

# Albany council may be drawn into

By Nancy Connell

Staff writer

The 16 members of the Albany Common Council may be forced to take a stand on plans by the South African Springbok rugby team to play in Blecker Stadium in September.

Alderman Nebraska Brace said Monday he would introduce legislation opposing those plans, perhaps at the next council meeting.

Brace broached the topic at Monday's meeting, rising to introduce the representatives of several black organizations who came to hear the alderman condemn South Africa's

policy of apartheid, or strict racial segregation.

"We're saying, 'Hell, no to apartheid. Hell, no to a South African rugby team using our municipal facility here in the City of Albany,'" said Brace, the representative from the largely black Arbor Hill section of the city.

One alderman, Nancy Burton, applauded his speech while the other aldermen sat motionless. Burton later rose to "second Alderman Brace's comments and offer my support."

The team quietly received the city's permission to play at Blecker Stadium Sept. 22 as part of an international tour. Once the 22 in

Albany became public, however, opposition started to mount.

A Capital District Committee Against Apartheid promised about 10 days ago to mount a campaign of petitions, letter writing and telephone calls to various public officials, including Mayor Erastus Corning II. Corning said last week that he might reconsider the city's position if there was a public outcry. He could not be reached for comment Monday night.

Clara Satterfield, president of the Albany chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Monday

## A woman rita

# rugby controversy

her group was part of the coalition and committed to opposing the game.

Also attending the meeting to show their opposition were members of the Black and Hispanic Caucus and the West Hill Neighborhood Association which represents the area around the stadium.

The South African tour has already sparked opposition in New York City, another stop on the tour. And in New Zealand, crowds rioted when the South Africans played.

The significance of the planned event is not lost on the Albany opponents.


"People all over the country will have their

eye on Albany to see what we do here," Brace said. "They (the South Africans) didn't feel they were going to have any opposition from the blacks here."

Rodney Littles, of the West Hill Neighborhood Association, agreed.

A committee against apartheid will hold a luncheon meeting about the tour at noon today at 910 Madison Ave., Brace said.

In other business, the council approved the use of a helicopter landing area built by Albany Medical Center Hospital at the southeast corner of New Scotland Avenue and Holland Avenue in the existing hospital parking lot.

8/4/81  


## Man Tied to S. African Scandal Gives \$25,000 to U.S. Rugby Union

By Reed Kramer  
Special to The Washington Post

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 — The Eastern Rugby Union of America, which is sponsoring next month's controversial U.S. tour by the South African Springbok rugby team, accepted a \$25,000 donation from a Johannesburg businessman who has previously served as a conduit for secret South African government funds.

The donation was made in December, the same month that the American rugby union issued an invitation to South Africa's Springboks. Because of that country's racial policies, South Africa has been barred from the Olympics and most international sports competition, and no national South African sports team has visited the United States since 1978.

The Springboks are scheduled to play three mid-September matches in Chicago, Albany, N.Y., and New York City following a turbulent six-week tour of New Zealand marked by large and sometimes violent anti-apartheid demonstrations.

If the U.S. matches take place, they are expected to draw similar protests. They will also dim the hopes of the U.S. Olympic Committee, host of the 1984 Games in Los Angeles, for a grand American return to Olympic competition after the 1980 Moscow boycott. African nations, which stayed away from the Montreal Olympics in 1976 to protest New Zealand's sports ties with South Africa, have said the U.S. tour would force them into another boycott in 1984.

U.S. Olympic Committee President William Simon has appealed to the rugby union to cancel the tour, but he has no jurisdiction since rugby is not an Olympic sport. New York Mayor Edward Koch has withdrawn permission for a Sept. 26, match in a city-owned stadium, and local organizers in Chicago have moved the game to a private facility. But the rugby group says it will go ahead with play in each city.

According to Eastern Rugby Union documents, the \$25,000 grant in December was provided by Louis Luyt, chairman and chief executive officer of the South Africa-based Triomf Fertilizer, "for upgrading coaching/refereeing the ERU." Luyt confirmed the grant in a statement to Washington Post correspondent Caryle Murphy in Johannesburg today, and asserted that there was nothing improper about the donation.

Richard Lapchick, one of the organizers of the Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour Coalition, which received the documents from dissident rugby union members, believes the Luyt contribution is "part of a major South African effort to use money to break the international sports boycott." He cites large purses being offered to American boxers, golfers and other athletes for competing in South Africa.

The coalition describes itself as being composed of nearly 100 religious, sports, civil rights and other American groups opposed to South Africa's rigid system of racial segregation, known as apartheid.

The donor, Luyt, was a key player in the worldwide South African public relations drive that produced a scandal in the late 1970s. The operation used secret Information Department funds to buy influence, both at home and abroad, until press exposes uncovered the story, forcing prime minister John Vorster and his chosen successor from office.

Official inquiries at the time identified Luyt as conduit for about \$15 million in secret funds for The Citizen, a progovernment English language newspaper he established in 1976.

[Luyt said in Johannesburg that he provided the \$25,000 from his personal funds at the request of the U.S. rugby group's president, Tom Selfridge. He said the money has already been spent, and therefore will not be used for the Springboks tour.

[Luyt said the grant "doesn't make a dent" in the Eastern Rugby Union's expenses. He said he made the donation because South Africans "want more rugby playing countries" and the sport is not yet popular in the United States. He added, "I've donated more than \$2 million to sports in the past two years." Luyt said he plans to go to the United States next month and may do some coaching for the rugby union at that time.]

The \$25,000 Luyt gave the Eastern Rugby Union amounts to a significant boost in income for the association, whose membership comprises clubs in 23 northeastern and southern states. Treasurer Bill Hafner had projected a 1981 budget of \$32,350, and in a recent memo on "money" sent to member clubs, reported that "the pains of growth in funding program's [sic] was eased" by the large grant. The 1981 budget figure does not include the grant from Luyt; according to Tom Selfridge, the rugby union president.

Hafner said in a telephone interview that an effort to solicit financial support for the Springbok tour from U.S. corporations with South African subsidiaries had "brought in nothing," despite an appeal letter from

Selfridge arguing that "your company will benefit from this support in the South African community."

In June, the Mystic River Rugby Club wrote to Selfridge to "express concern" about the "political overtones" associated with the tour. The Massachusetts club also asked "who from South Africa" had made the gift and "what is the connection between the donation and the South African tour?"

Selfridge named Luyt in his June 26 reply, but denied that the money was a factor in deciding to invite the Springboks. Selfridge also said that Luyt's grant had been disclosed at the rugby union's annual meeting in December.

"This is amateur sport at its purest form. We don't feel sports and politics mix at all," Selfridge said in



**RENE DU BOSE**  
Speaking at St. Luke's Church



A KKK rally in Brattleboro, Vermont, 50 miles away from Albany.

South End  
Scene  
9/82

## Talk About a 'B Movie'

# Defend the Tchula 7

by Vera "Mike" Michelson

In 1977 a black man, Eddie Carthan, was elected mayor of a small bi-racial town called Tchula in Holmes County, Mississippi.

