by Corea that he will not return to South Africa until there is an end to apartheid obtained by the Coalition
 - Film on Malcolm X co-sponsored with the Malcolm X Study Network
 - Neo Mnumzana, chief representative of the ANC Observer Mission to the United Nations, and Hinyangerwa Asheekee of SWAPO to Albany to speak at Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church
 - Free South Africa demonstration in Albany - 10 community leaders arrested at the protest which was co-sponsored by the NAACP
- 1986
 - January conference in Albany to establish a network of anti-apartheid forces to work in the N. Y. State divestment campaign
 - Picket line against New Regan, state comptroller, opposed to divestment, in front of the Alfred E. Smith building
 - State-wide lobby day for divestment and demonstration in front of the Legislative Office Building in Albany
 - Overnight shantytown set up on Capitol grounds to demand N.Y. state divestment
 - Student Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism established at SUNYA

- Movie on Nelson and Winnie Mandela co-sponsored with Unity in Action at the Metropolitan New Testament Baptist Church
- Sharpeville commemoration entitled "From Sharpeville, South Africa to Albany, U.S.A. held at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church
- Community Police Relations Board established as a result of demands made in the Jesse Davis case. Coalition holds seat on this board
- Coalition participated, and will continue to do so, in the Niebuhr Institute at Siena College
- Coalition sponsored bus trip to Philadelphia Demonstration Against Racism
- Coalition sponsored buses to June 14 Anti-Apartheid March in New York City
- Two different federal court judges ruled that Coalition lawyers would not be given information about the identity and activities of a secret police informant who provided the F.B.I. with information during the 1981 anti-apartheid organizing. Federal rules prevent an appeal of this ruling prior to the trial
- "Victory is Certain" program to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Coalition

yet to come... Fall of 1986

The Coalition, as a co-sponsor of the following events, urges your attendance:

- September 26 at Page Hall - Maishe Maponya, a South African poet, will read from his works and hold a question and answer period. This evening is being sponsored by the Writer's Institute of SUNY
 - October 11 - The Pledge of Resistance - organized demonstration against U.S. government policy in Nicaragua, South Africa and Namibia. Make links, boycott South Africa not Nicaragua. Protest policy positions of N.Y. Sen. D'Amato
- This Fall also is the time when we will intensify our demands for State divestment. Join with anti-apartheid activists from around the state to demand that New York State divest all South African and Namibian related investments and to convince the Legislature to end all state buying of goods or services from any company doing business in South Africa or Namibia

ongoing work of the Coalition...

- a speaker's bureau which is available to speak at churches, forums, schools and community events, and on t.v. and radio shows
- a monthly newsletter
- tabling at community events and affairs
- regular monthly meetings

for more information, write: Box 3002, Pine Hills Station
Albany, New York 12203
or call: (518) 436-0562

The Steering Committee

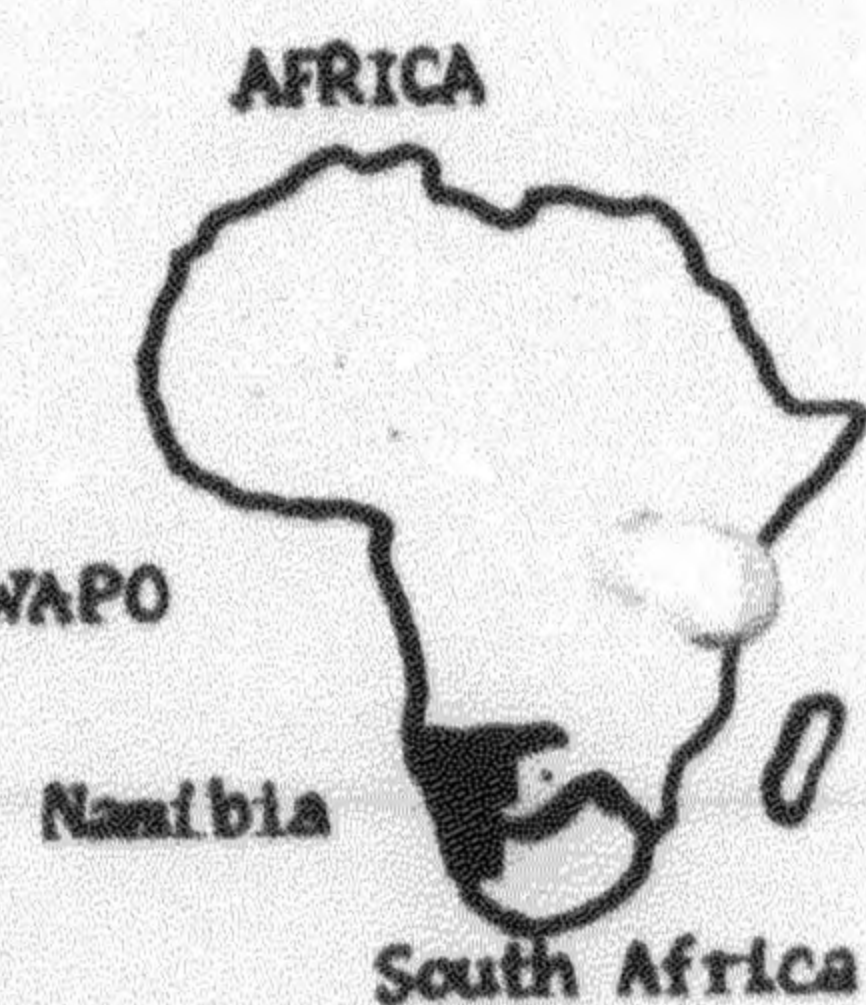
Vera Michelson (Co-Chairperson)
Merton Simpson (Co-Chairperson)
Fred Kakumba
Eileen Kawola
Mark Mishler
Sipho Seepe
Anita Thayer
Roli Varma
Joe Walker (honorary member)
Japhet Zwana
Jacqui Ambrosini (student representative)

The Member Groups

NAACP
Capital District Association of Black Social Workers
Capital District Labor Religion Coalition
Student Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, SUNYA
Student Association of the State University
Student Association of SUNY, Albany
National Lawyers Guild
Universal Being
Malcolm X Study Network
Blacks in Government
Albany County Central Federation of Labor
Mount Calvary Baptist Church
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.
Democratic Socialists of America
NYPIRG
Socialist Workers Party
Black Woman's Association
Central America Solidarity Alliance (CASA)
Urban League
A. Philip Randolph Institute
Y.W.C.A.

FREE SOUTH AFRICA - FREE NAMIBIA

VICTORY TO THE A.N.C. - VICTORY TO SWAPO





RAINY PROTEST — A large crowd is undaunted by the rain on Sept. 22, 1981, during a protest of the South African rugby team's match that day at Albany's Bleecker Stadium. Demonstrations against South Africa's policy of race separation focused the world's attention on Albany in the weeks preceding the match between South Africa's Springboks and an area team. *Knickerbocker News/Bob Richey*

Springboks game: 5 years later

Area anti-apartheid group to celebrate anniversary of rugby protest

By Mary Anne Leonard
The Knickerbocker News

Few people even remember the score, but five years ago, the attention of the world was focused on a muddy, rain-drenched rugby game at Albany's Bleecker Stadium.

Most people today are more familiar with Reeboks (the athletic shoe) than Springboks, the name of South Africa's national rugby team whose presence provoked the demonstrations and publicity that brought journalists from around the world to Albany.

On a bleak, chilly, rainy night five years ago Monday, the Springboks (named for a type of antelope native to South Africa) ran onto the field to play in front of a sparse crowd. The spectators were nearly outnumbered by the 300-odd police who ringed the stadium and watched from atop Central Towers, trying to prevent ugliness from erupting.

Violence was a distinct possibility, as early that morning a bomb had destroyed the empty Schenectady headquarters of the Eastern Rugby Union, which was sponsoring the Springboks' visit and fielding a team against them.

Seven members of a terrorist group called the United Freedom Front were arrested in connection with bombings in New York City that resembled the Schenectady event, but the bombing of the Eastern Rugby Union was never linked with the protesters and no one was ever arrested for it. According to Schenectady police, the file is still open but inactive.

Outside Bleecker Stadium, about 1,500 persons, including members of the newly formed Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid, braved the downpour to protest the presence of the South Africans.

Defenders of the Springboks said the game was a sporting event and the politics of the players' country should not have been an issue. Protesters considered the tour a public relations gimmick of a country facing increasing world criticism for its official policy of apartheid.

Apartheid is South Africa's policy of strict racial segregation and discrimination.

As the anniversary approaches, organizers of the

protest are planning a concert Sunday to celebrate the event, which they say galvanized many different constituencies and contributed to the strength of the anti-apartheid movement in the Capital District today.

"There was no widespread anti-apartheid movement then," said Michael Dollard, a state worker who first read about the planned rugby game in the summer of 1981 and decided to organize a protest.

"Not only did most people not understand the issue, they weren't even aware of the word," Dollard said. "Today, you can go into virtually any forum and when you start talking about apartheid, they have a reasonably clear idea of what you're talking about. And there's an active anti-apartheid chapter on virtually every campus in the area, where in 1981 there was none."

"What we did I don't think caused the national apartheid upswing, but it was a catalyst around which a lot of things happened," he said.

The genesis of the game began in late 1980, when G. Thomas Selfridge, a Scotia businessman and rugby enthusiast, invited the South African team to include the Capital District on its world tour.

Selfridge, who was a world-class rugby player himself, at the time was president of the Eastern Rugby Union, the team that ultimately was handed a 41-0 defeat by the South Africans.

Because of South Africa's policy of legally enforced segregation, former President Jimmy Carter had in the past refused visas for similar tours. After President Ronald Reagan assumed office, however, the visas were issued and the team came to the U.S.

Selfridge said at the time, and continues to insist today, that it was wrong for the South African rugby players to be expected to shoulder the blame for a national policy with which they had nothing to do.

"The rugby game in itself was pure and simply sportsmen playing sportsmen," said Selfridge, who is still involved with the Schenectady club and also serves as secretary to the American Rugby Football Union. "The casting of it as something else was a distortion and met the needs of the protesters."

"The sooner apartheid ends, the better," Selfridge added. "I think it's a terrible system. But to single out athletes and to single out business people

is something that's not really appropriate."

Violence traveled with the Springboks on the 1981 world tour. In New Zealand, for example, 300 persons were arrested during demonstrations. The protests and fear of violence led several U.S. cities to refuse to let the team play.

But in Albany, then-Mayor Erastus Corning 2nd, while saying he abhorred apartheid, said the team had a First Amendment right to play. Later calling the episode "the toughest month I ever had in office," the mayor, who died in 1983, continued to believe he was right. "The whole pressure of the country came down on me. There was no place else and no other person to go to. Everybody had caved in."

Days before the game, and after threats of violence, then-Gov. Hugh Carey stepped in and ordered the Albany game be canceled.

U.S. District Judge Howard G. Munson, however, reversed that order, and despite additional attempts at appeal, the game went on. Carey's initial cancellation, however, led many organizers to drop their protest plans. Because Munson's reversal came at the last minute, the size of the demonstration was much smaller than expected.

Dollard's initial activism led quickly to the formation of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid, organized specifically to protest the Springboks game in Albany.

In the past five years, the group, which now is called the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, has remained active and has grown; it now has a mailing list of about 700 persons.

Its members continue to demonstrate and urge companies, colleges and the state to divest their investments in South Africa. The group also has protested when performers such as Ray Charles and Chick Corea, who performed in South Africa, appeared in the Capital District.

"We didn't have a mailing list five years ago. We had a lot of scraps of paper with names and addresses," said Vera Michelson, talking about the growth of the organization, of which she is a co-chairwoman.

"I think another indication that apartheid has gotten to be such a priority is that it's become a campaign issue for a lot of candidates," she said.

Playing jazz for South Africa 9/19

By Georgia Urban
For The Knickerbocker News

"My style is basically derived from jazz, classical and gospel music which I got through the church," says pianist and singer Azzaam Hameed.



"It's a combination of elements from all of those and I just put them all together."

Hameed will perform in a concert billed as "Victory Is Certain," presented

by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism with the Student Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, at 7 p.m. Sunday in Page Hall, 135 Western Ave.

With him will be guitarist-singer Ron Mayfield and saxophonist Rick Hambright.

"We perform primarily original tunes and we call it message music — music with a positive message," said Hameed, who makes his home in

Schenectady. "And in this concert, it's going to be my original compositions."

Talking about his jazz influences, Hameed said, "The most dominant ones are Ahmad Jamal, Lonnie Liston Smith, Herbie Hancock and Earth, Wind and Fire. And also Gil Scott-Heron," he added. Not just for his singing, but also his compositions. They all have a strong message."

The concert also presents Sechaba, a vocal-dance group based in New York City. "One could say we are a cultural component of the African National Congress. We are all from South Africa; we are all exiles," said Victor Mashabela, a member of the cooperative.

"Sechaba (which means nation) was started around 1978 out of the need to form a cultural group which would take the message of our people — the message of struggle and oppression — to the American public through song and dance," Mashabela said. The songs are in Zulu and Sesotho, he noted. "But we explain what they are about and our experience has been that whereas people may not understand the language, they respond very well to the music."

The main speaker at the concert will

be Damu Smith, executive director of the Washington office on Africa.

Tickets are available in advance at \$4.50 (\$6 at the door) at the Social Action Center, 221 Central Ave.; Music Shack, 61 Central Ave.; the Boulevard Bookstore, 12 North Blvd., Albany. For students with the admission is \$3.50.

... 2-inch silver dollars.

Anti-apartheid group sponsoring different type of 'Victory Tour'

By Sari R. Botton 9/21/86

Special to The Times Union

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The music can't be categorized except to say it's "liberation music, or folk music — because many of the folks in South Africa have made liberation songs a daily thing," said vocalist Victor Mashabela of the musical group Sechaba.

Tonight at 7, the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism will host Sechaba, jazz pianist Azzaam Hameed and speaker Damu Smith, director of the Washington Office on Africa, for a concert dubbed "Victory Is Certain."

"We are not art for art's sake," said Sifisco, another Sechaba member. The group, composed of six South African exiles affiliated with the African National Congress, is dedicated to spreading the word of the anti-apartheid movement.

