

UNITED STATES ANTI-APARTHEID NEWSLETTER

Vol 3, No. 3, Fall 1989



Welcome Home



Sam Nujoma returns home to Namibia after 30 years in exile.

Excerpts on Namibia

Excerpt from the report of the third delegation of the Commission on Independence for Namibia. They returned October 16th.

Intimidation and Violence. Despite the rising hopes for the November elections, most Namibians are shaken by the events of this last month: the assassination of Anton Lubowski; repeated death threats to leading liberals; scurrilous posters showing the faces of prominent

Namibians as gun targets; a series of machine gun attacks on SWAPO offices; the beating to death of a violently provocative man in Oshakati by SWAPO supporters; a hand grenade thrown into a classroom; and the invasion of UNTAG's Oshakati headquarters by men who threatened UNTAG workers with a gun and a knife. The increasing use of guns and grenades is a dangerous development that could still derail the progress toward the election in November.

Seattle Disengages

In a 4-2 vote the Seattle City Employees Pension Board voted to sell stocks linked to South Africa. During the next 5 years the board will sell \$45 million in stock in companies doing business in South Africa. They intend that these disengaged funds be reinvested in companies without a South African connection. Nancy Palmer, a board member, said of the five year effort, "It's been a long haul."

New Address

California Newsreel, 149 9th St.
#420, San Francisco, CA 94103
Tel 415/621-6196

Program to Combat Racism Marks 20th Anniversary

In Toronto, Canada, from November 28 to December 1, 1989, the Program to Combat Racism of the World Council of Churches will hold a consultation on Racism in education, the Church and the Media. Among the questions to be raised will be: Has racism and racial discrimination changed since the formation of PCR in 1969? If it has how has it changed? Are the people who suffer racial discrimination better or worse off than they were in 1969? What can the churches do to eradicate this sin?

FLASH

COCA-COLA BOYCOTT:
Adrian Dominican Sisters hold October 24th press conference to publicly divest themselves of 53,000 shares of Coca-Cola stock.

NBC reports that Israel is aiding South Africa in developing a nuclear missile.

PHOTO AP



Albertina Sisulu, the wife of recently released ANC activist, Walter Sisulu, pictured here with Jesse Jackson and Attorney General Dick Thornburg after speaking at an Operation PUSH conference. She met with President Bush earlier in the week and requested that he support comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Working Assets Divests from Four Firms

Working Assets Money Fund of San Francisco, the nation's largest socially responsible money market fund, announced on July 24 that it had divested from four companies due to their present companies' ties to South Africa. First Nationwide, one of the largest thrifts in the United States, makes no loans to South Africa but is owned by Ford Motor Company, which maintains licensing agreements in South Africa with its former subsidiary Samcor. U.S. Leasing Corporation, a major San Francisco leasing company, is also owned by Ford Boston Safe Deposit Trust which is owned by American Express, whose credit card services continue to be offered in South Africa through franchise agreements. PACCAR Financial Company is a subsidiary of PACCAR, a Washington truck manufacturer that licenses the assembly and distribution trucks in South Africa.

Until recently, Working Assets invested in "clean" subsidiaries, even if their parent companies maintained ties to South Africa. The fund has now strengthened its South Africa criteria to include parent/subsidiary relationships. Pamela Swan, a research associate at Working Assets, stated: "Our divestment from these four companies sends a signal to corporate America to cut all ties to South Africa. We feel that indirect ties allow business as usual and thus help maintain the racist regime." Working Assets manages \$168 million in assets for over 16,000 investors.

Philadelphia Passes Selective Purchasing



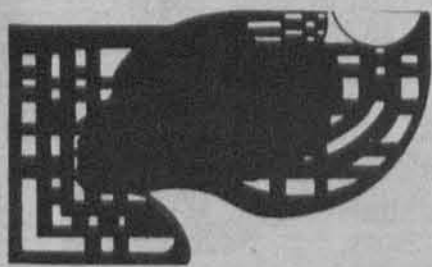
David Cohen

City Councilman David Cohen had cause to celebrate on June 22. After a prolonged campaign which met with failure last year, his bill to forbid city contracts with businesses linked to South Africa became law.

The Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce opposed the measure for fear it would raise expenses and take business away from multinational computer, insurance and oil companies with local operations. But with dogged determination, Cohen and local anti-apartheid activists won out. Council voted 13-3 in favor of selective purchasing, a bill eventually supported and endorsed by Mayor Goode. It goes into effect on January 1, 1990.

Based on figures from 1988, about 60% of the city's contracts will be disallowed under the new law. If every replacement contract costs 5% more (the city may retain old contracts if replacements cost more than 5%), the cost would be \$300,000. The law offers exemptions for goods or services not available elsewhere. Cohen's original bill did not include the 5% cap or exemptions.

Since 1985, Philadelphia has divested all pension and tax-money investments in banks and companies linked to South Africa. This law, which bans the city from signing contracts or buying goods from firms with economic interests in South Africa, makes Philadelphia's divestment law package the strongest in the country.



AROUND THE COUNTRY

Minneapolis Group Starts Resource Center

The Minnesota Southern Africa Network, a coalition of groups including Minnesota CALC (Clergy and Laity Concerned) and the Twin Cities Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, has created a Southern Africa Resource Center. Organizers have solicited donations from around the country, and are accumulating a growing collection of pamphlets, journals, books and videos. A notable donation was one of a \$1000 worth of films from the Southern Africa Media Center. For information on the center or to contribute materials (even a free subscription to your local newsletter), contact: Minneapolis, MN 55404 (612) 871-8033.

Alabama Officials Reject Buthelezi

Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was scheduled to meet with black leaders in Montgomery, Alabama in late August, but state Rep. Alvin Holmes (D-Montgomery) declared, "We're not going to meet with him." Holmes charged, "He's a persuasive, articulate and intelligent Uncle Tom for the South African government." Rep. Holmes and Gwen Patton, a local anti-apartheid activist, object to Buthelezi's opposition to economic sanctions against South Africa. Ms. Patton works with the Southern Regional Africa Peace Coordinating Network, whose members number in the thousands. Patton has accused Buthelezi of collaborating with the South African government and also opposed his meeting with Alabama's Governor Hunt. Hunt's aides stated the visit was not political but only a courtesy call. Buthelezi's visit was arranged by Tom Gossom Communications.

