SANCTIONS VETO OVERRIDDEN

The Reagan administration's opposition to sanctions against South Africa's apartheid regime scuttled the Anti-Apartheid Bill of 1985, but finally, it could no longer stem the tide of rising demands that the United States do something about the worsening situation in South Africa. On October 2, 31 Republican Senators joined all 47 Democrats to override Reagan's veto of the 1986 sanctions legislation.

That so many Republicans were willing to hand Reagan his first foreign policy veto defeat signals the fact that legislators realize how broad and how deep constituent support is for an anti-apartheid policy. That the bill they passed was a Senate version much weaker than the one passed by the House is evidence that the anti-apartheid movement must mobilize even broader and more vocal support before a new session of Congress will consider the toughest and most effective measures possible.

While Coretta Scott King heralded the vote as a "death blow" to apartheid, most activists were more cautious, characterizing the sanctions as the foundation on which much more must be built. Prexy Nesbitt, a long-time activist and consultant to the American Committee on Africa, stated, "The 1986 anti-apartheid act is a holding action. It has many faces. At best it is a first step, but re­ mains a long way from being an adequate response to the blood bath which South Africa is con­ ducting today. At its worst, the legislation has some ominous features, like asserting that the U.S. Congress should and can dic­ tate to the ANC who its allies should be." Following is a brief assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the law.

WEAKNESSES

• Bans on new investment and on export of crude oil are unnecessary as no new investment is taking place due to South Africa's unstable economy and no oil is ex­ ported from the U.S. U.S. oil compa­ nies refine oil bought on the spot market inside South Africa, and this will be allowed to continue.

• Divestment laws and selective purchasing laws enacted by cities and states nationwide could be in­ validated if Senator Lugar's (the bill's author) intentions that the federal law preempt local laws are upheld. The House passed a resolution stating that preemption was not meant to stop states from going where they might go to the courts.

• Banks may remain subject to valid outstanding loans to the South African government. U.S. corpora­ tions may still reinvest their pro­ fits in South Africa.

• The ANC is labelled as terrorist and is ordered to be investigated.

• The U.S. will recognize negotia­ tions between the apartheid regime and black leaders which excludes the ANC if the ANC does not abide by preconditions dic­ tated by this law.

• The sanctions can be terminated if South Africa complies with a set of conditions. The President is given the power to certify South African compliance with the condi­ tions, but compliance is open to subjective interpretation.

CALIFORNIA BILL A HUGE SUCCESS

In late August, a bill providing for divestment of $10.6 billion of state funds from companies that do business in South Africa passed through the California Assembly and was sent to Governor Deukme­ jian for his signature. His approval is anticipated for this, the largest single divestment achieved so far. New Jersey's total divestment, passed in 1986, was until now the largest affected fund at over $2 billion. Recent changes in the criteria for deciding which com­ panies are targeted by the New Jersey law have now expanded the amount to $7.6 billion to be divested. West Virginia, Vermont and Baltimore are also recent addi­ tions to the growing roster of states and municipalities with divestment legislation.

The most recent trend in anti­ apartheid legislation is the passage of selective purchasing bills which restrict government agency purchases of goods from South Africa and from corpo­
When Coca Cola announced on September 16, 1988, that it intends to divest "out of principle" its holdings in South Africa, the Coca Cola Campaign of the Georgia Coalition for Divestment in South Africa was just over one year old. Already, several campuses, unions and national organizations nationwide had removed Coke vending machines from their premises, and many more local groups were planning boycott actions. Clearly, Coke, which was aware of the Campaign and had responded directly to several local actions, made its decision to sell its subsidiary under pressure. What is not so clear, according to Campaign coordinator Christopher Illinois, is the significance of Coke's move. While Coke has received praise from several quarters for its decision to sell its South African operations to a multi-racial group, the Campaign has stated that Coke's plans so far amount only to an initial step toward economic divestment. Thus, on October 10, National Protest Day for Divestment, the Campaign held a news conference and rally at Coca Cola headquarters in Atlanta. At the rally they announced their plans to further assist Coca Cola in completing its divestment move. Referring to their strategy session, from South Africa "As the emergency at home becomes compelling," Coke, with assets of $650 million in South Africa, annual sales in excess of $260 million, has promised $10 million as an initial gift to establish the Equal Opportunity Fund, supporting black education and housing and employment. The fund will be administered by an arm of South Africans including Bishop Tutu and Alan Bosack, who have stated that the fund does not release Coke from the responsibility to disinvest if the regime does not take steps toward dismantling apartheid. Neither company has satisfactorily addressed questions posed by anti-apartheid activists such as how these funds offset the huge corporate and political investments paid to the apartheid regime.

