Mandela to U.S.: ‘Sanctions Should be Maintained’

As he stepped off his plane at Kennedy Airport in New York City, Nelson Mandela declared, “Our simple message, in all these countries, is that the sanctions should be maintained.” As Mandela moved from city to city in his U.S. tour, “keep the pressure on” became the refrain of crowds everywhere. From posh fund-raising dinners to sold-out rallies and concerts at sports stadiums, from private meetings with financial and political power dealers to tours of auto plants, Mandela’s message never wavered — keep sanctions in place. When asked if sanctions should be lifted or relaxed to reward de Klerk for his “reforms,” Mandela replied, “You are crediting Mr. de Klerk for rectifying his own mistakes.”

Angola Famine Appeal

The Mozambique Angola Committee, a British organization which mobilized support for the anti-colonial struggles in Mozambique and Angola led by FRELIMO and the MPLA, is launching an appeal for funds to send tools to help Angolan farmers prepare for next season’s harvest. After more than thirteen years of direct South African aggression and in the midst of continuing UNITA attacks, Angola is now suffering through a debilitating famine. Four years of increasingly severe drought have made conditions so bad that, in some areas, people have had to eat the seeds distributed to them as their only source of nourishment. This fund would specifically aid 800 families from Benguela Province who need hoes, axes, machetes and plows to prepare a new crop. To contribute or to receive information, contact: MAC Angola Famine Appeal, Mozambique Angola Committee, P.O. Box 839, London NW1 7EF.

Angola

According to the 26 June edition of the British newspaper, The Guardian, three Hercules C-130 aircraft used by the CIA are making nightly flights into Angolan airspace with arms deliveries for UNITA. The planes are reportedly owned by Topper Aviation, a CIA cargo line based in Florida. The Guardian says that for the past two years Topper Aviation has been ferrying weaponry from the US airbase at Kamina, in Zaire, to the UNITA base at Jamba in Southeast Angola. In November last year, a CIA plane carrying arms for UNITA, also a Hercules, crashed in the Jamba area, killing all of its occupants.

Computerizing Apartheid

A new study by the Holland Committee on Southern Africa on the export of computer hardware to South Africa argues that computers are indispensable to the apartheid regime. The publication, Computerizing Apartheid, includes information about the dependence of South Africa on collaboration with the outside world in the field of computers, especially for military purposes. It further argues that the South African arms industry is not self-sufficient, but very much dependent on foreign technology, licences, components, know-how, manpower and scientific contacts. A chart on U.S. computer company involvement is on page 2. Copies of the study can be ordered from The Holland Committee on Southern Africa, O.Z. Achterburgwal 173, 1012 DJ Amsterdam. Tel: +31-20-270801. Copies are £2.00 each. (Note where chart comment is located)
He’s come home. So have the TV anchors. The real story is just beginning.

There’s still apartheid. There’s still censorship. There’s still no equality. That’s why the world still needs “South Africa Now”—the non-profit weekly public television news magazine that battles the censors to report the news that isn’t coming out of South Africa. 

The little show that could—that’s how one newspaper described “South Africa Now.” The magazine says we are “filling a void” in coverage. But we can’t do it without funding. We need your help to keep the news flowing and the story in our living rooms. Tax deductible donations can be sent to The Africa Fund—361 West Broadway, New York, NY 10013.

New York Continued from P.1

The Ad Hoc Coalition, with such member groups as the New York Labor Committee Against Apartheid, the Religious Action Network, and the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility conducted a two-year campaign of rallies, political action and petition drives. They believe that their success is just the beginning of a new wave of toughening sanctions laws that is now sweeping through Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and other cities. When Nelson Mandela arrived in Washington, DC, he stated, “I have come here to put the message that sanctions must be intensified.” New York has heeded his call.

Virginia Continued from P.1

Two Days later, Wilder told his cabinet to move deliberately to implement a new policy directing state agencies and boards to divest themselves of close to $1 billion in affected investments. He then signed an executive order directing divestiture by agencies such as the state treasury directly under his control. The governor named a task force to formulate guidelines on what to sell and to establish a timetable. His press secretary indicated the regulations will be very strict. State Treasurer Moore indicated it will be “rather easy” to comply with the order and maintain the state’s fiduciary interest.

