TOGETHER/AGAINST APARTHEID

What you can do today to help stop apartheid tomorrow...

A project of the Southern Africa Media Center
TOGETHER/ AGAINST APARTHEID

This "Together/Against Apartheid" resource guide will help you inform your community about apartheid and, most importantly, involve them in helping to end it. It describes how people can be brought together to view a video cassette of Witness to Apartheid and other films on South Africa in small, informal "Together/Against Apartheid" gatherings held in living rooms, church basements, community centers—anywhere a VCR is available. It then suggests ways these "audiences" can be asked to consider their own potential roles in bringing about change in South Africa, helping them reach out to South Africa's black majority with concrete political and financial assistance.

Archbishop Tutu has pointed out that Americans must play a crucial role if there is to be any chance of peaceful change in South Africa. Those struggling for freedom urgently need your help. The suggestions contained in this Action Guide should help you translate the anger and indignation generated by your video cassette screenings into occasions for involvement.

The Guide is divided into six sections:

1. **Videocassettes as Outreach Tools** suggests occasions and places where you can use your video cassette to carry anti-apartheid work to people not usually involved in foreign policy discussions.

2. **Thinking Through Your Strategy** will help you articulate precisely what change in your community's consciousness you hope to effect, identify obstacles, and determine how video screenings of films on apartheid can best be integrated into this larger strategy.

3. **Grassroots Diplomacy—Concretizing New Roles in Action** will help you translate the new consciousness raised by the cassettes into concrete political and financial support activities.

4. **Using the Press/Not Being Used By It** suggests how you can improve local press coverage of South Africa and enlist the press in support of your community's anti-apartheid efforts.

5. **The Directory of National Resources** describes the work of national anti-apartheid organizations and resources so you may deepen your involvement.

6. **Background Materials** appended to this guide provide an overview of apartheid and describe the harsh, repressive and even deadly measures employed by the South African government to preserve the apartheid system.
CASSETTES AS OUTREACH TOOLS

The ease and pervasiveness of video gives activists an important new tool. Since cassettes can be brought to their audience rather than the reverse, activists can carry their organizing to smaller, more informal settings anywhere a VCR is available, enabling them to reach out to a broader and less committed population.

CAMPUS
- "Together/Against Apartheid" evenings can be held in the common rooms of every dorm on campus.
- Cassettes can be screened continuously in student lounges.
- Your cassette can be screened before the student government or even lent to individual student government officers for use at home; likewise the faculty assembly.
- Like a magazine reprint, your cassette can be sent to the university president and other board members in advance of meetings concerning the school's investment and purchasing policies.
- Fraternities, sororities, service clubs, and other student organizations can be approached and asked to schedule the cassette on their VCR's and hold a "Together/Against Apartheid" event as part of their regular evening activities.
- The cassette can be used to attract people to your organization's information table at campus events or even outside the cafeteria.
- You can place your cassette on "reserve," like a book, for personal viewing in your organization's resource center or your university library.
- Loan your cassette to those who attend your event and urge them to organize their own evenings "Together/Against Apartheid."

COMMUNITY
- Organize a "Together/Against Apartheid" evening in your living room and invite your friends and neighbors. Afterwards, encourage them to borrow your cassette and do the same.
- Arrange to screen your cassette at the regularly scheduled meetings of local civic and service organizations. Present the "Together/Against Apartheid" campaign and urge them to schedule their own "Together/Against Apartheid" events.
- Cassettes can be screened over and over in museums, cultural centers, libraries, union halls and other places people gather.
- Loan your cassette to concerned teachers, clergy, and trade unionists.
- Deposit a cassette in your local library where the general public can borrow it.

RELIGIOUS
- Organize "Together/Against Apartheid" gatherings after church on Sunday or as part of your adult education program.
- Integrate your cassette into your church's religious and family counseling services; loan it out to parishioners.
Screen your cassette at a meeting of your local ministerial alliance, describe the "Together/Against Apartheid" campaign, and urge members to convene their own events.

Loan your cassette to other ministers for use in their churches.

THINKING THROUGH YOUR STRATEGY

Educating a group of people about apartheid is the easiest part of the organizer's task; the facts speak dramatically—and tragically—for themselves. Helping people undertake a fundamental change of role so they begin to take responsibility for bringing change in South Africa, for making a difference, is much more difficult. How can organizers help people reconceive foreign policy as something citizens have a right to undertake for themselves?