Under Carthan's leadership, a new Tchula emerged. This small town realized a new health clinic for the poor, a weatherization program for Tchula homes, a nutrition program for the elderly, a day care program, a 50% grant to construct a library, street paving and installation of lighting.

An anti-Carthan voting block consisting of Roosevelt Granderson, John Hayes and Jason Gibson developed on the Tchula Board of Aldermen. This voting block began to wage an unrelenting battle against Carthan and anything he tried to do.

Carthan was offered a \$10,000 bribe to relinquish his independent leadership (i.e. become a lackey). He refused and that's when his troubles really started.

### Racism and Political Lynching— Southern Style

The following events demonstrate that a clear assault on Carthan's independent black political leadership has taken place:

—The Granderson/Hayes/Gibson voting block on the Board of Aldermen locked City Hall and told Police Chief Sharkey to shoot anyone who dared to enter.

—Carthan hired an attorney and a higher court ruled in Carthan's favor.

—Granderson, Hayes and Gibson orchestrated a squeeze play and got federal programs suspended, city personnel checks not honored at local banks, and reduced the Mayor's salary from \$600 to \$60 a month.

—Carthan pursued in fighting this retaliation and several police officers resigned including Police Chief Sharkey.

—Carthan then appointed a black man, Johnny Dale, as Acting Police Chief and he, in turn, deputized several new sheriffs and reorganized the Police Department.

—Granderson, Hayes and Gibson appointed their own Police Chief, Jim Andrews, a white man and known foe of Carthan.

—Andrews dressed up in police uniform, dismissed Johnny Dale and changed the locks on the doors of the police station.

—Carthan, Dale and the 5 new sheriffs went to the station to convince Andrews to go home, and Andrews pulled a gun on them. When they attempted to disarm and arrest Andrews, all seven were arrested for felonious assault on a police officer (i.e. arresting a white man). Mayor Eddie Carthan got a 3 year sentence to the state penitentiary. The case is on appeal.

**The Frame-up Continues**

In 1979 Roosevelt Granderson was killed during a bank robbery. The murderers were caught and one agreed to testify that they were under orders from Eddie Carthan and his brother Joe to kill Granderson. The other murderer refused to implicate the Carthan brothers, saying that he "didn't even know them, only from T.V."

In April of this year the Carthan brothers were indicted for armed robbery, conspiracy and capital murder. They now face the maximum sentence of death and their trial is scheduled to begin in October.

**Defend Black Political Rights—  
Defend the Tchula 7**

The campaign to defend the Tchula 7 grows weekly. The Amsterdam News reported in its June 5th issue that the National Council of Churches in New York, one of the largest interdenomination church organization, has joined a long list of groups and individuals that have endorsed the campaign to defend the Tchula 7. This list includes: U.S. House Representative Ronald Dellums; The National Lawyers Guild; The Center for Constitutional Rights; The Washington Post; The United League of Holmes County; Operation Push; Joseph Lowery, president, Southern Leadership Conference; The National Black Pastors Conference; The National Conference of Black Lawyers; and the Mississippi Conference of Black Mayors.

**The Need to Fight Back**

Under the political leadership of Ronald Reagan, we're witnessing an increase of attacks on racial minorities and the poor. The hard-fought gains of the civil rights movement in the 60's are rapidly being buried. Klan terror is on the increase.

The case of the Tchula 7 has become a national symbol of the growing fight against repression and racism. The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism urges people to get involved in what will be a long and expensive struggle.

Tax-deductible contributions can be made to: Tchula 7 Defense, Zion City M.B. Church Mission Fund, P.O. Box 29, Tchula, Mississippi 39169.

In addition, readers are asked to send telegrams and letters to Gov. William Winger, State Capitol, Jackson, Mississippi 39205; State Attorney General Bill Allain, P.O. Box 220, Jackson, Mississippi 39205; and Attorney General William French Smith, U.S. Justice Department, Washington D.C.

Anyone belonging to an organization is asked to seek endorsement and corresponding support activities from their group.

For more information call 489-1767 or 465-6974.

Archival Access  
Sept 1982

# KKK. Closer Than You Think

By John Moran

The Ku Klux Klan is over one hundred years old and recently, this hate group has shown again it isn't about to go away. In the 1920s, the Klan's visibility peaked, when they marched on Washington, and now in the '80s, there are serious signs that they are stepping up their activities in the north and the south.

When Ronald Reagan was elected president, the North Carolina Klan group announced they couldn't have been happier, as Reagan's platform was the same as theirs. Within the last year, there have been numerous incidents in the Albany area that were blatantly racist and often connected with the KKK.

On July 14, the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism (CAAR) sponsored a community workshop on Klan activities in Vermont and in this area. The workshop was held at the United Methodist Society and St. Luke's Church in Albany. The next day, the church received a note on Klan letterhead with eight Klan calling cards attached to it from different Klan factions. Also included was a "boat ticket" claiming it entitled "one nigger a boat-ride to Africa" with racist drawings on it.

Other incidents include: anti-Semitic stickers appearing on New Scotland Ave., a racist letter sent to a black family in Schenectady with the heading, "Today's New Klan," KKK literature found on a SUNYA bus, and a cross burning in the town of Berne about a year ago. In Vermont, the Klan has held two public rallies, about 50 miles away from Albany.

At the July 14 workshop, Rene Du Bose from the Coalition Against Nazi/Klan Repression in Washington, DC, spoke on how to combat the Klan.

"Only by communities banning together with educational programs, counter rallies and enforcing existing anti-Klan laws will they be stopped. . . ." Du Bose said. She continued, "I do not subscribe to the theory: If you ignore the Klan they will go away. It has been proven time and time again, they will not. It has been shown over and over that if blacks and whites together make it clear we will not tolerate them organizing in our communities, trying to pervert our youth, and scapegoating minority Americans, then they will have no basis or a constituency to organize."

She pointed out how the Klan likes to scapegoat minority Americans in depressed areas where the economic hard-

ship is high. The Klan can best organize where the people are segregated the most. In these areas, Du Bose said, the Klan can play on stereotypes easier because the whites there have little contact with either blacks, Vietnamese (primarily in the southwest), or Jews.

The myth that the Klan is a legitimate white rights group can be dispelled, Du Bose said, once you look at the violence they have committed and at the illegal para-military camps they run in the south. In 1979, a Klan mob attacked an anti-Klan rally in Greensboro, N.C. and killed five of the demonstrators. In April of 1980, three Klansmen burned a cross in the black community in Chattanooga, Tennessee and went on a random shooting spree, wounding five black women. She added that, according to Julian Bond's "Klan Watch," there are ten known para-military Klan camps in the south. At these camps, TV crews have filmed the use of illegal weapons such as M-16s and bazookas. The Justice Department claims they can't do anything about it because they are on private land, Du Bose said.

She believes the lack of an aggressive anti-Klan posture by the government is protecting and encouraging the Klan. Communities banding closely together, as they did in Skokie, Illinois to keep the Nazis from marching, is the most effective way of keeping the racists out and prodding the government into action, according to Du Bose. In Skokie, the people were so vehement about preventing the Nazi march from taking place, that a judge invalidated the Nazis' marching permit for the safety of the community.