Sechaba translates to mean "nation," and the group will perform songs, dances and poetry, which Sifisco says are "based on culture and the powerful political commitment" of the artists.

Sechaba formed in 1980 after the Soweto uprisings. Mashabela said, "We hope to inspire folks to join the anti-apartheid movement."

Pianist Hameed, with a guitarist and saxophonist, will also be playing "liberation music," or what he calls "original music with a positive message," with overtones of jazz and rhythm and blues.

While Sunday's benefit will be geared toward and dedicated to the anti-apartheid movement, there will be no direct references to apartheid. With song titles such as "The Uprising," and "No More Compromise," Mashabela expects the message to get across.

The concert will be in Page Hall on the SUNY downtown campus. Tickets are \$4.50 purchased in advance (\$3.50/with student I.D.) and \$6 at the door.

Proceeds will benefit the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism as well as the African National Congress.

For further information, call 436-0562.

Recalling Albany's day in protest spotlight

By Hasan Jafri

T. Union

Staff writer

The Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism will observe the fifth anniversary of Albany's Springbok anti-apartheid demonstration with a musical concert in Albany, a coalition spokeswoman said Friday.

Vera Michelson, co-chairwoman of the Capital District coalition, said the centerpiece of the concert, at Page Hall on Western Avenue, will be a performance by a musical group called Sechaba, made up entirely of South African exiles belonging to the African National Congress.

Michelson said the event has been named "Victory is Certain," to reflect "the general feeling about apartheid, the feeling it will soon come to an end."

Springboks visited 5 years ago

The Sept. 22, 1981, demonstration protested a visit by the South African rugby team, which was granted visas by the Reagan administration to play an American team organized by the Eastern Rugby Union.

Such visas had been refused under the Carter administration. The team's arrival in the Capital District sparked a demonstration at Bleecker Stadium, where the Springboks played.

The team's visit was also marked by a bomb attack that morning at the office of the Eastern Rugby Union in Schenectady. No one was ever arrested for that bombing, which destroyed the office but hurt no one.

9/20/86
Michelson said, "The event also served as the catalyst for the formation of the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism. We demonstrated against Springboks, got tremendous response and felt there was a need to intensify the movement."

She said Sunday's performance would also include a jazz quartet, Azzaam Hameed and Carnivale; Damu Smith, director of the Washington office on Africa, as the featured speaker; a demonstration of South African interpretative dance; and an exhibition of photographs.

"It's something unique to Albany," Michelson said. "The sort of thing

people so far only expected in New York or Chicago, not here."

Merton Simpson, who co-chairs the coalition with Michelson, said: "It is a very significant event that Sunday's concert will be commemorating. The anti-Springboks demonstration was something special. Without it the momentum here in the Capital District would not have built up like it did."

Simpson said that Albany had become "a national anti-apartheid center. Much anti-apartheid activity which later takes place on a national level starts here."

He attributed this activism to the "combination of a largely political and educational community."

Sunday's concert begins at 7 p.m. Tickets are \$6 at the door, \$4.50 in advance, and \$3.50 for students.

FREEDOM NOW!

The Anti-Apartheid Struggle in
South Africa

a talk by

TONI SEEDAT

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
Representative to West Germany

TUESDAY
OCTOBER 7
7:30 PM

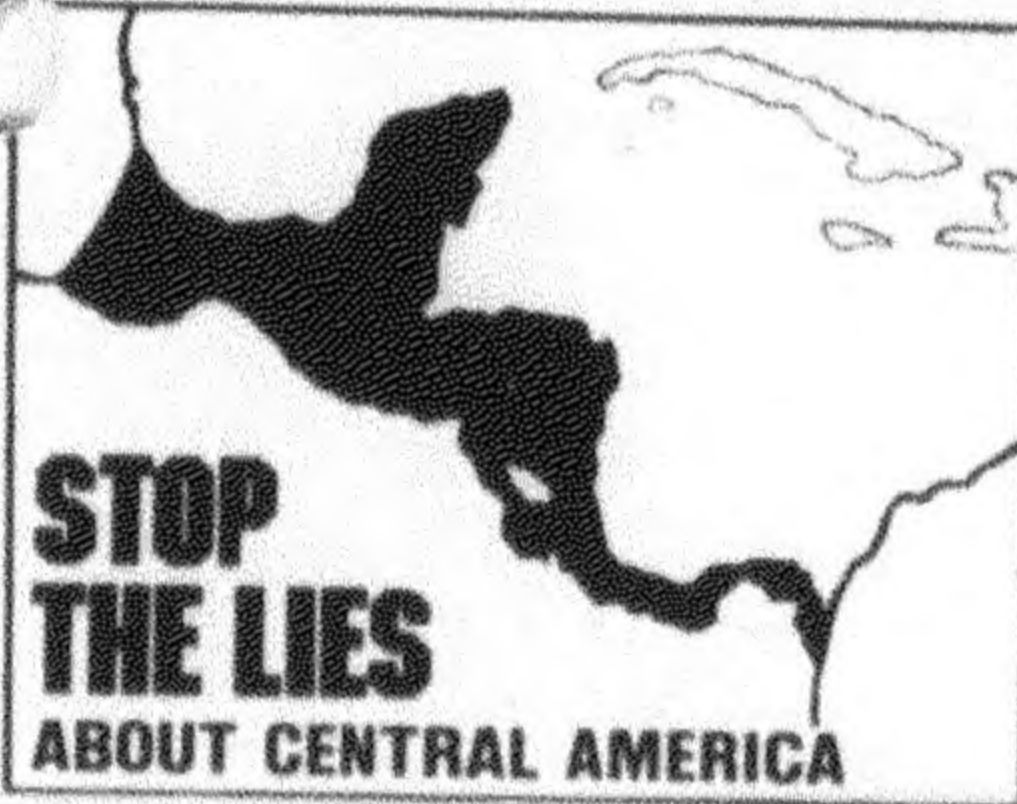
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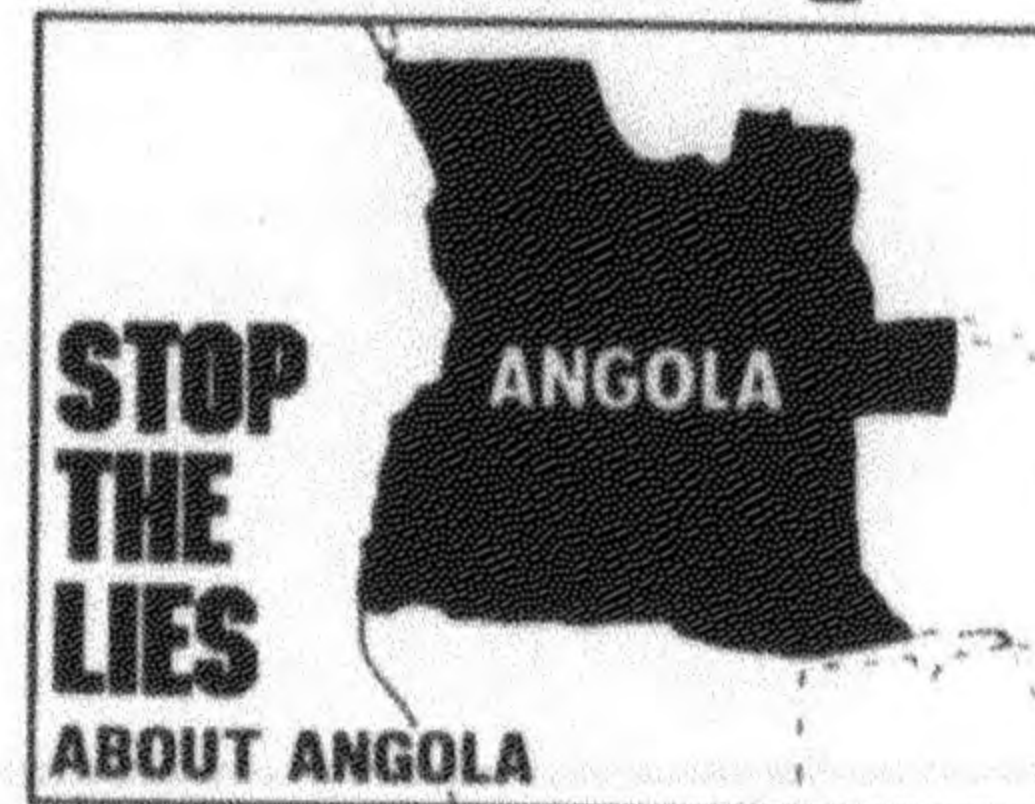
Sponsored by:

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism;
Democratic Socialists of America (Albany Local).
A project of the Social Justice Center

NY Statewide March & Rally



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11
12 NOON
State Capitol
Albany, NY



We Challenge Alfonse D'Amato to:

STOP THE LIES ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AFRICA/ANGOLA

Does Al D'Amato represent you or Ronald Reagan?
How does a yes man answer these questions:

1. Does the U.S. have a right to seek the overthrow of another nation?
2. Is U.S. national security threatened by Nicaragua or Angola?
3. Has the U.S. ruled out the direct use of military force in Central America?
4. Do we have a better use of our tax money than to pay for the murder, bombing, torture and rape of innocent people?

**Should YOU vote for Al D'Amato
as U.S. Senator on November 4th?**

If interested in civil disobedience, contact (518) 463-2356

Sponsored by: New York State Pledge of Resistance & Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism
For more information, contact: Pledge of Resistance, 196 Morton Avenue, Albany, NY 12202

ANSWERS TO CRITICAL QUESTIONS

- The U.S. is funding and training rebels in Angola and Nicaragua to overthrow the governments of each. According to international law, there is a "fundamental right of every State to choose and implement its own political, economic, and social systems." In Nicaragua, the Sandinistas won 65% of the vote in 1984. Almost every international observer found the elections free and fair. Six opposition parties participated, and had access to an uncensored press. The World Court, an agency of the United Nations ruled that in "training, arming, equipping, financing and supplying the contra forces, the U.S. was in breach of its obligations under customary law not to interfere in the affairs of another state."
 - Since the collapse of Portuguese colonialism and the establishment of an independent government in Angola in 1975, South Africa has been using rebels known as UNITA led by Jonas Savimbi, in its war to undermine Angolan independence. The Angolan government is a strong supporter of independence for Namibia and freedom for South Africa. As such it is a threat to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The U.S. and South Africa are the only two countries in the world which refuse to recognize the legitimate government of Angola. Aid to UNITA is aid to South Africa. The U.S. seeks to overthrow the legitimate government of Angola and yet continues to prop up the illegitimate regime in South Africa.

THE U.S. HAS NO RIGHT TO VIOLATE THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ANOTHER NATION.

- The U.S. has military bases and conducts war games in Central America-the Soviet Union does not. The U.S. has used military force in Central America 33 times in this century-the Soviet Union never has. McGeorge Bundy, President Kennedy's National Security Advisor stated "No one is going to make war on us from Central America. There is something genuinely zany in thinking about the area in those terms." The conservative Wall Street Journal reports "most signs indicate Moscow is moving cautiously in Nicaragua...The Sandinistas don't seem to be 'eager puppets' of Moscow or a serious military threat to neighboring countries." A classified U.S. intelligence report concluded that Nicaragua's "military buildup is primarily defense oriented." Besides how can a nation with a population of 3 million threaten U.S. national security?
 - Angola, located on the African continent is thousands of miles from the U.S.. The only way U.S. national security is threatened by Angola is by continued U.S. support of both Jonas Savimbi's UNITA "contras" and the South African racist regime. The continuing political, economic and military war being waged by South Africa against Angola and against all of the legitimate front line states, along with the counterrevolution of UNITA, will continue to isolate us in the international community.

U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY IS NOT THREATENED BY NICARAGUA OR ANGOLA

- Since 1983, the Pentagon has staged recurring war games in and around Honduras. More than 60,000 U.S. troops have rotated in and out of the Central American region during these exercises. The U.S. is building an infrastructure in Honduras, including roads built to military specifications and airfields, to help prepare for an eventual invasion. President Reagan stated the direct application of U.S. military force in Nicaragua "must be recognized as an eventual option." The New York Times reported "military officers and diplomats said that the buildup (in Central America) is now largely complete and that it is adequate to carry out any likely emergency in that region."

THE U.S. HAS NOT RULED OUT THE DIRECT USE OF MILITARY FORCES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

- Since 1979, over 100,000 civilians have been killed in Central America-the overwhelming majority by U.S. backed forces. The respected human rights watchdog Americas Watch says "the most violent abuse of human rights in **Nicaragua** have been committed by the contras...who systematically murder the unarmed." Americas Watch stated the government of President Duarte in **El Salvador** has unleashed "indiscriminate attacks upon the civilian population" by the U.S. supplied Army and Air Force. The Reagan Administration has consistently praised the human rights record of "Guatemala's military rulers-despite the fact human rights organizations have labeled **Guatemala** the worst rights violator in the Western Hemisphere." In **Angola**, UNITA uses brutal tactics including the mutilation and murder of innocent civilians, and sabotage which has resulted in the death of hundreds of Angolans.

OUR TAX MONEY SHOULD NOT BE GOING TOWARD INFLECTING TERROR ON INNOCENT PEOPLE

Senator D'Amato has consistently voted to aid the Nicaraguan contras, and for hundreds of millions of dollars in aid to the repressive governments of Guatemala and El Salvador. He voted to repeal the Clark Amendment which prohibited CIA involvement in the Angolan civil war.

10/22/86

Protest greets Birch speaker

COLONIE — About 50 anti-apartheid protesters met visitors to the Desmond Americana Inn Tuesday night as the Capital District chapters of the conservative John Birch Society were hosts to author Otto Scott, who gave a talk titled "South Africa Aflame."

Scott's lecture, before about 300 people, detailed his theory that international pressure on the white, minority-ruled government of South Africa is actually a "rapidly unfolding communist revolution."

Scott has written books in the past claiming that the Abolitionist movement in the United States was really a plot by a small band of men seeking to divide America. His views were met outside by angry demonstrators carrying signs and chanting slogans; later, several of the protesters sat in on Scott's speech to challenge his position.

