

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

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

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

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

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

Justice Delayed is Justice Denied

Arbor Hill Works to get community involved



Issac Bracey

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

"Adapt or Die"

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

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

see attached flyer for details
please post flyer

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

page 3

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

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

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

Everyone is urged to attend this important informational evening.

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

see attached
flyer for details

Namibia →

please post
attached flyer

Unrest Grows in South Africa

By ALAN COWELL
Special to The New York Times

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

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

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

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

In the arithmetic of unrest, the latest contortion of violence has been smaller than that in 1976. So far, fewer than 80 people have died in a month of conflict that has not, to date, spread across the land in the manner of the upheaval eight years ago.

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

Whites Are Shielded As Black Are Hardened

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

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

Whites Are Protected

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

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

Concessions Fail to Satisfy

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

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

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

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

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

A letter from a student about South Africa

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They also should have the right to control their own country. The Black people should be taught better than what they are taught now.

It is unjust for the whites to be more educated than the Black Africans. There should be more doctors in the Black South African communities

instead of only one doctor for thousands of people.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Malcolm Carter Age 15

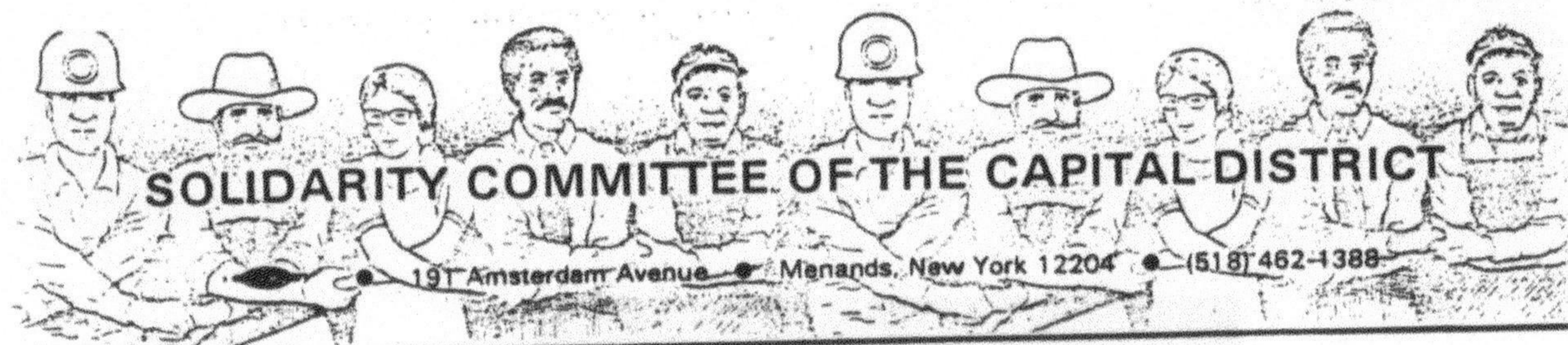
Some thank yous . . .

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

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

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

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



Solidarity Films Presents:

"Adapt or Die"

a documentary about labor unions in South Africa
a film the South African government tried to destroy

Also:

"I am a man"

a short documentary about the Memphis Sanitation
workers strike with Dr. Martin Luther King

And:

Boji Jordan, President of
American South African Peoples Friendship Association

at

Albany Labor Temple

890 Third St.
Albany, N.Y.

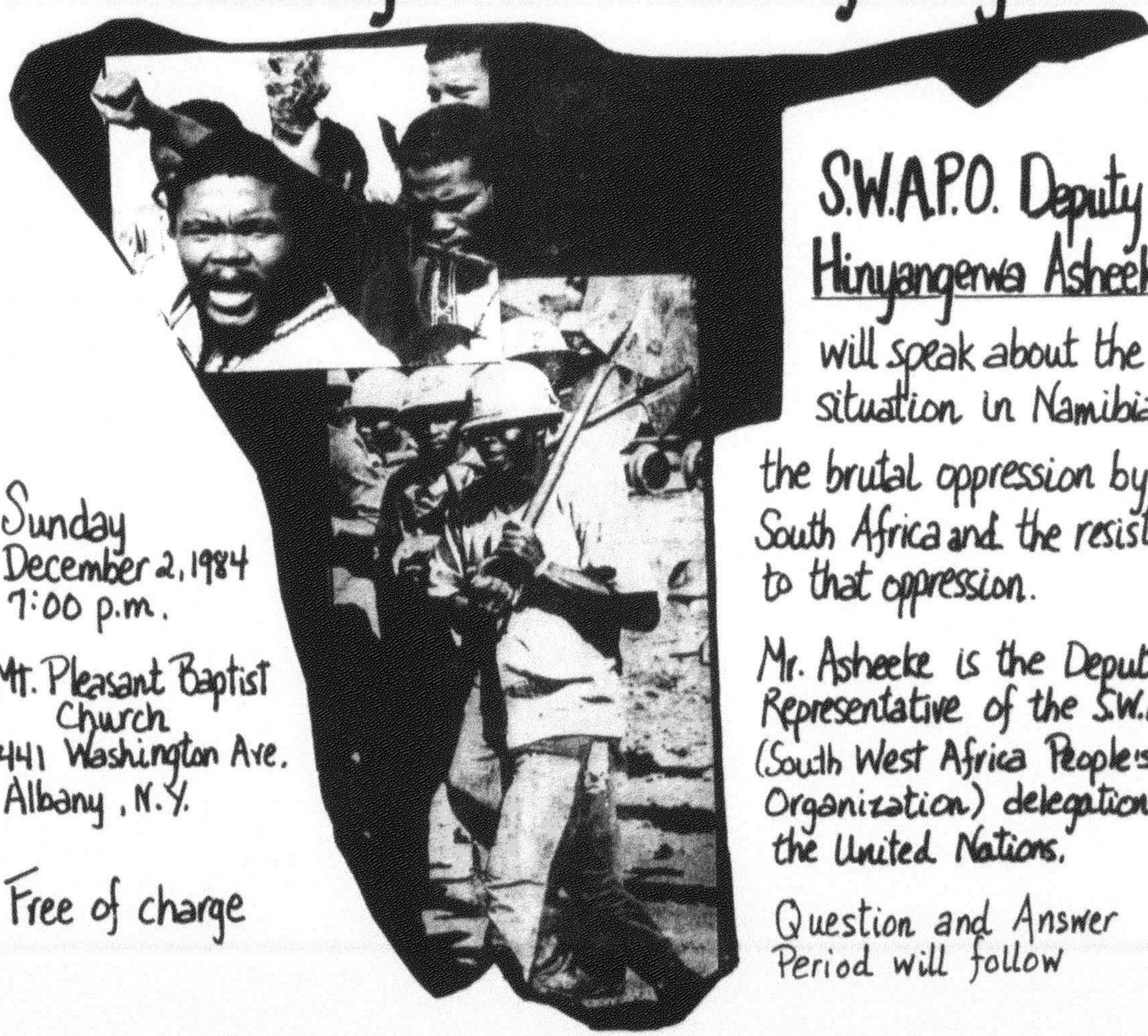
November 17, 1984 - Saturday - 7:00 p.m.

program free of charge - refreshments available

the Solidarity Film Series is a project of the Solidarity Committee of the
Capital District. The Nov. 17th program is being sponsored in cooperation
with the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism & A.S.A.P.F.A.

- Labor Donated (by E. Krawola of Capital District Coalition..)

Namibia: Resisting South African Tyranny



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

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

Free of charge

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

will speak about the
situation in Namibia -

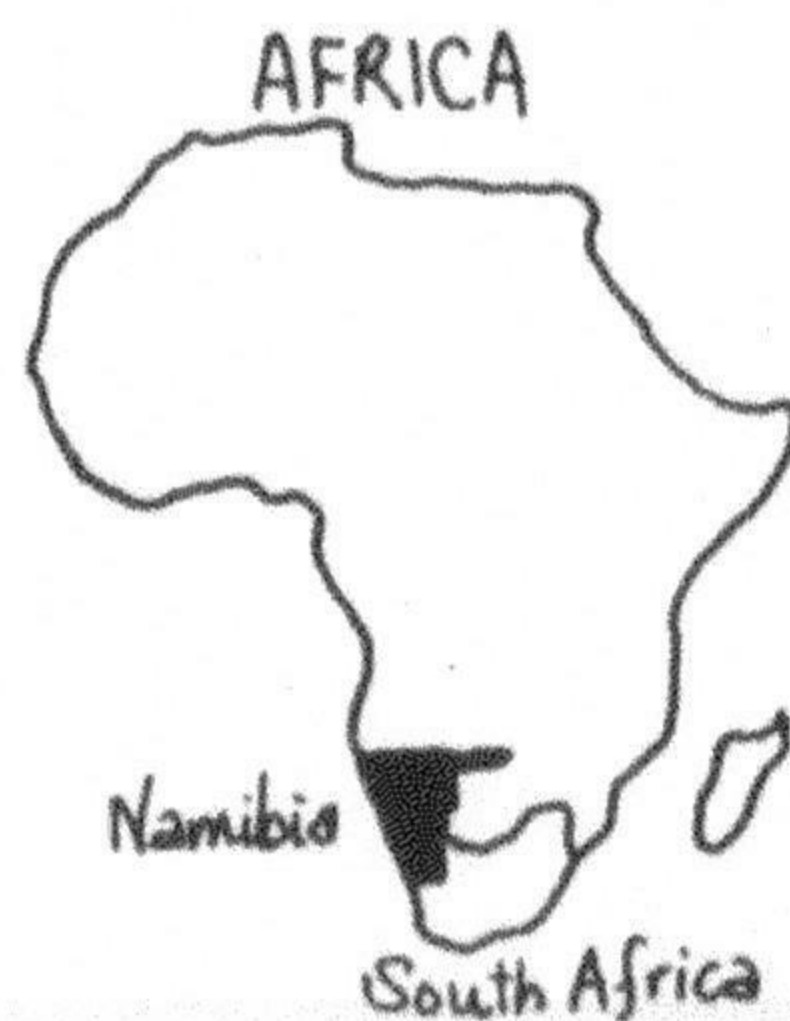
the brutal oppression by
South Africa and the resistance
to that oppression.

