

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN DAVIS CUP

**CCBA**

THE MATCH: NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA
April 15-17

SPONSORS : INTERNATIONAL TENNIS LAWN FEDERATION
U.S. TENNIS COMMITTEE

- 1.** Why have the American media so widely failed to advise the public of the UN ban against sports exchange with South Africa?
- 2.** Is there a conspiracy to force international acceptance of ("all white") South African athletes* in defiance of the UN ban?
- 3.** Why has the US Tennis Committee reversed its own ban against ("all white") South African competition?
- 4.** Is the intent also to sabotage the approaching Moscow Olympics by forcing the Black and Brown nations of Africa, and supporting nations, to refuse to compete?
- 5.** Is the "Human Rights" campaign of the Carter Administration credible in the face of such machinations?
- 6.** Will the American Black community permit private sports interests representing the United States to breach the wall of united world opposition to the openly genocidal enslavers of 21 million South African Blacks?

*Athletes misrepresented as the best in their nation, when in fact they have been chosen in disregard of all principles of sportsmanship by the exclusion from competition of all their Black countrymen.

COALITION of CONCERNED BLACK AMERICANS

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UN RESOLUTIONS AGAINST SPORTS EXCHANGE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

- 1968 - RESOLUTION 2396 requested "all States and organizations to suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist regime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practice apartheid" (italics supplied).
- 1971 - RESOLUTION 2775D and
1975 - RESOLUTION 3411E reissued in a special bulletin dated July, 1976 in which the UN noted that "some national and international sports bodies have continued contacts with racist South African sports bodies." The world body called upon governments and organizations to refrain from such contacts and the Secretary-General was requested to arrange for the widest possible distribution of information on apartheid in sports and the "international campaign against contacts in sports with South Africa."

EXCERPTS FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES, 3-2-77

Africans' Expansion of Boycott Threatens Sports Ties With U.S.

By NEIL AMDUR

The decision by the Organization of African Unity to expand its sports boycott to South Africa poses a serious threat to future sports relations between the United States and black African nations.

W. E. (Slew) Hester Jr., president of the United States Tennis Association, said yesterday that the United States would not withdraw from its Davis Cup match against South Africa April 15 through 17 in Newport Beach, Calif.

"We will definitely play South Africa," he said by phone from Jackson, Miss. "The U. S. T. A. has a resolution made in 1975 that it will play every nation in the Davis Cup draw and will not default or refuse to play for political reasons."

The U. S. T. A. commitment puts the United States on a collision course with the ministerial council of the O. A. U., which has called for a boycott of all sports events involving countries that maintain sports links with South Africa. The O. A. U. boycott, which began at the Montreal Olympics, previously had been restricted to competitions involving New Zealand...

Sports officials in this country remained puzzled over the O. A. U.'s hardened position, when lifting the boycott against New Zealand had appeared imminent. Expanding the boycott, officials say, could drive black African nations further away from the glamour of international sports competition, an area that has benefited them in the past. It also could produce further division in the Olympic movement...

POINT: At no time in this article did the writer ever mention the U.N. ban, nor the 1976 massacre of the Black children of Soweto, which led the African nations to cease competition with countries violating the sanctions.

Nor is any reference made to the 1976 ouster of South Africa after full hearings in Montreal by the international bodies of swimming, track and field, and soccer.

This is typical of coverage by the white American press.

POINT: In the summer of 1976, in reversal of initial observance of the ban against South Africa, the US Tennis Committee threatened to withdraw from international competition if International Davis Cup members did not vote to suspend countries which refused to compete for "political reasons"--an arrangement which in essence would have forced the acceptance of South Africans and the ouster of nations which refused to cooperate.

Davis Cup Future Imperiled
By Politics, Malless Cautions

By CHARLES FRIEDMAN

Stan Malless, president of the United States Tennis Association, voiced pessimism yesterday about the future of international Davis Cup competition.

Here for the annual press tournament that precedes the United States Open at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, he said he did not believe that the United States would be able to win enough support for its proposal to suspend countries that pulled out for political reasons after starting in the competition.

At a recent meeting of the Davis Cup nations, the United States announced it was withdrawing from the 76-year-old cup competition because of the organization's refusal to adopt its proposal. The vote against the proposal was close...

Subsequently, the United States was persuaded to reverse itself and remain in the competition, at least through 1977. It will try again to put through the proposal next year...