"He's certainly very much out of the mainstream from what the people of this country have expressed through the congressional vote (supporting U.S. divestment in South Africa)," said Mark Mishler, a spokesman for the Capital Distract Coalition Against Apartheid.

Scott has said the attacks on South Africa are being directed by the Soviet Union and are actually attacks on the interests of the the United States.

Apartheid speaker draws 40 protesters ^{twick-} 10/22/16

By Bruce A. Scruton
The Knickerbocker News

COLONIE — About 40 people were moved from the front door of the Desmond Americana Inn when they showed up to protest the appearance of a speaker who rationalizes South Africa's policy of apartheid.

The protesters, part of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, chanted slogans and handed out leaflets to the few people who arrived for the speech of Otto Scott.

About 20 minutes before the scheduled 8 p.m. start, two Colonie police officers arrived and told the organizers of the protest they would have to move the picket line out to the public highway, Albany-Shaker Road.

One of the organizers told the protesters, "We have accomplished what we came

here for. We will move out to the street."

As the pickets moved off, a heckler from the John Birch Society, which sponsored the speech, called out: "You haven't got many. We got 400-500 people inside."

Merton Simpson, a spokesman for the protesters, called Scott's arguments for South Africa "a tired, old argument."

He said there was an interrelationship between the several groups in South Africa that belied the speaker's position that "the tribes are always fighting and blacks are never ready for self-government."

Simpson said the John Birch Society had a "seductive sort of appeal" which, "if it was said by the KKK (Ku Klux Klan), most people would dismiss it outright."

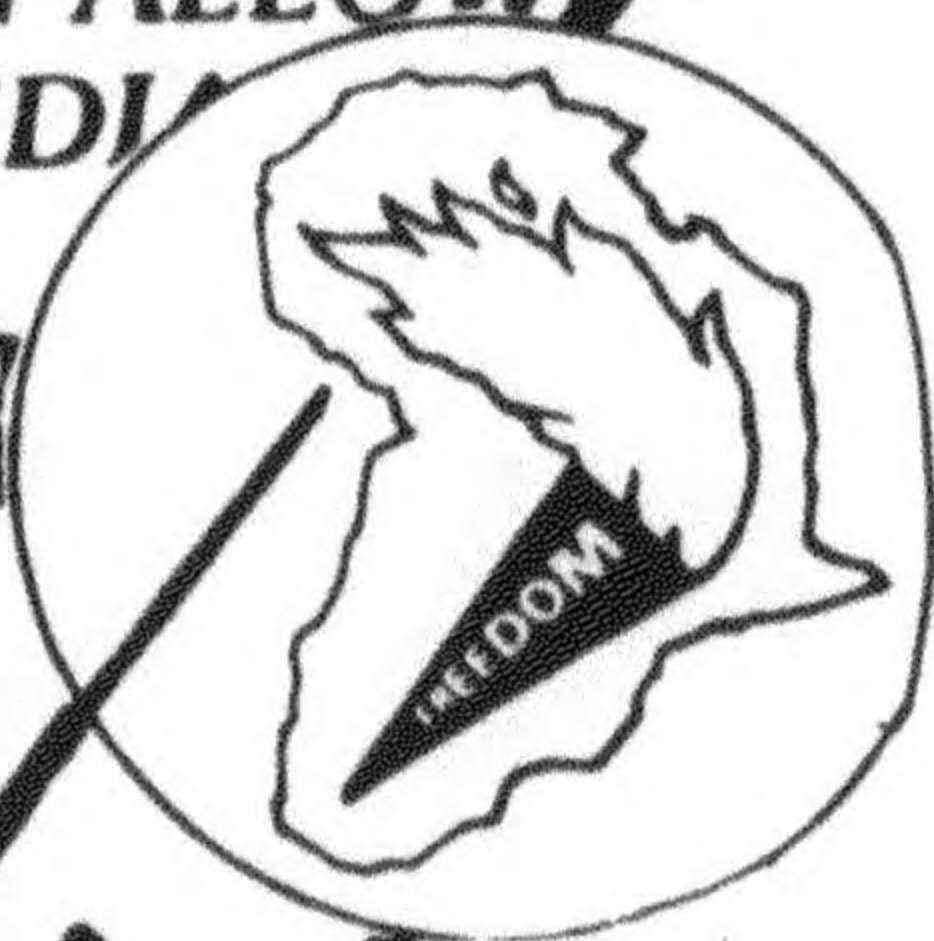
There were no incidents and police reported no arrests.

EARN THE TRUTH THAT HAS NOT BEEN ALLOWED
 TO APPEAR IN THE NATIONAL MEDIA

**THE PLOT TO BETRAY
 SOUTH AFRICA**

“ The South African government and people — of all races — are caught in the grip of a giant global pincer movement. Simply stated, the purpose is to overthrow the existing government in that nation and establish a blacked revolutionary government. The African National Congress...”

...change would destroy South Africa...
 ...would be disastrous for the...
 ...s.”



JOIN THE PROTEST - OCT. 21, 1986

DEMONSTRATE FOR



NOTED HISTORIAN *against* AND LECTURER

Otto Scott

↓↓↓↓↓↓
 If you can help organize, provide transportation, or want more details on the protest, call (518) -

10/21/86
 GATHER AT
 221 CENTRAL AVE
 (SOCIAL ACTION CENTER)
 AT 6:30 P.M.
 For transportation
 to the AMERICANA

SOUTH AFRICA AFLAME

434-4037

NO TO WHITE SUPREMACY

TO APARTHEID

...are historians who can make history...
 ...Otto Scott is...
 ...current issues. Scott's recognition when he wrote *The Secret*...
 ...Abolitionist movement to the U.S. Civil War. In it he proved how...
 ...Abolitionist movement to cause the Civil War and divide America. Scott...
 ...*Of The Life*...
 ...determination of how critical South Africa is to America...
 ...both in the...
 ...if South Africa sinks, so will America.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 21, 1986 8:00
THE AMERICANA INN
 660 Albany-Shaker Road at Exit 4, I-87 Northway, Colonie

Sponsored by
 the Capital District Chapters of
THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

PROTEST AGAINST THIS PROGRAM LED BY:
**Capital District Coalition
 Against Apartheid
 And Racism**

October 1, 1986

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, New York 12303

I must commend the coalition for the first-class entertainment presented in the Victory is Certain concert at Page Hall on September 21. I was especially impressed since these were not well-known performers.

In addition, the production went very smoothly; there were absolutely no hitches. Sound, lighting and pacing were optimum. And Damu Smith was exemplary in his speech, easily holding the listener's interest.

Perhaps most important, it was gratifying to see the audience of black and white, young and old sharing the experience. Indeed, it was an inspiring evening.

During its five year existence, the coalition has been extremely effective in raising the consciousness of Capital District residents with respect to the deplorable conditions in South Africa and racism in general. And by all evidence, it appears the organization will have expanded influence in the future.

Sincerely,

Georgia Urban

Georgia Urban

51 Sixth Avenue

Troy, New York 12180



Times Union photo by Paul D. Kniskern Sr.

STRONG WORDS — Demonstrators display their sentiments as they march down Washington Avenue Saturday on their way to a

rally on the state Capitol steps. Pledge of Resistance sponsored the protest of U.S. funding for Nicaraguan contras

200 protest U.S. policy in Nicaragua in Albany rally

10/12/86

By Kathleen Haddad

Staff writer

About 200 opponents of U.S. policy in Nicaragua converged on the Capitol steps Saturday to protest Sen. Alfonse D'Amato's voting record on Central American issues.

Carrying placards and balloons, the protesters — ranging from babies to grandparents — cheered speakers who blasted D'Amato.

A Republican candidate for re-

election, D'Amato has voted for aid to the U.S.-supported rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government and to the U.S.-supported governments of El Salvador and Guatemala, according to a news release distributed at the rally by the Pledge of Resistance, a peace organization that sponsored the rally along with the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

The demonstration began at noon with a march up Central Avenue and

through Washington Park. A plane carrying a protest banner flew over the marchers.

Brian Willson, of Chelsea, Vt., a Vietnam veteran fasting in protest of U.S. Central American policy, addressed the crowd on the Capitol steps after the march, along with David MacMichael, a former CIA analyst and Vietnam veteran.

Willson, who is in his 27th day of fasting, said he didn't know if his

fasting would have an effect on U.S. policy.

"I can't guarantee anything. Fasting is a way of communicating from the heart. You're relating to the sacrifices people are forced involuntarily to endure because of U.S. foreign policy," he said, referring to the suffering of Nicaraguan civilians in the country's civil war.

Willson is one of four Vietnam veterans across the country engaged in a protest fast.

Protestors unite to oppose aid to Contras



A demonstrator at the "Stop the Lies about Central America, South Africa and Angola Rally" earlier this month at the Capitol awaits new instructions from rally leaders.

Gazette photo by Donna Liquori

By DONNA LIQUORI

A young woman sat between three larger-than-life papier mache figures resembling a Nicaraguan kitchen in the north lobby of the Empire State Concourse earlier this month. Surrounding her were pairs of shoes scribbled with the names and dates of deaths of Nicaraguans killed by Contras.

The same day a Japanese woman sat near the Capitol beating on a drum and praying. Her name is Junyasuda, a Buddhist nun fasting for world peace.

A Vietnam veteran, Brian Willson, of Chelsea, Vermont has been fasting since Sept. 15 to protest contra aid. He plans to fast until death unless American people rise up in protest against U.S. policy in Nicaragua.

These events were all part of a week long statement by activists to protest violence in Nicaragua, Central America and South Africa.

The week ended with a rally organized by the New York State Pledge of Resistance and Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism to protest U.S. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato's position and his voting record in the U.S. Senate. According to the Resistance, D'Amato voted in favor of providing millions in aid to the "repressive governments" of Guatemala and El Salvador and aid for the Nicaraguan Contras.

Gari Lewi, spokesman for D'Amato, stressed, "The greatness of this country is that people can voice their opinions and D'Amato feels that what is going on in those countries is very definitely a threat and that is why he voted for the aid." Lewi also said that D'Amato is running on his record and the rally shouldn't hurt the senator's reelection chances. "Just look at the Gannett poll."

The new Gannett News Service-Gordon Black Poll released

last week indicates that D'Amato has an overall lead of 3-1 over Democrat Mark Green.

Although the other demonstrations did not focus directly on D'Amato, they did protest the use of American money in Nicaragua and the danger of war to humans.

The artistic protest in the North Lobby of the Empire State Plaza by Georgina Forbes, who concocted the papier mache figures, portrays her emotions on the Nicaraguan crisis through the large piece which will be moved to various other locations and will ultimately land in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of the sculpture, according to Forbes, is to provoke viewers to ask themselves some serious question about the war in Nicaragua, U.S. involvement, and personal roles as citizens of the United States.

Assemblyman Frank J. Barbaro invited the Vermont artist to display her work in the North Lobby of the plaza.

Junyasuda began her vigil against world violence the same day the sculpture was set up. "Hey," a passerby asks, "the woman beating on the drum. What is she doing? She looks Chinese; there ain't no Chinese in Nicaragua or South America."

Junyasuda is Japanese and a member of the Gafon Peace Pagoda, near Williamstown, Mass. The Pagoda is known by the Buddhist order in which she belongs as "a symbolic gesture for the convergence of cultures and religions to a single primary purpose: to save this beautiful world from the folly of a nuclear holocaust." According to Junyasuda, "People are people wherever they may be. People in Russia love their family just like people here do." She was joined during the week by three other supporters who also beat on Japanese drums while the Pledge of Resistance organized their march, "Stop the Lies," outside the Capitol.

10/15/86

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WITNESS TO APARTHEID
FILM SHOWING
DEC. 10, 1986

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism dedicates this issue of the newsletter to President Samora Machel of Mozambique who along with thirty three others was killed in a plane crash over South African territory.

As we remember his death, we recall the words of African National Congress Secretary Generals Alfred Nzo who called the crash "a deliberately committed crime until it is proven otherwise, because of the threats the apartheid regime has been making against Mozambique.

The viciousness of the South African regime will never stain the honor and dignity of this great African leader and hero. His death will only inspire further struggle.