UNDERSTANDING YOUR AUDIENCE'S PRECONCEPTIONS

The first step in broadening debate around South Africa lies in identifying your group's present conception of the issue and its own role in foreign policy determination, and in understanding how this conception acts to constrain further involvement. What are the obstacles and objections to a more active role? How will you respond to them?

The following questions will help you assess your community's present attitudes toward South Africa, how it forms its opinions, and how it views its own responsibilities.

1. On what occasions is your audience most likely to think about South Africa? What are their most common sources of information about South Africa?


3. How do they perceive the human rights situation in South Africa? Are they aware of the depths of South African government brutality? Do they view the human rights abuses as a government response to black "violence" or as the desperate acts of a regime no longer able to impose an unjust regime on a recalcitrant people?

4. What do they think the black majority really wants in South Africa? Do they view this majority as people with aspirations similar to their own? As freedom fighters? As primitive tribal people? As dangerous insurgents? Terrorists?

5. What are their attitudes toward citizen involvement in foreign policy?
   a. Foreign policy should be left to the experts; the average citizen doesn't know enough to make judgments.
   b. Foreign policy is a national security matter; we should all support our president.
   c. The average citizen is powerless to affect foreign policy.
   d. People are lazy and indifferent.
   e. Citizens want to make a difference but don't know how.
   f. They would like to do more but don't have the time.

6. What precedent for involvement in foreign affairs might your audience have? For example, have they been involved in famine relief work? Church mission work? Peace organizing? Save the Children?
CHANGING ATTITUDES: DEFINING YOUR GOALS

Look over your answers to the questions in Part I. Select one or two specific attitudes you particularly want to address. Write down as precisely as possible what new perspective you would like your targeted audience to adopt. Then list those assumptions and perceptions you've identified as obstacles to this new role.

For example, you might think it important that people not obsess on the violence in the townships between blacks and police and other blacks, but rather on the daily violence apartheid inflicts on black people. Or that "peace" in South Africa means daily war against the black majority. Or you might want your audience to perceive black South Africans not as faceless, menacing mobs but as people like themselves yearning for the basic human rights and political self-determination we take for granted. Or you might want people to compare the temporary economic dislocations caused by divestment and black insurgency to the long-term gains of a more equitable distribution of wealth and economic opportunity in South Africa which the dismantling of apartheid would hasten.

PRESCREENING ACTIVITIES

Most people reluctant to support the aspirations of the black majority do so not because they have the wrong answers or have drawn the wrong conclusions, but because they are asking the wrong questions in the first place. We are all prisoners of our perspectives—the particular cultural, historical and social roles we have come to take for granted.

Setting Priorities

A useful pre-screening exercise might be to have your audience make a list of the important issues around South Africa as they perceive them (e.g. strategic minerals, communist penetration, human rights violations, political rights, the fate of the white minority, the competence of a future black majority government, maintaining friendly relations with the black majority...). (See also "Framing the Issue—Common Myths" in Section 5.)

Then you might ask them the following questions:

1. Rank these issues in terms of your priorities.
2. How are your own values reflected in these priorities?
3. How might this list be ranked if you were a black South African? A member of the apartheid government? A participant in the Nuremberg Tribunal?

What questions must your audience ask in order to start changing their perceptions along the lines you outlined in Part II above?

Re-Examining Assumptions

The next set of discussion questions will help your group scrutinize their assumptions about the role citizens in a democracy should play in foreign policy determination.

1. How do you characterize most citizen involvement in foreign policy? Apathetic, uninformed, deferring judgment to elected officials, assuming the "national interest" is unproblematic? (see Question 5 in Thinking Through Your Strategy).
2. Compare these attitudes to those toward local school bond issues, tax policy, abortion, etc. Why do people not feel an equal interest in defining and pressing specific foreign policy objectives? (You might also want to solicit examples of those who have attempted to reach out directly to people in other countries famine relief, "We Are the World," UNICEF, Amnesty International, the peace movement...).
3. Why isn't the plight of black South Africans, especially under Emergency Rule, an equally valid area for humanitarian efforts?
GRASSROOTS DIPLOMACY—CONCRETIZING NEW ROLES

The activities suggested next in this guide are appealing precisely because of their simplicity. These initiatives offer an easy-to-take first step in translating the anger and indignation generated by the cassette screening into new, more active, roles—the beginnings of a "people-to-people" foreign policy. Service clubs, for example, are habituated to raising funds. A youth group might respond enthusiastically to a campaign to end the imprisonment of South African children, whereas a religious group, whose members are concerned with living their lives according to their ethical principles, might be inclined to scrutinize their own investments.

