

# ACCESS

## THE AMERICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY IN SPORT AND SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 518  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10025  
(912) 962-1210

### COALITION MEMBERS

American Committee on Africa  
Americans for Democratic Action  
American Friends Service Committee  
ARENA, the Institute for Sport and Social Analysis  
Clergy and Laity Concerned  
Coalition of Concerned Black Americans  
Coalition for Human Rights in Southern Africa  
Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa

Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa  
Gray Panthers  
Methodist Federation for Social Action  
National Conference of Black Lawyers  
National Council of Black Churchmen  
National Council of Negro Women  
Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity)  
Progressive National Baptist Convention  
South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee  
South African Students Movement

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)  
Sports for the People  
TransAfrica  
United Methodist Church, Board of Global Ministries,  
World Division  
United Methodist Church Conference Task Force on  
Southern Africa  
United Methodist Church, Women's Division  
Women's International League for Peace & Freedom  
Young Women's Christian Associates (YWCA)

1981

### INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION TO END APARTHEID SPORT

#### LESLIE O. HARRIMAN

Ambassador to the UN (Nigeria) Chairman  
of the UN Special Committee Against  
Apartheid (Honorary Chairperson of the  
IACEAS)

#### DENNIS BRUTUS

President of SAN-ROC and of ICARIS  
(Chairperson of the IACEAS)

#### DAVID ACQUAH

Chairman, Ghana National Committee  
Against Apartheid

#### KADAR ASMAL

Chairman, Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement

#### A. AZIZ

Member of Parliament; Secretary-General of  
the Afro-Asian Solidarity Association of Sri  
Lanka

#### JULIAN BOND

Senator, Georgia State Senate

#### NEVILLE CURTIS

Chairman, Campaign Against Racial Ex-  
ploitation (CARE) — Australia

#### OYSTEIN GUDIM

Secretary, Norwegian Council for Southern  
Africa

#### PETER HAIN

Chairman, Stop All Racist Tours (SART)

#### A. KUSUHARA

Chairman, Japanese Anti-Apartheid Move-  
ment

#### MIKKO LOHIKOSKI

Finnish Africa Committee

#### JERZY MARKIEWICZ

Polish Solidarity Comm. with Peoples of  
Asia & Africa

#### ELIZABETH MATHIOT

French Committee Against Apartheid

#### ABDUL MINTY

Hon. Secretary, British Anti-Apartheid  
Movement

#### IAN MITCHELL

President, Citizens Association for Racial  
Equality (CARE) — New Zealand

#### MANUELA MOUNIR

Chairperson, Swiss Anti-Apartheid Move-  
ment

#### ABRAHAM ORDIA

President, Supreme Council for Sport in  
Africa

#### LABAN OYAKA

Organization of African Unity, Liberation  
Committee

#### SAM RAMSAMY

Chairman, South African Non-Racial Olym-  
pic Committee (SAN-ROC), London

#### TREVOR RICHARDS

Chairman, Halt All Racial Tours (HART),  
New Zealand

#### RICHARD E. LAPCHICK

ARENA, the Institute for Sport and Social  
Analysis (Coordinator of the IACEAS)

Dear ACCESS Coalition Members and Friends,

Activities on sports apartheid have been heating up lately with the publication of the United Nations "blacklist" of athletes who have competed in South Africa.

As you may recall, the UN Centre Against Apartheid announced its intentions to publish such a list and to make it available to all governments last October. Within days we were able to have the invitation to a South African national gymnastics team cancelled after ACCESS threatened to transmit the names of all American athletes who competed to the UN. The usefulness of the list was obvious.

The South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SAN-ROC) published its own list in March. The SAN-ROC list was the top of the news in South Africa for weeks as Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia and Guyana expelled athletes who were on the list.

The United Nations published its list, which it called the "Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa" on May 15th. Once again, the media interest was great. Several prominent American tennis players and golfers who were on SAN-ROC's list promised not to compete with South Africa again and their names did not appear on the UN list.