Since 1984, when unrest escalated in South Africa, the divestment campaign stepped up in the U.S. 50 companies have partially or fully economically disengaged from South Africa. At least 19 have cut some ties in 1986, and many of the 250 remaining are doubtful about the prospects of staying. Even IBM, for example, announced on October 22, 1986, that it intends to sell its subsidiary in South Africa.

DIVESTMENT PRESSURES PRODUCE MIXED RESULTS

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CHEERS

Sharon Sopher, an independent filmmaker, whose new film, "Witness to Apartheid," is certain to inspire viewers to join the anti-apartheid movement. The chilling interviews in which doctors show us the scars of children tortured in detention, and the man-on-the-street comments made by white defenders of the regime make this condition one compelling film a necessity for every person of conscience.

The South African World Federation, which announced on July 2 that it is withdrawing funds from three banks that have failed to sever ties with South Africa. The banks are the National Westminster of London, the Swiss Bank Corporation of Geneva and Citibank of New York.

The government of the Bank of Ireland, who on July 3 announced to the annual meeting that the bank will end all business with South Africa as soon as possible. The bank has already refused to conduct any transactions with South Africa for some time.

New York City's Department of Trade and Shipping, which has extended its already tough restrictions on trade with South Africa, to include a total ban on exports of refined oil products and ships. Bans on imports of oil and land vehicles from South Africa, as well as exports of arms, ammunition and military vehicles will now apply to Namibia also.

The employees of AT&T, who persuaded their company to sever all business ties with South Africa. AT&T will stop buying platinum and gold dust and in making their equipment (in 1985 they bought $76 million) and start recycling existing supplies. They will also comply with employees' requests to cut off computer sales to South Africa and refuse to provide special long distance and data transmission services.

The 130 members of the cast and crew of Cagney and Lacey, who have told Orion Corporation that they want their show taken off South African television because they feel "compromised as human beings by being seen in South Africa." Until the show is withdrawn from South Africa, stars Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly will contribute their South African royalties to the African National Congress.

The Amnesty International Urgent Action Campaign, which is in the forefront of monitoring the identities of political detainees and the conditions under which they are being held. Detainees who receive Amnesty's almost daily bulletins file appeals with South African authorities and publicize the plight of apartheid's victims, we can only hope it become more difficult for the regime to torture its opponents.

The Hawaii Committee for Africa, which in July and August produced four action bulletins and activated its phone tree to urge Hawaiians to support sanctions legislation. The committee's efforts paid off when state legislators, answering their phone calls, telegrams and letters to the state's two U.S. Senators, who both voted in favor of sanctions.

The Pulitzer Prize committee honored Joseph Lelyved's masterful book, Move Your Shadow, with the 1986 Pulitzer Prize for Non-Fiction, the book, which chronicles Lelyved's years as a correspondent in South Africa, is must reading.

... to stop running a travel program on South Africa which downplayed racial tension there in order to promote tourism. The Artists Against Apartheid group formed in April in Britain. The group, which is calling upon British musicians to refuse to record for companies who won't stop sales to South Africa, plan to release benefit records and recruit fellow musicians to the cultural boycott. Their first concert was on June 28.

Africa Nevis, for organizing the upcoming November 22 Great African Cookbook, a project designed to raise money for food and development efforts while celebrating the contribution of Africans to international cuisine and culture. Throughout the country, civic, civil, social, religious and community organizations will prepare the meal. To join, call June Archibald at Africa News Service (919) 286-0747.

Lincoln Center in New York City, which is hosting "Wozza Africa," a month-long series of South African plays. "Astralian," the first play of the festival, which translates to "We have no money," "the refrain used by townships rent strikers, has received rave reviews. We hope more cities and towns will produce such theater, which brings the anti-apartheid message to wider audiences in a compelling way.

The Washington State-Wide Anti-Apartheid Network, who continue their weekly pickets of the South African consulate in Seattle, every Sunday afternoon. Though the consulate remains, they hope their determination will lead to the results cities like Cleveland and Pittsburgh eventually achieved after similar campaigns.