ICCR Dismayed

In a recent letter to the Investor Responsibility Research Center, the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility expressed dismay over the IRRC's "disregard for its own mandate". ICCR feels that IRRC's mandate as an objective research organization that does not take public advocacy positions on issues like sanctions and disinvestment, has been violated. They cite two instances, one in Geneva in early september at the United Nations hearings on transnationals, where an IRRC staffer attacked sanctions, disinvestment and other financial pressures on South Africa. The second at last years sanctions hearings in the U.S. Senate where an IRRC staff person again forcefully argued against sanctions. In ICCR's communique to IRRC they urged them to "be faithful to its stated mandate of being an objective non-partisan research organization." IRRC is chaired by Jerome W. Anderson, Vice President of Citibank, N.A. Their expenses in 1988 exceeded 2.4 million dollars.

Eugene, Oregon Activities Abound

The summer of '89 has been alive with anti-apartheid activity in Eugene, Oregon, much of it sponsored by Lane County Clergy and Laity Concerned. Several times since late May activists have set out a table in the yard of the public library where they have distributed educational material and lobbied for legislation. Because of the group's regional approach, they have garnered support not only for sanctions against South Africa, but also for an end of U.S. aid to UNITA (the Angolan insurgents) and funding for the monitoring of Namibia's transition to independence. They have also shown documentaries at the library and held a benefit showing of "Sarafina." Earlier in May, the group hosted the visit of Emilio de Carvahlo, Methodist Bishop of Angola. The bishop, in addition to addressing church groups, spoke at public meetings open to all concerned citizens. In the future, organizers plan to continue focusing on the southern Africa region and to emphasize more greatly the links between domestic racism and apartheid. For Information: Marion Malcolm, CALC (503) 485-1755.

Los Angeles Rally

A mass rally, with the theme "the days of apartheid are numbered", is scheduled for November 4th at 12 PM in front of the South African Consulate in Beverly Hills. Organizer Michael Zinzin say speakers at the rally will also decry the lack of reporting on the upcoming election in Namibia. For more information call the Namibia Observer Committee at 213/684-1892.

San Francisco Billboards Proclaim Anti Apartheid Message

The Bay Area Lawyers Guild Anti-Apartheid Committee and the Lawyers' Campaign to Free Nelson Mandela succeeded last year in having San Francisco adopt legislation condemning apartheid as a "crime against humanity." The law prohibits meetings between city officials and representatives of the South African government. It also prohibits city employees from aiding the Immigration and Naturalization Service in its efforts to track down and prosecute South African and Namibian refugees.

The lawyers Campaign was not content to let the legislation pass quietly. In an effort to advertise the law and to send a message to South Africa that they continue to watch events there, the Campaign has commissioned six billboards publicizing their city's anti-apartheid stance. Forty lawyers contributed funds for the ads that were created pro bono by the Public Media Center. Gannett Outdoors, the billboard company, also sponsored the project.

Human Rights Now Tour

John Healey, executive director of Amnesty International, reports that his organization gained nearly 75,000 new members in this country as a result of last year's Human Rights Now concert tour. This brings total U.S. membership to almost 400,000. Before the tour, the U.S. had less than 300 high school chapters. Today there are more than 2,500. The number of college chapters has doubled to 700. In this year, Amnesty's U.S. budget rose from \$15 to \$21 million.

National Namibia Concerns

Since a new Namibian peace process [UN435] began on April 1 to implant U.N. Resolution 435, National Namibia Concerns has been inundated with changing news reports. For years they have passed on news to their members through a newsletter, video rentals, letters and books, but with the situation changing so quickly at this crucial time, they need to disseminate news more rapidly. Therefore, they are starting a formal network to use in times of emergency and when legislation crucial to southern Africa is pending. The Rapid Response Network involves people volunteering to coordinate regional phone trees. If you are interested in becoming a member of the network, send your name, address and phone number to: National Namibia Concerns, 915 East 9th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80218 or call them at (303) 830-2774.

Seattle Activists Oppose Boeing

In late spring, a coalition of Seattle-area anti-apartheid groups and Sane/Freeze of Washington met with Boeing Co. Vice Chairman Malcolm Stamper in order to convince Boeing not to sell two 747's to South Africa Airways. Their pleas fell on deaf ears as Stamper argued that Boeing's planes keep South Africa within global reach, transporting their representatives and ours throughout the world to exchange ideas." Despite the activists evidence that four Boeing 707's are now being operated as in-flight refueling tankers for the South African Air Force and that another Boeing jet is being used as an airborne electronic warfare control center, Stamper argued that selling 747's to South Africa "keeps that country just hours away from us and prevents apartheid from becoming remote and walled off from the rest of the world." Other Boeing planes are already used as transports to military air bases and protestors argue that because these planes could also end up being used by the military, their \$226 million sale violates the spirit of the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

The Seattle Times has editorialized against the "insensitive" sale and U.S. Senator Brock Adams (D-Seattle) has had a "visceral gut reaction" against the sale. Boeing argues the sale is perfectly legal, but U.S. Rep. Jim McDermott opposes the sale on moral grounds despite its legality. The jets are scheduled for delivery in 1990 and 1991. In addition, South African Airways has taken options for two more 747's.

Northwest Activists Plan Conference

On July 29, the United States of America Movement Banning Apartheid convened a planning meeting in Portland, Oregon. Thirty activists, many representing groups and coalitions, travelled from Idaho, Washington and Oregon to plan a North American Anti-Apartheid Conference set for November, 1990 in Seattle. Over the next year, the organizers plan to meet regularly in Coeur d'Alene, Seattle and Portland.

Lisa Anderson, a Native American organizer for the group, said that they do not seek to launch a new group but rather they are interested in "galvanizing the many groups that already exist into national action." Anyone with ideas to share is welcome at the planning sessions. Contact: USAMBA 4017 N. Interstate Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97227 (503) 287-6334.