AIDING THE VICTIMS OF Apartheid

Films like Witness to Apartheid will move even the most apathetic to support the freedom movement. After witnessing the unrelenting violence of apartheid and the brutal stifling of dissent, viewers almost universally express a desire to help, to "do something" to assist the victims of apartheid. Like Johann Fourie in Witness to Apartheid, people welcome the opportunity to "make a difference" no matter how small.

The South Africa Council of Churches Emergency Fund is waging a courageous, uphill battle against human rights abuses and provide much needed aid to those detained, shot and tortured. They desperately need support. Money can best be raised immediately following the screening. Distribute the pledge cards appended to the Guide (Handout #1) and urge that viewers make a contribution. An example of a "pitch" using Witness to Apartheid follows. Adapt it for use with other titles.

"We are now all witness to apartheid. We have seen the torture of children. We can no longer say, 'We did not know.' In the film we saw Johann Fourie, the Afrikaner who ferried wounded children to the doctor in his car, express his determination to act on his convictions. He said he was ashamed, 'Ashamed for having done so very little for so long... The time had come to stand up and be counted.'

"But to stand up for human decency in South Africa is to risk your life. Dr. Ribiero, the soft-spoken black doctor in Witness to Apartheid who took care of tortured children, was murdered on December 1, 1986 by two hooded gunmen whose car was traced to security police in Pretoria.

"There's a terrible need in South Africa for medical care for gunshot and torture victims, to provide legal aid to those detained, and for financial assistance to the families of detainees.

"Archbishop Tutu was formerly the head of the South African Council of Churches. At much risk to itself, the SACC Emergency Fund has been trying to provide this assistance. Across the country, people are spending an evening like this one, 'Together/Against Apartheid,' viewing Witness to Apartheid and considering how they can best help. It is our hope that we can raise $________ here tonight to aid the victims of apartheid. 100% of every dollar raised is guaranteed to be delivered to these organizations.

INFLUENCING PUBLIC POLICY AND OPINION

Black South Africans have repeatedly asked Americans for political support. "The only remaining chance for bringing peaceful change to South Africa," Archbishop Tutu has said, "lies with the international community, especially Americans."
Pressure can be exerted on South Africa through our government bodies and those institutions which trade with or invest in South Africa.

Writing Government Officials

Your group can send letters and post-cards to elected officials expressing their concern about our South African policy and pending legislation. The facsimile post-card attached (see Handout #2) can be reproduced and passed out as is or, preferably, viewers can be urged to write their own more specific and personal letters, using the facsimile only as a guide. Pass out paper and pens. Make sure the letters are written and collected right then and there. Do not ask people to take them home because, more than likely, the letters will not get written.

You can write your congressperson, senator, state legislator, city councilor, mayor, or anyone else likely to consider legislation concerning South Africa. Congress has already passed—over President Reagan’s veto—a package of limited sanctions. Additional legislation proposing more comprehensive sanctions has recently been introduced. Many states and municipalities are currently considering whether to divest their pension funds and ban the purchase of materials and services from companies doing business in South Africa (the latter are called “No-Purchase Agreements”). The Front Line states bordering South Africa have been subjected to repeated South African military attacks. They are requesting Congress for humanitarian assistance and aid to help free them from economic dependence on South Africa.

Remind viewers to write their letters concisely, express their opinions strongly but politely, and request a response. A surprising amount of letters are read by the government officials themselves, particularly those which are carefully thought out.

Writing Non-Government Organizations

Letters can also be sent to the governing body of any organization of which you are a member: your church, university, service club, etc. All organizations have bank accounts, and many have pension and other funds which are invested in the stock and bond market. Does your organization’s bank make loans or extend credit to finance investment or trade with South Africa? What is your organization’s investment policy? Does it own stock or bonds in companies which invest in South Africa? If so, is it planning to divest? Does it vote its stock proxies in favor of disinvestment motions initiated by the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility and other anti-apartheid agencies?