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

Question and Answer
Period will follow

sponsored by:

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apartheid laws called inhuman

By SIMON ANEKWE

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

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

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

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

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

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

She termed the Reagan Administration

(Continued on Page 32)

(Continued from Page 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coalition Members Attend U.N. Conference

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

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

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

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

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

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

Charles Bostic

**NO TO APARTHEID
NO TO RACISM**

SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER
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ALBANY, N.Y. 12206

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

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

Rand Daily Mail 24.10.84

Remember :

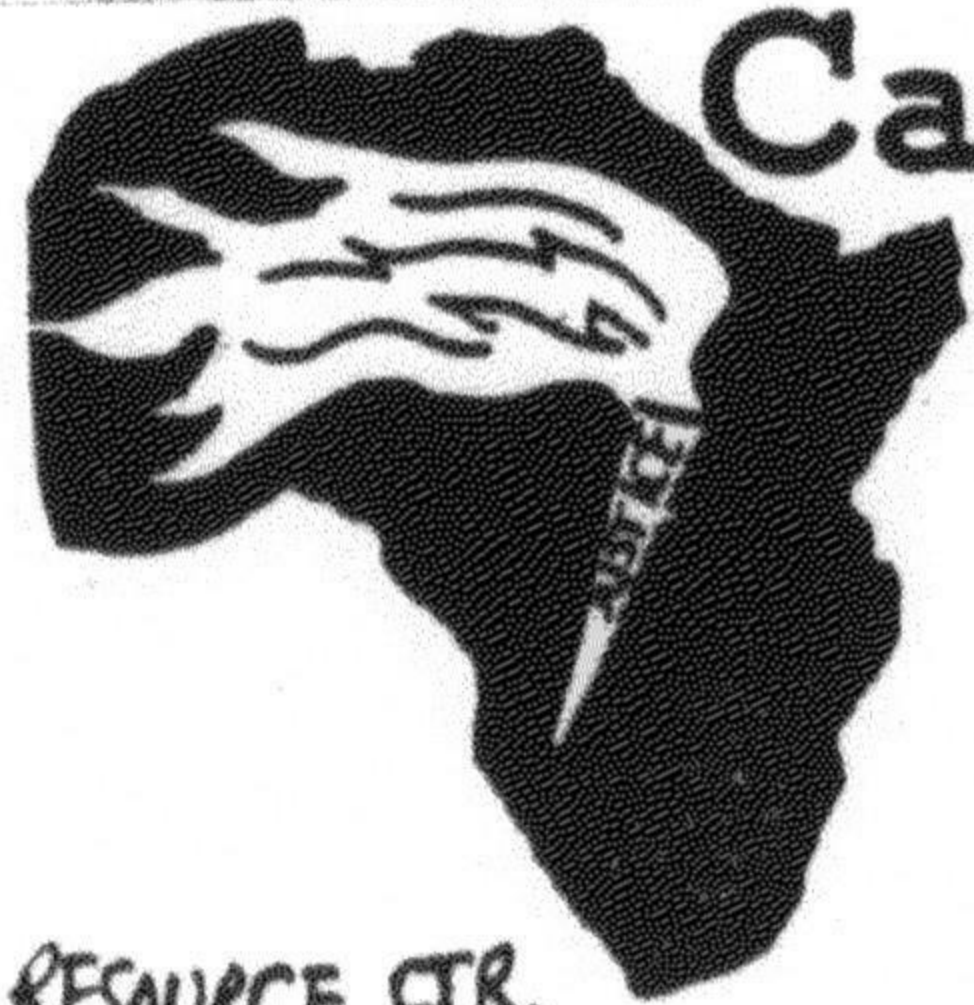
1. No Coalition Meeting in Dec.
2. Next regular monthly meeting on Jan. 9, 1985
3. Our appeal for help (return envelope included)

NAMIBIA

SOUTH
AFRICA

REGULAR
MONTHLY
MEETINGS:
SECOND
WED. OF
EVERY MONTH
AT

NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCE CTR.
340 FIRST ST. ALBANY, N.Y.



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

Wed. Jan. 9, 1985 - 7:30 p.m.
Neighborhood Resource Center
340 First St. Albany, N.Y.

Come to a very important South Africa Protest planning meeting!

The NAACP, Albany Branch, and the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism called a meeting of several clergy, labor and community leaders on Friday, December 21, 1984, to lay the groundwork for local participation in protest and civil disobedience. This action, in solidarity with the Free South Africa Movement (see other side for more information on the F.S.A.M.), is being arranged to protest against the racist apartheid regime in South Africa and the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement with that apartheid system. The protest will consist of a legal picket line and a few preselected people crossing the picket line to get arrested. Several prominent and responsible community leaders have been invited to participate in the action. The tentative date for the action is January 18, 1985.

A successful protest demonstration takes work and support. Plan to attend the Jan. 9th Coalition meeting where plans will be discussed and finalized. **JOIN THE STRUGGLE**

The NAACP, Albany Branch, and the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism are jointly sponsoring this protest demonstration in concert with the Free South Africa Movement. Dan Hahn and Vera Michelson attended a F.S.A.M. meeting in New York City on December 20th and we have been in touch with the F.S.A.M. offices in Washington on a regular basis.

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ALBANY, N.Y. 12206

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EILEEN KAWOLA 244
39 ACADEMY RD.
ALBANY NY 12208

Important Meeting Reminder

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Donahue (on left) and Rep. Walter Fauntroy lead Washington, D.C. Embassy protest. (Guardian, 12/14/84)



ANTI-APARTHEID PROTESTS ESCALATE

- *1. An end to the outrageous, collaborationist constructive engagement policy of the United States government.
- *2. The release of Nelson Mandela, founder of the African National Congress, and all political prisoners being held in South Africa.
- *3. The divestment of all United States corporations doing business in South Africa. (In New York State, the divestment campaign will be greatly intensified this year. This is a crucial legislative session.)
- *4. **END APARTHEID NOW!**

If you have any questions about the meeting or the planned protest, call Vera Michelson, Chair - Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, (436-0562) or E.J. Josey, President - Albany Branch NAACP, (462-1823).

Important planning meeting - Jan. 9th - All welcome!

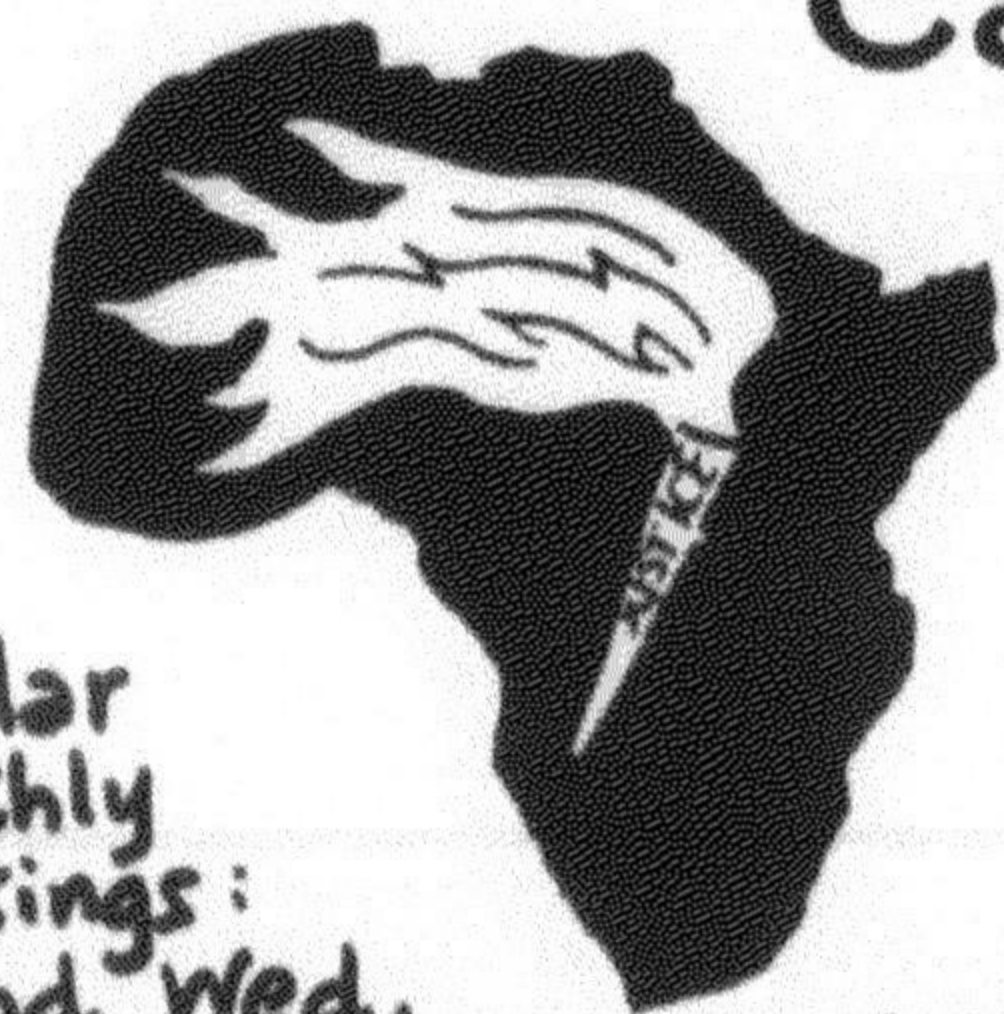
Many thanks to all of you who so generously responded to our December fundraising appeal. Our appeal and our need continues. If you are able, please send a contribution to: Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Box 3002, Pine Hills Station, Albany, N.Y. 12203

In 1981, the South African rugby tour appeared in Albany in violation of an international boycott. The people of Albany made their voice heard in protest. Today the situation in South Africa is worsening with widespread government repression of those who oppose the white supremacist government.