• Anton Lubowski, a White lawyer and member of Swapo's executive, was shot in the head five times as he arrived at his home in Windhoek. His and other deaths threaten the peace process.

FLASH

- Bill Rau named Director of Bread for the World Institute on Hunger and Development
- The majority of the 180 companies which have "disinvested" but not "disengaged", continue sales of their products in South Africa through licensing, franchising and trade agreements.
- Guide to Church Alternative Investment Funds, Cost \$5.00, ICCR, 475 Riverside Dr. NYC 10115
- Iowa South African Scholarships, Inc. Contact: W. Rockwell Williams, 521 E. Washington St., Iowa City, IA 52240
- Paper on Hunger and Apartheid in Southern Africa, Bread for the World, 802 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, DC 20018, 202/269-0200. Send stamped envelope.

Kansas City Commemorates Soweto

South African Council of Churches spokesperson Sophie Mazibuko travelled to Kansas City, Missouri to commemorate the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising. For the several days leading up to June 16 she addressed various church and school groups and delivered her message to the local media. She was also the keynote speaker at the Women of Color Coalition's annual luncheon. Kansas City's activist community brought the anti-apartheid message to their city through speakers, music and a letter writing and petition campaign in support of sanctions legislation. Many of the activities had a special focus on Namibia as well as an emphasis on sanctions support. For further information on anti-apartheid organizing in the area, contact: Ira Harritt (816) 931-5256.

Rhode Island Anti-Racism and Anti-Apartheid Day

As part of the Stand for the Truth Campaign, the Reverend Allan Boesak came to Providence, Rhode Island on June 4, 1989. He was accompanied on a speaking tour that began in Montgomery, Alabama and ended in Washington, D.C. at the Soweto Day march and rally by Jim Wallis of the Sojourners Community.

Boesak began the day at a press conference at Pond Street Baptist Church, where he unequivocally called for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. Then he and Wallis led a procession from First Baptist Church to an interfaith service against apartheid and racism at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul.

During the service, Joseph Newsome, co-chairman of Rhode Island Divest presented the Rev. Boesak with a proclamation from the Rhode Island House of Representatives which declared June 4, 1989 as anti-racism and anti-apartheid day. Over 2000 participants in the service linked arms to sing "We shall Overcome" and joined in the "litany of affirmation of unity in the struggle."

Librarians Speak Out

The American Library Association has passed a set of "Guidelines for Librarians Interacting with South Africa." The guidelines, based on an opposition to apartheid and a commitment to social responsibility, encourages librarians "to aggressively acquire and publicize" anti-apartheid material, especially books published by mass democratic and liberation movements. The ALA recognizes the need for this since the South African government sends so many pro-government books free-of-charge to U.S. libraries. The guidelines also recommend that librarians visit South Africa only if invited by anti-apartheid groups.

Library associations throughout the country are taking a tough stance against apartheid. For instance, the Social Responsibilities round Table of the Minnesota Library Association endorsed in August the comprehensive economic sanctions bills currently before the House and Senate. The Association encourages Minnesota Senators and Congressmen not only to support HR 21 and S507, but also to become cosponsors.



Protestors at May 11, 1989 Royal Dutch/Shell annual meeting in the Hague, Netherlands, call for Shell to Leave South Africa.

SHELL BOYCOTT PHOTO

Sister Community Project Scores Success

When the St. Paul, Minnesota City Council unanimously voted to create a sister-city relationship with Lawaaiikamp, South Africa in February, 1988, nobody realized the dramatic results their decision would someday achieve. Lawaaiikamp is a "black spot," a black town whose residents were slated for removal by the apartheid regime. By forming the sister community bond, St. Paul hoped to apply pressure on South Africa to halt the removal.

This May, City Councilmember Bill Wilson and the Reverend Oliver White, both African American planned to visit their sister city, but the trip had to be postponed when South Africa failed to process or approve their visa applications. On June 2, Wilson announced he would begin a liquids-only fast for thirty days to protest the injustice of the delay and of the regime's treatment of the people of Lawaaiikamp. Soon, fifteen area church members joined Wilson and White in their fast. Within days, the visas were granted.

When Wilson and White returned from their two week visit in late July, they announced that the regime had dropped its plans to relocate the 1800 residents of Lawaaiikamp.

St. Paul is not the only U.S. community with a sister city in South Africa. Berkeley, California was the first to join the project, and today Louisville, Milwaukee, Wichita, and Atlanta have also established links with South African townships. Several other cities have expressed interest in joining the project.

The United States-South Africa sister Community Project, based in San Francisco, hopes to have established one dozen links by the end of 1989.



Koch Sells Tainted Stock

Within days of a WNBC-TV news report that New York Mayor Koch personally owned stock in ten companies with ties to South Africa, the mayor sold his stock in seven of the companies cited in the early July broadcast. The news-cast reported that two city pension funds had already divested themselves of some or all of the stocks under New York City divestment laws supported by the mayor. Koch denied holding stock in a few of the companies and argued that not all the others had been sold yet by the City Employees' Retirement System, but acted quickly to rid his portfolio of the stocks anyway.

In 1986, to underscore his support of divestment, Koch announced he had directed his financial adviser not to invest in stock "deemed unsuitable" according to divestment criteria mandated for the retirement system. Two mayoral rivals: Manhattan Borough President, David Dinkins and City Comptroller Harrison Goldin, attacked the mayor's investments as "surprising" and "hypocritical." The companies involved include: Tenneco, Caterpillar, Harnischfeger Industries, Avery International, Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer and Shering Plough.

New Yorkers Rally for Sanctions

On June 16, approximately 1000 New Yorkers attended a cultural rally commemorating the Soweto uprising. The rally, held outside Mobil Oil, celebrated Mobils' recent disinvestment from South Africa and called upon the company to negotiate with its workers upon the terms of its withdrawal. At the time, negotiations were stalled. Since then, the workers have won their fight for job security and compensation. Among those performing at the event were Sechaba, Serious Business and Peter Yarrow. Earlier in the day, 200 activists picketed the offices of Senator D'Amato, who continues to refuse to commit himself to support sanctions legislation. While the 200 picketed, a delegation visited with the Senator's staff. When told he still had no position on the issue, the group declared they would not leave until an answer was given. They were subsequently arrested. For Information: ICCR (212) 870-2293.