Urge the governing body of your organization to adopt an investment policy toward South Africa which you feel is most consistent with your desire to end apartheid. Letters can be addressed to the president or to individual members of the board.

You can even write to your own bank and inquire about its lending and credit policies toward South Africa and threaten to withdraw your deposits (savings & loans as a rule don’t finance foreign trade and investment). For more information on divestment and no-purchase campaigns, contact The American Committee on Africa, Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility, or TransAfrica (see Directory of National Resources).
Letters to the Editor, Radio Talk Shows, and Calling Your Congressman

Opportunities to influence public opinion abound. The Letters to the Editor section of the newspaper is read widely and provides a great opportunity to articulate your views to your community. Limit your letter to under 300 words and keep your letter topical and timely. Tie it to a recent news story or editorial; editors give priority to letters commenting on stories which are still in the news.

Radio talk shows provide another opportunity to reach a wide audience. A group of friends can make a project by planning to call in on the same program. Be sure to direct your attention to reaching objective listeners. Try to make solid factual points which appeal to people's reasonableness and sense of fair play. Lead off with your most persuasive points because many talk show hosts keep calls very short.

A call to your Senator's or Congressman's office is another effective way of making your views known. If you call the local office, ask for the office director or field representative. When calling the Washington office, ask for the staff member who handles foreign affairs. You reach your representatives through the Capitol switchboard, (202) 224-3121.

SAVE THE CHILDREN—A LETTER WRITING CAMPAIGN

As of April, 1987 more than 30,000 people had been detained and held without trial since the South African government imposed a State of Emergency June, 12 1986, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. About 8,800 of these have been children under age 18. The Support Committee and other human rights groups in South Africa have been trying to bring pressure on the South African government to release the children. In response, the government recently declared it illegal even to express support for those detained.

Your help is needed to free the children. Pass out paper and pens and request each participant to write a letter demanding their immediate release to:

President PW Botha
Union Building
Pretoria 0001
South Africa

Send copies to:

Secretary George Shultz
U.S. Department of State
Washington, DC 20520

Detainees' Parents Support Committee
PC Box 39431
Bramley 2018
South Africa

Your Senator
Washington, DC 20510

The Black Sash
Khotso House
42 De Villiers Street
Johannesburg 2001
South Africa

Your Congressperson
Washington, DC 20515

SPREADING THE WORD

At the conclusion of your program, impress upon those in attendance that informing and involving others is among the most important actions they can take. The South African government's press ban makes it even more urgent that people view films on apartheid. The burden of responsibility for educating people about the horror of life...
under apartheid now falls as never before upon the backs of concerned citizens. Urge viewers to borrow your cassette (or acquire their own from the Southern Africa Media Center) and, like a chain letter, organize their own "Together/Against Apartheid" events. Reproduce this Guide (or ask the Southern Africa Media Center for extra copies) and distribute them to participants as they leave.

**USING THE PRESS/NOT BEING USED BY IT**

Activists often complain about local press coverage of their issues. But often they have only themselves to blame for not reaching out to the press in the first place. Your campaign provides an ideal opportunity to educate and involve your local press and define anti-apartheid efforts in the terms you think important.

**ATTRACTING COVERAGE**

Attracting press coverage is no mystery, and is easier than generally assumed. Because South Africa is perceived as a "hot" issue, editors and journalists are on the lookout for fresh, local angles. "Together/Against Apartheid" provides an opportunity to generate news and feature stories.

Begin by noticing bylines when reading your local paper or watching your local TV news. Identify those journalists who have covered similar stories or appear as if they might be sympathetic. Pay particular attention to columnists. Call them a week or two ahead of time and tell them about your event, its significance, and why they would find it an interesting story. Meet with them if possible. Be sure to define your story simply and precisely, and emphasize the local angle. Below are some possible "hooks":

- Local Campaign to Aid Torture Victims in South Africa
- Home-Grown "People-to-People" Diplomacy
- Children's Campaign Against Apartheid Violence

If you will be screening *Witness to Apartheid*, tell journalists your film documents the systematic torture of children in South Africa. Don't forget to mention it was nominated for an Academy Award. Offer to send them your video cassette to view. The film is powerful and persuasive. Journalists will be much more likely to cover your event if you can persuade them to take a look. Don't be shy. Remember, reporters are always looking for stories. Their careers depend on it. They need you as much as you need them and will welcome your call so long as you aren't overly aggressive and pushy.