Now is the time...

to launch a mass protest again in Albany, joining the wave of protests spreading throughout the United States.

The purpose of this action is to show our support for the following demands of the nationwide campaign:



Regular monthly meetings: second Wed. of each month.

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

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

A Project of the Social Justice Center

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

Have a nice holiday season

NO DECEMBER MEETING

AN URGENT APPEAL - WE NEED YOUR HELP!

Dear Friends,

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

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

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

In gratitude,

Eileen Kawola, Newsletter Editor

Make checks payable to:

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and
Racism

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

Zip _____

Telephone: _____

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

What is Forced Removal?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

...Forced Removal

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

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



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

- Beauty Mkhize

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

Divestment Update

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

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

1. Last year, Assemblyman Denny Farrell's divestment bill, 5034A, did not get out of the Assembly. Assemblyman Farrell, head of the Banking Committee which held hearings on the bill, asked for the bill to be set aside for more study.

2. The need to determine what type of investments would be socially responsible is essential. It is easier to convince governmental bodies to divest if we can show them where their money can be invested more productively and still provide the same or greater financial return.

3. It will be important to concentrate efforts on upstate New York since many upstate cities are dominated by one company. Often these companies invest in South Africa. example: G.E. in Schenectady.

4. New York State has the second largest public pension fund in the state. AFSCME and CSEA have voted to support divestment.

5. While many individuals and organizations worked on New York State divestment last year, many more need to follow suit.

6. Divestment needs to be more of a public agenda. Given the current situation in South Africa, we feel that more people and legislators will be open to looking at divestment as a way to hasten the destruction of the apartheid system.

7. Several legislators seem to be interested in sponsoring divestment bills this year. We will work closely with these representatives and other support groups.

PEOPLE ARE DESPERATELY NEEDED TO WORK ON THE DIVESTMENT CAMPAIGN.
→ IF YOU CAN HELP, CALL 436-0562. ←

Members Attend Yale Conference

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

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

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

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

NO MORE
"BUSINESS"
AS USUAL
WITH S. AFRICA

DIVEST
NOW

DON'T
INVEST
IN
RACISM

Apartheid laws called inhuman

By SIMON ANEKWE

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

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

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

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

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

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

She termed the Reagan Administration

(Continued on Page 32)

(Continued from Page 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coalition Members Attend U.N. Conference

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

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

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

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

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

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

Charles Bostic

**NO TO APARTHEID
NO TO RACISM**

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

He did not believe it was far-fetched to compare SA with Nazi Germany. 'In SA the most important thing about an individual is race, as was the case in Germany at that time. The Germans had a final solution and in SA they also have a final solution. They are taking away citizenship from people and throwing them away by putting them into homelands', he said. Bishop Tutu agreed with the interviewer that SA's final solution did not involve the extermination of people to the same extent, but 'if children are sent somewhere where they have nothing to eat, what would you call that?' he asked.
Rand Daily Mail 24.10.84

Remember :

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

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AFRICA

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Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

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Albany, NY 12203 (518-436-2562)
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NEXT MEETING WED. FEB. 13, 1985 7:30 p.m. ALL WELCOME!

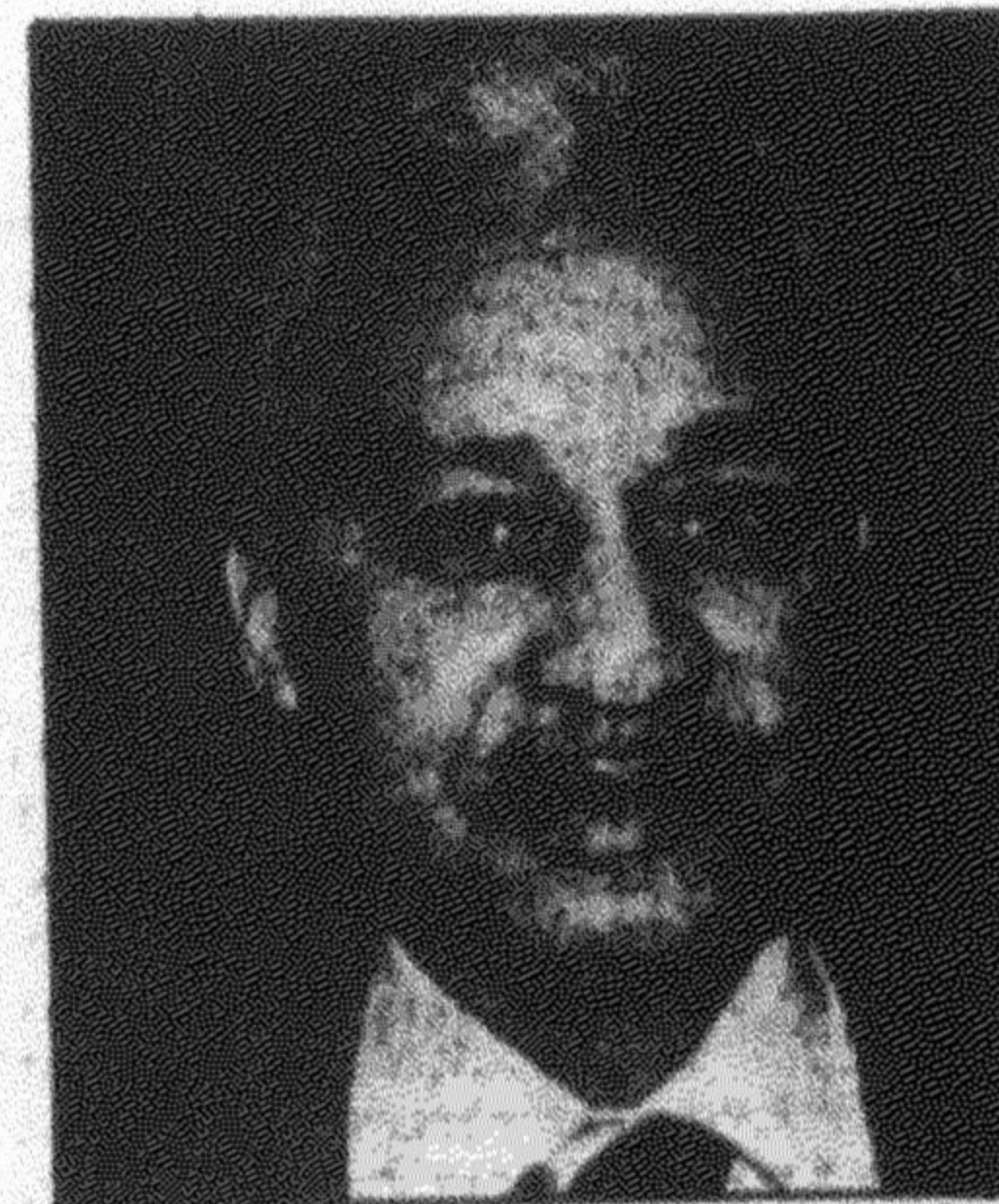
charges in apartheid sit-in

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF ALBANY
ALBANY POLICE COURT CITY OF ALBANY
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
-vs.-
Rezin Adams - Isaac Cornelius Bracey Jr. - Robert
Walter Dixon - Nancy Margaret Burton - Wilson Allan
Delemeter - John Funicelli - Martin Kent Manley
Brian Michael Oshaughnessy - Alvin Clause Porteous
Lawrence Stephen Wittner Defendant(s)

vs.
**apartheid - the crime against
humanity**



NANCY BURTON
Albany 6th Ward alderman



THE REV. ROBERT W. DIXON
Calvary Baptist Church pastor

10 civic, religious leaders face

200 picket in Albany rally

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

p.2

The protest demonstration and civil disobedience action which took place on January 17, 1985 at the Leo F. O'Brien Federal Building in Albany was held in conjunction with the nationwide Free South Africa Movement. The local action, co-sponsored by the Albany NAACP and the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, received the support of many groups and individuals.

THANKS TO ALL WHO MADE THIS EVENT OF PROTEST A SUCCESS

The main goal of the anti-apartheid movement is an end to the racist apartheid system of South Africa. Other demands are for the release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners and for an end to the U.S. government's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

"CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT IS AN ABOMINATION, AN UNMITIGATED DISASTER"
Bishop Desmond Tutu

NO TO APARTHEID
NO TO RACISM

African National Congress Of South Africa

Observer Mission to the United Nations and Representation to the U.S.

801 Second Ave., Room 405, N.Y., N.Y. 10017 Tel: (212) 490-3487 TX 225602

8 January, 1985.

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism,
c/o Vera Michaelson,
P.O. Box 3002, Pinehill Station,
Albany, N.Y. 12203.