The President of the University of Hawaii, who told student protestors, "We just can't continue to divest...and reduce the value of our portfolio."

The members of the St. Petersburg, Florida employee's pension board, who refused to divest despite the sustained efforts of the St. Petersburg Community United Against Apartheid and the NAACP. The board would not even consider testimony about the inhuman conditions of the black South Africa, because it claims to be bound by a state law forbidding investments based on non-financial criteria.

U.S. oil companies, which according to recent reports, will invest $171 million in their South African subsidiaries in 1986. While total U.S. investment in South Africa has declined for the past three years, oil company investments have risen steadily and substantially. This is due to the fact that while many companies are suffering damages with South Africa's severely slump economic conditions and that oil is protected by the apartheid regime's guarantee of a 15% return on investment. The regime makes this guarantee to insure a continuous supply of oil to the United States.

U.S. corporations and consumers who continue to purchase South African goods, who both support apartheid's economic sanctions, and who control the anti-apartheid networks as hooligans, and justifies the state of emergency as a necessary evil to control black on black violence.

The three Republican state lawmakers and the Deputy Secretary of State from Florida who travelled to South Africa at the expense of the U.S. government and regime. Upon returning, Senate Republican leader Dick Langley stated in his testimony against pending divestment legislation that half of all South African blacks are "not civilized in the wild and caring only about the medicine doctor and the tribal chief, from whence all power comes."

The Portland, Oregon police department, which has conducted photographic surveillance of area anti-apartheid demonstrators.

Cheers and Tears

TEARS

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The Portland, Oregon police department, which has conducted photographic surveillance of area anti-apartheid demonstrators.

Printed with Permission
OIL COMPANIES have fought the various university campaigns. While those who firebombed this Johns Hopkins shanty were convicted, students who have constructed new shanties to replace it have also been arrested.

JOHNS HOPKINS SHANTYTOWN FIREBOMBERS COLT GUNS MADE One outcome of the May 24 firebombing attack on the "Shantytown" shantytown was the September 10 conviction of three Johns Hopkins students on charges of arson. The three were acquitted of attempted murder, in spite of the fact that one member of the crew that attacked a Free South Africa was hospitalized after the blaze. The felony convictions resulted in expulsion from the University, three years probation, and community service requirements.

Another outcome was a ban on shantytown construction imposed by the University on September 2. The Coalition for a Free South Africa has vowed to oppose the ban in court and through civil disobedience. On September 12, the University requested and received a court injunction against shanty construction by the Coalition. A demonstration that afternoon attracted 150 Coalition supporters, and included the building of a temporary shanty at the University's front entrance.

OREGON LAWSUIT DRAGS ON

When the Board of Higher Education of Oregon voted to divest their holdings of corporations doing business in South Africa in 1977, theirs was a pioneering decision. Unfortunately, the state's Attorney General ruled their decision illegal, and thus began the decade-long legal battle. In 1979, the students of the University of Oregon and Oregon State filed suit to have the Board's order enforced. Now their lawyers, one of whom was inspired to go to law school because of this case, expect a ruling by the appellate court by late fall.

At issue are whether the students have standing to bring suit at all, and whether the divestment resolution violates the state's prudent investment rule. Attorney Goldstein states that "legal maneuvering" has stalled the suit, however, the passage of time may work to the students' favor when the ruling is made, for the court has shifted its opinions. While they first believed the Board could not take ethical factors into account in making investment decisions, they now say that ethical considerations are permissible. At question now is whether this resolution is irresponsible because it reduces too greatly the universe of investment. The fact that several dozen corporations have recently left South Africa and are thus back in the universe of clean investment possibilities might make this argument against the resolution weaker in the eyes of the court. Whatever this decision, the students and their attorneys are determined to prevail. They will go to the State Supreme Court if necessary in order to have their school funds divested at last.

YALE ALUMNI FORM ENDOWMENT FOR DIVESTMENT

On September 5, the first board meeting of the Yale Endowment for Divestment was held. The Endowment, designed to provide alumni with an opportunity to indicate dissatisfaction with Yale's investment policies, will complement the efforts of current students to pressure Yale to divest all its holdings in companies doing business in South Africa. All alumni, male and female, are eligible to participate, and as an alternative to contributing to Yale, will be deposited in a socially responsible investment account and held in escrow until Yale divests or South Africa becomes a diversified state governed in accordance with the democratic principle of one person, one vote. If on the day the board meets by Commencement Day, 1991, the money will be released to organizations working with Black South Africans against apartheid.