Be sure to follow up your phone call with a brief letter and press release. The press release is a simple document providing the journalist all needed information about the event. Writing it oughtn't intimidate. Your press release should be simple and brief, no more than two pages long. Begin with an informative headline. Then proceed to announce your event, describe why it is taking place and its significance. Be sure to stress the local angle and raise the issues you deem important. A hypothetical example using *Witness to Apartheid* follows. Adapt it for use with other titles.

For background, enclose a copy of the attached "South Africa: Hunger in a Land of Plenty". Follow up your mailing with a phone call, about two days later. Entice the reporter to cover the event itself, not just run an announcement.
Sample Press Release:

**Campaign to Aid South Africa Torture Victims Comes to Middletown**

The acclaimed film *Witness to Apartheid*, nominated for an Academy Award (or substitute film of your choice), will have its Middletown premiere Friday evening at 8:00 PM at Middletown Community Church. The screening will kick off a campaign by Middletown citizens to raise money to aid the victims of apartheid.

The campaign, called "Together/Against Apartheid," is being sponsored by the Middletown Civic Association.

More than 2000 blacks have been killed in South Africa in the last two years; 30,000 have been detained, and 70% of those tortured and beaten according to a recent study by the Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights.

"There is a desperate need for medical aid for torture victims and legal assistance for detainees," said Middletown Civic Association president Fred Smith. "This is an opportunity for Middletown citizens to make a difference." Every dollar collected at "Together/Against Apartheid" will be passed to the South African Council of Churches Emergency Fund to provide these services.

*Witness to Apartheid* is an explosive documentary film which enables viewers to "travel" to South Africa, enter the townships, and meet the young boys and girls who defiantly face the guns, bullwhips, and teargas of the security forces.

One such boy we meet in the film is 15-year-old Johnny Mashiane. His slurred words come agonizingly slowly through swollen lips. He has been tortured for two weeks by South African police, his very speech is an indictment of the government which crippled his tongue. The mass arrests, the routine torture, and the random killing of children have turned the carefree dreams of youth into a living nightmare. An entire generation, *Witness to Apartheid* painfully shows, has had its childhood stolen.

The Civic Association's aid campaign is part of a growing movement of "people-to-people" diplomacy. Across the country, groups of friends and neighbors are coming together at "Together/Against Apartheid" gatherings to learn more about life under apartheid and to provide assistance to the victims of police repression.

The program was initiated in response to a plea from Archbishop Tutu: "Invite other people of conscience into your home, school, church, or community center to screen *Witness to Apartheid*. Spend an evening in community and support with those of us fighting for our freedom."

"We hope others in Middletown will follow our lead," said Smith. "People are encouraged to borrow our cassette of *Witness to Apartheid*, and, like a chain letter, screen it to their friends and colleagues and conduct their own 'Together/Against Apartheid' evening."

For more information about Friday night's screening or the Middletown Civic Association's campaign against apartheid, call 777-7777.

Press contact: Fred Smith, 777-7777
FRAMING THE ISSUE—COMMON MYTHS

The inadequacy of much press coverage of South Africa is due to ignorance, not ideology. Journalists, just like the general public, have an incomplete understanding of apartheid. They are dependent upon the handouts and press releases they receive. Unfortunately, much of the "handing out" is done by the South African government, corporate opponents of divestment, and the Reagan administration. Coverage can be improved if the effort is made to inform and educate journalists and care is taken to frame the issue properly. Below is a list of five ways the South Africa issue is commonly framed in the press—and thus misperceived by the public—and some possible responses. Journalists will raise some of these myths as will other critics of your campaign. There is no need to passively accept their frame of reference.