Dear Friends,

As we begin a new year and prepare ourselves for the struggles ahead, we take this occasion to extend to you, the warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes of success in all your endeavours on behalf of our people and all people in general. We trust that the cordial relations that bind our organisations due to our common commitment to the struggle against all forms of oppression and exploitation of man by man and for freedom, will thrive even more as the struggle advances.

We welcome the renewed upsurge in the U.S.A. of solidarity with our struggle, thanks to the American people. This is no doubt due to the initiatives of organisations like yours. It is in this important context that we welcome the Action at the Federal Building slated for the 17th January, co-sponsored by the NAACP and your organisation. We wish this initiative all the success it deserves.

Once more thank you for all your endeavours on behalf of our struggle. I remain

Yours in Struggle,

Neo Mnumzana
Neo Mnumzana
ANC-SA Representative to the
United Nations.

10 seized in anti-apartheid protest

By Quincey R. Johnson
Staff writer

A protest against U.S. policies on South Africa ended Thursday with the arrest of 10 area civic and religious leaders at the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building in Albany.

The 10 demonstrators were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct after they refused to leave the building lobby.

As the 10 disobeyed orders to leave and sat down in the lobby, more than 200 protesters walked a picket line outside the building in sub-freezing weather. Pickets included Albany County Legislator Sandra Rose Temple and Alice Green of the American Civil Liberties Union.

They yelled and chanted slogans against Reagan administration policies that they said did not do enough to force changes in South Africa's apartheid system, which they said unfairly discriminates against the country's black majority.

Martin Manley, a Schenectady resident and member of the Coalition Against Apartheid, said he was not worried about being arrested. "Not at all," he said. "I think this is the right time to carry on this activity. When it is done in an organized group, it's a nice way to work for justice."

He said he has been working against apartheid since the South African Springbok rugby team came to Albany in 1981. "It's my usual inclination to avoid being arrested," Manley said.

Albany 6th Ward Alderman Nancy Burton, who also was arrested, said she wanted to enlighten people about the Reagan administration's policy toward South Africa. "This administration puts economics over human rights. This is a drastic shift over the last administration," Burton said.

The Reagan policy, described by administration officials as constructive engagement, calls for behind-the-scenes diplomacy without public criticism of the South African government policies involving treatment of blacks.

Vera Michaelson, one of the organizers of the protest, said the administration's policy of constructive engagement is "a hideous coverup for actually supporting apartheid South Africa."

Trevor Abrahams of the African National Congress, one of the pickets marching outside the building, said people all over the world are protesting minority rule in South Africa. He said the regime is repressive to blacks in the country.

Abrahams said protesters wanted the release of people imprisoned

See 10 HELD / B-12

**NEWS ARTICLES
REPRINTED
HERE GIVE A
CLEAR ACCOUNT
OF THE
PROTEST - IN
ALBANY AND
NATIONWIDE**

from:
Albany
Times Union
Jan. 18, 1985

continued
next page

10 held in anti-apartheid protest

Continued from B-1
because of their opposition to South African government policies.

Arrested and released for appearance in Albany Police Court 9:30 a.m. today were:

Manley, of 216 Front St., Schenectady; Burton, of 213 Elm St., Albany; Rezsini Adams, 112 Chestnut St., Albany, of the Coalition Against Apartheid; Isaac Bracey, Old Hickory Drive, Albany; of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. W. Alan Delamater, pastor of Calvary United Methodist Church, Albany; the Rev. Robert W. Dixon, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Albany; John Funicello of the Albany Central Labor Council; the Rev. Brian

O'Shaughnessy, a priest in the Albany Roman Catholic Diocese; the Rev. Alvin C. Porteous, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Albany; and Dr. Lawrence S. Wittner, vice president of the United University Professors.

Officers of the Federal Protective Service, which handles security for the General Services Administration, stood in a small office off the lobby while the 10 people talked for more than 45 minutes.

The federal officers told the protesters that they would be asked to leave the building at 6 p.m. At that time, a federal officer said: "This building is closed at this time."

Federal officers requested that the news media leave the building at that

time. Moments later, officers from the Arbor Hill Neighborhood unit of the Albany Police Department came to the scene to assist the federal officers in transporting the protesters to vision II headquarters on Morton Avenue.

At Division II headquarters, the people arrested were charged one at a time and released. The protesters were met by a group of attorneys who had volunteered to represent them. Attorney Anita Thayer organized the group, which includes Joan Byalin, Thomas Keefe, Mary Jo Long, Mark Mishler, Gaspar Castillo and Frank Anderson.

Thayer said the 10 will meet in police court today before the proceedings before deciding what their course of action would be.

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and
Racism
P.3

Protest of S. Africa Leads to 10 Arrests

By CARLO WOLFF
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — Alderman Nancy Burton was among 10 people arrested in the lobby of the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building in a sit-down protest against South Africa's policy of racial separation.

Federal law enforcement officers and Albany police took into the protesters into custody shortly after 6 last night. The protesters, charged with disorderly conduct, were released without bail last night and are due in city Police Court this morning.

Disorderly conduct is a violation of the state Penal Law that carries a maximum penalty of 15 days in jail, a \$250 fine or both for a conviction.

Anita Thayer, spokesman for a legal committee representing the defendants in the civil disobedience case, said the group will meet this morning in the Public Safety Building at Morton Avenue to discuss strategy.

Besides Burton, police arrested the Rev. Alvin C. Porteous, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church; the Rev. Robert W. Dixon, pastor of Mount Calvary Baptist Church; Isaac Bracey, of the Albany branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Lawrence S. Wittner, an Albany State University history professor and vice president of United University Professors; John Funicello, chairman of the Solidarity Committee of the Capital District, a committee of the Albany Central Labor Council; Rezsini Adams and Martin Manley, of the Albany Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism; the Rev. W. Alan Delamater, pastor of Calvary United Methodist Church; and the Rev. Brian O'Shaughnessy, a minister in the Albany Roman Catholic Diocese.

While about 180 demonstrators representing various civic and political groups and parishes chanted and walked outside, the 10 who were to be arrested formed a semicircle inside, delivering short speeches against apartheid and occasionally breaking into song.

Sponsored by the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and the local NAACP, the demonstration began inside the building at 5:30 p.m. yesterday, a half-hour after demonstrators started to line up in the bitter cold outside. The 10 assembled to sing "We Shall Overcome," and they read various statements deploring the South African policy.

"One, two, three, four, no apartheid anymore," the demonstrators chanted, along with pleas to free Nelson Mandela, the former leader of the African National Congress whom South African authorities have held in prison for nearly 20 years.

While only about 50 people were on the line at first, by the end the crowd had swelled to nearly four times that number.

As the clock approached the scheduled 6 p.m. closing of the federal building, members of the Federal Protective Service told the 10 protesters inside they would have to leave at 6 on the dot.

At 5:45, a federal law enforcement officer warned the group it would have to leave at 6.

A similar warning was issued at two minutes to the hour.

Porteous said the O'Brien building was chosen because, as "the symbol of our federal government," it was an appropriate place in which to "make a statement of moral protest to what we feel is a shameful policy of our government in giving moral legitimacy and practical help to a government which is systematically dehumanizing the majority of its citizens."

"Another verse of 'We Shall Overcome?'" Porteous asked. And the group joined hands again, disengaging to put on their coats and sit on the floor.

At 6, a city police paddy wagon arrived, discharging three officers from the Arbor Hill Neighborhood Police Unit to assist their federal counterparts.

"Please leave now," a federal officer told the group. "The same goes for the news media."

But the protesters sat their ground, while the demonstration outside increased in volume.

Finally, law enforcement officers took the protesters from the building, one by one. The first out was Wittner.

"The people! United! Will never be defeated!" was the chant as Wittner was escorted to the paddy wagon, to great applause.

Shouts of encouragement and support also greeted the others, in order: Dixon, Porteous, Bracey, Delamater, Funicello, Manley, O'Shaughnessy, Burton and Adams.

The women were transported to the public safety building in a cruiser, the men in the paddy wagon.

Processing at downtown police headquarters took about 45 minutes.

The first to be released, O'Shaughnessy said he'd been the last in the paddy wagon. "The last shall be the first," he quipped.

"I learned they don't have night court here, and everyone was nice," Bracey said.

Burton said she felt she'd "needed to be out front" on the apartheid issue, a leader of her constituency. Like the others, she deferred comment on strategy to counsel.

Thayer said the group will meet at 8:30 this morning to prepare for court appearances starting at 9. Besides Thayer, attorneys involved in the civil disobedience case are Thomas Keefe, Mary Jo Long, Mark Mishler, Joan Byalin, Lanny Walter, Gaspar Castillo and Francis Anderson.

E. J. Josey, president of the local NAACP chapter, said the demonstration was designed "to show our disdain for the 'constructive engagement' policies of the Reagan administration" regarding South Africa.

Coalition spokesman Vera Michelson said protests against apartheid have grown in Albany since the fall of 1981, when the coalition organized demonstrations against the South African rugby team known as the Springboks.

The protests failed to prevent that team from playing in the Albany area, after former Mayor Erastus Corning 2nd led a successful defense of one game on constitutional issues, following a state attempt to ban the games that landed the issue in court.

Schenectady Gazette
Jan. 18, 1985

these protests are "a magnificent nonviolent witness against the U.S. partnership with the apartheid regime." Jesse Jackson

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

p. 4

Enraged by apartheid

By JACK COLHOUN
Guardian Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A wave of anti-apartheid civil disobedience is building into an unprecedented powerful challenge to the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the white supremacist regime in South Africa.