TIAA-CREF DIVESTMENT Campaign Gaining Steam

The campaign to persuade the Board of the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund to divest their vast holdings of about 67 billion in South Africa-related stock is gaining momentum. Over three thousand TIAA-CREF members have joined the campaign, and Campus Coordinators are now at a hundred schools. The Board, which still does not support divestment, has, however, revised its statement, has begun investments in South Africa to indicate that they will now begin submitting shareholder resolutions urging companies to withdraw from South Africa.

The Divestment Campaign's Steering Committee is encouraged by this new policy, in that it indicates the TIAA-CREF Board no longer believes U.S. corporations represent a positive force for change in South Africa. However, they stress that the Board must divest in order to pressure the companies to withdraw. For more information on the campaign, contact: Greg Finger (914) 808-3544.

PENN STATE STUDENTS TARGET TRUSTEES

The Penn State Committee for Justice in South Africa, in searching for new ways to pressure the board to divest, has begun a campaign to picnic and boycott the companies of trustees who refuse to divest. The first target of the School's campaign is Acru-Weathcr. A campaign is under way to pursue local media not to carry the weather service which is owned by a Penn State trustee who opposed divestment. The Committee is also urging campus groups nationwide to research the corporate and financial links of each member of their schools' boards of trustees so that they can mount similar campaigns. It is believed that many schools will discover links with the same companies, so that regional boycotts can begin against these corporations. To get more information on the campaign, contact: Bob Allen (500) 253-3904.

CALIFORNIA COLLEGES TO DIVEST

The University of California Board of Regents voted 13-9 in July to divest by 1990 of their entire $3.1 billion in investments linked to South Africa. This amount, which eclipses the $556 million divested by 110 universities since 1977, is a major victory for the student anti-apartheid movement. The split decision was the result of years of student pressure which culminated this spring in militant shantytown actions and hundreds of arrests at Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses. The move was opposed by the University's President and Treasurer, but Governor Deukmejian, who only last year vetoed state divestment legislation, became a proponent of the university's divestment after he came under political attack for his anti-divestment stand. Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, who is Deukmejian's opponent in the gubernatorial race, suggested that the University's next step should be to stop contracting for goods and services with companies that have South African ties.

HARVARD DIVESTS FROM 5 OIL COMPANIES AND FORD

Harvard has announced that it is selling $747.4 million in stocks and $844 million in bonds in Mobil, Texaco, Chevron, Exxon, Royal Dutch Petroleum and Ford Motor Company. Harvard's policy of selective divestment prohibits the University from holding shares in companies which make significant sales to the South African military and police.

Ford told University officials that its South African subsidiary would continue police and military sales as part of its general bidding for government sales. The Corporation Committee on Shareholder Responsibility also concluded that the probability that the oil companies were supplying the apartheid military and police was high, even though they could not get confirmation of such sales because of South Africa's secrecy laws.

While students have been arrested and filed against the university, there are still those who stand with the students and the Faculty. Students have said that they will not give up until there is a concerted effort to divest from South Africa. They have also said that they will not stop until the University makes a clear statement that it is committed to divestment.

Students
**BANK CAMPAIGNS UNDERWAY ON TWO CONTINENTS**

The West German Action Group, "No Money for Apartheid," and the Washington, D.C., Student Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism (D.C. SCAR) have both recently announced the launching of campaigns against banks which finance apartheid. "No Money for Apartheid," a partner organization of the Evangelical Women Against Apartheid and the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the FRG, sent out more than 400 calls to Anti-Apartheid groups in West Germany, asking them to join a massive postcard campaign. One card is designed to inform the public of how loans and bonds help maintain the apartheid regime; a second card is meant to be mailed to targeted banks. They are also trying to promote the campaign in the U.S., Britain and Switzerland, where the other major banks which deal with South Africa are located.

The D.C. SCAR campaign, just begun in September, is tentatively named "The Student Campaign Against Banks and Apartheid" and is now in the process of consulting campuses across the country before setting an action agenda. One possible action being considered would involve writing protest messages on thousands of credit card applications and flooding the banks with this mail. In order to join the campaign or receive their research on banks and apartheid, contact the campaign at P.O. BOX 18291, Washington, D.C. 20036. (301) 732-2881.

