

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



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 — Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203 (518-436-0562)
A PROJECT OF THE SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER

NEXT MEETING WED. FEB. 13, 1985 7:30 p.m. ALL WELCOME!

charges in apartheid sit-in

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF ALBANY

ALBANY POLICE COURT

CITY OF ALBANY

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

-vs.-

Rezin Adams - Isaac Cornelius Bracey Jr. - Robert
Walter Dixon - Nancy Margaret Burton - Wilson Allan
Delamater - John Funicelli - Martin Kent Manley
Brian Michael Oshaughnessy - Alvin Clause Porteous
Lawrence Stephen Wittner Defendant(s)

200 picket in Albany rally

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



NANCY BURTON

Albany 6th Ward alderman



THE REV. ROBERT W. DIXON

Calvary Baptist Church pastor

10 civic, religious leaders face

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

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

THANKS TO ALL WHO MADE THIS EVENT OF PROTEST A SUCCESS

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

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

**NO TO APARTHEID
NO TO RACISM**

African National Congress Of South Africa

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

801 Second Ave., Room 405, N.Y., N.Y. 10017

Tel: (212) 490-3487 TX 225602

8 January, 1985.

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

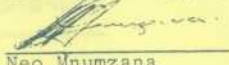
Dear Friends,

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

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

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

Yours in Struggle,


Neo Mnumzana
ANC-SA Representative to the
United Nations.

10 seized in anti-apartheid protest

By Quincey R. Johnson
Staff writer

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

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

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

They yelled and chanted slogans against Reagan administration policies that they said did not do enough to force changes in South Africa's apartheid

system, which they said unfairly discriminates against the country's black majority.

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

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

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

tion," Burton said.

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

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

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

Abrahams said protesters wanted the release of people imprisoned

See 10 HELD / B-12

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

from:
Albany
Times Union
Jan. 18, 1985

continued
next page

Enraged by apartheid

By JACK COLHOUN
Guardian Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the Guardian

Dec. 12, 1985

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The mostly Black District of Columbia

(continued on next page)



Harry Belafonte on the D.C. picketline.

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

10 held in anti-apartheid protest

Continued from B-1.

because of their opposition to South African government policies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and
Racism
p.3

Protest of S. Africa Leads to 10 Arrests

By CARLO WOLFF
Gazette Reporter

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

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

* * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing at downtown police headquarters took about 45 minutes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schenectady Gazette
Jan. 18, 1985

continued:

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATION FEARS PUBLICITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

p. 5

Some background on Albany protest:

Group plans protest against S. African

By Nancy Connell

Staff writer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the Albany Times Union, Dec. 16, 1985

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

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

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

*Unity in Action campaign continues
more next month.*

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

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

Millie Jackson Off South African Boycott List



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

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

Had No Idea

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

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

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

From the North

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

Divestment in New York State

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

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

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

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

... and some cultural boycott bad news

MORE ENTERTAINERS PERFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA, REPORT SAYS

From Associated Press

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Los Angeles Times - Jan. 4, 1985

Check it out- the storefront window of the Social Action Center 221 Central Ave. Albany - in February



BISHOP DESMOND TUTU

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

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

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

RADIO SPECIAL

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

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

CRISIS IN KOREA/ FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA

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

TUNE IN!

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

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REMINDER:
NEXT MONTHLY MEETING
FEB. 13, 1985

Namibian criticizes U.S. links to S. Africa

By Peter Tarr
Staff writer

Times Union
12/2/84

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

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

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

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



HINYANGERWA ASHEEKE
... gives SWAPO's story

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Welcomers:

Odell Winfield, Jim McCoy, John Funicello, Dr. Vivian Gordon, and the M.C., Vijay Macwan - all made our speaker feel the warmth and solidarity of the Capital District.

Thank you to Sandra Rose Temple who welcomed Hinyangerwa at the bus stop.

Rev. Roland for the use of your church.

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

Bill Carr from MSA for the poetry reading.

Martin Manley for your consistent, continued efforts.

Naomi Jaffe for your thoroughness and fresh ideas.

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

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

ca. It was formerly called South West Africa.

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

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

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

Asheeke stated SWAPO's side of the story Sunday.

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