IN MEMORIAM

SAMORA MACHEL

**THE STRUGGLE
CONTINUES . . .**

**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

NEWS NOTES

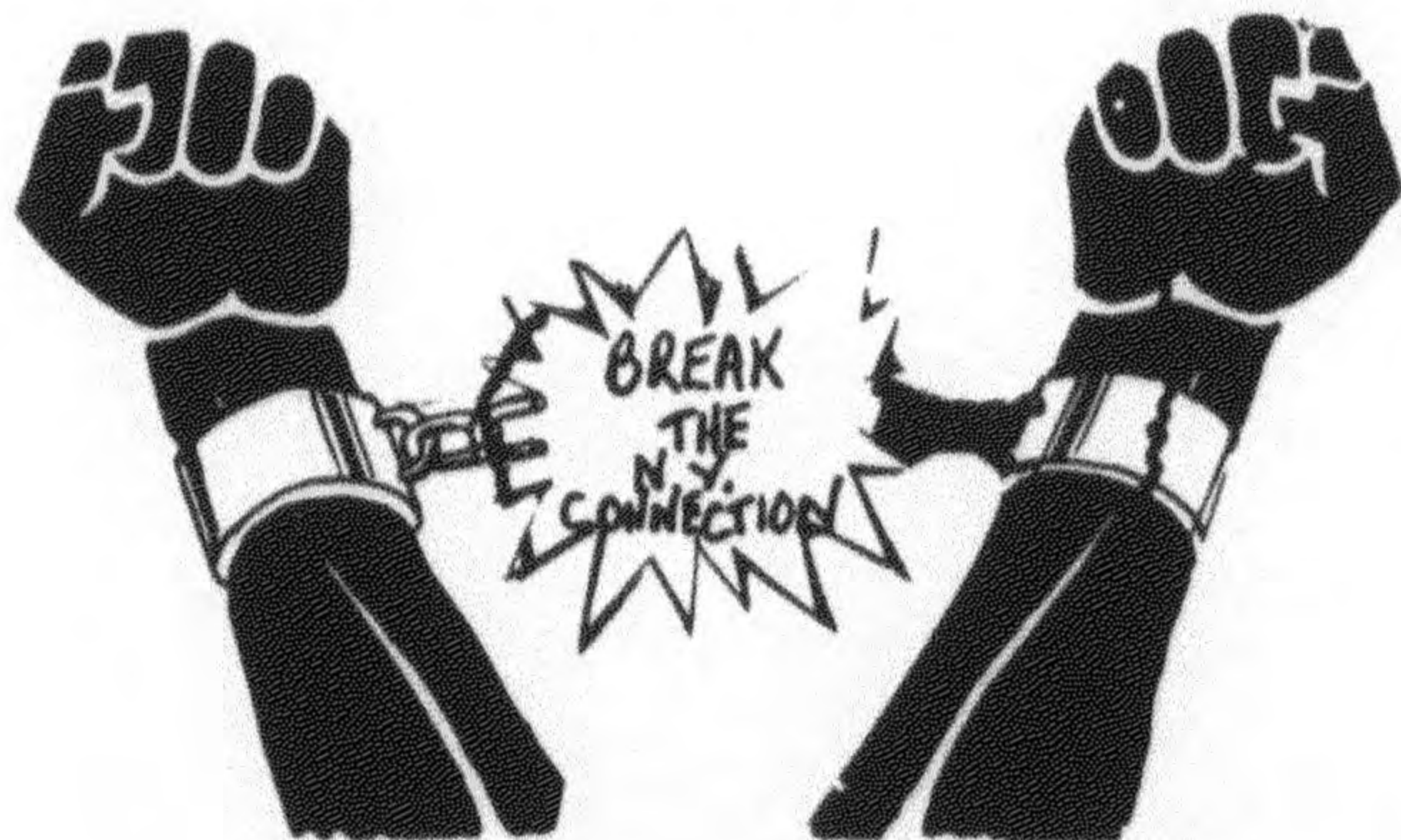
COMMUNITY POLICE RELATIONS BOARD - The next meeting of this board is scheduled for December 16, 1986. Mark Mishler is the Coalition's representative on this board. For more information about the work of the board or about the December meeting, call Mark at 438-2845.

PEACE OFFERINGS - Peace Offerings is a store, a project of the Social Justice Center of Albany. The store sells goods and crafts from the world's cooperative and collectives and crafts from local craftspeople as well. The store, which is open year round, will have expanded hours for the holiday - Tuesdays thru Fridays 10-6 and Saturdays 10-5. Give your support to this important alternative store.

NAACP ELECTIONS - The nominating committee of the Albany NAACP will present a slate at the November 25, 1986 meeting. Elections will be held at the NAACP, corner of Livingston Avenue and TenBroeck, on December 16, 1986 at 7:30 p.m. If you are an NAACP member, come that night to vote.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ROGER GREEN - Roger Green, chair of the Black and Puerto Rican Caucus, has been reelected to the New York State Assembly.

NEW YORK STATE DIVESTMENT UPDATE



At a meeting on October 11, 1986, attended by Merton Simpson and Vera Michelson of the Coalition, the New York State Coalition for Divestment was formally organized. This is a network for divestment in the upcoming Legislative session and will make the plans for lobbying, demonstrations and press corps. The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism plans to be active in this Coalition. Our involvement is critical since Albany, as the seat of state government, often become the focus of the divestment campaign. We need more people to become involved in this critical issue. For information, call 436-0562

JOHN BIRCH DEMONSTRATION - On October 21, 1986 a demonstration with over 70 participants was held at the Americana Inn in Colonie against Otto Scott. Scott's thesis was that apartheid is necessary in a tribal society and that to oppose apartheid is to be pro-Communist. He claims that any attack on the government of South Africa is an attack on America.

This demonstration was spirited and effective and special recognition must be made to student groups at SUNY who joined us - the Student Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, ASUBA, the Minority Affairs Office of the S.A., and NYPIRG. It was a very effective joining of campus and community in **STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM.**

**We invite you to join
that struggle.**



A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

DECEMBER, 1986 NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER MEETING: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1986, 7:00 P.M.
ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MAIN BRANCH, 161 WASHINGTON AVE., ALBANY
SHOWING OF THE FILM WITNESS TO APARTHEID

PLEASE POST

WITNESS TO

APARTHEID



The victims of daily police terrorism in South Africa call out to the world in this unforgettable new film

At last the story can be told through the voices of the tortured children themselves, voices up to now ignored by the media.

During the current unrest over 1500 blacks, many of them schoolchildren, have been killed, over 10,000 detained and 83% of these tortured, according to recent reports. Archbishop Desmond Tutu urged this film be made so the outside world would recognize that. "In South Africa it is no longer a question of civil rights; it's also a question of basic human rights."

Witness to Apartheid lets us listen to a young boy barely able to speak after two weeks of beatings in detention, and to members of the banned Congress of South African Students, their identities hidden for fear of arrest.

We also meet adults who are still trying to change South Africa non-violently: Mkhoseli Jack, the organizer of a successful black consumer boycott in Port Elizabeth; "Cheeky" Watson, a white merchant whose home was bombed because of his support for the boycott; and Curtis Nkondo, a leader of the United Democratic Front on trial for treason. We feel the shame of Johan Fourie, a once-loyal Afrikaner, who now ferries wounded schoolchildren to doctors who must treat them in secret.

We learn what happens to those who speak out. An undertaker, who reveals that 34 children he buried last year had multiple bullet wounds, was taken into police custody after the interview. The filmmaker herself was detained and harassed during filming in the townships.

Archbishop Tutu concludes: "We've got a new breed of children. They believe they are going to die... And the frightening thing is, they actually don't care; they're saying this thing is going to be changed."

**FILM SHOWING - FREE OF CHARGE -
WED., DEC. 10, 1986 - 7:00 P.M.
ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY - MAIN BRANCH
- EVERYONE WELCOME -**

p.2

VICTORY IS CERTAIN - SOME COMMENTS ON THE CONCERT...

A review from
BUZZ magazine:

SOUTH END SOUND

by MICHAEL DYGERT

WAS THE SEPTEMBER 21 "VICTORY IS CERTAIN" CONCERT AT SINYA'S PAGE HALL A FAVORABLE OMEN? IT WOULD SEEM THAT WAY; ONLY DAYS LATER, RUNAWAY ROM'S VETO OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE RACIST GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA WAS OVERTURNED IN WHAT HAS BEEN CALLED A MAJOR DEFEAT FOR THE REAGAN RECRIMINATION... A SLAP ON

THE WRIST WHEN A SLAP IN THE FACE WAS CLEARLY INDICATED. YET, "ONE SMALL STEP" FOR NEAL ARMSTRONG AND HIS ILK.

PRESENTED BY THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM, THE CONCERT, THOUGH OVERLY LONG IN DURATION, WAS EFFECTIVE IN UTILIZING ENTERTAINMENT AS A TOOL FOR THE PROSELYTIZING OF ITS AUDIENCE.



SOUTH AFRICAN MILITANT POET ZENZILE ESPOUSED HIS POLITICS AND REVEALED HIS HUMANITY TO THE BEAT OF TWO CONGA-PLAYING ACCOMPANISTS. AFRICAN INTERRETIVE DANCER FISIWE ZWANA NEATLY MARRIED WESTERN ACOUTREMENTS TO NATIVE AFRICAN MOVEMENT, WHILE THE FEATURED GROUP, SECHABA - COMPRISED OF EXILED SOUTH AFRICAN ANC MEMBERS - WERE WORTH THE PRICE OF ADMISSION ALONE.

WITH CHANTS, RECITATIONS, AND SONGS, THE COLORFUL GROUP OF SINGERS/DANCERS/INSTRUMENTALISTS WERE BOTH STIRRING AND MOVING. STILL, THE REAL CROWD-PLEASER WAS THE GROUP'S FINAL RAVEUP, "THE GUM BOOT DANCE". BASED ON THE DANCE SOUTH AFRICAN MINERS PERFORM TO WHILE AWAY THE MANY LONELY MONTHS THEY'RE FORCED TO SPEND AWAY FROM THEIR FAMILIES, THE CHOREOGRAPHY SUGGESTED SOMETHING OF A RHYTHMIC HOEDOWN...

photo by Michael Dygert

→ T.V. SHOWING OF VICTORY IS CERTAIN CONCERT
→ taped by Frank Lowndes - DEC. 4, 1986 - 6:00 p.m.
N.Y. SCAN, CHANNEL 8, ALBANY

P.S. GUITAR FANATICS WILL BE INTERESTED TO NOTE THAT THEIR GUITARIST IN EXILE PLAYED A GIBSON HOLLOW BODY ELECTRIC, DOUBLED ON CONGAS AND LEAD VOC ALS, TOO.

A letter from Georgia Urban, Jazz Reviewer for the Knickerbocker News:

October 1, 1986
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, New York 12303

I must commend the coalition for the first-class entertainment presented in the Victory is Certain concert at Page Hall on September 21, I was especially impressed since there were not well-known performers. In addition, the production went very smoothly; there were absolutely no hitches. Sound, lighting and pacing were optimum. And Damu Smith was exemplary in his speech, easily holding the listener's interest. Perhaps most important, it was gratifying to see the audience of black and white, young and old sharing the experience. Indeed, it was an inspiring evening. During its five year existence, the coalition has been extremely effective in raising the consciousness of Capital District residents with respect to the deplorable conditions in South Africa and racism in general. And by all evidence, it appears the organization will have expanded influence in the future.

Sincerely
Georgia Urban

Age rule questioned

12/10/86

Board to support police candidate

By Jill Murman

Staff writer

Still struggling to establish an identity, Albany's Community-Police Relations Board voted Monday to champion the cause of a Hispanic Cohoes man who wants to be an Albany police officer, but is over the age limit.

The candidate, 33-year-old Richard Maldonado, scored high on a test recently given by the Albany Police Department, which has announced its intentions of hiring more minorities, board members were told.

Maldonado is Puerto Rican and the Albany Police Department has never had an Hispanic officer, according to board member Ceferino Narvaez-Ortiz.

Despite his high score, which combined with a previous military career to make him an outstanding candidate, according to Narvaez-Ortiz, Maldonado was not considered for a job because of his Cohoes address and his age.

A resolution was unanimously passed asking the mayor to reconsider Maldonado's application in light of his experience and ethnic background.

Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III has said he prefers police recruits to live in Albany, but the mayor did say he would waive that requirement in the Maldonado case, Narvaez-Ortiz said.

Nevertheless, police officials claimed, Maldonado can not be considered because he is technically over the 29-year-old limit for new applicants by one year. His military experience knocked three years off his age, making him 30 years old for department purposes, Narvaez-Ortiz said.

Frank Alphonso, director of the city's Office for Equal Employment Opportunity and Fair Housing, said age limit for police departments is a discretionary issue, as decided in a recent Supreme Court ruling.

Board members said Maldonado's case could be a way for city officials to show a good faith effort in hiring more minorities to the police force.

"I'll believe the city is hiring minorities when I see it," said board member Alice Green, a representative of the NAACP. "Every time an exam comes out and a minority scores high on it, something happens."

"It seems there are more obstacles than avenues to get into the force," added Narvaez-Ortiz, who represents Centro Civico Hispano Americana.

Maldonado could not be reached for comment.

In other action, board member Susan Russell, representing the Capital District Gay Community Council, complained about the insensitivity of police and the public in general to recent reports of harassment against homosexuals in Albany.

Russell said she has heard reports of homosexual men being chased by gangs of adolescents in Washington Park, yet these incidents are not reported to the police, she said, reflecting a fear-and mistrust on the part of homosexuals.

"I don't want it to be a trend," Russell said and asked the board to check into such reports and to seek greater police response to the matter.

Virgil Hodges, a representative of the Urban League of the Albany Area, said just as the board would like police to be more sensitive to its specific concerns, so too should board members try to understand the concerns of police officers in dealing with special populations.

The 15-member board, of which two members are police officials, will host an open House reception at City Hall at 7 p.m. Jan. 14 in the hopes of introducing the general public to its goals and purpose: greater cooperation between the community and the Albany Police Department.

One of those purposes is to record and investigate all complaints of police abuse. Police Capt. Vincent Foley reported Monday that for the second month in a row, the department had no complaints to investigate.

Board member Mark Mishler, representing the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid, said he did not find that good news.

"Although it would be nice to think we're being successful, I think this means we're not doing our job and we need to get the word out," Mishler said.

A brochure is being prepared which will explain where and how Albany residents may file complaints against police officers.



Calls for divestment

Vera Michaelson, chairperson of the Capital District Coalition against Apartheid, urges protestors to persuade

legislators to divest state holdings in Africa at a rally against apartheid last week. Story, related photo page 6.

Gazette photo by Christina Belford

Protesters demand divestment

Anti-apartheid protesters picket outside the Legislative Office Building Tuesday in Albany as Vera Michaelson, with the bullhorn, sounds the call of divestment. The demonstrators urged Senate approval of a bill, already passed by the Assembly, requiring the state to sever ties with companies doing business in South Africa.



Times Union photo by Roberta Smith

Head Head Head

SECRETARY SHULTZ NAMES ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOUTH AFRICA

Secretary of State George Shultz today announced the establishment of his Advisory Committee on South Africa. The Advisory Committee was mandated by the President in his Executive Order of September 9 concerning U.S. relations with South Africa.

The Committee will be co-chaired by Frank T. Cary, former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the IBM Corporation, and William T. Coleman, Jr., Senior Partner in the law firm of O'Melveny and Myers.

The Committee has been formed to advise the Secretary on ways in which the U.S. can encourage peaceful change in South Africa, including abolition of apartheid and the effects thereof. The Committee will investigate conditions in South Africa and make recommendations on U.S. policy toward that country. It will give a report to the Secretary from time to time and will render a final report as soon as possible but in any event within one year of its first official meeting, which is presently scheduled for January 1986.