**COMMONWEALTH VOTES SANCTIONS DESPITE THATCHER**

August found Britain left behind by the 48 other members of the Commonwealth who voted for a package of economic sanctions against South Africa.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher attempted to ward off strict sanctions by announcing light sanctions against new investment and tourism promotion, but to no avail. Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia said, "Mrs. Thatcher cut a very pathetic picture at the summit." Indian Prime Minister Gandhi and other Commonwealth leaders joined in, stating that Britain has isolated itself from them and from South Africans working for freedom. They admitted that without Britain, the bans on new bank loans and investments, civilian air traffic, government procurement and importation of agricultural products would have less economic impact. However, Gandhi pointed out that, "It's Britain that loses." Thatcher has stuck closely with U.S. President Reagan in opposing meaningful sanctions.

**JAPAN IMPOSES LIMITED SANCTIONS**

When the Japanese foreign minister met with "Pik" Botha in South Africa in August, he voiced his government's concern over South Africa's lack of movement toward majority rule. On September 19, Japan announced it was imposing limited sanctions on South Africa to back up its expressions of concern. The sanctions include suspension of air travel between the countries, suspension of touristic visas for South Africans, and a ban on imports of South African iron and steel. Sanctions on imports of iron ore and coal, which would have made the package much tougher, were dropped because the European Common Market did not include them.

**EEC ISSUES SCALED-DOWN SANCTIONS**

The twelve European Common Market nations voted on September 18 to ban the importation of South African gold coins, iron and steel and to ban new European investments in South Africa. However, after two days of heated debate, West Germany vetoed a ban on coal purchases, which last year amounted to $1.2 billion, more than twice the amount the group spent on gold, steel and Iron combined. West Germany argued a coal sanction would create unacceptable hardships for black mine workers, but exclusion of coal from the sanctions severely weakens the effect they will have. Not only is the market for coal much greater, but experts believe South Africa would have a much more difficult time finding alternative buyers for coal than they will have for the other commodities. Steel, iron and gold account for only 5% of South African exports to Common Market countries, thus, the effect the ban has will be minimal.

The Danish Foreign Minister, whose country already has an independent trade embargo on South Africa called the sanctions "amputated." Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands, who argued most strongly to include coal, have vowed to place adding coal to the sanctioned list on the agenda of every meeting to follow. The UDF characterized the sanctions as lukewarm and castigated Portugal and West Germany for blocking the inclusion of coal.
AFRICA PEACE TOUR
On May 19, 1986, a delegation of African and U.S. experts on militarization, human rights, and poverty in Africa began a one-month tour of 26 U.S. cities in southern and midwestern states. During their tour they drew attention to ways in which warfare and militarization in Africa increase hunger and poverty in the United States. A member of the tour, James Oporia-Ekwaro, former Ugandan Ambassador to China, explained to a large enthusiastic audience in Indianapolis that many African governments do not serve the interest of the people but those of their former colonial masters.

Nick Mottern of the Maryknoll Missioners was the key organizer of the tour. Other supporting organizations included the Men's, Women's, and Youth Service Committee; Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, Disciples of Christ, Church of the Brethren, Bread for the World, Africa Faith and Justice Network, Washington Office on Africa, American Committee on Africa, American Friends Service Committee and Artists Against Apartheid, who supplied anti-apartheid artwork to accompany the tour.

NORTHWEST REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON APARTHEID AND RACISM
On August 23-26, a regional conference was held in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which enabled two dozen anti-apartheid organizers from the Northwest to plan a coordinated approach to their work. Tandi Gbashe, from the national Coca Cola campaign, and the Atlanta office of the AFSC, was the keynote speaker and helped the area inaugurate their local campaign. The Sun City video was shown, the Shell boycott was promoted, and a workshop on the Call to Conscience national emergency response network was conducted. Organizers report that the conference was very successful in meeting its goals.

CALL TO CONSCIENCE ACTIVATES NETWORK
(Continued from Page 1)
A successful crash on October 19th. The CTC network stretches into all 50 states and is managed by a National Steering Committee. The Call Group of the CTC alerted its network before Machel's death of the possibility of mobilizing to protest the massacre of South African troops on the Mozambican border. In addition to the memorial services, local CTC activists are organizing to flood the Congress with calls and letters to phone calls demanding that maximum American pressure be exerted on the South African government to deter an incursion.