Sit-ins, arrests and solidarity demonstrations at Pretoria's embassy here grew in size



Harry Belafonte on the D.C. picketline.

Some background
on recent protests
and civil disobedience
nationwide
Free South Africa
Movement

and militancy last week, with similar actions spreading to other cities around the country.

As of Dec. 5, 21 Black leaders, congressional members and trade unionists had been arrested in the current round of protests in the capital which began shortly after President Reagan's reelection.

The congruence of the two events is not coincidental. "We saw that the oppression [in South Africa] directly intensified as the result

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 1)

of the reelection of Ronald Reagan," explains Randall Robinson, director of TransAfrica, a Black lobbying group which has helped coordinate the embassy protests.

Apartheid's enforcers came down hard following a Nov. 5-6 general strike by a million black South African workers and students. They arrested 21 trade union leaders, who have not been charged or heard from since then, and carried out a series of military raids on black townships, with scores of protesters being killed and thousands detained.

At the same time, the Reagan administration ignored the mounting repression and stood by its policy of cooperation with South African authorities. In the midst of this bloody crackdown, U.S. officials were claiming to see evidence of "progress" in South Africa.

Earlier this fall, the White House succeeded in easily blocking anti-apartheid legislation which had been drafted by members of the Congressional Black Caucus. Black leaders were further angered by Democrat Walter Mondale's failure to make South Africa a major presidential campaign issue or to forcefully condemn Reagan's "constructive engagement" approach.

Conversely, many U.S. Blacks were greatly heartened when Bishop Desmond Tutu, a longtime foe of the Pretoria regime, was awarded the Nobel peace prize in October. Tutu made a deep impression when he told Black leaders here two months ago, "For goodness sake, put your act together."

The act is now indeed being put together under the banner of the Free South Africa Movement, which is led by Robinson of TransAfrica, the Congressional Black Caucus, the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Many of the activists involved in this recently formed campaign are veterans of the

From the Guardian
Dec. 12, 1985

civil rights movement which spread across the South like a prairie fire in the early 1960s. Memories of those sit-ins, which broke down the walls of segregation in the U.S., are frequently invoked now by speakers at the South African embassy picketlines here. The Washington Post has likewise seen a parallel, noting recently: "The anti-apartheid movement, in the space of a few weeks, appears to have galvanized Black support like no other social issue since the civil rights movement of 20 years ago."

District of Columbia Mayor Marion Barry, a former Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee member, notes a "big difference," however. This time, Barry says, "we're in charge."

Bruised by the punch of the protests, the Reagan administration is meanwhile flailing away at the demonstrators. The movement's charge that the U.S. aids and abets apartheid is angrily denounced as "rubbish" by Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Crocker maintains that Reagan's policy of "quiet diplomacy" and "constructive engagement" is bringing about "a process of change" in South Africa.

"Constructive engagement has given a bad name to democracy," countered Bishop Tutu at a Dec. 3 benefit in New York City for the African-American Institute. "Constructive engagement is an abomination, an unmitigated disaster." Tutu told the audience at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in Manhattan. "Where is the anger?" he asked his listeners.

The anger is plainly evident at the embassy demonstrations here and at South African consulates in New York, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston and Seattle. In New York, seven civil rights leaders and Black politicians were arrested Dec. 3 and 4 as daily protests got underway there; a major demonstration is planned for Dec. 10. In Beverly Hills, Calif., 200 joined the picketline Dec. 4.

In San Francisco, demonstrators have focused on a dock where workers have refused to unload South African cargo for nearly two weeks. One person was arrested Dec. 4 while attempting to block a truck there.

The AFL-CIO has begun to play an active part in the embassy and consulate protests. Several union leaders have been arrested so far, and Black and white union members were a major component of the crowd of over 500 at the embassy here Dec. 4, the largest yet of the daily protests. The president of the Newspaper Guild and the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO were among those arrested that day.

"We already have enough people committed to being arrested to let us continue these protests indefinitely," declares Robinson.

The mostly Black District of Columbia

(continued on next page)

continued:

police force, headed by a Black chief has displayed a generally cooperative attitude toward the demonstrators in this Black-led city, with a 70% Black majority.

"You can understand what's going on here," one police official recently told the Washington Post. "Here's the mayor standing up saying he may get arrested. He's the chief law enforcement figure in the District. You can figure it out."

Many of the arrested demonstrators are meanwhile either not being arraigned or are having the charges against them dismissed in court. Rep. George Crockett (D-Mich.), one of those released after spending a night in jail, considers these actions by the U.S. attorney's office to be "part of an effort by the Reagan administration... to belittle the importance of what we're doing."

ADMINISTRATION FEARS PUBLICITY

That charge by Crockett, a former judge, was indirectly confirmed by sources close to the U.S. attorney's office who were quoted last week in the Washington Post. They voiced fear that charges against persons arrested at the embassy could result in "show trials." The administration is apparently worried that the publicity surrounding such trials would further highlight South Africa's racist system and Washington's collaboration with it.

Mary Berry, a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and one of those arrested at the embassy here, stresses the way in which

Washington's support for apartheid harms the interests of U.S. workers. South Africa's "slave labor pools" lead to unemployment in this country, Berry stated at a Capitol Hill press conference shortly after her release from jail. "When American corporations can relocate to places where there is a cheap labor supply, jobs are lost to America," she explained.

The protests were also hailed by Jesse Jackson as "a magnificent nonviolent witness against the U.S. partnership with the racist apartheid regime." Jackson also announced last week that he has obtained a long-sought visa to visit South Africa and would therefore not be among those getting arrested at the embassy. Such an action might result in revocation of his permission to enter South Africa, Jackson explained.

The Free South Africa Movement is meanwhile demanding the release of the 21 trade union leaders jailed in early November and held incommunicado since then by the apartheid state. The movement also calls for charges to be dropped against three other blacks who have sought refuge in the British consulate in Durban, South Africa. U.S. protesters further insist that all political prisoners in South Africa's jails be set free, including African National Congress leaders Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela who have been imprisoned since the early 1960s.

The Reagan administration should sever all ties with the apartheid state, movement leaders say, and should apply strong economic and political pressures to force power-sharing negotiations between the Pretoria government and its black opposition.

What does the Free South Africa Movement want, Mary Berry was asked last week. "We just want our government to be on the side of freedom, not oppression," she responded.

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

p. 5

Some background on Albany protest:

Group plans protest against S. African

By Nancy Connell

Staff writer

A coalition of civil rights and church groups took the occasion of Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday Tuesday to announce a planned "dramatic act of non-violent civil disobedience" Thursday to protest apartheid in South Africa.

In addition, a protest is scheduled for 5 p.m. Thursday at the Leo O'Brien Federal Building.

The Albany Chapter of the NAACP, the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, the Capital Area Council of Churches and the Greater Albany Jewish Federation, as well as Alderman Nebraska Brace and individual clergymen, participated in the press conference.

The proposed civil disobedience in Albany is part of a nationwide effort to focus attention on apartheid and the policies of the Reagan administration toward South Africa. Apartheid is a system of strict racial segregation enforced in South Africa.

The activities are being coordinated by TransAfrica, a foreign policy lobby. People arrested for civil disobedience during protests that began before Thanksgiving include Nobel Prize winner George Wald; Reps. Ronald Dellums of California and John Conyers of Michigan; the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Mary Frances Berry, a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

"The Reagan administration has been pursuing a policy they call constructive engagement," said Vera Michelson, chairman of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

"Those words are really a coverup for a policy of collaboration, and U.S. collaboration with South Africa means military and nuclear exchange; it means diplomatic exchange; it means an increased presence of South African

officials in the U.S.; it means the United States does not condemn South Africa for its tyranny; it means that Reagan considers Prime Minister P. W. Botha an ally; and finally it means continued investment of multinational corporations in South Africa."

Michelson said the United Nations has called on member nations to enforce sanctions against South Africa, a policy the United States has not followed. She contrasted the United States' willingness to do business with South Africa with the sanctions this country imposed against Poland because of its civil rights violations.

The anti-apartheid groups plan a rally at 5 p.m. Thursday at the Federal Building, North Pearl Street and Clinton Avenue. Michelson would not identify the people who would participate in the civil disobedience, nor would she say what, where or when the action will be.

"The civil disobedience will be separate from the demonstration," Michelson said. "We're not going to publicly say what they're going to do."

Michelson was asked if those participating in the civil disobedience intend to get arrested.

"Our statement is — acts of civil disobedience will be committed," Michelson added. "We would invite you to be there to see the outcome of these acts."

Brace said he would introduce a resolution in the Albany Common Council condemning apartheid. Brace, who represents the largely black Arbor Hill community, said the resolution will also call on the city to rid itself of investments that involve interests in South Africa.

Brace said the legislation will be co-sponsored by Aldermen Nancy Burton, Arthur T. Scott and Joseph Buechs. He said he hoped to introduce the legislation at the Jan. 24 council meeting. He added that he was optimistic it would pass.

In addition to those listed above, the press conference was attended by: Ed Black, former candidate for Congress, Irene Carr, statewide secy. of C.S.E.A., Elaine Drooz Friedman of the Greater Albany Jewish Federation, Rev. Joyce Giles of the Council of Churches, Rev. Robert Lamm, Rev. James Van Hoeven

From the Albany Times Union, Dec. 16, 1985

Cultural Boycott News... mostly good Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism p.6

Congratulations to Ron Wilkins and Unity in Action Network/Los Angeles. After many hours, days and energies spent on organizing, talking and writing letters, this west coast group convinced the Hollywood/Beverly Hills NAACP to withdraw Danibelle Hall and Tina Turner from its list of nominees and Bob Hope as honorary chairperson for the annual NAACP Image awards. (Image awards honor entertainers who present positive images of Blacks).