Mandela Continued from P. 1

At the Kennedy Library, in urging civil rights and political leaders to press on with sanctions, he said, “Our people have shed rivers of blood in their quest. They cannot be expected to be satisfied with piecemeal reform. Indeed, it seems impossible to reform something that is inherently evil.” And at the United Nations he warned delegates that easing sanctions would create “a situation in which those who are opposed to change in our country would find encouragement to resist change.”

“Apartheid is doomed. The struggle continues” he declared in New York. To auto workers in Dearborn, Michigan, Mandela expressed his appreciation. “We’ll go back to our country knowing we have behind us the full support of the working people of this country.”

As he prepared to leave Oakland and the U.S., he declared, “I feel like an old battery that has been recharged. Our visit to the U.S. has succeeded beyond our wildest dreams.”

Mandela also told those in Oakland he would return to the U.S. in October. On his agenda are visits to native Americans, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities this visit could not accommodate.

SOURCE: Computerizing Apartheid, Holland Committee on Southern Africa, May 1990

U.S. Producers of Computers or Computer Components With Ties to South Africa

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SOURCE: Computing Apartheid, Holland Committee on Southern Africa, May 1990

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA

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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 grass-roots, regional and national organizations that educate, educate, 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.

Editor Jerry Herman
Managing Editor Brooke Baldwin

Staff Sol Maria Rivera
Denise Black
Denise Higgenshelin
Grace Obena-Layai

UNITED STATES ANTI-APARTHEID NEWSLETTER

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Editorial offices are located in the APS National Office, 1525 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102 (215) 241-7166.

SOURCE: Computing Apartheid, Holland Committee on Southern Africa, May 1990

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA
Memphis Rallies

On Sunday, February 11 and Tuesday, February 13, the people of Memphis rallied to celebrate the release of Nelson Mandela. At the Present Memorial Baptist Church and Clayborn Temple, the crowd sang and danced in celebration of the petition 75 Group, World Waging a Peaceful Revolution against the apartheid system of South Africa. The presentational effort was led by Dr. George Houser, the executive director of the Anti-Apartheid Coalition.

Soweto Day Lobbying

The South Africa Working Group, a coalition of religious, labor and other non-profit organizations committed to ending apartheid sponsored a lobby day on Monday, June 18 to commemorate Soweto Day. In 59 districts around the country, local anti-apartheid activists visited the home offices of Representatives and Senators identified as swing voters on the sanctions issue as private because of key committee assignments. At the same time, 75 staff members of anti-apartheid organizations visited the Washington offices of 97 legislators. All lobbyists agreed that the overwhelming response of legislators was that this is not the appropriate time to lift or ease sanctions. It is important to reinforce this feeling so that the Bush administration feels reluctant to do anything that would force a confrontation on the issue. It has been rumored that the State Department would like to relax certain restrictions on the de Klerk government. They would especially like to lift the prohibition on South African landing rights.

Michigan Coalition

The Michigan Coalition for Human Rights is an interfaith, multi-racial network of individuals and civic, business, religious, labor and humanitarian groups, working primarily with the religious community in pursuit of peace and justice. The Michigan Coalition for Human Rights Project organizes inter-racial discussion and training sessions on racism and prejudice, social justice and human rights. The coalition has organized and staffed Religious Leaders Against the Death Penalty, which has reached millions of people in Michigan in a well-publicized campaign. In 1985 they were instrumental in the campaign to ban importation of Krugerand gold to the United States. Since, they have led successful efforts to keep South African gold, diamonds, pineapples, and lobsters out of Michigan. In 1987, over 20% of the keys collected nationwide in the Unite Against Apartheid's Sacks campaign were collected by the Coalition. And today, their media and resource center stocks dozens of films and videotapes relating to civil rights and racism in the U.S. and apartheid in South Africa. The coalition now invites new members and volunteers to further their work. A regular individual membership is just $10 a year. Other membership categories are available upon request. Contact: Michigan Coalition for Human Rights, 4800 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48201.

Reebok Disinvestment Decision

When C. Joseph La Bonte prese nted Reebok as President, he decided to pull his company out of apartheid South Africa. Now, back from a trip to South Africa during which he conferred with Nelson Mandela, he remains convinced that American business should stay out of South Africa until all remaining apartheid laws are abolished.

However, once apartheid is invidually eliminated, he favors U.S. invest ment in South Africa and is currently assembling a group of at least 10 top executives to commit themselves to such investment. La Bonte, invited to visit by the Rev. Allan Boesak and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, discovered that sanctions and divestment have seriously weakened South Africa's economy. He would withdraw investment until negotiations over a new constitution and bill of rights are completed.