While in Albany she said, "It is commendable that this community is coming together to deal with this rising threat, not just to blacks and Jewish people, but to the American people and the values we hold so dear."

Currently, the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism does not believe there is actually a Klan chapter in Albany. "I certainly hope not. We don't have any hard evidence of a Klan chapter. But we do know that people are being victimized by racist attacks and harassment such as Klan literature being mailed and the other incidents," said CAAR Steering Committee Member Vera Michaelson.

Any incidents may be reported by mailing the information to: Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, PO Box 3002, Pine Hills Station, Albany, 12203. The coalition is working on getting a hotline in operation where calls can be made in case of an emergency, Michaelson said.

## Jewish Unit Sets Discussion Of Upsurge of Anti-Semitism

By CARL STROCK  
Gazette Reporter

The community relations committee of the Schenectady Jewish Federation will meet this week to discuss what some leaders regard as an upsurge of anti-Semitism.

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"There is no doubt about it, there are clear indications of a definite upsurge of anti-Semitism," Rabbi Alan Kalinsky of Temple Beth Israel said yesterday. "Anti-Semitic activities are becoming more and more sophisticated."

He pointed out that several people who have written letters to the editor in defense of Israel have received mailings of anti-Jewish literature, some of it from Liberty Bell publications. The literature asks such things as, "Can America survive Jewish rule? Will it be a Jewish slave state or national survival?"

Another person, David Star of Bedford Road, said he received mailings from former Conservative candidate for Congress Mary Bradt, challenging the fact that six million Jews were killed in Europe before and during World War II. Star, in a letter to the

Gazette on Saturday, referred to the mailing as "a packet of virulent anti-Semitic slime."

Mrs. Bradt yesterday denied she is anti-Semitic. "The Arabs are Semitic people," she said. "I'm no more anti-Semitic than the Jews themselves in their relations with the Arabs. I'm certainly not against traditional Jews who practice their religion. I'm against a certain few like Begin and Sharon, who seem to hate everyone they can't control. I hate fascism as much as I hate communism or Zionism."

But Mrs. Bradt said she gets "so annoyed at hearing about the 'holocaust.' There were only half a million Jews in Germany before the war, so how could six million get gassed? And how come there are so many left?" she asked, citing as authority a book entitled "The Myth of the 20th Century."

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Other area social activists, not necessarily Jewish, report receiving literature of the far right recently.

A man in Berne, who asked not to be identified, said he found a Ku Klux Klan newspaper, "The White Patriot," in his mailbox recently.

Vera Michelson, active in the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, reported receiving a tape-recorded telephone call, advising her that Jews and communism are the same and giving a post office box number to write to for more information about "national socialism."

Other activists in the Albany area, she said, have received telephone calls warning them that "Race mixers will be shot."

Some threatening calls have mentioned the "German Defense League," a group not listed anywhere.

One of those calls was received by the Schenectady branch of the Socialist Workers Party, on State Street, which over the weekend was also the target of some literature. A bumper sticker pasted on the group's door said, "Do Not Trade Here! This store is owned and operated by Jews!" while a leaflet stuck on a lamp post out front announced, "Communism is Jewish!"

"We are very concerned about all this," Rabbi Walinsky said. "There seems to be a growing national campaign of anti-Semitism that is spreading to the Schenectady area."

## Electric Shock Batons' Sale To S. Africa Police Is Probed

By JIM ANDERSON  
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The administration said yesterday the issuance of an export license last April for the sale of 2,500 electric shock batons — similar to cattle prods — to South African police was due to "inadvertence."

The State Department, in answer to a query from United Press International, said it would have opposed issuing the license, but was not consulted and "the matter is under investigation."

The Department of Commerce informed us this week a license for a specific crime control device was issued April 26, 1982, the State Department said, adding it was not consulted or notified "through administrative inadvertence."

"There is no policy dispute between our departments on this sale, which should not have been licensed," the statement said.

Because of laws restricting government publication of information about commercial sales, the "crime control device" was not identified.

But congressional and State Department sources said the license covered the sale of 2,500 electric shock batons to the South African police. The batons, about the length and weight of a police night-stick, give a 3,500-volt shock to anybody touched by the instrument.

Although not lethal, because the current is only about 12 milliamperes, the jolt is painful. Designed for crowd control, the devices, which are similar to cattle prods, can be used for interrogation and torture.

A memo prepared for members of Congress on the sale quotes a Commerce Department official as describing the approval of the license as "a genuine screw-up, an honest mistake."

One apparent reason for the slipup was a misleading description of the equipment in the request for the export license. The batons were described as "rechargeable flashlights with self-defense capability when activated by contact."

Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, a private foundation specializing in African matters, said, "It's shocking that the Commerce Department would provide a license for items that can be used for no other purpose than to help the repression by the government of South Africa."

Robinson said he does not believe the issuing of the license was inadvertent. In response to the

department's explanation, he said, "That's incredible. There is no possibility of inadvertence. It demonstrates the extent to which the alliance between the South African government and the United States has progressed."

Jean Sindab, executive director of the Washington Office on Africa, said, "We are appalled and outraged that the Reagan administration would approve this sale. Sending shock batons to South

Africa clearly places the Reagan administration on the side of the Apartheid regime's growing oppression against the black majority population."

Congressional staff members said the sale, which came to light Friday, appears to violate a U.S. law requiring that Congress be told of sales of certain kinds of equipment, including "police items," to countries "which have a pattern of gross violations of human rights."

# A year

9/21/82

Knick

## later, it's still being felt

### Springboks' visit helped anti-apartheid, rugby grow

By SUSAN SCHULMAN  
Knickerbocker News Reporter

The world watched as a team of athletes from a country that enforces strict racial segregation played rugby in Albany's Bleecker Stadium Sept. 22, 1981.

A year later, a much quieter Bleecker Stadium will host a collegiate baseball game. But the ripples of the match between the South African Springboks and the United States Eagles are being felt.

Federal authorities continue to investigate the pipe bombing of Schenectady office of the Eastern Rugby Union early the day of the game.

The bombing is "still under investigation," said Walter Blyman of the Albany office of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. "I'd rather not say any more about it."

A year after Albany Mayor Erastus Corning II made what he has called the most difficult decision of his 40-year tenure, permitting the game to be played in a public park, the city faces four possible lawsuits by people arrested in connection with the anti-apartheid protest that accompanied the rugby game.

Michael Young of New York City and John Spearman of Lawrence, Kan., protest organizers arrested the night before the game and later acquitted in Albany County Court on gun possession charges, filed notice with the city in June they intend to sue for false arrest and related matters.

Civil rights activist Vera Michelson, 35, of Albany, and Aaron Estis, 22, of Somerville, Mass., initiated similar suits in March, each seeking \$1 million in damages for alleged violations of their civil and constitutional rights.