Other members of the Committee are: The Honorable Griffin B. Bell, Senior Partner in the law firm of King & Spalding and former Attorney General of the United States; Owen F. Bieber, President of the International Union, UAW; John R. Dellenback, President of the Christian College Coalition and a former Congressman; The Honorable Lawrence S. Eagleburger, President of Kissinger Associates and former Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; Timothy S. Healy, S. J., President of Georgetown University; Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Esq., Senior Partner in the law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld and former President of the National Urban League; Helene L. Kaplan, Esq., Senior Partner in the law firm of Webster & Sheffield and Chairman of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and of Barnard College; Roger B. Smith, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the General Motors Corporation, the Reverend Leon E. Sullivan of the Zion Baptist Church, the author of the Sullivan Principles; and Franklin A. Thomas, President of the Ford Foundation.

In introducing the Committee today at the Department, the Secretary expressed his gratitude to its members for volunteering their time and for their patriotism. He also drew attention to the unusual importance of developments inside South Africa in 1986, the year in which the Committee will be deliberating.

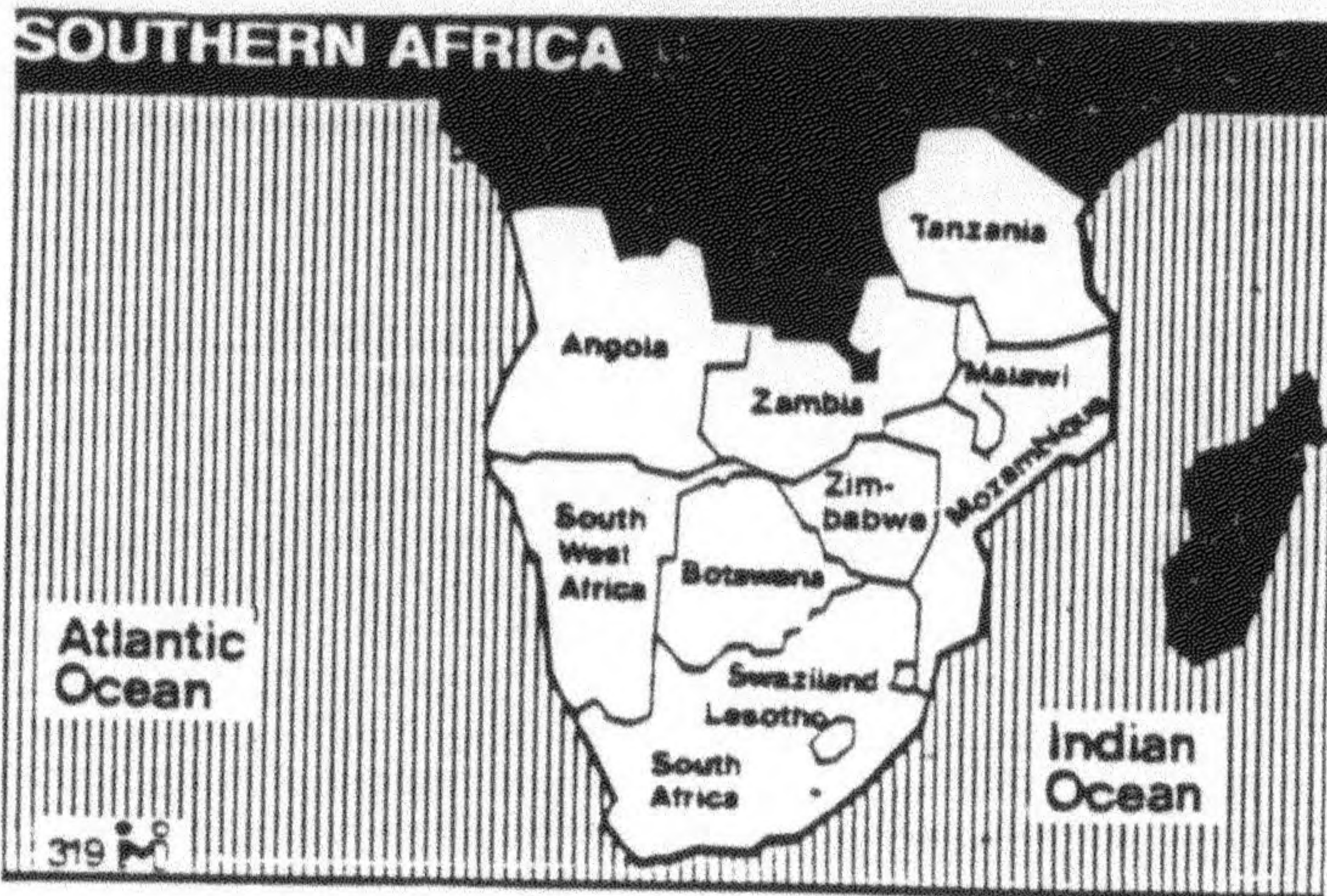
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'Ethical investment' matches up your money with your convictions

By Amy L. Domini and Peter D. Kinder

A growing number of people are learning that they don't have to separate their money from their ethics. They've found that it's possible to make money by investing in companies whose products, services and policies meet their personal ethical standards, not their banker's or their broker's or their trustee's. They have become ethical investors.

Increased public awareness of South Africa's apartheid policy has highlighted the growth in "socially responsible" investment. More and more individuals are learning that they no longer must rely on the federal government alone to wield financial pressure against nations or issues which they find morally reprehensible. Now the individual investor can take a stand with his or her own cash. And more and more individuals are doing just that.

The Social Investment Forum, a network of individuals and institutions working to meet social and financial goals, estimates that \$40 billion of specifically social investments — representing the investments of an estimated 34,000 Americans — are now under professional management in the United States.

According to Wall Street wisdom, limiting investment choices by anything unrelated to financial criteria limits the return. That's the conventional wisdom, but it's not necessarily true.

Money manager Joan Bavaria of Franklin Research and Development Corp. in Boston says she started investing money according to ethical guidelines mostly out of personal interest. "After about two years," she says, "I realized that my ethical accounts were doing significantly better than our average account."

Studies confirm Bavaria's experience. The Chemical Bank of New York compared the performance of Fortune 500 companies with investments in South Africa against those not involved in that country and found that between 1977 and 1982, the portfolio of non-South Africa stock outperformed the South Africa stock in 18 out of 20 quarters. Not long ago the New York Times compared the stock performance of nuclear versus non-nuclear electric utilities and reported that the latter won hands down.

Finding the many sound companies that merit investment because of contributions to their communities and the country is not so easy. But as ethical investing becomes increasingly popular, the field is attracting a variety of brokers and financial planners, including those

Whether the issue involves nuclear power or apartheid, more socially conscious investors are avoiding certain companies and saying, "Not with my money, you don't."

Parnassus Fund, New York's New Alternatives Fund and the Pax World Fund in Portsmouth, N.H.

Ethical investing usually takes one of three major approaches:

The avoidance approach. Most ethical investors would prefer not to benefit from business activities they don't support. By avoiding certain investments they're saying, "Not with my money, you don't."

As Marianne Crocker, a Brookline, Mass., anti-nuclear activist, notes, "I was working full-time for nuclear disarmament but investing in things that might be leading to a nuclear war. I didn't feel good about it."

The best-known example of avoidance is the current movement, especially among universities and pension funds, toward divestiture of stocks or bonds of companies in South Africa. While the unlikely event of a total withdrawal of U.S. corporations from South Africa would dramatically affect that country's economy, the divestment movement's immediate goal is to help educate the public.

Explains Julia Parzen, chief executive officer of Working Assets, a San Francisco money fund run along socially responsible lines, "Publicity about this investing has enormous value beyond our financial impact. It focuses attention on the company and forces them to justify their policies and sometimes change them."

The positive approach. Those adopting this strategy invest in companies that enhance the quality of life. These firms have high quality products and services as well as good relations with their employees and communities.

The positive approach works because investment in "good" companies pays off. As Robert Schwarz, vice president of Shearson/American Express and one of ethical investing's earliest advocates, said, "A company that is aware of its community responsibilities, aware of its responsibility to its employees, is also a company that is progressive in its thinking, and this cannot help but carry over into its overall business success."

All ethical mutual funds and money market funds use the positive

approach, as do many religious organizations. Consider a few of the criteria established by the National Council of Churches:

- Will the products last for a reasonable amount of time?
- Does the company actively recruit women and minorities?
- Is the company pioneering safe alternative energy sources or studying ways to reduce demand for resources?
- Is the company researching the development of new products or means of production which will enhance the quality of life?

Of course, positive investing often requires hard choices. Do you put money in IBM because it strongly supports inner-city development, pays its employees well, provides an open system for complaints and has had no layoffs in 40 years — even though it is a top defense contractor and automated South Africa's apartheid bureaucracy?

Concerned investors obviously then must set standards, research each company well and implement their choices effectively.

The activist approach. Some ethical investors want to do more than avoid bad companies and invest in good ones. They want to change the bad into good. Their basic tool is the shareholder resolution.

Activists start from one basic fact: Shareholders own the company. At least once a year, shareholders have the right to elect directors and to propose and vote on resolutions relating to corporate policy. In 1983, for example, more than 200 social responsibility resolutions — on issues ranging from environmental records to employment policies to trade with nations that abuse human rights — were proposed for inclusion in proxy statements, compared with just two in 1973.

Shareholder resolutions, proponents say, have educated corporations and changed the way some decisions are made. When Sears bought Lear Writter Reynolds in 1983, many church groups protested the new subsidiary's sale of bonds for South Africa. At first, Sears did not respond, said Dr. Audrey Smock, who oversees the United Church of Christ's \$500 million worth of investments. "So we filed shareholder resolutions. The

company agreed to undertake a policy review and, after the study, not only changed the policy but went further and asked the churches to help write the policy."

But many corporations have fought shareholder resolutions strenuously, spending millions on lobbying, lawsuits and regulatory actions. In 1983 the Securities and Exchange Commission was persuaded to restrict such resolutions, increasing the amount of stock a shareholder must own and the percentage of affirmative votes needed to reintroduce resolutions, among other measures. Since social issue resolutions rarely receive more than 5 percent of the vote, the new SEC rules may devastate shareholder activism.

The activists continue, however, to push hard. In 1985 annual meetings, 83 shareholder resolutions were eligible for a vote under the new SEC rules. Thirty-three of them were satisfactorily resolved before they came to a vote and 24 received enough support to be resubmitted for consideration at the 1986 annual meetings.

Groups proposing shareholder resolutions are small and large, liberal and conservative. Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) bought just one share in a number of airlines to introduce a resolution on smoke-free flights. A proposal for Xerox on its South Africa operations was co-sponsored by those with 1,324,589 shares. Among the most prominent activists are religious orders and churches, which at the national level have about \$25 billion to invest.

The problem for the activist investor is that corporations operate on a one-share, one-vote system, not one-shareholder, one vote. That's why the institutional investor is much more powerful than the individual investor. Banks, trust companies, union and corporate pension funds, mutual funds and college endowment funds have enormous clout. In 1980, private pension funds had more than \$400 billion (expected to grow to more than \$3 trillion by 1995), holding close to half of the equity in U.S. corporations. So when a union pension fund with millions of dollars in a company wants to know about that institution's equal employment policy, the company responds.

Amy L. Domini is a Boston financial counselor specializing in ethical investments. Peter D. Kinder is a lawyer and contributing writer to numerous business publications. They are the authors of "Ethical Investing: How to Make Profitable Investments Without Sacrificing Your Principles."

DIVESTITURE VOTED IN SAN FRANCISCO

Businessmen React Angrily to Final Version of Measure

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 — As a protest against South Africa's policy of racial segregation, this city's Board of Supervisors has unanimously approved a strong measure that would bar San Francisco from purchasing goods and services from many companies doing business in South Africa.

Mayor Dianne Feinstein, who had expressed serious misgivings that the broad language of the measure would adversely affect the city's ability to operate, announced Tuesday night that she would sign the measure into law within the next 10 days.

But many businessmen have reacted angrily to the final version of the measure, which was approved Monday.

Key Yu, manager for government affairs of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, said one senior manager of a large corporation had told her the city frequently asked for millions of dollars in corporate contributions for city projects "and now they're telling me I have blood on my hands."

Thirty-six other cities have already passed measures requiring gradual divestment of city pension funds from companies doing business in South Africa or barring the purchase of goods made in that country, but the San Francisco ordinance is believed to be one of the toughest measures enacted thus far in the United States.

The measure provides several exemptions aimed at controlling its total impact on the city. It will allow the city to continue to buy amounts of commodities that cost less than \$5,000 from companies doing business in South Africa.

Another exemption, aimed at construction companies, allows the city to contract with companies that are performing contractual services necessary to complete a specific project in South Africa that was initiated before the measure was enacted.

Impact on Major Corporations

While city officials believe it will take about six months to put the new law into effect completely, they are uncertain exactly how it will affect an estimated \$25 million in city contracts with major multinational corporations.

For example, an exemption that allows the city to buy a commodity from a company doing business in South Africa if the company is the only provider of that commodity may mean that the city can purchase computers from the International Business Machines Corporation but cannot contract with I.B.M. to service the computers.

An exemption permits the city to contract with a company that does business in South Africa if its nearest competitor that does not do business in that country is more expensive. Some small oil companies could supply the city's needs but could not underbid Chevron, Mr. Steele said.

NYT-1/30/86

BLAST IN DURBAN WOUNDS 8 PEOPLE

Two South African Policemen
and 3 Children Are Hurt —
No Group Claims Deed

NXT 12-9-85
By SHEILA RULE

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 8—A bomb exploded today at a post office in Durban, wounding eight people, three of them children.

The explosion, which the police said was caused by a limpet mine, shattered the post office's windows and caused part of its exterior wall to collapse. Six people, including the children, were hit by flying glass as they sat in their car.

Two policemen who were passing by the post office, which is in the residential and industrial district of Mombeni, were also hurt. Hospital spokesmen said some of the victims were seriously hurt.

The outlawed African National Congress, the most prominent of exiled groups fighting white rule in South Africa, asserted responsibility for several bomb explosions in Durban earlier this year. But no immediate assertion of responsibility was made for today's blast.

Congress Blamed in Many Blasts

The authorities blamed the Congress for three land mine explosions two weeks ago on the northern border with Zimbabwe, in which a black farm laborer was killed and soldiers were wounded.

The group, which has taken responsibility for hundreds of sabotage attacks over the last 25 years, was also accused of firing rockets on a strategic chemical plant at Secunda, southeast of Johannesburg. South African security forces killed three guerrillas in the incident and contended that at least one was an activist of the congress.