Myth: We must oppose violence by either side—Apartheid is a system of violence. "Peace" in South Africa today means daily violence against black people. Apartheid's laws cause people to go hungry, deny them health care and education, and rob people of basic human dignity. And when anyone tries to change this system of violence, they face the direct violence of the state: arrest, torture, and even death. 2,000 blacks have been killed in the last two years, 30,000 arrested, and 70% of these beaten and tortured, according to a study by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. What choice do they have? As Archbishop Tutu says in Witness to Apartheid:

"The situation in South Africa is violent, and the primary violence is the violence of apartheid. When people seek to oppose apartheid, and to protest non-violently and peacefully, what happens? They are shot dead in front of their children."

Myth: "Black-on-Black" violence—70% of the blacks killed in South Africa have been murdered by the security forces, yet all people want to discuss is "black-on-black" violence. Many black people have been killed by blacks who are in the service of the white minority government, such as at the Crossroads squatters' camp where whites with guns were recorded by television cameras directing attacks on militants. And in turn, those perceived as collaborators with the minority regime—traitors—have been killed, just as the French resistance during WWII killed Nazi collaborators. This "black-on-black" violence is a direct consequence of apartheid. It will end only when apartheid ends.

Myth: Divestment will hurt the very people we're trying to help—The issue, as black South Africans make clear, is not a job here or a job there. Only 50,000 blacks work for American firms. The issue is apartheid. It is apartheid which hurts. If divestment has a chance to hasten apartheid's downfall, it will redound to the benefit of all black South Africans. A recent survey conducted by a Gallup poll affiliate showed that 77% of black South Africans favor divestment. Besides, the much touted "liberalizing" presence of American firms has not resulted in any tangible improvement as even Rev. Leon Sullivan, author of the Sullivan Principles, has admitted. The years have seen only the tightening of the screws of repression.

Myth: The communists will take advantage of the situation. When black South Africa is someday free, they will remember who helped and who hindered their efforts. Must they remember us as being on the wrong side?

Myth: South Africa is a strategic ally—1) Allying ourselves with a government which enslaves its own people flies in the face of all the democratic principles that we Americans claim to hold dear. What is the point of a foreign policy that ultimately serves to prop up a decaying dictatorship? 2) South Africa is destabilizing the entire region. Its army has invaded Angola, it has launched attacks on Botswana and Mozambique, it is supplying the MNR terrorist movement in Mozambique, and has overthrown the government of Lesotho.
A number of organizations and resource centers are engaged in continuing anti-apartheid activities and campaigns. These range from refugee support and aid for organizing projects in South Africa, to divestment campaigns, boycotts, stockholder resolutions, and lobbying. The Directory offers those who wish to extend their efforts beyond “Together/Against Apartheid” and involve themselves on a longer-term basis in anti-apartheid activities the opportunity to make connections with national organizations.

### ORGANIZATIONS

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<th>Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td>Africa Fund / American Committee on Africa</td>
<td>198 Broadway, New York, NY 10038</td>
<td>(212) 962-1210</td>
<td>Helps coordinate local divestment and sanctions campaigns. Distributes pamphlets, books, and other literature on apartheid. Acts as a referral service for anti-apartheid organizations throughout the country. The Africa Fund Refugee Project provides aid to South African and Namibian refugees in southern Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa Resource Center</td>
<td>464 19th Street, Oakland, CA 94612</td>
<td>(415) 763-8011</td>
<td>Offers research services, a curriculum assistance program, and slide and cassette collections on South Africa for use by educators.</td>
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<tr>
<td>African National Congress of South Africa</td>
<td>801 Second Avenue, Suite 405, New York, NY 10017</td>
<td>(212) 490-3487</td>
<td>The ANC's national office provides speakers, an information service, pamphlets, videos, and films, and also publishes ANC Weekly News Briefing ($20/year) and the monthly Sechaba ($12/year).</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Friends Service Committee Southern Africa Program/NARMIC</td>
<td>1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102</td>
<td>(215) 241-7169</td>
<td>AFSC's Southern Africa Program provides materials and research assistance on southern Africa and conducts seminars and provides speakers throughout the United States. It has published studies such as Automating Apartheid Challenge and Hope, Mini Guide to Apartheid and Roots of the Struggle. AFSC also publishes a quarterly, The United States Anti-apartheid Newsletter ($10/year).</td>
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<td>Amnesty International</td>
<td>322 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10001</td>
<td>(212) 807-8400</td>
<td>Amnesty works to secure the release of South African political prisoners and to improve their treatment while in prison. Its South Africa Campaign, launched in 1986, supplies information and suggests actions to religious groups, unions, lawyers, health workers, and the media.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Art Against Apartheid</td>
<td>PO Box 1355, Stuyvesant Station, New York, NY 10009</td>
<td>(212) 219-0530</td>
<td>Art Against Apartheid organizes exhibits, performances, and educational forums. It is an independent, multiracial and politically diverse coalition of artists working in the United States. It recently produced a special anthology of art for liberation with IKON magazine ($750).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clergy and Laity Concerned A Covenant Against Apartheid, at Home and Abroad</td>
<td>198 Broadway, Room 302, New York, NY 10038</td>
<td>(212) 964-6730</td>
<td>The Covenant is an umbrella organization for congregations that support divestment. It produces a packet, in Jewish or Christian format, that includes information on South Africa, as well as suggestions for boycotts and other actions ($5).</td>
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Committee for Health in Southern Africa (CHISA)
630 West 168th Street, Box II
New York, NY 10032
(212) 305-6866
Affiliated with the anti-apartheid National Medical and Dental Association in South Africa, CHISA supplies information on health care in southern Africa, organizes conferences, and has compiled a bibliography.