Misdemeanor fireworks and marijuana charges lodged against the two following an early-morning raid of Ms. Michelson's Central Avenue apartment the day of the match were later dismissed in Albany Police Court.



Lapchick

A year after the game, key players in the controversy continue working toward their separate goals of improving rugby in the United States and ending apartheid in South Africa.

● The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism has announced plans to refocus attention on South Africa's racist policies at a forum at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the Mount Calvary Baptist Church, Alexander Street, Albany.

Speakers will include the Rev. Dwight Hopkins, a doctoral student at Union Theological Seminary, who recently returned from a visit to South Africa.

● G. Thomas Selfridge of Schenectady, who sparked a national controversy by inviting the Springboks to play rugby in the United States, remains in contact with the South Africans.

Selfridge, president of the Eastern Rugby Union, said the group is considering sending its rugby team to South Africa.

● Actions to reform South Africa's apartheid government continue for Richard Lapchick of New York City, who organized the peaceful demonstration in Albany to protest apartheid.

Lapchick said other organizations he's involved with were instrumental in the Harlem Globetrotters' May decision to cancel an event planned in South Africa.

"The people in the organization had no conception of what was going on there (South Africa)," Lapchick said.

● Both Selfridge and Lapchick said they continue to receive praise for their respective positions concerning the Springboks tour.

Consistently stating the Albany game was simply a sporting event and "sports and politics don't mix," Selfridge went to the U.S. Supreme Court to defend the Springboks' right to play against Gov. Hugh L. Carey's order the game be canceled.

"One thing I will say is I have heard from countless people that supported — admired — the fact that we stuck with our position, our principles, and we played the game," Selfridge said.

Selfridge said the Springboks match increased the area's and country's awareness of rugby and improved the state of the game and his team.

"Certainly in our case, we have only heard reinforcement," said Lapchick, who contended at the time South Africa was using its rugby team to legitimize its racist government.

Lapchick said the Springboks issue served to educate Albany — and much of the United States — on the issue of apartheid, a government system enforcing legal segregation by race.

Since the game, Lapchick has continued his anti-apartheid crusade and his work in the field of sports and politics through his job at the Phelps Stokes Foundation.

Lapchick's work recently took him to Angola, where his organization sponsored a U.S. basketball team's trip.

● Internal fighting among United States Rugby Football Union members, prompted by a game between the U.S. and South African teams played in Glensville three days after the Bleecker Stadium meet, has ended without any apparent harm to Selfridge.

USRFU President David Chambers said an investigation would be held into Selfridge's handling of the second game after some USRFU officials were not told Selfridge had changed the date of the game for security reasons.

But Selfridge was unanimously re-elected president of the ERU in January and was asked by the USRFU to host a game this summer between U.S. and Canadian teams.

"I think the fact they asked me to host another game for them is a sign they were not quite as displeased as they alluded to the night of the Friday game," Selfridge said. "All the sub-unions and unions support the programs we laid out."

Selfridge was also cleared by a Congressional inquiry into whether his decision to accept \$25,000 by the South African Rugby Board to help finance the rugby tour violated federal laws.



Knick - 9/21/82

# The rugby game:



*Knickerbocker News file photos*  
**A YEAR AGO** — Springboks play second game in Glenville, clockwise from above. Protestors march outside Bleecker Stadium as Albany police officers guard a gate and G. Thomas Selfridge, ERU president.

## It's a year after furor over rugby

By Ronald Kermani

Staff Writer

*T.U*  
*9/22/82*  
It's been a year since a handful of South African rugby players played at Albany's rain-soaked Blecker Stadium to the cheers of hundreds of spectators and the jeers of thousands of protestors on the street.

A year later, South Africans are again playing rugby, this time quietly, in America.

The game is the same, but the circumstances and atmosphere have changed considerably since last September — when the South African Springboks team, ending a controversial world tour, captured world attention by mixing it up with some outclassed Americans in Albany.

Today, the private Avion Sport Club, from a suburb of Johannesburg, is scheduled to play the Chicago Area Select Side team in Chicago.

For about 10 days, the 23 South Africans will play rugby and soak up American hospitality before going home.

In the eyes of Gregory Frost, an assistant South African affairs officer at the U.S. State Department, this match is "a non-event."

That wasn't the case a year ago in Albany, Glensville, New York City or Chicago — or before that, in New Zealand, where the South African rugby players were met with rioting.

What had started as a showcase of

See **ALBANY** / A-8

FROM PAGE ONE

## Albany controversy may have dampened ardor

Continued

international rugby talent, produced in this country by Schenectady resident Thomas Selfridge, president of the Eastern Rugby Union, ended as an international news story that generated headlines weeks after the final whistle echoed off Bleecker's brick walls.

And the effect is still felt:

● For example, the sport of rugby itself, which was just gaining popularity in this country, may have suffered.

The Springbok tour "has caused the most serious split in the history of the U.S. Rugby Union," Victor Hilarov, a director of the union, formed in 1975, said Tuesday. "The split still hasn't healed."

● The Capital District Coalition

Against Apartheid and Racism — which last year was an organizer of the local protest — has scheduled a forum to discuss South Africa's racial policies at 7:30 p.m. today in the Mount Calvary Baptist Church, Alexander Street in Albany.

The Rev. Dwight Hopkins, a doctoral student at Union Theological Seminary recently returned from a trip to South Africa, will speak.

"I would think the momentum we started a year ago August continues now," said Michael Dollard, chairman of the local anti-apartheid coalition and an organizer of last year's demonstration.

Rugby enthusiasts concede it could be years before another rugby team of

comparable caliber to the Springboks — the national rugby team of South Africa — returns to America.

The Springboks thrashed the United States Eagles, as protestors chanted through phalanxes of Albany city police and county sheriff's deputies.

Despite unsubstantiated State Police intelligence reports that the Ku Klux Klan and the Communist Workers Party might clash at the Central Avenue game site, police kept factious apart and the protest nonviolent.

A heavy rain also helped.

Despite lobbying from religious leaders, Albany Mayor Erastus Corning II made what he called the most difficult decision of his 40-year career by allowing the contest to be held on city-

owned property. However, Gov. Hugh L. Carey — citing the since-discredited State Police report — intervened, ordering the game cancelled as a public safety move.

A day before the game, Selfridge brought an action in federal court to enjoin Carey from stopping the game. Carey was overruled.

Carey's attorneys appealed unsuccessfully to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City and, in a final and also unsuccessful move, Carey's lawyers went to Washington and sought to persuade Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall to stop the game.

He refused; the starting whistle blew hours later.

A year later, the Springbok tour has

created another set of problems in the small, closed world of rugby promotion and management.

Infighting among United States Rugby Football Union members started after Selfridge scheduled another contest between the U.S. and Springboks at a secluded field in Glenville three days after the Bleecker Stadium meet.

Selfridge, who could not be reached for comment Tuesday, was criticized by some union members because he didn't tell some officials the game date had been changed for security reasons.

Selfridge's handling of the \$50,000 given to him by the South African Rugby Board will also be reviewed at a December directors meeting of the U. S. Rugby Football Union, said Hilarov, one of the directors.