FLASH

- A total of 277 foreign countries have pulled out of South Africa since 1984, more than half of these from the U.S. Have they really pulled out?
- Commodores scrap plan to tour South Africa.
- The U.S. Senate's GAO, claims that sanctions against South Africa have been only partially successful because the U.S. State Department has failed to supply U.S. Customs officials with a list of prohibited goods.



JOB OPENINGS: THREE AFRICA
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215/241-7105

«SOWETO»

Coast to Coast Commemorations

"From Pentecost to Soweto" observances in May and June raised awareness of Southern Africa in communities from New England to the Pacific Coast. There was no set formula for commemorations, which ranged from vigils to protest marches to church services to cultural celebrations.

Churches in Wichita, Kansas, hosted Sophie Mazibuko, a South African church leader who toured other cities as well. Mazibuko's visit to Wichita was especially meaningful as she thanked the city for its ten year long sister-city relationship to the South African black village of Thornhill.

Chicago's activities continued throughout the spring campaign. On May 27 almost 200 worshippers attended an evening prayer service at the Little Flower Church. The service was followed by a night of African music and dance by the Montu Dance Theater. Then, on June 17, Chicago's Soweto Day Walkathon raised funds for legal aid and medical assistance for detainees and their families.

Cleveland hosted a two-day conference on South Africa on May 26-27. Later, the Church of the Covenant Presbyterian Church put on an original play, "Bricks: A Glimpse of Apartheid," by a local church member.

Meanwhile, in Cincinnati, a June 12 rally featured South African Father McGlory Speckman. At the rally, a city council member tore up his Shell credit card to protest Shell's presence in South Africa.

In Tallahassee, Florida, at least one quarter of the 100-member congregation of the United Church of Christ participated in a week-long fast and vigil from June 11-18.

At the Church on the Green in New Haven, Connecticut, a 24 hour interfaith candlelight vigil took place on June 15-16.

Texas was also very active. Houston citizens marched on the South African consulate on June 17. Sponsored by Amnesty International and other local church and community groups, they protested human rights violations, especially the death penalty. In Dallas, the local Amnesty International group paraded through downtown Dallas.

A "Dance Against Death," staged by students at Duke University, drew attention to detentions and assassinations in South Africa.

There can be no doubt that thousands of Americans were touched by these observances that challenged citizens everywhere to act against apartheid.

Baltimore Rings in Soweto Day

For the third year, Baltimoreans gathered at City Hall on Soweto Day to participate in an interfaith service of prayer and action. The Marylanders Joining Together to End apartheid Campaign each year invites religious leaders to do several things to commemorate the Soweto uprising. This year they were asked to pray at home, write Congressmen to support sanctions legislation, ring their church bells at noon, tie a green ribbon of solidarity on their lapels or cars, boycott the products of companies maintaining ties with South Africa, convene at City Hall, and travel to Washington the next day to join the march. About 25 churches rang their bells and 60 religious and political leaders gathered at City Hall to hear the President of City Council declare the outlook for city divestment very favorable. And the next day busses carrying over 50 people carried a Baltimore delegation to the Capitol. Organizers noted excellent media coverage and are already formulating plans for next year's events. For more information on anti-apartheid activities in Baltimore, which include participation in the boycott Coca Cola and Shell campaigns and the Dollars for Namibia campaign contact: Fran Donolen or Paul Booker (AFSC) (301) 366-7200 or Anthony Horsey (CALC) (301) 962-8333.

Nashville Joins Pentecost to Soweto Campaign

On May 14, 1989, the First Baptist Church of Capitol Hill, a church historically involved in the Civil Rights movement, kicked off the Pentecost to Soweto campaign in Nashville, Tennessee. At the worship service, the congregation signed the Covenant Against Apartheid sponsored by Clergy and Laity Concerned. The following Sunday the church sponsored an educational forum and began a Bible study series on racism and apartheid. On May 27 a group of activists launched the Shell boycott campaign in Nashville. On Soweto Day, a local delegation visited their congressman's Nashville office as another delegation travelled to Washington, D.C. to participate in the march there. Also ongoing is a Nashville CALC Campaign against three Tennessee companies which import raw material from South Africa. For more information on anti-apartheid activities in the area, contact Nashville CALC (615) 256-7363.



PHOTO JOAN GERIG

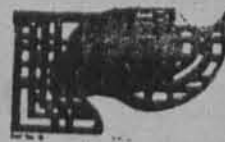


Some of the nearly 300 walkers who participated in a Soweto Day Walkathon in Chicago. The walk was sponsored by the Chicago Committee in Solidarity with Southern Africa and Church World Service. They raised over \$15,000 for medical care and legal aid for South African detainees and their families.

Tecnica Expands into Southern Africa

Since 1983, Tecnica, the Institute for Technology and Development, has worked in Nicaragua, placing volunteers to provide technical assistance to that country. They have now expanded into Southern Africa and are placing volunteers in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and with the ANC and SWAPO. The organization has a dual agenda: to provide concrete assistance to the liberation movements and governments of the Frontline States and to provide U.S. citizens with an opportunity to see for themselves the reality and implications of U.S. foreign policy in the region. Volunteers share their experiences with their congregations, trade unions and community groups upon their return from placements which last between one and three months.

Most volunteers are workers who take a leave of absence to share their skills with the people in Southern Africa. Tecnica encourages anti-apartheid groups to raise funds to send one of their members as a volunteer. If you are interested in finding out more about the program or in volunteering, contact TECNICA at 3254 Adeline Street, Berkeley, CA 94703 or call (415) 655-3838.



Reno, Nevada Student activist meet with Zimbabwean Government official to talk Southern Africa.