Prominent on the list, which included promoters, are two of ACCESS' main targets in 1980 - P.J. Boatwright, President of the US Golf Association and Bob Arum, the boxing promoter.

We have no doubt that the UN list, which will be periodically updated, will be an important tool in fighting racist sport in South Africa.

(over)

Dr. Richard E. Lapchick, National Chairperson  
Dr. John Domnisse, Secretary-General — Phone (804) 393-4066

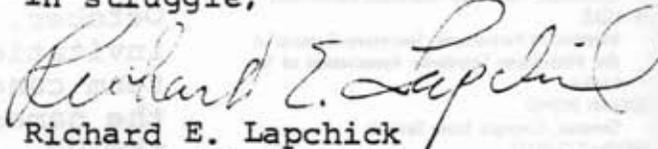
Yet South Africa continues to mount its offensive. As you read this, an Irish rugby team is in South Africa in spite of the opposition of the Irish government (see enclosed letter from the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs).

A South African rugby team will do a two month tour of New Zealand starting in July. There have been major protests in both Ireland and New Zealand. ACCESS has added its voice to these calls for help (see enclosed letter to New Zealand Government).

The Carter Administration publicly stated its opposition to sports contacts with South Africa even if it did little about them. We have scant hope of a similar policy under President Reagan as he seems to be openly embracing South Africa.

There are rumors that the United States Rugby Association will host the South Africa team for a short tour after they return from New Zealand. The USRA, as of last week told a reporter that the invitation is not firm. Once it becomes clear, we will take actions. The first step, of course, will be the blacklist. If they go ahead with plans, we will contact you to organize protest.

In struggle,

  
Richard E. Lapchick  
National Chairperson

enclosures:

- Selected parts of UN Register
- two articles from NY TIMES on the blacklist
- Guardian interview
- Reuters wire service report on the blacklist
- letter from the office of the Foreign Minister (Ireland)
- letter to the New Zealand Government

(over)



UNITED NATIONS

# CENTRE AGAINST **APARTHEID**

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL  
AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

15 May 1981

## REGISTER OF SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

1 September 1980 - 31 March 1981

Report by the Special Committee against Apartheid

Note: The Special Committee is today publicizing this first register of sports contacts with South Africa.

It contains an introduction on the significance of the campaign against apartheid sports, the reasons for the establishment of the register, and an appeal for action.

The "register" itself contains three lists:

- (a) A list of sports exchanges with South Africa arranged by the code of sport;
- (b) A list of sportsmen and sportswomen who participated in sports events in South Africa, arranged by country; and
- (c) A list of promoters and administrators who have been active in collaboration with apartheid sport.

It is intended that the register will be kept up-to-date and published from time to time. Names of persons who undertake not to engage in further sports contacts with South Africa will be deleted from future lists.

The present publication will be transmitted to the Organization of African Unity and made available at the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, to be held at UNESCO House, Paris, from 20 to 27 May 1981.

II. LIST OF SPORTSMEN AND SPORTSWOMEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN SPORTS  
EVENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

1 September 1980 - 31 March 1981

Note: The names of persons in this list are arranged by nationality as reported in the press.

It should be noted, however, that the governments of many of the countries in the list have opposed or discouraged sports exchanges with South Africa. Some of the sportsmen may be living outside the countries.