But David Chambers, president of the Union, said, "All the issues are resolved

as far as we're concerned. We're going on to other things. There are some people who want to live in the past. That will be a detriment to the game."

But Hilarov said the publicity surrounding the tour made many potential corporate sponsors of local matches to "stop dead in their tracks. They don't want that negative alliance."

The potential loss of advertising and sponsorship dollars could total between \$100,000 and \$200,000 this year nationally, he added.

"Before the Springboks, we were the up and coming Cinderella of the rugby countries," said Hilarov, alluding to the growing popularity of the sport in the U.S.

"Now," he said, "they are wondering if we have our act together."

Staff writers Nancy Connell and Carol DeMare also contributed to this report.

9/22/82 Steve Nelson

GAZETTE PHONE 374-4141

SCHENECTADY GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY

## A Year Later, Apartheid Foes Recall Rugby Protest Events

ALBANY — On this date last year while apartheid foes were gearing up for a major protest of the Bleecker Stadium appearance of the South African Springboks rugby team, Vera Michaelson was waiting to see Police Court Judge Thomas Keegan.

She had been an organizer of the demonstrations and protests sparked by the Springboks' appearance here, but she was destined to miss the march on Bleecker Stadium by some 2,000 or so protesters.

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The FBI said the documents were exempt from the disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information law. Citing several statutes of the federal law, the FBI said it was withholding the documents "in their entirety" for the following reasons:

— The information is currently classified as being in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy.

— That revealing the records compiled for law enforcement purposes would constitute an "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."

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The timing of the FBI response could not have been more perfect for the events planned today to commemorate the one-year anniversary of the protest of the only match played by the Springboks in a municipal facility during their entire United States tour.

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At 7:30 p.m., a special forum will be held at the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, 58 Alexander St., Albany.

Sept 22, 1982

GAZETTE PHONE 374-4141

SCHENECTADY GAZETTE, WED

## A Year Later, Apartheid Foes Recall Rugby Protest Events

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## '81 rugby strife kindled awareness of apartheid

T.U. 9/23/82  
By Ronald Kermari

Staff Writer

The controversial rugby game between a group of Americans and the South African Springbok team held in Albany a year ago increased local awareness of racism and apartheid, although those practices continue in South Africa, said organizers of a local anti-apartheid group on Wednesday.

Michael Dollard, chairman of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and an organizer of last year's protest against the Springbok game, said the game "made racism an item on the agenda in the Capital District."

The local population was "educated as to the nature of apartheid," Dollard said, adding the peaceful demonstration outside of Bleecker Stadium as the Springboks played the U.S. Eagles "put world-wide pressure on the South African government to change."

But Dwight Hopkins, a theological student who recently completed a month-long tour of South Africa, said at the press conference that "political repression has been stepped up" in that country.

Some South Africans, however, told Hopkins they appreciated the American demonstration against the Springbok rugby game. "They were glad the U.S. people stood up to the Springboks. We were their brothers and sisters in the struggle against a common enemy," he said.

Hopkins said his tour of South Africa was part of an independent study project for the Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

As Dollard and others surveyed the stadium which captured international attention a year ago Wednesday, Thomas Selfridge, the Schenectady resident and rugby administrator who scheduled the Springbok match, said he would



DWIGHT HOPKINS

continue to schedule games with international teams.

"We played a rugby game and that's all we did," Selfridge said about the controversial contest last year. "We will always invite anyone who enjoys the sport, regardless of what their background is," Selfridge added.



— (Gazette Photo) REMEMBERING PROTEST — Michael Dollard, left, chairman of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism; and the Rev. Dwight Hopkins, who recently returned from a month-long stay in South Africa; speak to reporters at Bleecker Stadium yesterday on the first anniversary of the South African Springboks' rugby team's visit to Albany.

## Protesters at Bleecker— Year After Protest, Apartheid Lives On

By STEVE NELSON  
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY Where hundreds of people stood last year in the pouring rain listening to speakers denounce the appearance of the South African rugby team at Bleecker Stadium, a small group gathered yesterday to commemorate the protest of the only match played at a municipal facility during the Springboks' United States tour.

The memorial gathering at the bottom of a hill next to the stadium where the Springboks trounced a U.S. all-star team 41-0 while demonstrators chanted and picketed outside, was called by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

The Springboks' tour, which was denounced by various groups across the country as a propaganda ploy to garner support for the racist policies of South Africa, gave birth to the Coalition. It has survived since then by maintaining vigilance over racism here and elsewhere.

The gathering yesterday was meant to be a reminder that apartheid and racism still walk hand-in-hand in the country on Africa's southernmost tip.

Michael Dollard, chairman of the coalition was there. Vera Michelson, a protest organizer who

was arrested the morning of the Bleecker Stadium demonstration and has a suit pending against the city protesting the arrest and her subsequent treatment, was there. E. J. Josey, the coalition vice chairman was there. All faces familiar to those who had watched or read the media coverage of the protest and the Springboks appearance.

But there was one new face, that of Rev. Dwight Hopkins. Hopkins spent the month of August in South Africa for his doctoral dissertation financed by the Union Theological Seminary.

During his month-long stay, Hopkins visited the cities of Cape-town, Durbin, Pretoria, Johannesburg and the township of Soweto, where black unity and dissent has long blossomed.

"It is the political hotbed of South Africa," Hopkins said. But no matter where he visited, he said blacks were aware of demonstrations and protests that followed the Springboks throughout their U.S. and world tour.

While rugby officials here believed the protests unfairly mixed sports and politics, blacks in South Africa believe sports is politics, Hopkins said.

"They were glad people in this country stood up to the Springboks," he said, adding that they viewed the protestors as "their brothers and sisters struggling against the same enemy."

Despite the South Africa's recent attempts to include the Coloured and Indian portions of their population in the government for the first time, the black majority still suffer the constraints and injustices of the apartheid system, Hopkins said.

"The 24 million black population is still totally excluded," he said. The move to include coloureds (those of mixed blood) and those of Indian descent in the government up to the cabinet level is nothing more than "an attempt to hoodwink world public opinion."

South African blacks as well as coloureds and Indians who oppose the plan see the government's efforts as nothing more than a sham, he said.

They believe, Hopkins said, that giving the two groups participation in government will erode the support the black population has received from the coloured and Indian population.

It also allows the government to enlist more people into its army to fight border wars with neighboring black countries and territories, he said.

Hopkins said he kept a daily diary which will form the basis of his dissertation and report to the college. His research in South Africa was to be the subject of a forum on South African racism last night at the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church on Alexander Street.

Sept 23, 1982

## Coalition: Apartheid thrives in S. Africa

Apartheid didn't end when the South African Springboks returned to their country after last year's rugby match at Bleecker Stadium.

That's the message given by members of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism at a press conference Tuesday — one year after the Springboks match in Albany.

With Bleecker Stadium as their background, the local organizers of the anti-apartheid protest that accompanied the game spoke of South Africa's

continuing policy of racial segregation.