Mexico, which ousted the United States for the second year in a row, has refused to play South Africa because of that country's racial policies and has defaulted. All the Eastern European countries have also refused to meet South Africa. India defaulted to South Africa for the same reason in the 1974 final.

Soviets, Czechs
Quit Cup Tennis

N Y POST 8-24-76

Special to The Post

PHILADELPHIA—The Soviet and Czechoslovakian tennis teams have been ordered by their governments to withdraw from the 1976 Federation Cup Tennis Championships, Derek Hardwick, president of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, announced this afternoon.

The reasons given by both governments for withdrawing their teams was the inclusion of South Africa and Rhodesia among the 32 countries gathered here for this eight-day event.

"Their withdrawal from the Federation Cup has world-wide implications," stated Hardwick at a press conference in the Spectrum.

"They are making fools of themselves. Assurance had been given by the Soviet Union that politics will not enter the 1980 Olympics which they are hosting in Moscow. Yet they turn around this year."

"This will have implications on the Davis Cup as well as on the Olympics in 1980. Certain countries may reconsider their participation in Moscow in 1980."

POINT: What seems to distinguish the relationship between the US Tennis Committee, the US Olympics Committee and the Amateur Athletic Union is a mutual spirit of coziness. That same spirit often appears to tie media sports writers and even government officials into the same club. Since corporate funding frequently represents the source of the lucrative purses awarded in international tennis -- a sport still virtually all-white in America -- the evidence appears to suggest that it is not the boycott by African nations that threatens relationships in international sports and between nations, but an elitist, non-Olympics sports body, supported most demonstrably by American interests. Though the International Tennis Association withdrew from the Olympics in the 1920's, the US Tennis Committee is nonetheless a member of the US Olympics Committee.

ADDITIONAL EXCERPTS FROM THE MARCH 2 TIMES ARTICLE

A meeting of the national Olympic committees will be held April 27 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

"I'm sure the full impact of this on the Olympic movement will be discussed in detail at this meeting," said Col. Don Miller, executive director of the United States Olympic Committee.

He declined to speculate whether the O.A.U. decision had been timed to coincide with the Olympic meeting in a black African country. But a State Department official said that some African nations had appeared miffed over the post-Olympic reluctance of the New Zealand Government to condemn future sports ties with South Africa.

Ollan Cassell, executive director of the Amateur Athletic Union, said the O. A. U. decision "doesn't sound good."

"It definitely threatens the World Cup," Cassell said of the first world track and field championships, scheduled for September in Dusseldorf, West Germany. "And it sounds as if the decisions have gotten out of the sports peoples' hands in Africa..."

"It sounds to me like everybody's scared to death in Africa," Cassell said from A.A.U. headquarters in Indianapolis.

He acknowledged that if United States teams competed against South Africa and black African nations adhered strictly to the O.A.U. mandate, track and field athletes from Tanzania, Kenya and other African nations could be kept from competing in this country...

a call for ACTION:

Find out what any people will quietly submit to and you have found out the exact measure of injustice and wrong which will be heaped upon them, and these will continue until they are resisted...

Frederick Douglass

EDITORIAL

One of the silliest assertions of all times is the claim that sports are not political. Sports are frequently usurped or utilized for political purposes as widely divergent as the Hitlerian attempts to enhance Nazi grandeur through the 1936 Olympics and the American cessation of two decades of hostility toward the Peoples Republic of China through exchange of ping pong teams!

The International Davis Cup Match held in that affluent citadel of white suburbia--Newport Beach, Orange County, California--has disgraced this nation.

It is intolerable that professional tennis interests should flaunt before this nation and the world their callous disregard of the anguish and suffering of millions of Black South Africans and their cavalier disdain for the prospects of world-wide competition for American amateur athletes.

The Black community and other concerned citizens should direct exhortative, demonstrative, legal and educational campaigns against offending corporations and sports bodies. They should direct Citizens Requests for Redress of Grievance to US officials, particularly the State Department, which grants visas, and the Department of Justice, which has some responsibility to see that the non-discrimination laws of the land are observed.

CBS-Television--which has served the nation poorly by projecting before millions the image of South Africans at ease on American courts--should now compensate by providing time for those who oppose such collaboration to present their views.

And concerned citizens would be derelict in their responsibilities if they failed to notify the President and Congress of the United States that a campaign for "Human Rights" conducted world-wide can only be regarded as ludicrous and obscene in the face of continued collaboration by American interests with the most genocidal government in the world.

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IN ORDER TO GET
VALID ANSWERS



YOU MUST ASK
VALID QUESTIONS

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