III. LIST OF PROMOTERS AND ADMINISTRATORS ACTIVE  
IN COLLABORATION WITH APARTHEID SPORT

- Argentina: Mr. Domingo Beriatua, President of the Argentine Rugby Union
- France: Mr. Albert Ferrasse, President of the French Rugby Federation
- Ireland: Mr. Robert Ganly, President of the Irish Rugby Football Union  
Mr. Ronald Dawson, Vice-President of the Irish Rugby Football Union  
Mr. Paddy Madigan, Team Manager of the Irish rugby team touring South Africa in May 1981
- Netherlands: Mr. Harm Hendricks, Manager of the Netherlands Veterans' athletics team
- New Zealand: Mr. J. G. Fraser, President of the New Zealand Rugby Football Union  
Mr. Ces Blazey, Chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Football Union  
Mr. Ron Don, Chairman of the Auckland Rugby Union and Council member of the New Zealand Rugby Football Union  
Mr. Walter Hadlee, former Chairman of the New Zealand Cricket Council and now a member of its board of control  
Mr. John K. MacDonald, Organizer of the World Veterans' Athletics Games, Christchurch, New Zealand, January 1981
- United Kingdom: Mr. Richard (Dick) Jeeps, Chairman of the British Sports Council  
Mr. William (Bill) Hicks, Member of the British Sports Council and chairman of its information committee  
Mr. Cliff W. Jones, President of the Welsh Rugby Union
- United States of America: Mr. Robert (Bob) Arum, Promoter of the World Boxing Association boxing title matches  
Mr. P. J. Boatwright, President of the Golf Association of the United States of America and organizer of the World Amateur Golf Championships, 1980

United States of America

Athletics: Steve Hardison  
(track and field)

Boxing: Steve Delgado (Middleweight)  
(professional) Steve Gregory (Middleweight)  
Ray Hammond  
Mike Koranicki (Heavyweight)  
Steve Michalerya (Middleweight)  
Rahan Muhammad  
Floyd Patterson (commentator)

Equestrian: Leslie Burr  
Peter Leone  
Katie Mohahan  
Ella Raitt

Golf: D. Ahern  
J. Delich  
J. Johnson  
Bob Mead  
Jack Rawlins  
M. Redding  
A. Salinas  
D. Sann  
Jack Thompson  
Lee Trevino  
T. Vargo

Life Saving: US National Team  
surf Some team members:  
Tim Harvey  
Jack Linkey  
Jim Kaslawski  
Lew Riffle  
Bill Robinson

Motor Racing: Eddie Cheever  
(Grand Prix)

Tennis: South Africa vs. USA - Johannesburg, 2 October 1980  
USA Team: Pat Dupre, Stan Smith and Dick Stockton

men: T. Arnot J. Lee  
F. Beuhning B. Lutz  
M. Davis G. Marshall  
C. Dunk M. Purcell  
M. Freeman C. Richey  
L. Good C. Skekle  
R. Hubbard N. Saviano  
G. Juriet A. Stewart  
S. Kidd R. Trogolo  
J. Kohlberg R. van T'Hop  
M. Vines

women: Sherry Acker  
S. Hagey  
Cathy Lewis  
Janice Rapp

Water Skiing: USA National Team  
Some team members:  
Mike Dixon  
Tom Gelisse  
Patrick Lee  
Mike Serpel

Horse Racing: Willie Carson  
 Paul Cook  
 Pat Eddery  
 Joe Mercer  
 Lester Piggott  
 Greville Starkey

Motor Racing: Geoff Lees  
 Nigel Mansell  
 John Watson

Snooker: Dennis Taylor  
 Willie Thorn

Speedway: Colin Adkroyd  
 John Barker  
 Derek Harrison  
 Dave Jessup  
 Pete Smith  
 Peter Tarrant  
 Steve Wilcock

Tennis:	men	H. Bekker M. Blincow N. Brown M. Cox J. Feaver S. Ickringell G. Pierzhalski W. Sears J. Whiteford	women	Lesley Charles Ellinore Lightbody B. Thompson
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Wrestling:  
 (professional) Dave Viking

Yachting: Harold Cudmore

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**ACCESS**  
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United Methodist Church Conference Task Force on  
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United Methodist Church, Women's Division  
Women's International League for Peace & Freedom  
Young Women's Christian Associates (YWCA)

13 April 1981

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**RICHARD E. LAPCHICK**  
ARENA, the Institute for Sport and Social  
Analysis (Coordinator of the IACEAS)

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT

(c/o the Rt. Hon. B. E. Talboys, Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Although our coalition is primarily concerned with U.S. violations of UN and other international resolutions and boycotts against Apartheid in sport

and although the U.S. does not by any means stand blameless on this issue,

we view the invitation by the NZRFU with such great alarm that we feel compelled to register our protest with you in the strongest possible terms.