In recalling last year's peaceful protest against the Springboks' appearance, coalition members said the demonstration was effective in applying some pressure on the South African government, but the Reagan administration's policies toward South Africa have given the white ruling class the impression the United States will tolerate apartheid.

"One year ago today, some 3,000 people led by the Capital District

Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism stood on this hill in the pouring rain to protest the presence in Albany of the Springboks, the sports representatives of the racist government of South Africa," said coalition spokesman Michael J. Dollard.

"In the intervening year, the white South African government has continued its racist policies."

Attending the press conference was the Rev. Dwight Hopkins, a doctoral student at Union Theological seminary

in Manhattan, who recently returned

Hopkins told of being denied entrance to some movies because he is black, of having to use back entrances designated for blacks in certain South African stores and of having to ride second-class in trains.

Hopkins said blacks he spoke with in South Africa asked that he return to the United States and tell the American people to pressure the ruling white government through an economic and sports boycott of their country.





**ANTI-ISRAEL PROTEST** — Demonstrators Saturday at Albany's Washington Avenue Armory protest Israeli actions in Beirut. *Staff photo by Paul Kniskern*

## 100 protest Israel's actions

By Michael Muskal *9/25/82 T.U.*  
Staff Writer

More than 100 people from 15 political groups demonstrated for about two hours in Albany Saturday to protest the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in camps there.

Chanting slogans supporting the Palestine Liberation Organization, protestors called for an end to United States military aid to Israel and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut.

"All this killing has got to stop," said Mohammad Kahn, a Pakistani who said he is a doctoral student at the State University of New York at Albany. "The U.S. government has to stop sending weapons to Israel. Taxpayers don't know what their money is going for."

When Israel invaded Lebanon, Israeli officials said they were trying to remove the threat of PLO attacks from its northern border. The PLO eventually agreed to leave Lebanon.

But Lebanon, divided into armed Christian and Moslem factions for more than a decade, still erupted in violence. The most recent examples include the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel. About a week ago, Phalangist militia systematically slaughtered hundreds of Palestinians in two camps in Beirut.

Israeli troops took no part in the massacre, although the Israeli military was reportedly informed of the killings some 36 hours before action was taken. The Christians have been Israeli allies in the battle for Lebanon.

"The massacre means that Israel wanted more than just to get rid of the PLO," said Ibtissam Handal, a 21-year-old Palestinian who was born in Bethlehem, located on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. "It means that Israel wants to kill the Palestinian people and erase the idea of a Palestinian state."

While Israeli troops may not have pulled the trigger, she said, they did help the Phalangists gain access to the camps.

"The PLO is not a terrorist organization," she said. "It is a liberation organization. I don't condone violence as a way of solving the problem."

# Klan Sticker Affixed To Convent Door

ALBANY <sup>9/25/82</sup> - A sticker espousing the cause of the Ku Klux Klan was found Thursday night on the front door to the Sisters of Good Sheperd Convent at 25 W. Lawrence St.

\* \* \*  
Along with the sticker found by one of the nuns was a card slipped under the door that said "The Invisible Empire - Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," according to police reports.

The sticker found on the door shortly after 8:30 p.m. said "The Ku Klux Klan is watching you fight for White Rights."

Capt. John Dale said there had not been any other reports of such literature being disseminated in the neighborhood.

During late August, 1981, Klan and other anti-semitic, racist literature was found plastered on as many as eight businesses on Madison Avenue and a stretch of New Scotland Avenue between Ontario and Quail Streets. At least one Albany synagogue was papered with the material as well.

No arrests were made in connection with those incidents. According to Dale, the most serious charge someone could be charged with is aggravated harassment, a misdemeanor.

*Also found in channel  
13-  
OC 9, 1982*

# ONE YEAR LATER

**SEPT. 22, 1981 Rugby Demonstration Against Apartheid**

**SEPT. 22, 1982 The Struggle Continues**

JOIN THESE LEADERS OF THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT IN A PROGRAM  
DISCUSSING THE STRUGGLE ONE YEAR LATER:

## **Dwight Hopkins**

Black American minister who has just returned from a tour of  
South Africa.

## **Mike Young**

Co-chairman of the national SART (Stop the Apartheid Rugby Tour)  
Coalition.

## **Boji Jordan**

South African political refugee.

## **Vera "Mike" Michelson**

Albany activist.

**7:30pm WED., SEPT. 22**

**Mt. Calvary Baptist Church 58 Alexander St. Albany**

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: 489-1767

Labor donated.

SPONSORED BY: CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM

Look for the upcoming jazz benefit for the Coalition

# White Racists Active, Expanding in Area

By CARL STROCK  
Gazette Reporter

A group that describes itself as "white racist" and that advocates public execution of "traitors against the white race" as well as mass deportation of Jews and blacks, is active and growing in the Albany-Schenectady area, according to two men who identify themselves as leaders of the group.

The group, called National Force and Order, was formed one year ago and, while still secretive, expects to be strong enough to become public possibly within a few months and "definitely within a year," according to the men.

The two, who refused to reveal their true names or addresses, were contacted through a Schenectady post office box, the number of which appeared on anti-Jewish leaflets distributed in the area recently. One, who said he goes by the pseudonym Joe Richards, identified himself as "commander" of National Force and Order; the other, going by Tony Joseph, said he is "director of security."

They said they keep their true names a secret out of desire to protect their families.

Both men are in their mid-20s and say they live and work in the Capital District. Joseph said he is self-employed; Richards said he works in middle management. Both said they have bachelor of science degrees from area colleges.

They said they did not personally put stickers and posters saying "Communism is Jewish" in front of the State Street headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party recently but acknowledged, "That was our literature, and we are becoming more active in literature distribution."

They also said they knew nothing about a harrasing telephone call allegedly made to the socialist office.

Richards, who in a meeting did most of the talking, said, "We see Jews and blacks as a direct threat to the survival of the white man," and said if he had the power he would undertake mass deportations of those two peoples and would conduct public executions of those he considers "traitors against the white race."

"We wouldn't start mass killings," he said. "The only people we'd go after would be people who committed crimes against our race and nation."

He said if he listed all such people it would take all day "and I still wouldn't be finished" but offered as examples Henry Kissinger, Jane Fonda, Charles Manson, American communist leader Gus Hall, whose true name he said is Hallberg, and industrialist Armand Hammer, who has cordial relations with Soviet leaders.

While insisting that National Force and Order will act "in compliance with the Constitution," Richards said, "We do believe in eventually taking militant action to retake the country, and we believe it's going to have to come down to execution of traitors."

"Blacks," he said, "we'd probably put first into relocation camps, then we'd give them a one-way boat ticket back to Africa."

As for Jews, he said, "I believe we'd set up a separate nation — maybe in the United States or maybe somewhere else, but not Israel. Hitler was talking about Madagascar."

They said they are convinced there is an international Jewish conspiracy to take over the world and said they consider blacks as "just pawns in the game."

"In a way I feel sorry for them," Richards said, "as I'd feel sorry for any species that doesn't have full capacity."