Hall and Turner were disqualified and Hope repudiated by the Hollywood/Beverly Hills NAACP which also pledged to reveal the "connections" of the three performers during the show. (The NAACP reneged on this part of the agreement) In the future, the NAACP vowed to screen each nominee's performance history more thoroughly to avoid this problem again.

In an area of the country where entertainment is the industry, Unity in Action has a monumental task in remaining vigilant and in exposing entertainers who have collaborated with apartheid. The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism salutes you!

*Unity in Action campaign continues
more next month.*

Update - Andrae Crouch issued a statement in August, 1984 after a meeting between Elome Brath of the Patrice Lumumba Coalition/Unity in Action Network and David Ndaba of the African National Congress. As a result of the meeting with these two men, Crouch said he was made to more fully understand the cultural boycott imposed by the United Nations on South Africa.

He further stated that he did not intend for his presence there to mean he approved of apartheid. "I am definitely opposed to apartheid. Furthermore, unless the present circumstances in South Africa show sincere evidence of change, I will not return." (His statements were contained in a letter to Mr. Ibrahim Noor, of the U.N. Centre Against Apartheid.)

Millie Jackson Off South African Boycott List



New York Voice, Saturday, December 22, 1984

At a United Nations Conference in New York, singer, Millie Jackson told Ambassador Oumarou Youssoufou, left, of the Organization of African Unity, and Ghanian Ambassador James Victor Gbeho, right, that she would never entertain again in South Africa until that government removes segregation against the Black majority. Several years ago she worked there and was on a boycott list until it was removed by the influential UN anti-apartheid committee.

Declaring that she would never entertain in South Africa again until segregation barriers against the Black majority population are removed, singer Millie Jackson's statement was warmly applauded by a number of United Nations Ambassadors here at the UN.

Had No Idea

Confessing that she had no idea that when she entered the country she automatically became an "honorary white person," Jackson, a singer of sassy and risqué songs whose lyrics titillate her vast female following, promised to join any group of performers aiming to do a benefit to aid the Blacks of South Africa.

Now that her name is removed from any nationwide boycott list, she joins Harry Belafonte, Lena Horne, Stevie Wonder, The Jacksons and Diana Ross who've turned down millions of dollars to appear in Sun City, a separate homeland setup by the government, but not recognized by any country in the world.

Actor Ossie Davis, a member of the anti-apartheid group, said the intention of the organization fighting racism in South Africa was not to deprive Jackson of her right to work, but to have her realize the seriousness of the situation. Now that this has been done, she can be forgiven, he added.

From the North Our friends in Toronto, Canada of the Black Rodney Malcolm Coalition have also been busy in the cultural boycott work. On November 26, 1984 they picketed the Susan Anton show at the Imperial Room. (Anton performed in C.A. in April, 1982).

Divestment in New York State ... and some cultural boycott bad news

On December 20, 1984, Vera Michelson, chair of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, and Dan Fahn, a Lutheran minister working with New York Divest, attended a meeting of New York Divest in New York City with many other divestment activists from around the state.

Strategies for lobbying for the divestment legislation before the New York State Assembly during this session were discussed.

Assembly Bill A-250 has been introduced as "an act to amend the banking law, the retirement and social security law and the state finance law, in relation to establishing certain investment restrictions regarding South Africa."

Craig Johnson of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism will be our representative to New York Divest and will keep us updated on the status of the legislation.

MORE ENTERTAINERS PERFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA, REPORT SAYS

From Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS—Despite a U.N. cultural boycott of South Africa, the number of entertainers and groups performing in the white-ruled country grew in a year from 211 to 388, according to a report issued Wednesday.

The U.N. report said that 14 names had been deleted from the original list published in October, 1983, because the entertainers and actors had pledged that they would no longer perform in South Africa.

Britain had the highest number of names on the list with 127, including singers Shirley Bassey, Elton John, Rod Stewart and actor Emylyn Williams.

There were 103 names from the United States including those of Paul Anka, the Beach Boys, Glen Campbell, Ray Charles, Chicago, Goldie Hawn, Liza Minnelli, Kenny Rogers, Sha Na Na and Frank Sinatra.

There were names from 26 other countries on the new list including Spanish singer Julio Iglesias.

The 1983 list had 211 names from 23 countries who had performed in South Africa since 1981.

Despite the growth in the list, the U.N. Center Against Apartheid, which issued it, said: "Hundreds of prominent actors, entertainers and musicians have joined the campaign against apartheid." South Africa's system of legal race separation.

LOS ANGELES TIMES - JAN. 4, 1985

Check it out- the storefront window of the Social Action Center 321 Central Ave. Albany - in February



BISHOP DESMOND TUTU

Coalition Members Attend Tutu Rally in N.Y.C.

Coalition members Vivian Castro Mosley and Vera Michelson attended a rally and reception for Bishop Desmond Tutu at Hunter College in New York City on December 22, 1984.

Vivian made the following statement about the speech given by Bishop Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize recipient. "I was so moved by his talk and by the strength he shows in his struggle against the apartheid regime."

RADIO SPECIAL

Peace Radio - W.R.P.I. 91.5 F.M.

Feb. 10, 1985 } 8:00p.m.
Mar. 10, 1985 }

presents

CRISIS IN KOREA/ FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA

The South Africa segment is a U.N. radio program on South Africa presented through the cooperation of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

TUNE IN!

**MARCH 15, MARCH 15, MARCH 15, MARCH 15, MARCH 15, 1985
AN EXCITING PERFORMANCE OF GOSPEL AND JAZZ
IS BEING SCHEDULED AS A BENEFIT FOR THE COALITION
SET MARCH 15 ASIDE - DETAILS TO FOLLOW**

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OF ALBANY INC.
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REMINDER:
NEXT MONTHLY MEETING
FEB. 13, 1985

Namibian criticizes U.S. links to S. Africa

By Peter Tarr *Times Union*
Staff writer 12/2/84

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

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

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

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

ca. It was formerly called South West Africa.

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

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

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

Asheeke stated SWAPO's side of the story Sunday.

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



HINYANGERWA ASHEEKE
... gives SWAPO's story

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

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

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

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

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

On December 2, 1984, the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and the Minority Student Alliance of Junior College of Albany co-sponsored an informational evening with Mr. Hinyangerwa Asheeke, U.N. representative for SWAPO, the Namibian independence movement.

The success of the SWAPO evening was due to many factors but there are some special people who should be thanked:

Welcomers:

Odell Winfield, Jim McCoy, John Funicello, Dr. Vivian Gordon, and the M.C., Vijay Macwan - all made our speaker feel the warmth and solidarity of the Capital District. Thank you to Sandra Rose Temple who welcomed Hinyangerwa at the bus stop.

Rev. Roland for the use of your church.

Jim Wright for the lovely reception at your home before the program.

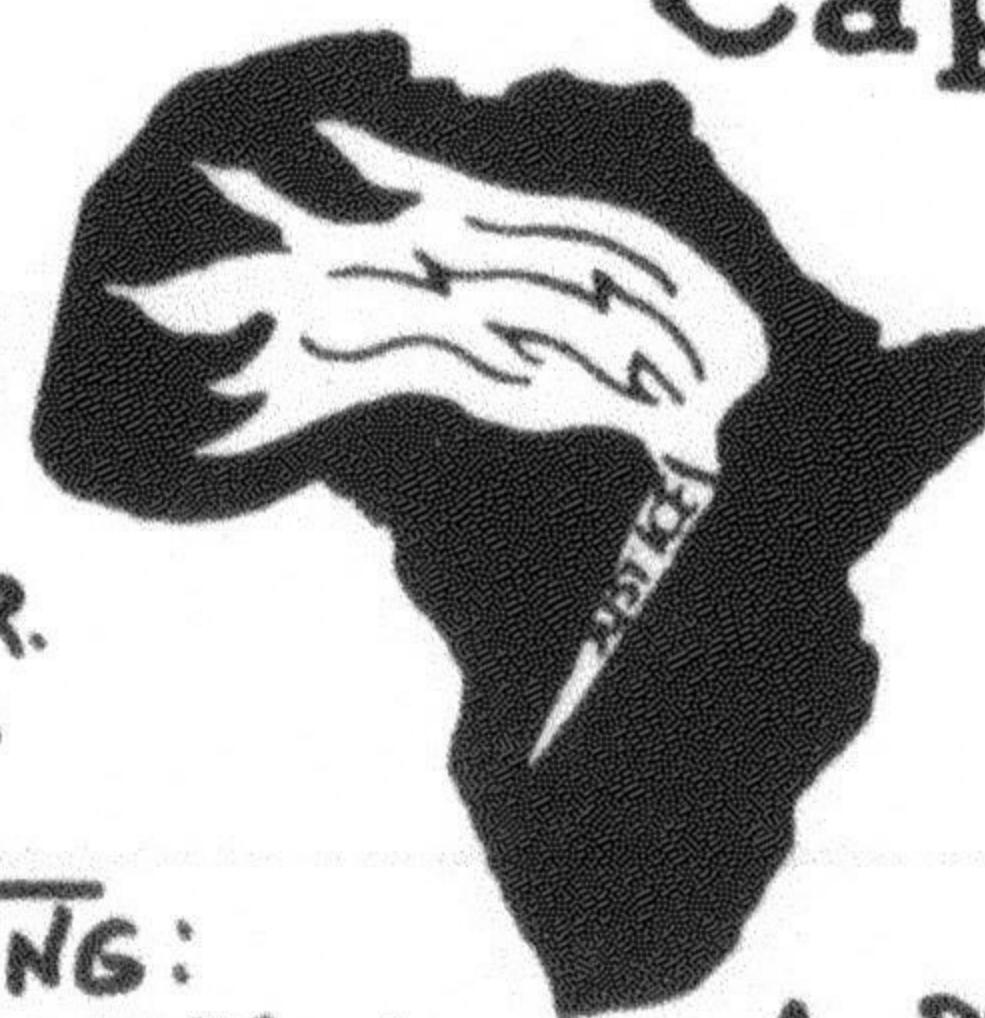
Bill Carr from MSA for the poetry reading.