We are aware of the tremendous propaganda value such a tour would have for the racist and Nazi-like government and sports authorities in South Africa

and we are even more aware of the undeservedness of such a victory for them, especially since one of us (J.D.) made a personal visit to South Africa in December 1980 and January 1981.

We know that the statements of someone like Dickie Jeeps are groundless except in blatant collaboration and support for a window-dressed racist sport structure. The British Lions Rugby

Dr. Richard E. Lapchick, National Chairperson  
Dr. John Dommissie, Secretary-General — Phone (804) 393-4066

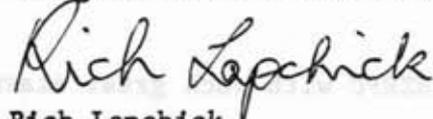
Tour of South Africa provided ample evidence of this for anyone who wants to see it.

Rugby is still one of the most rigidly segregated sports at club level in South Africa but has been pushed because it is the "national sport" of the ruling Afrikaaner-Nationalist Government and because rugby-playing people around the world are apparently the most willing sportsmen to go along with racism in the game.

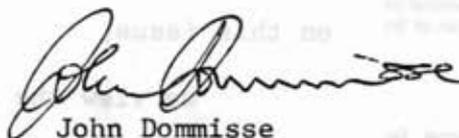
We find the NZ Government's reluctance to act effectively against the tour because of its wish to be 'democratic' particularly ironic as this amounts to preference for the rights of New Zealanders to be racist rather than non-racist. And it is of course a flagrant violation of both the spirit and the letter of the Gleneagles Agreement, which has also been broken by the Thatcher Government in Britain and by the Irish Government.

We will therefore support the "3rd-party principle" as it will apply to NZ if this invitation is not withdrawn.

Since this issue seems to be too big for the NZRFU to handle in the way best suited to the interests of New Zealand and the world community as a whole, we hereby request that you ban the tour and deny visas to the South African team, as was done by the government of France in 1979.



Rich Lapchick  
National Chairperson



John Dommissie  
Secretary-General

cc: NZRFU, Box 2172, Wellington, NZ  
NZ Mission to the U.N., New York, U.S.A.  
H.A.R.T.: The NZ Anti-Apartheid Movement, Box 9204, Courtenay Pl., Wellington, N.Z.  
International Co-ordinating Centre Against Apartheid in Sport, London, England  
Auckland Star, Box 1409, Auckland, NZ  
Christchurch Star, Box 1467, Christchurch, NZ  
Domionion, Box 1297, Wellington, NZ  
Evening Post, Box 3740, Wellington, NZ  
NZ Herald, Box 32, Auckland, NZ  
Otago Daily Times, Box 181, Dunedin, NZ  
The Press, Box 1005, Christchurch, NZ  
Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, Lagos, Nigeria  
South African Council on Sport, Box 2451, Durban, South Africa  
Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin 18, Ireland  
International Campaign Against Racism in Sport (Dr. Dennis Brutus) Evanston, IL.  
S.A.R.T./Anti-Apartheid Movement, c/o Mr. Peter Hain, London W1, England  
French A.A.M., c/o Mr. Antoine Bouillon  
OUA Rep. on Sport to the U.N. (Mr. Mustafa Sam), New York  
Tanzanian Mission to the U.N. (Mr. C. Duncan Mbapila), New York  
Zimbabwe Minister of Sport, Robinson House, Salisbury, Zimbabwe  
Zambia Times, Lusaka, Zambia  
Africa News, Box 3851, Durham 27702, N.C., U.S.A.  
Southern Africa Magazine, 17 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011, U.S.A.