They said their still-fledgling organization has been growing more rapidly since Israel invaded Lebanon. "We're now getting about one inquiry a day," Richards said, "and about one out of four inquiries leads to direct contact and support."

He said National Force and Order has "about 50 hard-core supporters" in the Capital District. The group does not have an office nor hold regular meetings, he said. "Right now our post office box is our office."

He said the group receives no financial support from any other organization but that expenses for maintaining a post office box and buying leaflets and stickers are borne by the members. "We pool our assets," he said.

"We have contact with all the significant white racist groups in the country," Richards said, "and we're trying to get them all together." He pointed to a recent unification meeting in Georgia of

various Ku Klux Klans as an encouraging sign of white racists overcoming their factional differences.

Richards denied that "racist" is a derogatory term and said, "I'm proud to be a white racist."

"White people are superior to any other race on earth," he said, "but one of our weaknesses is that we're overly concerned with the weak and the sick, with people who are lesser than us."

"The coyote goes after the rabbit, and he's not concerned about the rabbit. Coyotes are concerned about coyotes. We're white people and we're concerned about whites. We feel that we're threatened."

Richards said he believes both left-wing and right-wing politics are "part of the game" that is conducted by Jews to gain control of the world. "It's just a way to divide white people," he said. He refers to right-wing groups such as the John Birch Society as "kosher conservative," and said they are part of a Jewish conspiracy to "suck in honest Americans and make them useless. They just sit around and talk about the problem and don't do a damn thing."

Socialist and communist movements, he said, are overtly Jewish.

For documentation of his views, Richards cites books and pamphlets published by Liberty Bell Publications in Reedy, W.Va.

See Editorial, Next Page

A catalog from that company lists several hundred titles ranging from "The Jews and Their Lies" to "The Jewish World Conspiracy," and includes books by Adolph Hitler and Henry Ford Sr.

Richards said Liberty Bell is "a conduit for all the major organizations in the country."

George P. Dietz, listed in the catalog as editor and publisher, declined to answer questions about his publishing business. Speaking by telephone, he said, "We don't grant interviews and we don't release any information."

Richards said he does not condone desecration such as the painting of swastikas on synagogues. "You're not going to get support by doing things like that," he said, but added that he believes Jews themselves often do such things to stir up feeling.

He said the main activities of National Force and Order are distributing leaflets and recruiting new members. He said when the group goes public, "we will have rallies, picket porno shops, picket the SWP [Socialist Workers Party] and support candidates that present the white man's view. Generally, we will bring our viewpoints to the public."

Richards said he is not only against certain things but is for

"good white culture" and cited European folk music, Italian opera and the German poet Schiller as examples of that culture. He said he also believes in "the natural order" in which the role of the woman is mainly in the home.

Richards, who is fair-skinned and fair-haired, said he is of northern European origin. Joseph, who has curly black hair and a swarthy complexion, said he is of southern European origin. Both were raised as Roman Catholics, they said, and "identify with Catholics, though we don't agree 100 percent with the church."

The men, both of whom appear physically fit, said they believe in exercising and in eating good food to maintain "a healthy mind in a healthy body" and indicated they are ready to fight if need be. "If anybody crosses our path they will not do it again," Joseph said.

"The white race created culture and civilization," Richards said, "and we're being brought down to the level of the blacks by the Jews. We're not going to stand for it anymore."

Told they would probably appear crackpots to many newspaper readers and asked for a response, Richards said, "Some ideas that are new look crazy. I'm sure that when the founding fathers were talking about an independent country a lot of people thought they were nuts."

## Kahane return trip for talk in Albany will be scheduled



**MEIR KAHANE**  
... Albany revisited

Meir Kahane, whose 500 students at SUNYA last week, that you were last Albany appearance caused a furor among local Jews, will be invited back to the Capital District before he leaves the country Dec. 20.

Rabbi Baruch Frydman-Kohl of Congregation Ohav Shalom said he would meet with his synagogue committee next week to schedule a speaking engagement for Kahane, founder of the militant Jewish Defense League and the leader of the ultra-nationalist Israel organization.

"We'll follow through on it, we just have to meet with the committee to set a date," Rabbi Frydman-Kohl said.

His comments were in response to a letter received this week from Kahane, requesting an opportunity to speak at the Albany synagogue.

In his two-paragraph letter, Kahane wrote Rabbi Frydman-Kohl: "In response to your statement made before some

prepared to invite me to speak at your temple, I am formally requesting you to act on that invitation. I will be in the U.S. until Dec. 20 and await your setting a date.

"I may add that there are not a few cynics in Albany who doubted your sincerity but I do not share that attitude. I am sure that a promise made by a Jewish spiritual leader in public will be kept," Kahane wrote.

Both rabbis appeared at the State University at Albany last week, and took positions at opposite ends of the Jewish political spectrum.

Kahane ridiculed American Jewish leaders as "timid pygmies and dwarfs," and spoke in favor of Israeli militarism, saying "it's far better to be a winner than a loser."

Rabbi Frydman-Kohl, meanwhile, compared Kahane's policies to the

Nazis and apartheid in South Africa.

Kahane's appearance at SUNYA caused a rift within the campus Jewish community. After the Jewish Students Coalition-Hillel, the main Jewish group on campus, declined to sponsor the controversial rabbi, a group of students broke away, formed a new group, the Revisionist Zionist Alliance, and sponsored Kahane's appearance.

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism handed out leaflets opposing Kahane, who advocates expelling all Arabs from Israeli-controlled territory.

NOV 5, 1982 *Entertainment*  
*Week*

## **jazz medley** by Georgia Urban

The Enter

### **Mastrangelo to play benefit concert**

When the Springboks came to Albany, a local group was formed to demonstrate against the South African rugby team playing here. One year later, the same group is holding a jazz benefit featuring George Mastrangelo and Friends.

"The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism has continued as a committee against various aspects of racism," said Irving Landa, a member of the group. "For example, when the Ku Klux Klan came into the area — they were in Vermont a couple of times — some of our people went over to protest. And that's the kind of thing we're going to continue to do."

A few weeks after the first anniversary of the Springboks demonstrations, Mastrangelo and his group are lending their talents for a benefit for the coalition. The benefit will start at 7:30

p.m. Wednesday at Gibby's Paradise Lounge, 112 Ontario St., Albany. Admission is \$5, and tickets are available at the Social Action Center, 221 Central Ave. They will also be available at the door or by calling 489-1767.