PHOTO JUDIE

de klerk disinvented

When Secretary of State James Baker met President Botha in Rome in May, F.W. de Klerk, Botha's successor, accepted a general invitation to visit Washington. He was expected to visit in late July; however, on June 29 more than 100 members of the House asked President Bush in a letter not to meet de Klerk unless Pretoria ended the three year state of emergency and relaxed apartheid policies. "To meet with the National Party leader and anticipated president of South Africa without any significant political change by the white minority regime would send a terribly wrong signal concerning the direction of U.S. policy during the Bush administration," the letter warned. After the letter was released to the public, South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha announced that deKlerk would not visit "under controversial circumstances."

WORLD CAMPAIGN

The world Campaign to stop nuclear and military collaboration with South Africa, after launching an extensive investigation, has confirmed that it is with the direct cooperation of the Turkish authorities that Armscor of South Africa was able to participate in the International Defence Equipment and Avionics Exhibition (IDEA 89) in Ankara from 2 to 6 May 1989. The World Campaign sent an urgent cable to Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and urged the government to "remove the South African items from the fair, to apprehend all those who have been involved in this breach of the United Nations Arms Embargo and to confiscate all the items which have been brought into Turkey, which are of South African origin." The Campaign feels that South Africa worked through intermediaries to get its items shown at the fair.



Support for Unita

Miachael Opperskalski, editor of the west German publication "Geheime", and Nick Wright editor of "Liberation" magazine argue that close ties exist between police in Namibia and Unita. They said that small Unita bands are moving freely in the Caprivi strip, namely in the Bagani and Kongola region that is under strict police control. They added that their information has it that Unita has an operational base in the headquarters of the South African army in Grootfontein. They say, they have information that Unita has an operation in Windhoek with an export-import company as a front.

MOZAMBIQUE

Apartheid's Second Front



Reed College Group to Sue Trustees

Reed Out of Apartheid, an organization composed of Reed College Students and alumni, was formed in Portland, Oregon five years ago to serve as the Reed community's voice for divestment. After five years of unsuccessful efforts to get the board to divest totally, the group has now elected to sue the board.

During the five year campaign, every Student Caucus, every Community Senate and every student newspaper has supported the call for divestment, but the Board has rejected their call and even a resolution by the faculty demanding immediate total divestiture. The Board continues to adhere to the Sullivan Principles standard for investment, despite three separate occupation by students and alumni of administrative buildings.

Board Chairman Dick Wollenberg has stated of Reed anti-apartheid activists, "They want to hurt the college, they want to hurt South Africans, and they're too goddamned stupid to know it." During the five year divestment campaign, Reed investments in companies conducting business in South Africa have risen from \$4.5 million to \$14.5 million.

Reed Out of Apartheid now plans to sue the Board on the grounds that investing in apartheid violates both the college's stated moral principles and the board's charge to invest safely. The group is hoping successful litigation will provide a powerful new tool for the national anti-apartheid movement. The legal theory behind the litigation was developed by law students at Lewis and Clarke College, also in Portland, Oregon. Imminent Litigation played a part in that college's decision to divest in 1986.

The group is now raising funds for litigation expenses. For Information: Reed Out of Apartheid Litigation Committee, Box 415 Reed College, Portland, OR 97202. (503) 239-5009.



Amherst students and community march to commemorate the 1976 Soweto Killings. They chanted Coca Cola sweetens Apartheid as they marched.

Photo Daily Hampshire Gazette

Western Massachusetts Marches for Children of South Africa

On Saturday, June 17, over 150 people gathered in Northampton and Amherst, Massachusetts to march for the children of south Africa. The march, sponsored by the Southern Africa Working Group of AFSC, the Springfield Coalition to End Apartheid, Amherst Regional High School and People of Color United, invited the citizens of Hampshire and Franklin Counties to commemorate the children killed in 1976 at Soweto and those now jailed.

Before the march, people gathered at New Africa House at the University of Massachusetts to view the film Destructive Engagement. After this they marched to the center of Northampton as they chanted "Coke Sweetens Apartheid," a slogan of the Boycott Coke campaign. The day ended with a vigil on Amherst Common. Among the speakers were Bernard Magubane, an anthropology professor exiled from South Africa since 1960, and Kali Bracey, a recent graduate of Amherst High School. Both spoke eloquently in favor of sanctions against South Africa. For more information on activities in the area, contact: Francis Crowe (413) 584-8975.

University of Maryland Divests

By December 31 of this year, the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland, College Park, will have sold all of the \$11 million of school funds invested in companies doing business in South Africa. The unanimous vote to divest, made June 7, 1989, followed an intense student campaign. Weekly Divestment Coalition meetings attracted from 50 to 125 students, 80% of whom were African-American. At each board meeting from February to June, the group protested the Regents' inaction on the issue.

In the spring, the College Park Divestment Coalition along with the newly formed Maryland Student Coalition against Apartheid and Racism built a shantytown in the central quad. By May, the Finance Committee of the Board voted 5-0 to divest, as one member praised the students' determination. The June vote of the entire board is a tribute to the effort and organization of all involved.

Sisulu Released from Detention

Our Readers Say

We encourage our readers to contribute their poems. This issue's poem comes from an English teacher and Portland State University student. Please send contributions to: Brooke Baldwin, 703 Middleton Place, Norristown, PA 19403.

We will not be Silenced! We lift our voices in solidarity. We commit ourselves to you this day, O God, not to rest or become weary, until we see our brothers and sisters achieve self-determination and freedom, that they may know the power of your love. And we offer our solidarity to those who work, live and die for liberation in South Africa.

We cry out in the name of God for all those who are enslaved in South Africa: "Let my people go!"

(from— A service of commemoration for children killed in the Soweto Massacre, June 16, 1989 Baltimore)

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Foreign Business Booming in Namibia

The Namibia Information Service reports that the establishment of new companies in Namibia has increased 120 percent in 1989 compared to the same period last year. This means that 123 new firms entered Namibia in the first half of this year. Some financial analysts suggest this influx of foreign companies is partially due to trade embargoes against South Africa. Other companies are taking advantage of the millions being spent by UN forces who are monitoring Namibia's transition to independence.