*Ant. Clark. UN Special Comm. - This was added to almost all*



OIFIG AN AIRE GNÓTHAÍ EACHTRACHA  
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 2

DUBLIN 2

10<sup>th</sup> April 1981

Mr Richard E. Lapchick  
National Chairperson  
ACCESS  
P.O. Box 518  
New York  
New York 10025

Dear Mr Lapchick

I am directed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to thank you for your letter of 4 February concerning the proposed tour of South Africa by an Irish Rugby Football Union touring side.

As you may know this proposal has aroused considerable public controversy here in Ireland and internationally. The Minister is gratified that the vast majority of Irish people do not support the tour which has been condemned by a wide and representative section of public opinion. The Government are taking all possible steps to persuade the IRFU to change its decision, including the withholding of financial assistance and you may be interested in the attached statements which outline the action we have taken to date.

The Minister recently held a further meeting with the IRFU to appeal to them once more to cancel the tour. At the meeting, he drew attention to the concern expressed by the many representations he had received, including that from your organisation. It was with deep disappointment that he learned of their decision to proceed with the tour.

Yours sincerely

*Declan Kelly*

Private Secretary to the Minister

BY MICHAEL LITTLEJOHNS

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, MAY 13, REUTER -- THE UNITED NATIONS MADE PUBLIC TODAY A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL SPORTS CONTACTS, SHOWING THAT A BOYCOTT RECOMMENDED BY THE WORLD BODY HAS BEEN WIDELY IGNORED.

SEVERAL COUNTRIES THAT VOTED FOR THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S LATEST RESOLUTION ON THE SUBJECT WERE NAMED IN THE REPORT, WHICH OPENED THE U.N.'S FIRST FORMAL REGISTER OF EVENTS AND PARTICIPANTS IN SEGREGATED SOUTH AFRICAN SPORTS.

THE DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED FOR THE ASSEMBLY'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID BY THE CENTER AGAINST APARTHEID, WITH HELP FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN NON-RACIAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (SANRUC), WHICH ISSUED ITS OWN 'BLACKLIST' THIS YEAR.

OFFICIALS SAID THE U.N. LIST, LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM SANRUC'S, ADDED THREE NEW NAMES TO 13 'PRIMARY TARGET' FIGURES -- ADMINISTRATORS WHO ENCOURAGED AND HELPED TO ARRANGE CONTESTS FOR SCORES OF INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN ATHLETES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE THREE INCLUDE P.J. BOATWRIGHT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION. BOATWRIGHT WAS SAID TO HAVE IGNORED PROTESTS AND PERMITTED SOUTH AFRICAN TEAMS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WORLD CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT AT PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA, LAST OCTOBER.

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BOYCOTT 2 UNITED NATIONS

THE INTENSIFIED U.N. CAMPAIGN AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORTS COULD POSE PROBLEMS FOR THE 1984 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES IN LOS ANGELES IF AFRICAN AND OTHER THIRD WORLD NATIONS, AS WELL AS COMMUNIST COUNTRIES' ATHLETES, REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE AGAINST ATHLETES IDENTIFIED AS HAVING VISITED SOUTH AFRICA.

TODAY'S DOCUMENT ACCUSED BOB ARUM, THE NEW YORK BOXING PROMOTER, OF HAVING IGNORED NUMEROUS PROTESTS AND STAGING SEVERAL WORLD TITLE FIGHTS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN BOXERS, BOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA.

TITO LECTURE OF ARGENTINA ALSO WAS NAMED AS A BOXING PROMOTER WHO DEFIED THE BOYCOTT BY TAKING FIGHTERS TO SOUTH AFRICA FOR BOUTS.