Meanwhile, friends of Winnie Mandela said she was released from a clinic in Johannesburg over the weekend and was resting at her home in the huge black township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg.

Mrs. Mandela, a prominent anti-apartheid activist and the wife of the jailed nationalist Nelson Mandela, leader of the Congress, entered the clinic last week. She was reportedly extremely tired and under stress.

Defies Confinement to Brandfort

For more than a month, she has been defying an order to return to Brandfort, in the conservative Orange Free State, where she was banished eight years ago.

In other developments, the police reported that activists of two rival anti-apartheid organizations fired shots at each other in what was believed to be the first gunfight between black political opponents.

The authorities said members of the United Democratic Front, the largest nonparliamentary opposition group in the nation, and the Azanian People's Organization exchanged gunfire Saturday in the black township of Walmer, outside Port Elizabeth.

A black woman was wounded before the police used tear gas to disperse the crowds, according to the authorities. They also reported that a black man was killed with an ax today in continuing fighting between the two groups.

Violence Begins Again

The two groups fought a battle for political control of Port Elizabeth's black townships earlier this year. But the violence had apparently subsided until this weekend.

The Democratic Front is a multiracial organization that says it has at least 1.5 million members. The Azanian People's Organization rejects the participation of whites in the struggle against South Africa's institutionalized system of racial discrimination.

The police also reported that a Soviet-made hand grenade was thrown into a private home in Chesterville, outside Durban, but said that it did not explode.

The incident was the third reported use of hand grenades by protesters in four days.

Grenades were thrown at policemen in Soweto on Tuesday and Wednesday, seriously injuring a black policeman in one of the attacks.

Grimly, Afrikaners bury three

By Maureen Johnson
Associated Press

12-20-83
P.I.

TZANEEN, South Africa — Deeply conservative Afrikaners gathered in a mingling of grief and revenge yesterday to bury a farmer's wife and her two children, who were killed by a guerrilla land mine Sunday.

In contrast to the outpourings of nationalist fervor at funerals for blacks killed by police in anti-apartheid unrest, the mood was somber and subdued at the service in Tzaneen, a farming center whose whites oppose even modest concessions to South Africa's black majority.

Eleven members of two white farm families were in the truck when it struck the mine Sunday. Six were killed; five were wounded.

The African National Congress, the main black guerrilla group trying to topple the white-minority government, claimed responsibility for planting the land mine in its war against apartheid.

"I have this to say to Oliver Tambo (leader of the African National Congress): You must not awaken a tiger in the Afrikaner," Dirk van Eck, who survived the explosion, said after the funeral. He had buried his 34-year-old wife, Jacobsa, and their children Neimari, 8, and Ignatius, 2.

"As I looked into the grave, I was stunned there are still people who talk of negotiating with the" African National Congress, van Eck said. He spoke in Afrikaans, in which the funeral was conducted.

Van Eck, 36, cradled his only surviving child, 18-month-old Erik, through most of the hour-long service, held in the yellow-brick Dutch Reformed Church in this heartland of Afrikaners, the descendants of Dutch settlers who came to South Africa in the 17th century.

Van Eck's wife and children, and a grandmother and two children from the other family, were killed when the truck hit the mine on a game farm about 90 miles north of Tzaneen, on a dirt road two miles from the Zimbabwean border.

The farmer, his baby and the three surviving members of the other family were not seriously wounded.

The African National Congress says the mine was one of a series planted three weeks ago by its guerrillas based in South Africa. The government says insurgents slipped in from Zimbabwe and has threatened reprisal raids into the black-ruled country.

About 600 Afrikaners attended the van Eck funeral, grim-faced, some sobbing as the small, white coffins of the children were lowered into a single grave beside that of their mother. Official threats of a raid into Zimbabwe were not enough for them.

"We should go and take them out, even if it means going to Harare," the Zimbabwe capital, said one farmer, Sars Pretorius, as he stood on the neat church lawn in the town in the northern part of Transvaal province. "Otherwise, we are going to be attending a lot more funerals like this."

The 150-car funeral procession wound through tree-shaded streets to the hillside cemetery. Blacks on the sidewalks stared blankly or ignored it.

No senior members of President Pieter W. Botha's National Party government attended the service.

Tom Langley, the local member of Parliament, also was absent. He belongs to the ultra-right Conservative Party, which charges that Botha is being pressured by nearly 16 months of black anti-apartheid strife — it has produced 900 deaths — and foreign criticism into concessions that will lead to black rule.

INQUIRER-2/9/86



Detroit Free Press / DAVID C. TURNLEY

Winnie Mandela talks with the Rev. Allan Boesak in Johannesburg; she also visited her jailed husband yesterday

30 lawmakers defy apartheid

From Inquirer Wire Services

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — In a strikingly simple challenge to the apartheid system, about 30 mixed-race legislators sought to eat in a dining room reserved for white members of Parliament yesterday, but were refused service.

The lawmakers sat in the elegant restaurant while the waiters, all of whom were black, followed orders from the white managers to remove silverware, salad bowls and napkins, one of the legislators said.

The group was led by Allan Hendrickse, a member of the mixed-race Labor Party. He said that he and his colleagues sat from noon to 1 p.m. as the waiters refused even to serve them water, and that the group left without incident.

Parliament is divided into three branches — a decision-making chamber for whites and separate, relatively powerless chambers for people of mixed race (officially called "coloreds") and Asians. The voteless black majority is not represented.

It was the second straight day that the whites-only traditions of the parliamentary dining room were tested. On Monday, a smaller group of mixed-race legislators also refused service there.

There is a second restaurant in the white chamber that, after protests from liberal members of Parliament, allows white parliamentarians to invite guests of any race or color. There are also separate restaurants for mixed-race and Asian members.

The incidents took place shortly after President Pieter W. Botha told Parliament that

apartheid is ending and promised in newspaper advertisements that "we are committed to equal opportunity to all. Equal treatment. And equal justice."

Apartheid is the system of legal racial segregation under which five million whites deny the vote and other rights to 24 million blacks.

"South Africa has outgrown the outdated system of paternalism, as well as the outdated concept of apartheid," Botha said in an address to Parliament on Friday.

"We want freedom and justice," said Patrick Mackenzie, one of the mixed-race legislators. "We have been mistreated for so long. We are tired of being humiliated and kicked about."

In a statement, the Labor Party said that the leader of the right-wing Conservative Party, Andries Treurnicht, had objected to their presence in the dining room.

"Dr. Treurnicht... said: 'Gentlemen, this is our place,'" the Labor Party's statement said.

The incidents provoked protests from a member of the liberal Progressive Federal Party (PFP). Horace van Rensburg, a PFP legislator who is white, vowed to boycott the restaurant until it is integrated.

"I will not be eating in this canteen until such time as it has been opened for the use of all members of Parliament, irrespective of their race or color," he said.

Speaker Johann Greif said that the dining room was reserved for members of the white House of Assembly, adding that the restriction was in keeping "with the club concept" and was not a question of race.

The first mixed-race and Asian elections to Parliament were held in August 1984, and separate mixed-race and Asian chambers were created the following month.

The legislators' attack on apartheid came as Winnie Mandela visited her jailed husband, Nelson, for the second straight day. The visit sparked new speculation that the release of Mandela, the leader of the outlawed rebel group African National Congress, was imminent.

South Africa's leading financial newspaper, Business Day, quoted an unidentified senior figure in the ruling National Party yesterday as saying that a cabinet majority backed by the president was now in favor of releasing Nelson Mandela from prison.

Winnie Mandela declined to comment on her meetings with her husband in Cape Town's maximum-security Pollsmoor Prison, where he is in the 23d year of a life sentence for sabotage.

There have been many previous reports that Nelson Mandela would be freed under a variety of circumstances. He has rejected repeated government offers of release linked either to exile or to his repudiation of political violence.

There was also new violence yesterday as blacks burned at least two buses, stoned police and tried to set fire to a house in the black township of Shoshanguve, northwest of Johannesburg.

Police there fired shotguns at about 2,000 blacks demonstrating against the arrest Monday of more than 100 protesters, witnesses said. No one was injured.

Pretoria Renews Call to Regional Peace Talks

By ALAN COWELL

Special to The New York Times

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6 — Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha, voicing opposition to Reagan Administration policies toward South Africa, renewed a call today for a regional conference to negotiate settlements of the conflicts in Angola and South-West Africa.

Mr. Botha's comments on American attitudes reflected a deepening hostility toward Washington among some senior Government officials. This has been provoked by the imposition of limited American sanctions last year, and by what are seen as earlier about-faces by Washington, such as the withdrawal

of support for South Africa's invasion of Angola in 1976.

Some of the Government's black opponents express anti-American sentiments, too, charging that the American policy, which the Administration calls constructive engagement, protects and supports the Government of minority whites.

"Most South Africans will be very wary of depending on the West too much," Mr. Botha said.

Dependence on Washington

United States sanctions, he said, had shown his country and the rest of Africa that, in a crisis, Washington "for internal domestic political reasons will

drop you."

"The U.S. is going to find out that the signal is going to cause far more damage and harm than they thought when they so gleefully introduced it," he said. "You are going to find that in the long run there will be a tendency not to be too closely associated with the West ever again in our history."

Mr. Botha gave no indications that United States policy in the region, which is designed to get a Cuban withdrawal from Angola in return for independence in South-West Africa, was close to a breakthrough, despite a visit here last month by Chester A. Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Af-

rican Affairs.

South-West Africa, widely known as Namibia, is a former German colony that is ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

Disputes in a Troubled Region

South Africa has been fighting a low-key war in the north of the territory for almost two decades against the Angola-based South-West Africa People's Organization. Pretoria also backs a rebel army based in southeastern Angola and led by Jonas Savimbi, which has been promised support by President Reagan.

Previously, United States officials led by Mr. Crocker have concentrated their diplomacy on the Marxist Government in Luanda, seeking to persuade Angola's leaders that a settlement in Namibia and the withdrawal of

Cuban forces from Angola will not leave them vulnerable to attack by Mr. Savimbi's rebels.

Renewing an earlier initiative designed to exclude superpower involvement in the dispute, Mr. Botha said today, "If all of us could get together, those that are somehow involved in fighting, in shooting in the area, I believe they should come together and resolve it and they would solve it."

Five Parties in Meeting

The parties involved in such a meeting, he said, would be the Angolan Government, Mr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the South-West Africa People's Organization insurgents, the South African Government and the Government, called the Multi-Party Conference, that Pretoria installed in Wind-

hoek last June.

At the news conference, Mr. Botha spoke at length in defense of plans announced last Friday by President P. W. Botha for a National Statutory Council to include black leaders under his chairmanship.

The proposed council, Foreign Minister Botha said today, would "give black leadership for the first time in the history of this country a direct voice in the Government of this country."

The council idea has been widely rejected by black leaders such as Bishop Desmond M. Tutu because it falls far short of demands for a settlement based on a universal franchise in a unitary South Africa.

REMEMBER THE NEEDIEST!

Transcript of Talk by Reagan on South Africa and Apartheid

Following is a transcript of President Reagan's speech in Washington yesterday on South Africa, as recorded by *The New York Times*:

Thank you. Thank you very much. Mr. Vice President, Secretary Shultz, I would like to express my appreciation to Leonard Marks, the World Affairs Council and the Foreign Policy Association for helping bring this group together today. For more than a year now, the world's attention has been focused upon South Africa, the deepening political crisis there, the widening cycle of violence. And today I'd like to outline American policy toward that troubled republic and toward the region of which it is a part, a region of vital importance to the West.

The root cause of South Africa's disorder is apartheid, that rigid system of racial segregation wherein black people have been treated as third-class citizens in a nation they helped to build. America's view of apartheid has been, and remains, clear: apartheid is morally wrong and politically unacceptable. The United States cannot maintain cordial relations with a government whose power rests upon the denial of rights to a majority of its people, based on race.

If South America wishes to belong to the family of Western nations, an end to apartheid is a precondition. Americans, I believe, are united in this conviction. Second, apartheid must be dismantled. Time is running out for the moderates of all races in South Africa.

But if we Americans are agreed upon the goal of a free and multiracial South Africa associated with free nations in the West, there is deep disagreement about how to reach it. First a little history. For a quarter-century now, the American Government has been separating itself from the South African Government. In 1962, President Kennedy imposed an embargo on military sales. Last September, I issued by Executive Order further restricting U.S. dealings with the Pretoria government.

Signals From Marketplace

For the past 18 months, the marketplace has been sending unmistakable signals of its own. U.S. bank lending to South Africa has been virtually halted. No significant new investment has come in. Some Western businessmen have packed up and gone home. And now we've reached a critical juncture. Many in Congress, and some in Europe, are clamoring for sweeping sanctions against South Africa. The Prime Minister of Great Britain has denounced punitive sanctions as immoral and utterly repugnant. Well, let me tell you why we believe Mrs. Thatcher is right.

The primary victims of an economic boycott of South Africa would be the very people we seek to help. Most of the workers who would lose jobs because of sanctions would be black workers. We do not believe the way to help the people of South Africa is to cripple the economy upon which they and their families depend for survival.

Alan Paton, South Africa's great writer for years the conscience of his country has declared himself emphatically: "I am totally opposed to disinvestment," he says. "It is primarily for a moral reason. Those who will pay most grievously for disinvestment will be the black workers of South Africa. I take very seriously the teachings of the Gospels, in particular the parables about giving drink to the thirsty and the food to the hungry. I will not help to cause any such suffering to any black person." Nor will we.

Looking at a map, southern Africa is a single economic unit tied together by rails and roads. Zaire and its southern mining region depends upon South Africa for three-fourths of her food and petroleum. More than half the electric power that drives the capital of Mozambique comes from South Africa. Over one-third of the exports from Zambia and 65 percent of the exports of Zimbabwe leave the continent through South African ports. The mines of South Africa employ 13,000 workers from Swaziland, 19,000 from Botswana, 50,000 from Mozambique and 110,000 from the tiny landlocked country of Lesotho. Shut down these productive mines with sanctions and you have forced black mine workers out of their jobs and forced their families back in their home countries into destitution.