IBM Resolution Vote

On April 30, a resolution signed by 386 IBM employees calling on IBM to end all sales to South Africa got the highest vote ever received by an IBM stockholder resolution. The resolution was supported by 56.9 million shares or 17.7 percent of the votes cast.

James Leas, a physicist for IBM and author of the resolution, states that IBM Board Chairman John Akers acknowledged in his reply to the resolution that technology shipments to South Africa do strengthen its economy to the point where it can be "competitive with other industrialized nations." Akers reminds critics that IBM cannot and does not sell to the South African military or police. But, Leas points out, he downplays the fact that IBM continues to sell to major military contractors in South Africa. IBM also supplies computers to run production at two South African oil refineries that supply oil for military vehicles.

Leas and his colleagues have already submitted a resolution for 1991 and are main tained to pressuring IBM to end its "tacit complicity with apartheid rule."

Albany CDC Joins Coalition

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism voted unani mously at its April meeting to join the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression. For seventeen years the Alliance, a "multiracial, multinational coalition with varying political persuasions" has struggled to end racism and political repression and recognizes that there is today "a na tionwide emergency of hate-related vio lence."

The Anti-Apartheid Coalition, recognizing the link between apartheid and racism in our own country, has joined the Alliance as a means to work through a network to end racism here as well as in South Africa. Mark Milsher, a member of the Coalition's steering committee, attended the Alliance's national conference in Chicago in late May.

Shells Sponsorship Challenged

When Shell Oil sponsored a two-day "Earth Fest '90" in March in New Orleans, Greenpeace, other environmental groups and Louisiana anti-apartheid activists protested Shell's bad environmental and human rights record in the Gulf of Mexico and supported the boycott. "Shell's sponsorship is a subterfuge to deceive the general public and to better its public image without chang ing its policies toward the environment or South Africa," Carl Galmon, presi dent of the Louisiana State Committee Against Apartheid in South Africa, led his group in demonstrating at the gates of the Audubon Zoo festival site.

Protests American Cyanamid

This spring, demonstrators rallied at American Cyanamid headquarters in New Jersey. New Jersey in the 1980's.
South African Steal

For a long time, anti-apartheid activists monitoring South African imports have known that South African goods have continued to flow into this country despite restrictions placed upon their importation in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act. In March, columnist Jack Anderson and his associate, David Lindberg, explained, Mandela’s release “is really a first step, and other steps are needed in South Africa.” Because of this, the Council also supported continuation of international political and economic sanctions. State Rep. Margaret Carter (D-Portland) encouraged council to continue present sanctions and to add selective purchasing to their anti-apartheid package.

On February 16, a coalition of community groups sponsored a rally to celebrate the release. The AFSC, Portlanders Organized for South African Freedom, the Black Educational Center and the Women’s United Front organized a program featuring speakers, musicians, poets, dancers and singers.

The theme of this program echoed council’s call for a continuation of struggle for the full liberation of South Africans, especially through the application of sanctions.

Mozambique Walkathon

The Chicago Committee in Solidarity with Southern Africa, Church World Service and the Chicago Mozambique Support Network have joined together to sponsor the June 19, 1990 Soweto Day Walkathon to benefit victims of the South African backed rebel war against Mozambique. Last year, the Walkathon raised over $12,000 to aid political detainees inside South Africa. This year Church World Service will send half the proceeds to the Christian Council of Mozambique, which provides medical relief to refugees displaced by Renamo, the Mozambique National Resistance. CCISSA and the Mozambique Support Network will send the other half to the Organization of Mozambican Women, which supports health, literacy and housing programs for refugee and war-traumatized children. Since 1982, over 100,000 people have died at the hands of Renamo, and many more have been left homeless and without means of food production.

Chicago Celebrates Mandela Release

On February 24, 1990, over 500 Chicagoans attended a celebration honoring Nelson Mandela’s release from jail. Sponsored by the Chicago Committee in Solidarity with Southern Africa, the event held at Malcolm X College featured speeches, dancing and delicious food. More than 100 organizations and individuals commemorated the day by placing messages of solidarity in the celebration program book. Proceeds from the event and the program will help fund CCISSA’s ongoing anti-apartheid campaign, which includes maintaining a resource center that provides materials and speakers on Southern Africa for local schools, churches and other groups. The group also helps on behalf of sanctions and collects material aid. Their latest undertaking has been to initiate a Sister Community relationship between Chicago and Alexandria Township, South Africa. For more information, contact the Chicago Committee in Solidarity with Southern Africa, 343 S. Dearborn, Room 918, Chicago, IL 60604. Or call (312) 4427-9658.