WEST COAST CONFERENCE ATTRACTS CROWD
Four hundred people attended the West Coast Regional Conference in Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of Southern Africa held at San Francisco State University, June 27-29. The Conference was sponsored in cooperation with the ANC and SWAPO and included participants from union, anti-apartheid groups, and student, community and civil rights groups from California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona. Besides educational workshops, activities included a public rally attended by 500 people.

Issues discussed included ways to advance the struggle for mandatory comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and ways to aid the movements to abolish apartheid and win independence for Namibia. The conference unanimously adopted action resolutions concerning mass actions, material aid, educational activities and labor movement involvement.

LABOR ANSWERS TO U.S.-S.A. MEATPACKING COMPANIES
George A. Hormel & Co., with its ties to Renown Food Products of South Africa, was the object of protest by members of the United Food & Commercial Workers. Organizers from UFCW local 9-P of Austin, Minnesota toured the Denver region in April gaining support for their recently settled strike against Hormel. An April 5th rally featured information about Hormel's alleged technical service and licensing agreements with the South African company.

When you join the Call to Conscience Emergency Response Network, you are participating in a nationwide contingency plan to challenge U.S. support for apartheid.

Civil Disobedience Pledge
Because the apartheid regime continues to deny full citizenship to the majority of its citizens and because the United States government continues to support the apartheid regime, I pledge to join others in acts of nonviolent civil disobedience, as conscience leads me, including such actions as participating in demonstrations, vigils, and other activities that protest the Congress and the White House.

Name (Print)
Signature
City/State
Telephone (Day) (Evening)
Telephone (Day) (Evening)
Have you had nonviolence training?
Congressional District
Organization
City/State
Zip
Address
City/State
Phone:

Civil Disobedience Pledge
Because the apartheid regime conspires to deny full citizenship to the majority of its citizens and because the United States government continues to support the apartheid regime, I pledge to join others in acts of nonviolent civil disobedience, as conscience leads me, at locations that symbolize U.S. support for the South African government.

APARTHEID KILLS!
Oppose Racism and Genocide!

BLACK UNITED FRONT CONVENES
When National Black United Front representatives from across the United States met in St. Louis in July, two of the major resolutions they passed were endorsements of the Coca Cola campaign and the Call to Conscience emergency response network. One of the best attended seminars was on Southern Africa. The audience exploded in applause over the proposition by the panelists that U.S. citizens, especially Black Americans, not be silent about U.S. support for the South African regime. Panelists included Elizabeth Sibeko of the Pan African Congress; J. Wutawandahe, Zimbabwe's deputy ambassador; Jerry Herman of the American Friends Service Committee, and Leonard Harvey, of NBFF.

COVENANT AGAINST APARTHEID
Clergy and Laity Concerned, an interfaith peace and justice organization based in New York, has instituted a program whereby congregations nationwide can join together in a "Covenant Against Apartheid at Home and Abroad." So far, thirty congregations have signed the covenant, pledging to educate themselves and others about racial injustice, to urge divestment and sanctions legislation, and to participate in vigils, actions and campaigns against apartheid and racial injustice in their own communities. The first issue of the newsletter is now being prepared, and plans to build the program are underway.

Ezekiel Pajboj, Liberian student leader and tour speaker (center) stands outside Peace Tour bus with Nick Mottern, Maryknoll tour coordinator (far right) and other Maryknoll officials.

The Two Rivers. An award-winning, poetic film about the history, culture, and political struggles of black South Africans from the time before European settlement to today. 60 minutes. A new release from Icarus Films. (212) 674-3375. Sale: $8.95, Rental: $125.


For Freedom in South Africa. A three part video documentary on the U.S. anti-apartheid movement throughout 1985. The three 30 minute tapes focus on the debate over national sanctions legislation; local divestment campaigns and corporate involvement in South Africa; and the grassroots movement in the U.S., using the University of California as a case study. Rental: $65 each, $150 for all three. Sale $400 each, $1050 for all three. Crisfield Films & Video, P.O. Box 788, Davis, California 95617. (618) 758-0900.


Audio Visual Resources—South Africa and Namibia. A booklet to be updated periodically, listing rental and sales information for films, videos and slide shows worldwide. Lutheran World Federation, 150 Route de Penney, P.O. Box 66, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. 20 pages.

Detaining Namibia (issue #1, June 86). Division for Mission in North America, Lutheran Church in America, 231 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016.