Iowans Stand for Truth

Among the 3000 people who marched to the White House on Soweto Day were a delegation of nine Iowans. In addition to joining the march, the delegation lobbied for sanctions at the offices of both Iowa senators and four representatives. They presented their state's officials with copies of pro-sanctions petitions signed by over 600 Iowans. The petitions had been distributed along with worship materials through the Iowa Inter-Church Agency for Peace and Justice. The delegation travelled with the support of the southern Africa Coalition of Iowa. All activities were a joint effort of the Coalition, the American Friends Service Committee and the Iowa Inter Church Agency for Peace and Justice.

Earlier in June, Pastor "Zwo" Nerhualu of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in South Africa visited Iowa City and Des Moines under the auspices of the National Council of Church's Africa Office. On Soweto Day, several commemorations took place in Ames, a noon memorial service in Iowa City and a worship service in Wilton. In Des Moines, activists surrounded the Federal Building with a symbolic chain with links made of paper. On each link was written the name of a person killed under apartheid. For information: Suzanne Peterson, (515) 274-4851

CHEERS

Cheers To:

- The 2000 people in Western Massachusetts who petitioned their local PBS station to show the weekly news program "South Africa Now." Cheers also to station officials who bowed to their viewers' wishes and now air the show. Cheers also to viewers in New Hampshire whose letters and petitions to New Hampshire PBS in Durham convinced that station to begin airing the Program.
- Paul Simon, who brought his "Graceland" concert of South African-inspired music to Moscow's Gorky Park for two nights. Joined in concert by top South African musicians and a Zulu choir, he afforded East and West the opportunity to join together in condemnation of apartheid and in celebration of the human spirit and African culture. Simon had been on the cultural boycott list because of "Graceland".
- Milan Williams, a founding member of the Commodores, whose refusal to perform in Sun City led to the group's cancellation of plans to do a concert there in July. The concert had been protested by the South African Musicians Alliance, who urged the group not to break the U.N. cultural boycott.
- Tears to Walter Orange, William King and J.D. Nicholas, the other three Commodores, who voted to dismiss Williams from the group after the cancellation. They wrote to him that his protest could lead to the band's being ostracized and financially ruined.
- Oxfam America for its "Freedom Now: The Campaign for Namibia" campaign, announced in May. The project focusses on the development needs of the Namibian people after independence and will provide material assistance as well as focus international attention on the independence process and development needs of an independent Namibia. Oxfam will also participate in a three year, international effort for grass-roots literacy in Namibia.

- Harry Belafonte, who will be one of the five artists to be honored in December by the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. In announcing the awardees, Kennedy Center chairman Ralph P. Davidson praised Belafonte as "a groundbreaking singer who introduced third-world music into the cultural mainstream of the United States." Though no mention is made of Belafonte's political work on behalf of anti-apartheid issues, we salute him for this part of his remarkable career also.
- The African American Women's Caucus of Baltimore, for celebrating on August 9 an International Day in Solidarity with the Women of South Africa and Namibia. In commemorating the August 9, 1956 women's march on Pretoria to protest the pass laws, they recognize the importance of women, both then and now, in the struggle against apartheid.
- International organizations which have rejected Shell's sponsorship, at great economic sacrifice. The national soccer association of Norway turned down \$10 million for which the league would have named its top division the "Shell League." Top players had announced they would not play if sponsored by a company with ties to apartheid.
- Florida State University students who sat-in at the offices of the FSU Foundation and vowed to remain until the school cut its ties with Shell Transport & Trading, a parent company of Royal Dutch/Shell. Later that day, the foundation announced it would sell.
- The Socially Responsible Banking Fund of the Vermont National Bank of Brattleboro and to individual depositors of the bank whose concerns prompted the bank to set up the fund. When depositors expressed concern that their deposits might end up in bans to companies operating in South Africa, the fund was created. Today, \$18 million is invested for depositors in Vermont housing, conservation and agriculture.
- The 780 white South African men who pledged on September 21 to defy their country's conscription laws. "We are not prepared to serve in a racist defense force to uphold a racist system," their acting chairman declared. Resisters face jail terms up to six years. The resisters include young men yet to be drafted and professors, clergy men, executive and engineers who have served two years but will now refuse to attend mandatory call-up camps.



Iowa Delegation to Washington Soweto Day March. From left to right are: Martha Kjeseth, Judy Diers, Herman Diers, Dorothy Diers, J.R. Stockberger, Louise Rieman, Suzanne Peterson, Roz Ostendorf and Ken Rieman.

PHOTO SUZANNE PETERSON

TEARS

TEARS TO:

- The Australian, British and French members of the International XV rugby squad, who toured South Africa in September. Their tour, approved by the International Rugby Board, sparked anti-apartheid protests that resulted in the arrests of 30 South Africans. Most world governing bodies in sports honor the international sports boycott against South Africa.
- The British cricket players who have agreed to tour South Africa in January even though they face an automatic five-year suspension from international competition. David Finser, a Washington, D.C. lobbyist who uses the mailing lists of right wing U.S. groups to solicit money for the Conservative Party in South Africa. Finser, who has failed to register as required as a foreign agent, tells potential contributors that the Nationalist party of De Klerk is selling out to liberal racial reform. Finser is in disrepute with spokespeople for most conservative U.S. organizations.
- The Springbok Foundation of South Africa, who declared September as "Friendship Month." Using a smiling cartoon springbok as their symbol, the foundation's stated objective was "to establish South Africa as the Friendliest country in the world!" As the foundation spent September distributing friendship stamps, smile stickers and smile posters in an effort to promote South Africa's positive image, their government jailed and murdered its own citizens who were protesting yet another segregated election. Under such conditions, the Foundation will need more than stickers "to win friends for South Africa internationally and to promote a greater spirit of goodwill and mutual understanding between the peoples of South Africa."