Martin Manley for your consistent, continued efforts. Naomi Jaffe for your thoroughness and fresh ideas.

Bill Ritchie, Charles Bostic, and Malcolm Carter for "manning" the literature table.

Diane Burrus for arranging food for after the program, and the editor of this paper, Eileen Kawola, who is always getting the word out.

REGULAR
MONTHLY
MEETINGS:
SECOND WED.
OF EVERY MONTH
AT:
NEIGHBORHOOD
RESOURCE CTR.
340 FIRST ST.
ALBANY, N.Y.



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

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

NEXT MEETING:

WED., MAR 13, 1985, 7:30

A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER

Apartheid Repression Continues in South Africa

South Africa jails 6 activists

Article from
Knickerbocker News 2/18/85

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Six prominent anti-apartheid campaigners were arrested today on high treason warrants and security police raided activists' offices in major cities, police confirmed.

Col. Vic Haynes of police headquarters in Pretoria said the six were arrested in the same investigation that led to treason charges being brought last year against seven other anti-apartheid activists.

Police said the six arrested in Johannesburg and Durban today were Albertina Sisulu, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu; Sam Kikine of the South African Allied Workers Union; Isaac Ngcobo, whose affiliation was not immediately known; Dr. Ishmael Mohammed of the

Transvaal Indian Congress; and Frank Chikane and Cassim Saloojee, both senior officials of the United Democratic Front anti-apartheid coalition.

The names differed from six names supplied earlier by the law office of Priscilla Jana, who often defends people charged with political offenses. Mrs. Jana's office later said others may have been detained for questioning rather than charged with treason.

Among those who Mrs. Jana named but who were not named by police were Popo Molefe, national secretary of the United Democratic Front; Siza Njikelana, of the South African Allied Workers Union, and June Mlangeni, who works at the South African Council of Churches.

Security police raided offices of the United Democratic Front, the nation's

largest anti-apartheid organization, in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, seizing some documents and banners at each office, United Democratic Front officials said.

Police picked up those charged at their homes and offices at dawn and in the early morning.

Haynes said the six would appear in court in Durban on Thursday. The case of the other seven arrested last year has been postponed until March 29.

A trial of the 13 defendants on treason charges would be one of the most far-reaching cases against opponents of white-minority rule since African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and seven colleagues were sentenced to life in prison in 1964.

Most of those charged with treason are involved in some way with the United Democratic Front. The front was founded in August 1983 and has emerged as the major organization working within the country for the rights of blacks, people of mixed race, and Asians.



U.D.F. Supporters (Sechaba 10/84)

While President P.W. Botha of South Africa claims that the democratic process is being extended, government police arrest leaders of the U.D.F. working for the rights of Blacks, people of mixed race and Asians. This is the "democracy" of the racist apartheid government.

Announcements... Announcements...

JAZZ AND GOSPEL FUNDRAISER

Please post attached
flyer.

scheduled for the benefit of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism. This special evening will take place on April 12, 1985 featuring Stan and Lee Shaw and the Rudolph Stinney Choral at the Albany High School Auditorium.

Rugby Lawsuit Alert

Judge Miner has ordered the federal government to justify their refusal to disclose certain information regarding the F.B.I. spy and other events surrounding the Springbok anti-apartheid demonstration of September, 1981. On February 2, 1985, attorneys for Michaelson, Estes and the Capital District Coalition filed papers to persuade Judge Miner to further seek full disclosure of information deleted from the F.B.I. documents.

"April Actions for Peace, Jobs and Justice"

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is joining with several other area organizations to mobilize for the national "April Actions." The national mobilization, scheduled for April 19th through April 22nd, will address four main issues:

1. End U.S. military intervention in Central America; support human freedom and dignity.
2. Create jobs; cut the military budget. Provide for human needs and challenge racism and discrimination.
3. Freeze and reverse the arms race.
4. OPPOSE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID, AND OVERCOME RACISM AT HOME.

MASS DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON ON APRIL 20th

This national mobilization of many different organizations coming together for the first time is extremely important. As Mayor Gus Newport of Berkeley, California put it, "We will make it known that the Reagan reelection is no mandate for war and injustice, for poverty and militarism or for racism and violence."

NEXT LOCAL PLANNING MEETING: MARCH 11, 7:30 p.m. at the Unitarian Church, 405 Washington Ave., Albany (For more information, call Social Action Center 434-4037)

STOP POLICE ABUSE

The next meeting of the Alliance for a Police Civilian Review Board will be held on March 26th at 7:30 p.m. at the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, 58 Alexander St., Albany, Rev. Dixon, host pastor. We urge Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism members to support this effort to monitor police abuse in this community.

SOUTH AFRICA: REPORT ON APARTHEID March 7th

CALC (Clergy and Laity Concerned) will sponsor an educational evening at the Emmanuel Baptist Church on Thursday, March 7th. Emmanuel Baptist is located at 218 Nott Terrace, Schenectady (Nott Terrace crosses State St. at the top of Veterans Park before you take the hill downtown. Coming from Albany, take a right onto Nott Terrace and go a couple of blocks) There will be a pot luck supper at 6:30 and the program will begin at 7:30. **Featured speaker will be a member of the African National Congress Observer Mission to the United Nations.**

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism p.3

Cultural Boycott Update...

Reprinted here are the statements of apology by Tina Turner and the Mighty Clouds of Joy. These statements come as a result of hard work by cultural boycott activists. Read and enjoy!

Unity in Action, L.A., is currently in negotiations with Kenny Rogers, Danibell and Julio Iglesias who have been nominated for Grammy awards. All have been to South Africa. Ron Wilkins promises that picket lines will be set up outside the ceremony if these entertainers don't agree to cooperate with the cultural boycott.

A recent article in the Village Voice outlined the cultural boycott campaign in the United States. We are proud to be associated with such strident and spirited groups.
Amandla!



ROGER DAVIES MANAGEMENT, INC.

January 15, 1985

Mr. Iqbal Akund
Assistant Secretary-General
Center Against Apartheid
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Akund,

I have recently learned that my concert tour of South Africa in 1979 has resulted in me being listed on the Center Against Apartheid's Register of Cultural Boycott.

At that time I was naive about the politics of South Africa. However, in recent months I have turned down several lucrative offers to perform in that country and the Republic of Bophuthatswana. I will continue to reject such offers while the present circumstances there prevail.

It is my hope that you will consider this genuine pledge and remove my name from future registers.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Sincerely,

Tina Turner

TT/kw

CC: Mr. Amar Aram, UN Council on Apartheid
Mr. Arthur Ashe, Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid
Mr. Ron Wilkins, Unity in Action
Mr. Raymond Johnson Jr., NAACP (Los Angeles Branch)
Mr. Willis Edwards, NAACP (Beverly Hills - W. Hollywood Branch)
Mr. Elombe Brath, Patrice Lumumba Coalition

3575 Cahuenga Blvd. W. Los Angeles California 90068 USA Telephone (213) 850 0662 Telex 662520 RDM LSA

Boycott Keeping Performers Home

58/12/85
Voice

By Michael C. Beaubien

Activists in the U.S. movement to support the cultural boycott of South Africa succeeded over the past year in becoming a serious deterrent to Americans contemplating participation in performances or sporting events in South Africa. At the same time, two local court cases illustrate the kind of obstacles faced by those who hope to pressure American entertainers into recognizing, like it or not, that they have a role in the struggle in South Africa.

Organizations credited with obtaining these pledges are the Unity in Action Network of New York and Los Angeles, the National Black United Front, and the Capitol District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism in Albany.

ZACHARY GLICKMAN
ARTISTS MANAGEMENT
19301 VENTURA BOULEVARD
SUITE 205
TARZANA, CALIFORNIA 91356
(818) 708-1300

January 14, 1985

Mr. Ron Wilkins
Chairman-Cultural Boycott
Task Force
Unity in Action
P O Box 77515
Los Angeles, Ca. 90007

Dear Ron,

During the telephone conversation last week between myself, on behalf of The Mighty Clouds of Joy, and you, the cultural boycott imposed by the United Nations on South Africa was explained to me.

When The Mighty Clouds of Joy went to South Africa several years ago, they went as ministers of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Neither they nor myself were aware of the cultural boycott. There was no intention on their part for their presence in South Africa to mean that they in any way approved of the apartheid or the ruling government.

Since our discussion, I can assure you that The Mighty Clouds of Joy will not be returning to South Africa until the situation as it now exists is completely turned around.

Please accept this document in the spirit in which it was written and utilize it as you see fit in helping to stop the apartheid in South Africa.

Sincerely,

Zachary Glickman
Manager: The Mighty Clouds of Joy

ZG kb

When Ron Wilkins was talking with the manager of the Mighty Clouds, he mentioned that Albany, N.Y. said "hello." Needless to say, the manager did remember us and our action when they performed here.