Southern Africa Like a Zebra

I don't believe the American people want to do something like that. As one African leader remarked recently, southern Africa is like a zebra: if the white parts are injured, the black parts will die, too. Western nations have poured billions in foreign aid and investment loans into southern Africa. Does it make sense to aid these countries with one hand and with the other to smash the industrial engine upon which their future depends?

Wherever blacks seek equal opportunity, higher wages, better working conditions, their strongest allies are the American, British, French, German and Dutch businessmen who bring to South Africa ideas of social justice formed in their own countries. If disinvestment is mandated, these progressive Western forces will depart and South African proprietors will inherit at fire-sale prices their farms and factories and plants and mines. And how would this end apartheid?

Our own experience teaches us that racial progress comes swiftest and easiest not during economic depression but in times of prosperity and growth. Our own history teaches us that capitalism is the natural enemy of such feudal institutions as apartheid.

Nevertheless, we share the outrage Americans have come to feel. Night after night, week after week, television has brought us reports of violence by South African Security Forces, bringing injury and death to peaceful demonstrators and innocent bystanders. More recently, we read of violent attacks by blacks against blacks. Then there is the calculated terror by elements of the African National Congress — the mining of roads, the bombings of public places, designed to bring about further repression, the imposition of martial law, and eventually creating the conditions for racial war.

The most common error is the so-called necklace. In this barbaric way of reprisal, a tire is filled with kerosene and gasoline, placed around the neck of an alleged collaborator and ignited. The victim may be a black policeman, a teacher, a soldier, a civil servant — it makes no difference, the atrocity is designed to terrorize blacks into ending all racial cooperation and to polarize South Africa as a prelude to a final climactic struggle for power.

In defending their society and people, the Southern African Government has a right and responsibility to maintain order in the face of terrorists but by its tactics the Government is only accelerating the descent into bloodletting. Moderates are being trapped between the intimidation of radical youths and counter gangs of vigilantes. And the Government's state of emergency next went beyond the law of necessity. It too went outside the law by sweeping up thousands of students, civic leaders, church leaders and labor leaders, thereby contributing to further radicalization.

Such repressive measures will bring South Africa neither peace nor security.

It's a tragedy that most Americans only see or read about the dead and injured in South Africa, from terrorism, violence and repression, but behind the terrible television pictures lies another truth. South Africa is a complex and diverse society in a state of transition. More and more South Africans have come to recognize that change is essential for survival. The realization has come hard and late but the realization has finally come to Pretoria that apartheid belongs to the past.

In recent years there's been a dramatic change. Black workers have been permitted to unionize, to bargain collectively and build the strongest free trade union movement in all of Africa. The infamous pass laws have been ended, as have many of the laws denying blacks the right to live, work and own

property in South Africa's cities. Citizenship wrongly stripped away has been restored to nearly 6 million blacks. Segregation in universities and public facilities is being set aside. Social apartheid laws prohibiting interracial sex and marriage have been struck down.

It is because state President Botha has presided over these reforms that extremists have denounced him as a traitor. We must remember, as the British historian Paul Johnson reminds us, that South Africa is an African country as well as a Western country. And reviewing the history of that continent in the quarter-century since independence, historian Johnson does not see South Africa as a failure. "Only in South Africa," he writes, "have the real incomes of blacks risen very substantially. In mining, black wages have tripled in real terms in the last decade. South Africa is the only African country to produce a large black middle class. Almost certainly," he adds, "there are now more black women professionals in South Africa than in the whole of the rest of Africa put together."

Despite apartheid, tens of thousands of black Africans migrate into South Africa from neighboring countries to escape poverty and take advantage of the opportunities in an economy that produces nearly a third of the income in all of sub-Saharan Africa.

It's tragic and in the current crisis social and economic progress has been arrested. And yet, in contemporary South Africa, before the state of emergency, there was a broad measure of freedom of speech, of the press and of religion there. Indeed, it's hard to think of a single country in the Soviet Bloc, or many in the United Nations, where political critics have the same freedom to be heard as did outspoken critics of the South African Government.

To Dismantle Apartheid

But by Western standards, South Africa still falls short — terribly short — on the scales of economic and social justice. South Africa's actions to dismantle apartheid must not end now. The state of emergency must be lifted. There must be an opening of the political process. That the black people of South Africa should have a voice in their own governance is an idea whose time has come. There can be no turning back.

In the multiracial society that is South Africa, no single race can monopolize the reins of political power. Black churches, black unions and indeed genuine black nationalists have a legitimate role to play in the future of their country. But the South African Government is under no obligation to negotiate the future of the country with any organization that proclaims a goal of creating a Communist state, and uses terrorist tactics and violence to achieve it.

Many Americans understandably ask, in the racial violence, the hatred, why not take our hands and walk away from that

tragic continent and bleeding country. Well, the answer is, we cannot. In southern Africa, our national ideals and strategic interests come together. South Africa matters because we believe that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights. South Africa matters because of who we are. One of eight Americans can trace his ancestry to Africa.

Strategically, this is one of the most vital regions of the world. Around the Cape of Good Hope passes the oil of the Persian Gulf, which is indispensable to the industrial economies of Western Europe. Southern Africa and South Africa are repository of many of the vital minerals — vanadium, manganese, chromium, platinum — for which the West has no other secure source of supply.

The Soviet Union is not unaware of the stakes. A decade ago, using an army of Cuban mercenaries provided by Fidel Castro, Moscow installed a client regime in Angola. Today the Soviet Union is providing that regime with the weapons to attack Unita, a black liberation movement, which seeks for Angolans the same right to be represented in their government that black South Africans seek for themselves.

Refer to speech

(2)

Apartheid threatens our vital interests in southern Africa because it's drawing neighboring states into the vortex of violence. Repeatedly within the last 18 months South African forces have struck into neighboring states. I repeat our condemnation of such behavior.

Also, the Soviet armed guerrillas of the African National Congress, operating both within South Africa and from some neighboring countries, have embarked upon new acts of terrorism inside South Africa. I also condemn that behavior.

The Region at Risk

But South Africa cannot shift the blame for these problems onto neighboring states — especially when those neighbors take steps to stop guerrilla actions from being mounted from their own territory. If this rising hostility in southern Africa between Pretoria and the front-line states explodes, the Soviet Union will be the main beneficiary and the critical ocean corridor of South Africa and the strategic minerals of the region would be at risk.

Thus it would be a historic act of folly for the United States and the West, out of anguish and frustration and anger, to write off South Africa. Ultimately, however, the fate of South Africa will be decided there, not here. We Americans stand ready to help, but whether South Africa emerges democratic and free or takes a course leading to a downward spiral of poverty and repression will finally be their choice, not ours.

The key to the future lies with the South African Government. As I urge Western nations to maintain communication and involvement in South Africa, I urge Mr. Botha not to retreat into the locker, not to cut off contact with the West. Americans and South Africans have never been enemies, and we understand the apprehension and fear and concern of all of your people. But an end to apartheid does not necessarily mean an end to the social, economic and physical security of the white people in this country they love and have sacrificed so much to build.

To the black, colored and Asian peoples of South Africa, too long treated as second- and third-class subjects, I can only say: In your hopes for freedom, social justice and self-determination you have a friend and ally in the United States. Maintain your hopes for peace and reconciliation and we will do our part to keep that road open. We understand that behind the rage and resentment in the townships is the memory of real injustices inflicted upon generations of South Africans. Those to whom evil is done, the poet wrote, often do evil in return.

Solutions in South Africa

But if the people of South Africa are to have a future in a free country, where the rights of all are respected, the desire for retribution will have to be set aside. Otherwise, the future will be lost in a bloody quarrel over the past. It would be an act of arrogance to insist that uniquely American ideas and institutions, rooted in our own history and traditions, be transplanted to South African soil. Solutions to South Africa's political crisis must come from South Africans themselves. Black and white, colored and Asians, they have their own traditions.

But let me outline what we believe are necessary components of progress toward political peace.

First, a timetable for elimination of apartheid laws should be set.

Second, all political prisoners should be released.

Third, Nelson Mandela should be released to participate in the country's political process.

Fourth, black political movements should be unbanned.

Fifth, both the Government and its opponents should begin a dialogue about constructing a political system that rests on the consent of the governed, where the rights of majorities and minorities and individuals are protected by law. And the dialogue should be initiated by those with power and authority,

the South African Government itself.

Sixth, if post-apartheid South Africa is to remain the economic locomotive of southern Africa, its strong and developed economy must not be crippled. And therefore, I urge the Congress and the countries of Western Europe to resist this emotional clamor for punitive sanctions. If Congress imposes sanctions it would destroy America's flexibility, discard our diplomatic leverage and deepen the crisis. To make a difference, Americans who are a force for decency and progress in the world must remain involved.

Policy on South Africa

We must stay and work, not cut and run. It should be our policy to build in South Africa, not to bring down. Too often in the past we Americans, acting out of anger and frustration and impatience, have turned our backs on flawed regimes only to see disaster follow. Those who tell us the moral thing to do is to embargo the South African economy and write off South Africa should tell us exactly what they believe will rise in its place. What foreign power would fill the vacuum if its ties with the West are broken?

To be effective, however, our policy must be coordinated with our key Western allies and with the front-line states in southern Africa. These countries have the greatest concern and potential leverage on the situation in South Africa. I intend to pursue the following steps:

Secretary Shultz has already begun intensive consultations with our Western allies, whose roots and presence in South Africa are greater than our own, on ways to encourage internal negotiations. We want the progress process to begin now, and we want open channels to all the principal parties. The key nations of the West must act in concert, and together we can make the difference.

We fully support the current efforts of the British Government to revive hopes for negotiations. Foreign Secretary Howe's visits with South Africa's leaders this week will be of particular significance.

Peace and Cooperation

And second, I urge the leaders of the region to join us in seeking a future South Africa where countries live in peace and cooperation. South Africa is the nation where the Industrial Revolution first came to Africa. Its economy is a mighty engine that could pull southern Africa into a prosperous future. The other nations of southern Africa, from Kinshasa to the Cape, are rich in natural resources and human resources.

Third, I have directed Secretary Shultz and A.I.D. Administration McPherson to undertake a study of America's assistance role in southern Africa, to determine what needs to be done and what can be done to expand the trade, private investment and transport prospects of southern Africa's land-blocked nations. In the past five years, we have provided almost a billion in assistance to South Africa's neighbors, and this year we hope to provide an additional \$45 million to black South Africans. We're determined to remain involved diplomatically and economically with all the states of southern Africa that wish constructive relations with the United States.

This Administration is not only against broad economic sanctions and against apartheid, we are for a new South Africa, a new nation where all that has been built up over generations is not destroyed; a new society where participation in the social, cultural and political life is open to all peoples; a new South Africa that comes home to the family of free nations where she belongs.

To achieve that we need not a Western withdrawal, but deeper involvement by the Western business community as agents of change and progress and growth. The international business community needs not only to be supported in South Africa, but energized. We'll be at work on that task.

3

Blacks and Business

If we wish to foster the process of transformation, one of the best vehicles for change is through the involvement of black South Africans in business, job-related activities and labor unions. But the vision of a better life cannot be realized so long as apartheid endures and instability reigns in South Africa. If the peoples of southern Africa are to prosper, leaders and peoples of the region of all races will have to elevate their common interests above their ethnic divisions.

We and our allies cannot dictate to the government of a sovereign nation — nor should we try. But we can offer to help find a solution that is fair to all the people of South Africa. We can volunteer to stand by and help bring about dialogue between leaders of the various factions and groups that make up the population of South Africa. We can counsel and advise, and make it plain to all that we are there as friends of all the people of South Africa.

In that tormented land, a window remains open for peaceful change. For how long, we know not. But we in the West, privileged and prosperous and free, must not be the ones to slam it shut. Now is the time for healing. The people of South Africa of all races deserve a chance to build a better future. And we must not deny or destroy that chance.

Thank you.

Tutu Denounces Reagan

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP) — Bishop Desmond M. Tutu bitterly attacked President Reagan's speech on South Africa today, saying the President "sits there like the great, big white chief of old."

"Your President is the pits as far as blacks are concerned," Bishop Tutu said in a telephone interview from Johannesburg with AP Network News.

In an interview with Britain Independent Television News that was broadcast in London, Bishop Tutu said: "I am quite angry. I think the West, for my part, can go to hell."

The 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner said, "I found the speech nauseating."

The Bishop said blacks in South Africa viewed sanctions as a peaceful way to apply pressure on the Government of South Africa. "Trade unions, black trade unions have said they call for sanctions," he said. "Over 70 percent of our people in two surveys have shown that they want sanctions. No, President Reagan knows better — we will suffer."

"He sits there like the great, big white chief of old can tell us black people that we don't know what is good for us," he continued. "The white man knows."

"I said when constructive engagement was put into place that it was unmitigated disaster for blacks," he said.

U.S. Is Said to Have Given Pretoria Intelligence on Rebel Organization

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 22 — The United States, working closely with British intelligence, has provided South Africa with intelligence about the banned and exiled African National Congress, according to current and former Government officials.

The congress is the principal guerrilla group seeking the overthrow of the South African Government and the end of apartheid.

Warnings of Planned Attacks

A senior Administration official, who did not wish to be named, categorically denied today that any intelligence on the African National Congress had been exchanged between the United States and South Africa.

But the present and former officials interviewed for this article said that the information, including political intelligence as well as specific warnings of planned attacks by the group, was given to South Africa by the Reagan Administration at least into the mid-1980's, although they could not be specific about when during the Reagan years it began. South Africa, in return, was reported on Soviet and Cuban activities in the region, the sources said.

It could not be determined whether the United States was still providing information on the African National Congress. Nor could it be learned whether South Africa had used the information to prevent African National Congress attacks or to prepare for South African raids on the congress's bases in Mozambique and elsewhere in southern Africa.

Because South Africa has no satellite intelligence ability, the sources said, it has been dependent on the United

States and Britain for communications intelligence from the black nations in Africa beyond the range of its own interception equipment.

The sources, who include former White House aides in the Reagan and Carter Administrations, said the United States and South Africa had exchanged sensitive intelligence under an arrangement dating from the 1960's. But they said the data initially concerned Soviet shipping and submarine movements in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean.