Congressional Monitoring Group on Southern Africa
2232 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-3335
The group’s 55 members of Congress keep track of South Africa-related legislation, sponsor staff briefings, run seminars on their findings and circulate letters to their colleagues.

Episcopal Churchpeople for a Free Southern Africa
339 Lafayette Street
New York, NY 10012
(212) 477-0066
This organization monitors political prisoners and detainees and their families in South Africa and Namibia and has launched a letter writing campaign demanding the release of detainees by name. It provides an information service, occasional publications and a bi-weekly bulletin with information from the Namibia Communications Center in London.

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility
475 Riverside Drive, Room 866
New York, NY 10015
(212) 870-2928
The ICCR coordinates church divestment actions, shareholder resolutions, negotiations with companies and testimony before Congress and local governments. It publishes a newsletter, The Corporate Examiner ($12).

International Defense and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
P.O. Box 17
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 491-8343
A human rights organization that raises funds for the legal defense of political prisoners and their dependents in South Africa and Namibia. It also carries a line of books, pamphlets, photo exhibits, records and tapes on Southern Africa.

Investor Responsibility Research Center Inc.
1765 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 939-6500
This group provides apolitical research on investors in South Africa, primarily for institutions and corporations. Its directory, U.S. and Canadian Investment in South Africa, includes the Sullivan ratings of every U.S. company in South Africa, as well as a list of leading U.S. banks and their policies on lending to South Africa ($175).

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law Southern Africa Project
1400 15th Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 371-1212
The committee assists in the defense of political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia. It provides legal briefs, sends trial observers and fights to provide lawyers for detainees. It also provides free literature on torture and death in detention, security laws under the State of Emergency and the pass laws.

The Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights
330 Seventh Avenue, 10th floor
New York, NY 10001
(212) 639-6170
A research and human rights organization, publishers of The War Against Children, a report on the detention, torture and killings of black South African children by the apartheid state.

National Conference of Black Lawyers Southern Africa Committee
126 West 119th Street
New York, NY 10026
(212) 884-4000
The committee has chapters throughout the United States. It provides lawyers for those involved in demonstrations against apartheid at South Africa’s embassies and consulates, prepares testimony and reports for the UN Center Against Apartheid, and provides public speakers.
National Namibia Concerns
660 Emerson
Denver, CO 80218
(303) 830-2774
This grass-roots educational organization has a good film and video library, provides speakers and publishes a quarterly, Namibia Newsletter.

New York Anti-apartheid Coordinating Council
c/o District 65 U.A.W.
13 Astor Place
New York, NY 10003
(212) 573-5120
The council is an umbrella group for some 200 New York labor, union, church and community groups, and elected officials. It runs an ongoing campaign for the divestment of New York State pension funds and raises money for South African trade unions and liberation organizations such as the ANC and the UDF.

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
Permanent Observer Mission to the U.N.
211 East 43rd Street, Suite 703
New York, NY 10017
(212) 986-7378
This UN mission makes available educational literature and videos. It publishes Azania News eight times a year ($250/issue).