# Sports-Apartheid Moves Build

By NEIL AMDUR

Anti-apartheid groups have intensified efforts to discourage countries, national teams and individual athletes from competing in South Africa, creating potential problems for the 1984 Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

At the same time, South Africa is quietly seeking fresh ways and means of expanding its role in the international sports community, while still maintaining its apartheid policy.

Some of the more recent developments in the continuing apartheid dispute are as follows:

¶ Professional tennis players withdrew from a \$75,000 tennis tournament in Johannesburg earlier this month to avoid being placed on an international "blacklist." The blacklist was announced last October by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid as a political weapon to keep world-class athletes from traveling to South Africa for sports events.

¶ A proposed summer tour of South Africa by the Irish Rugby Football Union has produced threats by black African nations to boycott international sports events in which Irish athletes participate. Among the Irish athletes who could be affected are Eamonn Coghlan, the world indoor record-holder in the one-mile run, and Ray Flynn, another sub-four-minute miler.

¶ The South African national rugby team has been invited to play a three-match series in the United States later this year, if a similar South African tour of New Zealand is not canceled.

Arthur Ashe, long active in the South African situation during his tennis career and now United States Davis Cup captain, described the current mood as "serious," with the potential for a crisis similar to the black African boycott that paralyzed the 1976 Montreal Olympics. A trip to South Africa by a New Zealand rugby team and New Zealand's presence in Montreal precipitated the 11th-hour walkout by black African nations.

"There are so many things that weren't in place five years ago," Ashe said, during a phone interview last Friday from Las Vegas, where he at-

tended meetings of the Association of Tennis Professionals. "The ante has been raised considerably. The level of militancy by black Africa and black South Africa is much higher than five years ago. In a way, they've accepted that some things will be sacrificed to make sure South Africa is ostracized."

The strongest device appears to be the threat of "blacklisting" athletes. The initial blacklist contained the names of 165 athletes from 16 countries who the Centre Against Apartheid contended had participated in sports events in South Africa between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31. Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, members of the French national rugby team and a group of tennis players that included Guillermo Vilas, Stan Smith, Dick Stockton, Bob Lutz, Fritz Beuhning and Shlomo Glickstein were among the names on the list.

The large number of last-minute withdrawals from the South African tennis tournament was attributed to a fear of further being stigmatized on a new "blacklist" that is scheduled for release shortly and may include as many as 45 American athletes. As many as six tennis players already on the list are believed to have stayed away from the Johannesburg tournament as part of a deal to have their names removed by the Centre Against Apartheid. The top-seeded player and winner of the event was Kevin Curren, a South African, ranked only 56th on the player computer.

"So far the blacklist has been very effective," said Richard Lapchick, the national chairman for the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society (Access). "It's really given some leverage to the anti-apartheid movement."

The proposed South African tour by the Irish rugby team could produce an even stronger international outcry. Most black African nations participated in the Moscow Olympics last summer despite a controversial pre-Olympic trip to South Africa by a national British team. But the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa already has warned of repercussions from the Irish visit.

"Personally, I'd be upset if I show up at meets in Europe and can't run against Miruts Yifter," Coghlan said, referring to Ethiopia's Olympic champion at 5,000 and 10,000 meters. "I find it very disturbing that sportsmen can't compete for love of sport. All these major corporations are wheeling and dealing with South Africa. Why are we used? We become political weapons, and we end up suffering."

Coghlan, interviewed by phone last Thursday from Villanova, Pa. where he was preparing for the Penn Relays, said Irish industries had been warned by Nigeria and other black African nations about possible economic sanctions if the Irish team were allowed to make the trip. Several rugby players who were employees of Guinness, the Irish brewery, were denied their annual leave to go on the tour, Coghlan said.

"The minister of foreign affairs has done everything in his power to keep the team from going," Coghlan said. "They can't pull their passports because it would be unconstitutional, and so far it seems as if the team is committed to going."