Actually, it would have helped if Tina understood that South Africa and the Republic of Bophuthatswana are the same thing. When people perform in Bophuthatswana (Sun City) they are performing in Apartheid South Africa!

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REMINDER:
NEXT MONTHLY MEETING
MAR. 13, 1985

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Albany May Cut Off S. Africa-Tied Banks Letter Writing Campaign

By CARLO WOLFF ^{2/13/85}
Gazette Reporter
ALBANY — City Comptroller Charles Hemingway said yesterday he will see whether the city can stop doing business with three banks accused of investing in South Africa.

Hemingway said he plans to discuss the situation with Corporation Counsel Vincent J. McArdle Jr. today.

The city has used Citibank, Chemical Bank and Chase Manhattan Bank for short-term investments on a bid basis for some time, Hemingway said. He added he personally opposes apartheid.

"This is something I never really thought about," said the city's chief elected fiscal officer, adding he doesn't know whether the city's Common Council could tell me not to invest in those banks."

McArdle, the city's top legal adviser, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The three banks, along with Manufacturers Hanover, were scored yesterday for investing in South Africa. The criticism surfaced during a news conference at Urban League/NAACP headquarters on Livingston Avenue.

Called by the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, the conference showcased speakers demanding divestment of businesses financially linked to South Africa.

South Africa is based on the system of racial separatism known as apartheid.

Neo Mnumzana, chief representative of the African National Congress' observer mission to the United Nations, said his purpose was to foster solidarity between the ANC and United States residents who oppose apartheid.

Mnumzana said "American big business is underwriting" apartheid through investments that bolster the military and political repression the 4 million members of the ruling white minority impose on the country's 26 million blacks.

Late last month, the Albany Common Council approved a resolution condemning apartheid. Sponsored by Ward 2 Alderman Arthur T. Scott, Ward 3 Alderman Nebraska Brace and Ward 6 Alderman Nancy Burton of Ward 6, the resolution is the first anti-apartheid stance adopted by any city in the state, according to Brace.

But it stopped short of calling for a divestment clause directing city fiscal officials not to invest in banks that invest in South Africa or Namibia, also known as Southwest Africa.

One of 10 religious and civic leaders arrested Jan. 17 during an anti-apartheid protest in the Leo O'Brien Federal Building. Burton had wanted the council resolution to incorporate a divestment clause.

Burton and the nine others arrested each paid a \$100 fine on a disorderly conduct charge stemming from the Jan. 17 protest.

During yesterday's news conference, anti-apartheid coalition spokesman Vera Michelson said her group plans to forge bills calling for such divestment on city, county and state levels. She said she is working with Brace and Burton on the Common Council, with Sandra LaRosa Temple in the county Legislature and with Rep. Arthur Eve, D-
Buffalo, in the Assembly.

After claiming that Citibank, Chemical Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank and Manufacturers Hanover invest in South Africa, Michelson said the thrust of the local bill will be to "indicate the city's will" not to do business with such banks.

In addition to actions being taken for local divestment, the Coalition is urging everyone to become involved in the state-wide divestment campaign. At present, there is a bill in the New York State Assembly (A-250) proposing divestment legislation.

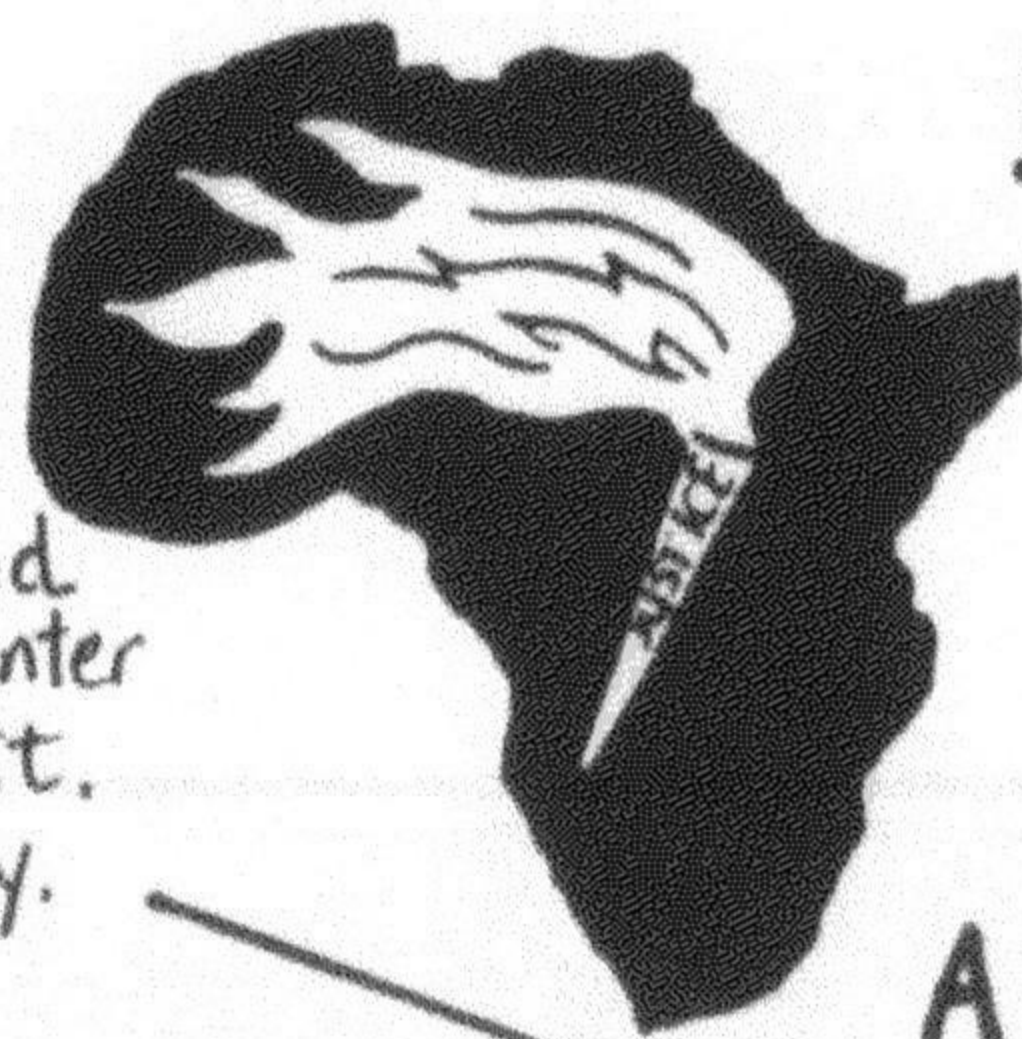
Included in this mailing is a letter which we are asking our members to send to the State Legislature as part of a state-wide lobbying campaign on behalf of divestment. Please join in this important effort - all you need to do is sign the letter and address and stamp an envelope.

Personal letters have even more impact than form letters, so if you have time, please write a letter and give the form letter to a friend to send.

Coalition members Craig Johnson, Anita Thayer and Naomi Jaffe are actively working on the divestment campaign. If you would like to become involved, call 436-0562.

FUNDRAISER TO
PAY 1,000 FINES
BEING PLANNED
DETAILS LATER. :
UPDATE ON ALBANY'S APARTHEID "10" - The ten people arrested in a civil disobedience action in connection with a protest of apartheid pleaded guilty to charges of disorderly conduct and were fined \$100 each by Albany Police Justice Thomas Keegan.
The group made statements in Police Court about the reasons for their action. "We come today with no apologies for the actions we have taken. For a moment, we chose to become visible to the end that those who saw us would be able to look beyond us to that at which we pointed. There is a story which remains to be told and it lies in South Africa."

Regular
Monthly
Meetings:
Second Wed.
of every
month at:
Neighborhood
Resource Center
340 First St.
Albany, N.Y.



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

The Struggle Continues...

Dear Stevie,
"She just called to say we
love you!"

When Stevie Wonder told the audience of over one billion watching the televised Academy Awards: "I ACCEPT THIS AWARD IN THE NAME OF NELSON MANDELA," he advanced the anti-apartheid struggle world wide.

The racist apartheid regime in South Africa reacted swiftly. Seven hours after Stevie's announcement, all of his music had been banned in South Africa.

The mere mention of the long imprisoned Nelson Mandela (leader of the banned African National Congress) led to the banning. This should put to rest any rumors of reform in South Africa. Amandla!

Congratulations!

Vera Michelson, Chair of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, and Nancy Burton, Albany City Councilwoman who was arrested in the anti-apartheid civil disobedience action in Jan. of this year have been named "Women of the Year" by the Albany Y.W.C.A. (For information on a reception, call the Albany "Y.")

Important May Meeting
Announcement

The May meeting of the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism will be held on May 8, 1985 at the Junior College of Albany at 7:30p.m. After a short discussion of Coalition activities, cultural boycott, divestment, and upcoming fundraiser, a feature film about Malcolm X will be presented in cooperation with the Office of Special Programs of J.C.A. and the Malcolm X Study Network.



MAY
COALITION
MEETING
WILL
FEATURE
MALCOLM X
FILM
AT
J. C. A.

(please see
attached
flyer)

MALCOLM X (5/19/35 - 2/21/65)

Fundraiser - May 17th - Please post attached flyer ←

On FRIDAY NIGHT, May 17, 1985, the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism will sponsor a fundraiser at Page Three in Albany. Bill Pendelton will play the records, snacks will be free.

Only \$5.00 for "a good time for a good cause"