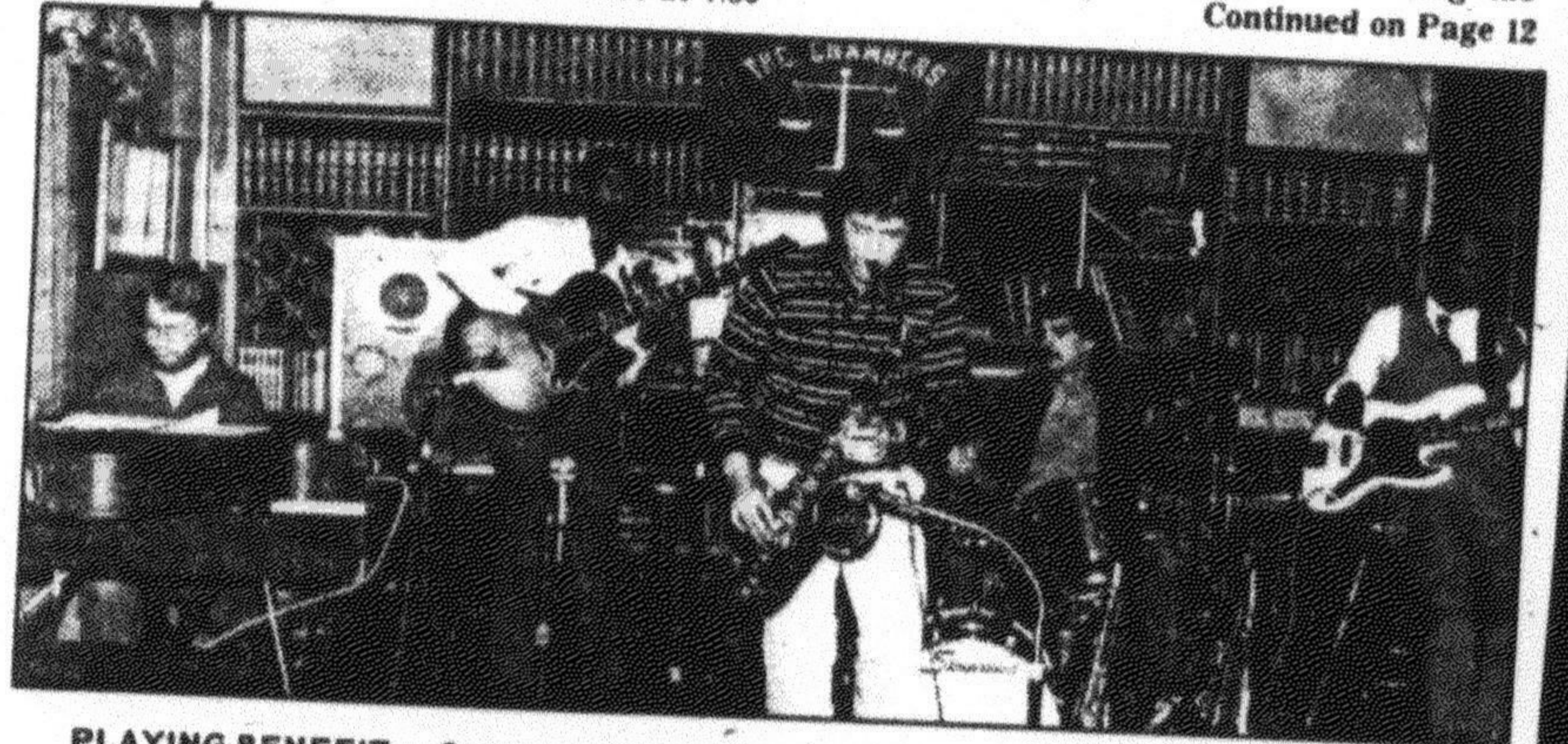
Mastrangelo's quintet, called Friends, consists of the leader on saxophones and flute; Kevin McNeal, guitar; Carl Landa, piano; Chuck McNeal, bass, and Cliff Brooker, drums. In addition, Landa said several other local musicians have been invited to stop by and sit in.

"The money from this benefit will be used for the ongoing activities of the committee," said Landa. "And we hope to have an affair like this every year." Co-chairman of the coalition are Mike Dollard and Dr. "EJ" Josey.

#### **Around Albany**

Pianist Johnny Bachinsky is working the

Continued on Page 12



**PLAYING BENEFIT** — George Mastrangelo and Friends will play in benefit concert.

**Entertainment**

CAPITAL DISTRICT RADIO AND TV MEDIA, PUBLIC SERVICE UNITS:

We would appreciate your cooperation with some timely public service announcements in regard to a forthcoming jazz benefit program to celebrate the first anniversary of the Capital District resistance to the South African national rugby team.

The following is taken from the October issue of the SOUTH END SCENE:

## **Gibby's to Hold Benefit**

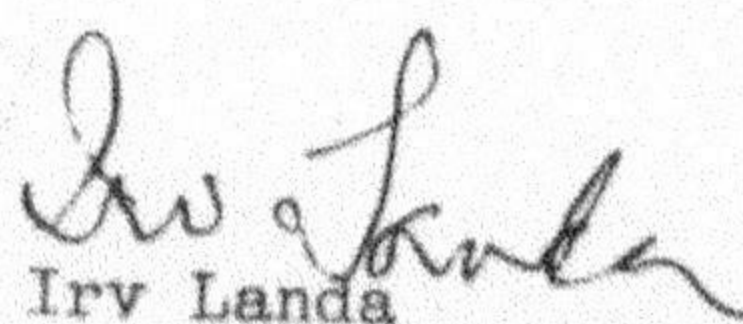
Keep Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, open for a special treat. The area's popular jazz combo, Friends, will return to Gibby's Paradise for a benefit performance for the area's Council Against Apartheid and Racism celebrating the first anniversary of Albany's Massive protest against South Africa's national rugby team playing there.

A favorite group at the Paradise on recent Sunday evenings, Friends in-

cludes George Mastrangelo, leader, saxes and flute; Kevin McNeill, guitar; Carl Landa, piano; Chuck McNeill, bass; and Cliff Brooker, drums. Plus, invited guest musicians.

Join us at Gibby's on Nov. 10 for listening and dancing to our area's foremost in quality jazz while celebrating the victory over apartheid and racism.

Thank you.

  
Irv Landa  
for the Benefit Committee



At 4am on December 4, 1969, 20-year-old Black Panther leader Fred Hampton was shot to death in his bed by the Chicago police.

His only crime was being young, Black, and militant.

## NO TO RACIST ATTACKS!

The 13-year legal battle fought by his family and other Panthers who were gunned down that day has finally resulted in a \$1.85 million settlement. This recent victory is above all an admission of guilt by the federal, state and city authorities who conspired to murder these young Black activists. And the trial testimony itself revealed that the FBI was at the heart of this conspiracy, planning, financing and executing the raid as part of a larger program to divide and destroy the Black Liberation movement.

FBI and cop harassment - and murder - of activists in the Black and anti-racist movements is not a thing of the past. Whenever and wherever the Black community has attempted to organize itself as an independent political force, it has met with violence, disruption, and suspension of civil rights.

Join us Friday night at our forum to discuss this issue and what the Black movement can do to defend itself against the police and FBI.

**Hear: Stuart Adams** member, IUE Local 301 and Socialist Workers Party

**Vera Michelson** member, Capitol District Coalition Against Racism and Apartheid

rep., Charles Andrews Defense Comm.

**FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 8:00 pm**

**MILITANT LABOR FORUM (Labor Donated)**

**323 State St., Sch'dy**

DONATION: \$2 (\$1 unemployed or h.s. student). Call 374-1494 for more information or a ride.