Shell Boycott
c/o National Mine Workers Union
900 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 942-7000
This is a coalition of unions, churches, anti-apartheid and civil rights groups boycotting Shell because of its South African business activities. It publishes the monthly Shell Boycott Bulletin.

South West African People's Organization
Permanent Observer Mission to the U.N.
801 Second Avenue, Room 1401
New York, NY 10017
(212) 557-2450
SWAPO's UN mission provides information, books and films on Namibia.

TransAfrica
565 Eighth Street, SE, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-2550
This lobbying group for Africa and the Caribbean has been a major force in mobilizing Congressional and grass-roots support for sanctions against South Africa. It coordinates the Free South Africa Movement, which organizes demonstrations outside the South African Embassy and elsewhere. It has chapters in about 25 cities. The group also sponsors Artists and Athletes Against Apartheid and publishes a quarterly magazine, TransAfrica Forum, ($20/year individual, $35/institution).

U.N. Center Against Apartheid
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
(212) 754-5512
The center distributes copies of resolutions and speeches on South Africa delivered at the UN. It also provides pamphlets, buttons, posters and other anti-apartheid material.

U.N. Center on Transnational Corporations
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
(212) 754-3176
The center maintains a list of companies doing business in South Africa, titled “Transnational Corporations with interests in South Africa or Namibia.”

United Church of Christ
Di Scott, South Africa Consultant
475 Riverside Drive, 16th floor
New York, NY 10115
(212) 770-2479
Resources for religious and anti-apartheid groups. The consultant works with anti-apartheid church organizations in South Africa.

Washington Office on Africa
110 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 546-7961
This group, supported by church and labor organizations, lobbies for anti-apartheid legislation in Congress and provides videos and educational materials. It publishes a quarterly newsletter, The Washington Notes on Africa ($15/year, single copies 25 cents) and Action Alerts on pending legislation. Its Legislation Hotline number is (202) 546-0408.
### Africa News Service
PO Box 3851
Durham, NC 27702
(919) 286-0747

The service publishes a biweekly newsletter, *Africa News*, the most comprehensive and up-to-date source of information on South Africa ($30/year individual, $48/year organizations). It supplies news and feature material to broadcast and print media.

### Africa Report
833 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017
(212) 949-5666

This bimonthly report provides general political and economic coverage of Africa ($21/year).

### Africa Today
Africa Today Associates and School of International Studies
University of Denver
Denver, CO 80208
(303) 871-3678

Founded by the American Committee on Africa, the journal is for an academic audience ($15/year individual, $30/year organizations).

### Africa World Press Inc.
PO Box 1852
Trenton, NJ 08608
(609) 695-3766

The press is a publisher and clearinghouse for research and literature on social, political and economic conditions in southern Africa. Its catalogue includes a variety of hard-to-find books and an excellent curriculum.

### Southern Africa Media Center
630 Natoma Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 621-6196

The Center, formed after the Soweto uprisings in 1976, is the most comprehensive source of films and videocassettes on southern Africa. For a free catalogue, contact the center.

### Southern Africa
Media Education Project
c/o TransAfrica (see organizations list)

The project assists the media in gaining a deeper understanding of southern Africa and the impact of US foreign policy on the region. It works with a variety of anti-apartheid groups in the United States and with leaders of self-determination movements throughout Southern Africa.

### Southern Africa Report
427 Bloor Street, West
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7
Canada
(416) 967-5562

Published by the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa, the report, which comes out five times a year is a source of information on women's, labor and people's movements in southern Africa, as well as sanctions ($15/year individual, $30/year organizations). The committee acts as an information network in Canada, issuing a free monthly bulletin, *What's the Word*.

Resource Directory reprinted courtesy of *The Nation*. 

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The Southern Africa Media Center

Founded during the 1976 Soweto uprisings, the Southern Africa Media Center has for ten years provided media bringing Americans Together/Against Apartheid. Today it is the most widely used source of films on South Africa in the world and a leading resource for deepening Americans' understanding of the South African struggle.

For a free catalog write to:

Southern Africa Media Center
California Newsreel
630 Natoma Street
San Francisco, California 94103
(415) 621-6196

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