## Visits to Ireland Canceled

Sandy Boyer, the development director for the American Committee on Africa, said Kenya and Ethiopia had canceled visits to Ireland by their soccer teams because of the current dispute. A visit to this country by a black South African rugby team last summer escaped political scrutiny, according to Boyer, because no prior notice was given of the team's trip.

"Rugby is such a minor sport over here," Boyer said, "that it's difficult to organize protests similar to boxing and tennis. But in Ireland, they've had thousands of people demonstrating."

Ashe said the intensified political activity comes at a time when black African nations have, ironically, increased trade with South Africa.

"The black African nations can't hit them with trade or political clout," said Ashe, the black professional, who made four visits to South Africa between 1973 and 1977 after having been twice turned down for visas by the South African government in 1969 and 1970. "So they use sports and beat it to death. And that hurts South Africa."

Lapchick, who was instrumental in the protest during the United States-South Africa Davis Cup series in Nashville three years ago, said the United States could face potential problems for the Los Angeles Olympics if the Reagan Administration expanded economic and diplomatic ties with South Africa.

"South Africa is definitely engaged in what we think is a major attempt to get back into international sports," Lapchick said. "Where we felt that the Carter Administration publicly stated they opposed sports contacts even though they were private affairs, we're apprehensive that the Reagan Administration may not be opposed to sports contacts based on their current policy. And that could have a serious effect or how black African nations view the Los Angeles Olympics."

# Anti-Apartheid Unit Publishes Sports List

By NEIL AMDUR

More than 250 athletes and officials from 22 countries, among them 63 Americans, were included yesterday in the first United Nations Centre Against Apartheid blacklist for having participated in sports exchanges in South Africa during the last year.

Named on the list were such prominent professionals as Gary Player, the South African golfer; Guillermo Vilas, the Argentine tennis player; Lester Piggott, the British jockey, and Carlos Reutemann, the Argentine race car driver.

Americans in eight sports were listed. They included Lee Trevino and 10 other golfers; Stan Smith, Bob Lutz, Dick Stockton, Pat Dupre and 24 other tennis players; six boxers, along with Bob Arum, the boxing promoter, and athletes from track and field, equestrian events, life saving, motor racing and water skiing.

The release of the list coincided with meetings yesterday in Washington between President Reagan and Rolloef F. Botha, South Africa's foreign minister.

"In publishing the first issue of the 'Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa,'" the document said, "the Special Committee reiterates the importance of the cessation of all exchanges with apartheid sport as a contribution to the international efforts for the elimination of apartheid and in support of freedom in South Africa. It hopes that the register will facilitate appropriate action by governments, organizations and individuals in the cam-

paign for the boycott of apartheid sport."

B. Akporode Clark, the Nigerian ambassador to the United Nations, described the publication of the blacklist as "one of the most important developments in the current activity against apartheid." Mr. Clark said athletes who appeared on the list would be unwelcome in African countries and that the Supreme Council on Sport in Africa had urged other countries to deny entry to the athletes for competitions.

"In the past," said Mr. Clark, who is chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, "there has been a lot of lip service paid to opponents of apartheid. They said they opposed it, but still continued their sporting ties. This list will serve as a momentary mechanism to make sure these people are blacklisted in other nations that oppose apartheid."

The list applied to athletes who had participated in sports events in South Africa between September 1, 1980 and March 31, 1981. Many of the names had appeared on a similar list circulated last October by the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), an anti-apartheid group.

Mr. Clark said the committee hoped to update the list regularly. Names of persons who undertake not to engage in further sports contacts with South Africa would be deleted from future lists, he said.

"The whole thing is not to blacklist people," Mr. Clark said, "but to get them to respect the commitments they have as sportsmen."

**Movement against racist sports adds 'blacklist' tactic**

# Anti-apartheid groups list violators

The international movement against apartheid in sports has a new tactic: a blacklist of sportsmen and women who compete in South Africa or against South Africans.