Allan Boesak: Choosing for Justice. 36 minute film or video cassette produced by Hugo Cassier & Nadine Gordimer. Rental available from California Newsreel, $35.

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

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

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Editorial Staff: Ginny Hill, Melissa Moya, Rajen Naidoo.

Why, O Lord? Psalms and Sermons from Namibia, by Stephanie Kameeka, Vice President of the Evangelical Church in Namibia. Fortress Press, 2000 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, PA 19129.

SACTU Newsflashes. B-weekly newsletter covering trade union actions in South Africa as well as international trade union solidarity actions. Subscriptions are $14.00 a year from the South African Congress of Trade Unions, 86 Flowers Mews, Off Archway Close, Upper Holloway, London N19 3TB.

Witness to Apartheid, a new film which should be compulsory viewing for anyone interested in the anti-apartheid struggle. 96 minutes. Available from Southern Africa Media Center (415) 621-6196 Rental: $85, Sale: $85.00.

The War Against Children: South Africa's Youngest Victims. Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights, 36 W. 44th St., N.Y.-N.Y. 10036. $10.00.


Free Namibia: A packet of materials designed to provide a basic understanding of South Africa's exploitation of Namibia's human and natural resources, as well as the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination & freedom. Available for $3.00 from the Washington Office on Africa Education Fund, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002.

The 1983 S.A. Educational Expenditure per Pupil:

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SURVEY, 1983

"Our land is burning and bleeding and so I call upon the international community to apply immediate and comprehensive sanctions on South Africa."

—Bishop Desmond Tutu, April 2, 1986

"COSATU is in full support of investment.

—Elijah Barayi, President of the 500,000-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions, December 1985.

Voices for Sanctions

The Largest Collection of Drawing and Essay5 of Black Children in South Africa.
NAMIBIA: URGENT

May Day! May Day! The people of Namibia desperately need your help. Demand to know why your press has not reported any of the events taking place in Namibia. Did you know of the May 17 attacks on Captivi Strip by South Africa? The June 1 Campus Christi Day demonstrations by over 4,000 people protesting the Interim Government’s actions? The July 6 arrests of West Germany Green Party members who were on a fact-finding mission in Namibia? Was the July 27 demonstration of 10,000 in Katutura reported in your paper yesterday? The people of Namibia continue their struggle against the killing and repression in their country. Can we do any less than continue to show our support for them? Act now! To join the solidarity effort, Call National Namibian Concerns (303) 832-3229.

EDITORIAL CARTOONS WANTED

The United Nations Centre Against Apartheid is planning to publish a book of editorial cartoons on South Africa, apartheid, and the relationship of foreign governments and investors to South Africa. Ninety cartoons from newspapers around the world have responded so far, but there are none yet from campus papers or anti-apartheid organizations’ newsletters. If your school or organization has carried good cartoons, please contact the cartoonists and ask them to grant permission to publish. Please send all information as soon as possible to Brooke Baldwin, Southern Africa Program, AFSC 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA, 19102.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1501 Cherry Street • Philadelphia, PA 19102

I would like a one year subscription to the United States Anti-Apartheid Newsletter. Enclosed is my ten dollar ($10.00) subscription fee.

I enclose $__________

Name
Address
City State Zip

SOUTH AFRICA: UNEDITED ACCLAIMED ON CAPITOL HILL

On September 15, sixty-five congresspeople, including representatives of congresspeople who are not attending, viewed the film footage recently smuggled out of South Africa. Senator Edward Kennedy and Congressmen Howard Wolpe and William Gray sponsored the viewing of the film, which was assembled during the past few months in South Africa and made available by the AFSC.

The footage, much taken clandestinely due to restrictions on the press imposed by the state of Emergency, includes scenes of organized trade union strikes, politically charged funerals, and police brutality. There are also compelling interviews with Zweleke Sinul and Winnie Mandela.

Additional broadcast-quality and documentary footage of South Africa is available on an ongoing basis from AFAS TV, Box 757, London SEI 6NR, United Kingdom. Organizations that wish to screen this half hour video (VHS) should contact AFSC, NARMIC 1501 Cherry St. Phila. PA 19102 (215)241-7175. Rental for one week is $25, Sale: $85.