TEARS

- George Latimer, Mayor of St. Paul, Minnesota, who turned down the invitation of the Mayor of Johannesburg to travel to South Africa. He explained to Mayor Van Blerk that accepting could be "misconstrued as support for policies which I abhor." He added that he will go with pleasure once full rights are granted to all citizens of South Africa.





Paul Robeson in London in the 1930's.

Paul Robeson. Martin Duberman. Alfred Knopf. 1989. \$24.95.

Historians and literary critics nationwide have hailed this as one of the finest biographies ever written. Of course, included are his concerns about apartheid, and specifically, South Africa's occupation of Namibia.



RESOURCES

Selection of Anti-apartheid Cartoons from Around the World. United Nations. 84 pp. 1989.

A collection of several dozen editorial cartoons from countries around the world, including Poland, China, Italy, Iran, Australia, East and West Germany, Hungary, England, France, Switzerland, Colombia, Yugoslavia, South Africa, Ireland, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands and the U.S. Graphically, a powerful international condemnation of apartheid.

Due to limited quantities, available only to educators and the media, free of charge. Write to: U.N. Centre Against Apartheid, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017. attn: Margie Ka, 212/963-6674

Kaffir Boy in America. Mark Mathabane Charles Scribner's Sons. 303 pp. 1989. \$19.95 (cloth)

In 1984, Mathabane's *Kaffir Boy*, the autobiography of a black boy growing up under apartheid, won international critical acclaim and a wide audience. This book explores his life since he came to the U.S. in 1978 on a tennis scholarship.

Generation of Swine: Tales of Shame and Degradation in the '80's. Hunter S. Thompson. Vintage Books. 1988. \$9.95 paper.

Thompson's satire is as biting as ever as he surveys the social and political issues confronting America. His predictions of how some in our country hope to solve "The South African Problem" are disquieting and provocative.

Makeba, My Story. Miriam Makeba with James Hall. New American Library. 1989 \$8.95 (paper).

Powerfully moving biography of Makeba's South African roots and how her attachment to South African values, culture and family has guided her life in exile. Recounts her friendships with people such as Marlon Brando, Harry Belafonte and Winnie Mandela and her marriages to Hugh Masekela and Stokely Carmichael. Told with warmth, compassion and the yearning of a soul in exile from her homeland. Must reading.

Frontline Southern Africa: Destructive Engagement. Edited by Phyllis Johnson and David Martin. Preface by Julius Nyerere. 565 pp. Four Walls Eight Windows. 1988. \$23.95 (cloth) \$14.95 (paper)

Ten incisive, impressively documented essays on the undeclared war waged by South Africa against its neighboring countries. A section of unsettling photographs complements the essays.

The Road to Damascus: Kairos and Conversion. Prepared and signed by Third World Christians from South Africa, Namibia, South Korea, the Philippines, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala. 25 pp. \$3.50.

Over a period of 2½ years, representatives from these seven nations met four times to draw up this document. The purpose was to allow Third World Christians "to share their experiences and to work on common strategies to deal with the use of religion to oppress and exploit Third World people." Available from: Center of Concern, 3700 13th Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

Bringing the Struggle Home: Organizing for Action on Southern Africa. Southern Africa Support Project. 1988. \$3.50

This handbook, written by a Washington, D.C. community-based activist organization, offers many useful suggestions for anti-apartheid organizing. Many of the activities have been organized in Washington, where SASP has raised over \$150,000 in cash, medical and educational supplies for the people of South Africa.

Available from: The Southern Africa Support Project, P.O. Box 50103, Washington, D.C. 20004. For more information, call (202) 332-2009.

South Africa Belongs to Us: A History of the ANC. Francis Meli. 368 pp with bibliography. 1989. Indiana University Press. Cloth: \$35.00 Paper: \$12.95.

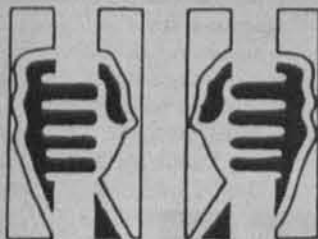
Meli's comprehensive history demonstrates the ANC is central to the future of South Africa.

South Africa: No Turning Back. Edited by Shawn Johnson. 368 pp. 1989 (Cloth: \$32.50. Indiana University Press.

This book examines the transformation of South African politics in the 1980's. Each of its twelve analytic essays focuses on a central contemporary issue and speculates about future trends. Christian Nationalism and the Rise of the Afrikaner Broederbond in South Africa, 1918-48. Charles Bloomberg. Edited by Saul Dubow. 304 pp. Available November 1989. Indiana University Press. Cloth: \$35.00.

The existence of the Broederbond was first revealed by Charles Bloomberg in a series of articles in 1963. This book, after twenty years of study, is a fundamental examination of the development of the beliefs and organizations which lie at the heart of Afrikanerdom.

Videotape



Southern Africa Media Center announces new releases:

Mapantsula. 1988. 104 minutes. For the first time in its 13 year history, the Media Center is distributing a feature film. Using the gangster film motif and "township jive" music, the film has a broad appeal. Spike Lee has praised *Mapantsula* for "using a popular film form and popular culture to make its anti-apartheid message accessible to everybody."

Video Sale: \$195, rental \$95
16mm rental only: \$175

Free Mandela. 40 minutes. 1988.

This video produced by the International Defence and Aid Fund, intercuts footage from the July, 1988 concert in London celebrating Mandela's 70th birthday and historical documentary background material. The video's short length and concert footage make it especially good for use in schools. Video only. Sale: \$195, rental \$75.

Mozambique: Riding Out the Storm. 29 minutes, 1989.

The first film to give voice to the Mozambicans who are trying to survive their country's brutal war. Survivors of RENAMO guerrilla attacks testify. The film also visits a women's agricultural co-op and a refugee reconstruction project. Video sale: \$195, rental: \$60.

Chain of Tears. 52 minutes, 1989.

A chilling account of the child victims of the apartheid regime in Mozambique, Angola, and South Africa itself. This video shows how anti-government MNR guerrillas in Mozambique kidnap children and force them to witness acts of torture.

Video only sale: \$195, rental: rental: \$75.