Anti-apartheid sports groups throughout the world are compiling and publishing lists of such athletes. In the U.S., the leading organization involved is the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society (ACCESS), a national coalition of 30 civil rights, anti-apartheid, church, political and sports groups.

Following is a recent interview with ACCESS national chairman Richard Lapchick, by William I. Robinson. Lapchick discusses South Africa's racist sports offensive, and the effects of the blacklist.

## How did the blacklist come about?

Sports has always been an integral part of South Africa's overseas propaganda machinery, which has used international competition to attempt to soften world criticism of apartheid. The blacklist was a response to South Africa's major offensive over the past year to try and get back into international sport. They have had more success in doing this than in any other previous year. The U.S. and Britain, in particular, have responded enthusiastically to Pretoria's drive.

South Africa is determined to break out of the isolation which has been almost total up to a couple of years ago, and they were becoming more and more effective in doing this. The idea of the blacklist was created by the UN Center Against Apartheid early last fall. No one had any idea of what potential it had but the concept was put forth as a new weapon to meet this offensive that South Africa had launched.

## What does the apartheid regime hope to gain from this sports offensive?

Firstly, South Africa wants to have international sports contacts for internal consumption. They constantly use such contacts



Left to right: Sam Ramsamy, chairman of South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (San-Roc), Mike Terry, executive secretary of Anti-Apartheid, and Chris de Broglio, secretary of San-Roc announce list of prominent world sports figures who have competed in South Africa.

in their own internal propaganda to say: "It doesn't matter how many resolutions the UN puts forth condemning us, the people of the world still want to play with us."

Secondly, in terms of external consumption, if the South Africans could get a sufficient number of blacks to say that they are competing in international teams, in sports administration, that what South Africa is trying to do in sports is worthwhile and should be supported by the international community (which are all racist lies), then they have the potential for defusing criticism of South Africa outside by blacks and the anti-apartheid movement in general.

## What effect has the blacklist had so far?

Late last year we found out that a South African gymnastics team had been invited to compete against a U.S. gymnastics team in Pennsylvania. We first put a moral argument up to the organizers of that meet to exclude South Africa. When they didn't respond to our pleas, we threatened to put them on the blacklist and within two days they withdrew the invitation. We began to sense at that point how important being blacklisted was.

Since that time, Kenya barred several British athletes from a tennis match in that country . . . after they had competed in South Africa. Nigeria did the same. And in February, Senegal refused to allow a French rugby team to compete in Senegal. Perhaps the most highly publicized has been Guyana's decision not to allow the British cricket team to finish a tour after Robin Jackman, who is a frequent British participant in cricket in South Africa, arrived to join. Guyana threw them out.

It was a great encouragement when six

American tennis players withdrew from the biggest tournament taking place in South Africa a few weeks ago and said they did it in the hopes that their names would be withdrawn from the blacklist.

## What impetus will the blacklist give to the anti-apartheid movement, internally and externally, and what is the relationship between the sports boycott and the liberation struggle as a whole?

Sports as an issue generates a lot of publicity. It is a popular way to draw people into the movement. We think that the sports blacklist will be an effective tool in educating people in this country—a public sinking in its own ignorance of racial issues—as to what apartheid is and what it means to black people in South Africa.

The concept of the sports boycott and the blacklist has inspired a number of groups inside South Africa . . . to create a cultural blacklist. For the first time, we've been seeing black South Africans not only boycotting but actively demonstrating against Black entertainers from the U.S. coming to South Africa.

We are told from our comrades within South Africa that it is a tremendously heartening thing to those inside the country whenever people and countries outside score points against apartheid. Successful boycotts, such as the cancellation of the Bjorn Borg-John McEnroe tennis match [late last year], raises the level of faith of the oppressed people that there are people outside who are willing to fight with them and help create the climate in which they will attain their freedom.