USEFUL CONTACTS

American Committee on Africa 198 Brooklyn Ave, New York, NY 10016 (212) 926-5170

African National Congress of South Africa 1401 Second Ave., Bldg. 405, New York, NY 10017 (212) 493-3487

Africa News, P.O. Box 3854, Durban, N.S. 2702

South United Front 440 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11227 (212) 628-3508

Clergy and Left Concerned 198 Brooklyn Ave, New York, NY 10016 (212) 477-1444

Episcopal Church of South Africa 330 Lafayette St, New York, NY 10012 (212) 477-0666

Interchurch Center on Corporate Responsibility 475 Riverside Drive, Bldg. 566, New York, NY 10027 (212) 870-2293

International Defense and Aid Fund 17, Cymbeline, MA 01253 (617) 491-8345, (212) 678-4683

Lawyers Committee/South Africa Project 750 15th Street N.W., Suite 120, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 628-6700

Lutheran World Federation 550 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10010 (212) 533-6350

Pan African Congress of Section 211 434 2nd St, Suite 506, New York, NY 10012 (212) 956-7278

Crosses placed on Carpenter Hall Lawn, Earlham College, by student demonstrators.

PRISONERS REFUSE SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE

Officials of Graterford State Prison in Pennsylvania have acceded to prisoners’ protests to stop using canned peaches and fruit cocktail from South Africa. Inmate cooks discovered labels of World Pride cans that indicated they came South Africa. Now Graterford officials want their supplier to take back the fruit and replace it with non-South African goods. State Representative John Richardson has gone one step further by proposing that all state agencies be prohibited from buying South African goods. The Department of General Services is reviewing the possibility of issuing such regulations. This incident is not isolated to Graterford or Pennsylvania. The Governor of Virginia has received protests that his state’s prison system also buys South African fruit.

South West Africa Peoples Organization of Namibia 501 Second Avenue #1811, New York, NY 10016 (212) 868-1635/570-2400

South Africa Resource Project P.O. Box 5420, Santa Monica, CA 90405 (310) 822-8340

Namibia, 548 8th Street, Washington, DC 20003 (202) 547-2500

United Nations Centre Against Apartheid United Nations, New York, NY 10017 (212) 765-1532


United Nations Methodist Committee on Peace, 777 United Nations Plaza, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10017 (212) 622-3333

Unity in Action Network 71-02 19th Avenue, Jackson Heights, NY 11372 (212) 866-5500

Washington Office on Apartheid 1100 Maryland Avenue, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 840-7981

Films Are Available From the Following Places:

Center for New Ideas 320 Nanticoke Street 520 Pennsylvania AV, Philadelphia, PA 19102

Center for Retinal Research 430 Nanticoke Street 520 Pennsylvania AV, Philadelphia, PA 19102 (215) 623-1169

200 Park Avenue S 5th Floor New York, NY 10003 (212) 410-8023

200 Park Avenue S 5th Floor New York, NY 10003 (212) 410-8023

- Congress defeated H.R. 4759, which would have prohibited U.S. aid to UNITA without explicit Congressional approval.
- President Reagan’s search for a black ambassador to South Africa finally came to an end when he announced the appointment of Ambassador Perkins, currently U.S. envoy to Liberia.
- Five of the 21 Yale students recently arrested for sitting in at the investments office were suspended for the semester, while four others were suspended for one day. The students remain on campus and continue to attend classes as efforts to rewrite them are underway.
- When students at Johns Hopkins kept their vow to defy the university’s injunction against new shanty construction, the shanty builders were arrested. Plans for further civil disobedience are being made.
- The apartheid regime has placed the United Democratic Front on its list of "offended organizations," a measure one step away from banning. This means that the UDF will no longer be able to receive foreign funding.
- A Dallas selective purchasing ordinance lost by a 6-4 vote.
- On October 13th, thousands of students walked out of 40 schools in South Africa, demanding that police leave their school grounds, that troops be removed from their townships, and that the state's detailed under the emergency decree be released.

- Antonio Rosa, a student activist at the University of Hawaii, began fasting on October 1st. He has stated that the fast will end only when the University divests or he dies. Antonio was a torture victim in his native country of Brazil.
- On Sunday, October 5th, over a thousand people marched to City Hall in Springfield, MA to rally against apartheid.
- A new resource, "Question and Answers on South African Sanctions," can be obtained from ACOA 213/45-01.
- On October 13th, seventeen students at the University of Minnesota were arrested for trespassing when they refused to take down their shantytown.
- Students have vowed to construct new shanties.
- General Motors has announced that it is partially dismantling from South Africa by selling its plant to its local management.