Changing this Country. 58 minutes, 1988.

This is the first film to capture the strength of South Africa's labor movement. Filmed in the industrial city of Port Elizabeth, this documentary focuses on the daily lives of four black shop stewards. The film ends with the national convention of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU). Video only sale: \$195, rental: \$75.

All films are available from: California Newsreel, 149 Ninth Street/420, San Francisco, CA. 94103. (415) 621-6196. Friendship Press, the National Council of Churches' publishing arm, published several resources about South Africa last year. The following are available from the Friendship Press Distribution Office, P.O. Box 37844, Cincinnati, OH 45222-0844:

South Africa's Moment of Truth, Edgar Lockwood. Combines African history with political analysis and suggestions for action. (-00180-5, \$5.95)

Until We Are Free, John and Patricia de Beer. Offers nine suggested study sessions to deepen understanding of the struggle in South Africa. (-00183-X, \$3.95) Contact the press for additional titles.





President George Bush Continues Constructive Engagement policies by meeting with Jonas Savimbi and continuing military aid to Unita.

OAU Renews Calls for Sanctions

One of the first orders of business of the annual summit of the 49-nation Organization of African Unity was a renewed call for mandatory international sanctions against South Africa. Ethiopia's President Mengistu Maile Mariam, host of the July summit, stated that South Africa's racial policies must be eradicated as they cannot be reformed. 'I would like to appeal once again to the international community to impose comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions' against South Africa, he added. Dismissing recent constitutional reforms in South Africa as cosmetic, he warned they had been accompanied by more draconian steps against anti-apartheid protestors. The summit urged the immediate dissolution of Koevet, Pretoria's security unit in Namibia, which U.N. officials have accused of intimidating voters.

Vietnam Vet Tours South Africa

For three weeks in May, Greg Payton, a member of Vietnam Veterans Against War and a black community activist from Newark, toured South Africa on behalf of conscientious objectors in that country. The tour, organized by the London-based War Resisters International and sponsored in South Africa by the Conscientious Objector Support Group, provided international support for war resistance in apartheid South Africa.

During his stay, Payton spoke in eight cities and townships. Payton attended the May Day rally of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and memorial services for David Webster, a white activist assassinated for his anti-apartheid activities. Throughout the tour, Payton addressed the issues raised in a slogan current in South Africa: "Namibia: South Africa's Vietnam." Others speaking with Payton included Judy Bester, mother of a young man serving six years for refusing to serve in the South Africa Defense Force and Dr Ivan Toms, who served nine months in prison for refusing to serve.

Oxfam's "Freedom Now"

Dr. John Hammock, Executive Director of Oxfam America, has returned from a June fact-finding tour to Namibia as part of Oxfam's "Freedom Now: The Campaign for Namibia." Upon his return, he toured six cities—New York; Washington, DC; Atlanta; Los Angeles; San Francisco; and Seattle—to meet with media and to stress the need for newspapers and networks to focus more attention on Namibia. He urged editorial writers at The New York Times, Atlanta Journal and Constitution, and the Los Angeles Times to support fair and free elections in Namibia and U.S. commitment to a fully-resourced U.N. peace-keeping operation. He also urged they condemn South Africa for incorporating the notorious "Koevoet" commandos into its local police force.

Oxfam's fact-finding tour heard many eyewitness accounts of Koevet's nightly forays into northern villages where they destroyed homes and fields and abused anyone suspected of supporting SWAPO. Of 1800 policemen in the north of Namibia, 1500 are members of Koevet. Reports of election fraud during the voter registration process are also rampant. If you would like further information about how to become part of this effort to ensure a peaceful transition to independence, contact Fred or Kimberly at (617) 482-1211.

UNITED STATES ANTI-APARTHEID NEWSLETTER

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Mozambican President Chissano, warned while speaking at Frelimo's fifth Congress in July that, that the aim of South African destabilization "is not to replace one government or regime by another. It is not to colonise the country and exploit its wealth. The sole aim is to make Mozambique and its society unviable."

FLASH

■ Recently released Walter Sisulu and Rivonia six-no plan for ANC second wing.

■ Former Policeman, now on death row, says he was involved in slaying of Griffith Mxenge.

■ Angola, South Africa, Cuba, and the United States, with the USSR observing, as well as a UN Special Rep met in Johannesburg on 16 - 18 Oct. Agenda included, Namibian elections, Cuban troop withdrawal. Pik Botha participated in the meeting.

■ Oil: South Africa petrol rises 44% in 1989.

■ Coal: China new importer of South African Coal. Oil Embargo News October 1989.

■ 25 Oct 1989: South African Church and Labor leaders call for an intensification of sanctions.

■ West Germany: Opoosition groups complain that W. Germany has become South Africa's main trading partner.

■ Welsh Rugby Union announced on 31 October that it is to terminate all playing links with South Africa.

• Mozambican President Chissano, noted that SADCC, the eight Southern African heads of State who met at Gbadolite, and the OAU have given their support for Frelimo's peace initiative.

• Pieter Koornhof, South African Ambassador to the United States is continuing to send out his biased, but slick questionnaire, that purports to seek honest impressions. Included, with the survey is a stridently pro apartheid article.

Namibia Communication Center Concludes

... the South African administration has bent and broken the rules to such an extent that the prospect of a truly free and fair election to a sovereign constituent assembly now hangs in the balance ... The aim of South Africa's strategy is widely believed to be to gain a blocking third of the votes in the 72 member constituent assembly, and then to make sure that anti-Swapo armed forces and civil servants maintain a hold on the new State.



UNITED STATES ANTI-APARTHEID NEWSLETTER

The U.S. Anti-Apartheid Newsletter is published by the Peace Education Division of the American Friends Service Committee to promote communication among organizations involved in efforts to end apartheid in South Africa. The Newsletter will also publicize the activities of grassroots, regional and national organizations that educate, campaign and organize against apartheid in North America.

Organizations wishing to list activities should mail a calendar of events or other information to the editorial address.

Editorial offices are located in the AFSC National Office, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102 (215) 241-7168.

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