White House Won't Comment

The sharing of information about the African National Congress with the South African Directorate of Military Intelligence was described as part of a reversal of a policy established under the Carter Administration, which had banned any sharing of intelligence with South Africa. It could not be learned whether President Reagan or any of his senior advisers specifically ordered or acquiesced in the policy change.

Edward P. Djerejian, a White House

Continued on Page A10, Column 1

spokesman, asked for comment about the sources' account, said, "We simply do not discuss or comment on intelligence operations or alleged intelligence operations."

Senior officials of the State Department, the Defense Department and the South African Embassy in Washington, informed last week of the former and current Administration officials' accounts, also said they would have no comment.

American intelligence officials said a special focus of the intelligence shared with the South African Directorate of Military Intelligence originated from the interception of communications between the African National Congress headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, its guerrilla training camps in Angola and its offices in Africa and Western Europe.

Most of the conversations are conducted "in the clear" — that is, unencoded — and the electronic "take" has included specific advance information on planned bombings and disruptions by the congress, officials said.

Administration Debate Over Group's Ideology

Many of Mr. Reagan's senior national security officials, the sources asserted in interviews, took office convinced that the leadership of the African National Congress was dominated by pro-Soviet Communists, and that providing South Africa with information on the group was in the American national interest.

Other officials, including current members of the Administration, disagree with this view, arguing that the congress is primarily a nationalist group whose views must be taken into consideration.

7/22/86 ANC Surveillance

Last year, the State Department publicly urged South Africa to take part in talks with the African National Congress and to release its imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela. A senior official was quoted as saying that United States policy called for South Africa to be "reaching as broadly and widely as it can," including contacts with the African National Congress.

The African National Congress has been recognized by the United Nations General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity as a national liberation movement. It has offices in more than 30 countries.

"It all comes down to what you believe about the A.N.C.," one former senior Reagan Administration official said in acknowledging that communications intelligence on the organization had been relayed to South Africa. He described the congress as a dangerous revolutionary organization controlled by Communists and said, "Our interests require helping the South Africans."

An intelligence officer now serving in the Reagan Administration, acknowledging that the African National Congress had been a major target of American intelligence-gathering, said: "I've known about it for a long time, that we target the A.N.C. We've always considered them to be the bad guys, to be Soviet pawns, stalking horses for the Soviets."

South Africa, in a Government booklet published early last month, asserted that 23 of the 30 members of the congress's executive committee "are known to have membership with" the South African Communist Party, which was outlawed in 1950.

Oliver Tambo, the group's president in exile, acknowledged in a newspaper interview last year that there was "an overlapping of membership" between the two groups, but said: "It is often suggested that the A.N.C. is controlled by the Communist Party, by Communists. Well, I have been long enough in the A.N.C. to know that that has never been true."

Some Reagan Administration officials acknowledged that disclosure of United States-South African intelligence-sharing would heighten the rebel group's suspicions about the Administration's intentions and policies on South Africa.

Despite Restrictions, A Continued Flow

Shortly after taking office in 1977, the Carter Administration ordered a ban on the sharing of any intelligence with South Africa, the sources said. But they said intelligence on Soviet and Cuban activities in southern Africa nonetheless continued to flow to South Africa, apparently because elements in United States intelligence agencies chose to evade the ban.

The sources said no intelligence on the African National Congress was forwarded to South Africa before 1981, when President Reagan took office.

The sources for the account included a former member of the National Security Agency who said he disagreed with the policy of sharing intelligence with South Africa.

Senior American intelligence officials acknowledged that there is a general understanding among United States intelligence agencies prohibiting the passing of intelligence about a second country to a third.

"If you're asked by a third country what you saw in a second country," a senior Reagan Administration intelligence official said, "you're not to respond." Exceptions are made for Britain, some other selected Atlantic allies and Israel, the officials said, but all other contacts are to be authorized in advance.

What the U.S. Gets From South Africa

Former officials of the National Security Agency, describing the nature of the intelligence-sharing relationship, said the agency had traditionally relied on the South African Directorate of Military Intelligence for data on Soviet shipping and submarine activities around the Cape of Good Hope and in the Indian Ocean.

American representatives of the Na-

tional Security Agency were posted at Silvermine, a South African intelligence installation near Cape Town, by the early 1970's, and reports on Soviet shipping were routinely flowing from South Africa to the National Security Agency's headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., according to former officials of the agency.

Most of those reports, they said, were relayed through installations of the Government Communications Headquarters, the British counterpart of the National Security Agency and the United States' closest ally in the collection and distribution of communications intelligence worldwide.

Officials said South Africa's intelligence installations were vastly expanded in the mid-1970's, as the Soviet Union and Cuba became directly involved, along with the Central Intelligence Agency and South Africa, in the civil war that broke out in Angola after the Portuguese withdrew in 1975.

Former National Security Agency officials said vast quantities of electronic equipment, including antennas and sophisticated interception receivers, were secretly shipped from Britain and West Germany to South Africa to enable the South Africans to build more listening sites.

American-made computer chips and other electronic components were involved in the shipments, according to former White House aides, although under Presidential directives against such shipments to South Africa the components could have been barred. The shipment of such materials was initially barred by President Kennedy, and later Administrations continued the ban, at least publicly.

But national security officials of the Ford Administration chose to look to look the other way, the sources said, in a successful effort to avoid any public debate over the American and British role in aiding South Africa's intelligence abilities.

In the Carter Administration, Richard M. Moose, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, ordered an end to all collaboration on communications intelligence between the United States and South Africa. Former officials of the National Security Agency said the liaison nonetheless continued, with South Africa continuing to report on Soviet submarine and shipping activity.

"Moose thought he had stopped it," a senior Carter Administration official recalled, "but the Navy really went bonkers on this and it wasn't stopped."

There was no reason to believe that the National Security Agency was then sharing with the South Africans any of its separately collected intelligence on the black countries south of the Sahara, including Angola, Zambia and Mozambique, the official added.

Shopping Lists Exchanged in Britain

A former National Security Agency officer, discussing the British role in the sharing of intelligence with South Africa, recalled attending a high-level meeting in the mid-1980's at the headquarters of the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, 90 miles northwest of London. At the meeting, he said, senior American and British officials reviewed previous intelligence assignments and future targets — a process known in intelligence jargon as "tasking."

After long discussions of American and British interception programs involving the Soviet Union and the Middle East, the officials turned to Africa. The meeting was led by a British representative of the Government Communications Headquarters with a small group of American intelligence officials, including two senior officials from National Security Agency headquarters, actively taking part.

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At this point, the former National Security Agency officer said, three South African military intelligence officers were ushered into the room. The South Africans and the British exchanged tasking requirements — sophisticated documents outlining previous communications intelligence targets, such as a third-world embassy, and the frequencies on which they relayed intelligence and other communications.

According to the former official, the delegations from the American and British agencies asked South Africa to continue its efforts to monitor Soviet and Cuban activity in Angola and Mozambique, as well as Soviet shipping and submarine activity around the Cape of Good Hope.

The South Africans were asked to

provide their reports on Soviet and Cuban activity on a weekly basis, instead of reporting monthly, as they had in the past. Other targets were to include Soviet commercial and economic activity south of the Sahara, with special emphasis on support for the rebels in South-West Africa, or Namibia, where South Africa has been engaged in a guerrilla war with the South-West Africa People's Organization.

In return, a participant said, the South African delegation had its own requirements for American and British intelligence. Two copies of a South African document were turned over, outlining previous targets for the United States and Britain and new targets to be added to the day-to-day intelligence collection.

These included a South African request that an extensive array of political, military, diplomatic and economic activity south of the Sahara be collected and relayed to Pretoria, including intercepted information dealing with the Governments of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, the former National Security Agency official recalled.

"I saw the list," the former official said, "and they also wanted any and all tasking related to the A.N.C., including the movements of Oliver Tambo. We

got a list of 10 people of Tambo's staff - the A.N.C. high command - and they wanted information from us."

The South African request "appeared routine" and "nobody seemed surprised about it," the officer said, although he recalled his personal surprise at how "extensive" the cooperation was between the South Africans and the United States and Britain.

One specific request for the United States was to monitor the international travel of Mr. Tambo and report when he was taking flights aboard Soviet and Cuban airlines. There was also specific mention of the frequencies on which the Governments of Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania transmitted intelligence and diplomatic information; the National Security Agency and the Government Communications Headquarters were asked to monitor those frequencies for items of interest to South Africa, the former official said.

A 'Special Emphasis' On Guerrilla Group

Most important, the former official said, the South Africans made what was known among intelligence officials as a "special emphasis" request from the South Africans for the African Na-

tional Congress's communications.

The South Africans listed the frequencies used by the rebel group and the pattern of when they talked, the official said. It was clear, the official added, that the South African Directorate of Military Intelligence was unable to independently intercept all of the communications it deemed essential.

The African National Congress's communication system was arranged much like a normal military command, the South Africans explained, with military communications dominating the traffic by day and political and covert activities discussed at night. The former National Security Agency official said most of the interceptions of African National Congress communications in Zambia were the responsibility of the Government Communications Headquarters, the British agency, which has far more extensive communications intelligence coverage in Africa than the National Security Agency.

By the early 1980's, the former official said, the African National Congress was considered by the National Security Agency to have the status of an international organization, such as the Palestine Liberation Organization, and assigned surveillance to what was then known in the agency as the G-Group, which is responsible for the monitoring of all non-Communist countries.

Former National Security Agency officials described tasking conferences, such as the one in Cheltenham, as designed to carry out previously established policy. Inevitably, the number of targets whose signals are to be intercepted expands with each conference. The conferences are normally held more than once a year.

It could not be learned which of the South African requests were new or simply reiterations of previously agreed-upon targets. Senior Carter Administration intelligence officials said, however, that no such tasking conferences took place before 1981.

Many of the targets included in the South African tasking document, the participant said, were designated by what is known in the National Security Agency as "case notation," letter and number designators that enable the collected data to be properly routed by computer in the vast information retrieval systems used by the agency and by British intelligence.

Former National Security Agency officials said the fact that African National Congress targets were installed in the case notation system was evidence that the information-sharing arrangement was permanent, not ad hoc.

"To put it in case notation," an official said, "means that it's an institutional and organized effort. It allows you to technically manage the issue."

Such exchanges have taken place in the past, other officials of the agency noted, especially with countries in those areas of the world where the agency and its British counterpart

have little intelligence coverage, such as in South Africa.

"In some cases," a former senior National Security Agency official explained, the liaison "ran counter to diplomacy or larger moral issues."

"What the Fort does is considered technical and not diplomatic," the former official added, referring to the agency's headquarters at Fort Meade, and it is rarely if ever shared with the State Department. The National Security Agency's attitude toward questions of diplomacy or morality, the former official added, is: "So what? On a worldwide basis we need the coverage."

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With particular and special thanks to Jeremiah Blanton for planning and organizing our very successful cocktail sips during the spring.

Our thanks to the Hilton Hotel for playing host for our guest of honor, Mr. Randall Robinson, during his stay in Albany.

Our special thanks to Juanita Edwards and Nellie Morton for their great help in taking charge of the office in advance of the dinner.

American Committee On Africa

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(Distributed by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, a Project of the Social Justice Center of Albany, Inc.)

AID TO UNITA IS AID TO SOUTH AFRICA

To: Key Contacts

From: Jennifer Davis

There are sinister moves afoot in Washington.

This summer President Reagan was forced by Congressional pressure to impose some very limited sanctions on apartheid South Africa. Before the ink was dry the Administration was back on its old policy track supporting South Africa in its war against Angola. The Reagan Administration is seriously considering providing covert military aid to the anti-government rebels in Angola known as UNITA.

Since the collapse of Portuguese colonialism and the establishment of an independent government in Angola in 1975, South Africa has been using UNITA in its war to undermine Angolan independence. The Angolan government has been a strong supporter of independence for Namibia and freedom for South Africa. As such it is a threat to South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia.

South Africa's army first invaded Angola at the time of independence. It was only driven back from the capital by the combined efforts of the Angolan army and Cuban troops, who came to Angola in response to a plea by Angola's President Neto for international support.

In addition to its own repeated invasions the South Africans have found a useful surrogate in UNITA, headed by Jonas Savimbi. Despite UNITA's claims to the status of freedom fighters, its tactics are brutal. Mutilation and murder of innocent civilians, sabotage which has resulted in the death of hundreds of Angolans and kidnapping of foreign nationals. UNITA survives as a force because of South African support. It has been armed, trained and supplied by the South African Defense Force. Only the direct intervention of South African troops prevented Savimbi from losing his base in southeast Angola in September.

At the same time as the administration is preparing to provide covert aid to UNITA, similar moves are being made by right wing forces in Congress. Two bills recently introduced into the House of Representatives would have the United States overtly provide \$54 million in military and "nonlethal" aid to UNITA. The first, introduced by Representative Claude Pepper of Miami and Rep. Jack Kemp of Buffalo (HR 3472) would provide \$27 million in non-military aid. Rep. Mark Siljander of Michigan has introduced a bill (HR 3609) for \$27 million in military aid.

Where would the aid go? Savimbi has no bank in the bush. The answer is South Africa. Such funds would join the millions of rands the Pretoria government is spending to supply UNITA. Military aid would be a direct violation of the arms embargo that even the Reagan administration claims to support. Aid to UNITA is aid to South Africa.

See back...

We need to build a quick opposition to these dangerous measures. The chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, Rep Howard Wolpe, and other Representatives knowledgeable about US-African relations, have already opposed this US intervention in Angola. They argue that such an alliance with South Africa will discredit us in independent Africa and increase Angola's need for Cuban military protection from South African troops. In addition, it will take all pressure off South Africa to implement an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia.

It is inevitable that the US, once in the Angolan breach, will be drawn in deeper and deeper. South Africa's troops and police are more and more stretched trying to contain revolution at home and an expanding regional war. Aid to UNITA is aid to South African repression at home and aggression in Angola.

We urge you to immediately contact your Representative to oppose all bills and any actions of the administration to support UNITA.

November 12, 1985

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton or Gerald Solomon or your local Rep.
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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