Mozambique

The United Nations Commission for Namibia has issued an urgent appeal for educational assistance for the more than 150 Namibian students currently in the U.S. who enjoy no scholarship assistance. With Namibia independence, funds of many sponsoring agencies have dried up. However, the new government explains the commissioner “will naturally need time before it implements its educational strategies.” Thus, these students find themselves in limbo.

Namibian Student Aid

The council’s July 18th resolution of sanctions has been implemented by the U.S. who enjoy no scholarship assistance. With Namibia independence, funds of many sponsoring agencies have dried up. However, the new government explains the commissioner “will naturally need time before it implements its educational strategies.” Thus, these students find themselves in limbo.

III Labor Hosts SA Unionist

On January 6 and 7, the Illinois Labor Network Against Apartheid hosted a visit to Chicago by Nomonde Ngubo, International Representative of the United Mine Workers of America and a founding member of the National Mineworkers of South Africa. Ms. Ngubo called for a renewed effort on the part of unions and anti-apartheid organizations to counter disinformation in the U.S. media around South African issues. She also addressed a rally hosted by United Auto Workers local 551 and presented a show of Zulu dancing. South African workers’ songs and U.S. labor songs.
Vote Campaign Gains Support

On February 13, 1990, the Seattle City Council became the first U.S. city to officially endorse the End Apartheid: Vote for the Mandela Campaign. The Africa Fund program ties the vote to one person, one vote in a unified non-racial South Africa in economic sanctions in the United States. The campaign distributes ballots giving voters the chance to vote both for one man, one vote democracy in South Africa and for continued sanctions in the U.S. until a democratic system is achieved. The ballots for democracy are forwarded to the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa to show support for their struggle; the ballots for sanctions are sent to Congress.

Beside Seattle, the Vote for the People Campaign enjoys active support in Albany, Miami, Houston, Pittsburgh, Boston, Los Angeles, New York, Denver, Detroit, Chicago, Tucson, Kalamazoo, Champaign-Urbana, San Jose, and Washington D.C. In Albany, the campaign was launched at an event organized by the Capital District Coalition Against Racism that featured speeches by the Mayor and the Rev. Allan Boeck. In Brooklyn, the Black Veterans for Social Justice helped pass the Vote Resolution. In Detroit, the Michigan coalition for Human Rights and the United Workers hold Vote events every Tuesday.

At the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, the U.S. South African Film Festival vote at every screening. In Chicago, the Labor Committee Against Apartheid has collected one hundred thousand votes. In Denver, the campaign was kicked off on February 25 as an event to commemorate the release of Nelson Mandela. City Council also passed the Vote Resolution. City Council of Los Angeles also passed the Resolution as its citizens launched the campaign as a Mandela release rally. And in Oakland, the Campaign was adopted as a national project at the National Congress of SANE/FREEZE.

Copies of the Vote Ballot and an organizational guide are available to collect one hundred thousand votes. In Denver, the campaign was kicked off on February 25 as an event to commemorate the release of Nelson Mandela. City Council also passed the Vote Resolution. City Council of Los Angeles also passed the Resolution as its citizens launched the campaign as a Mandela release rally. And in Oakland, the Campaign was adopted as a national project at the National Congress of SANE/FREEZE.

A CALL TO CONSCIOUSNESS

SACC Urges Caution

While many world leaders and the media have responded optimistically to F.W. de Klerk's announcement that the State of Emergency would not be renewed on June 12, the South African Council Churches has issued a communiqué urging more cautious response. The communiqué likens de Klerk's statement to a Zebra expression "uluma evulitha," which means young boy or animal that "likes and soothes" so the action does not threaten the danger until after he is injured. The partial lifting of the State of Emergency soothes, but the internal security measures actually increase the repression.

Intermediate security measures include the recognition of Neighborhood Watches and the increased use of Police and Army Reserves in law enforcement. Many members of these groups are radically right-leaning conservatives and white supremacist types who will now receive even more official sanction. de Klerk's announcement, the communiqué concludes, is reminiscent of what a journalist once said of his son Bophiso, "He is offering nothing, but lots of it."

Toronto Committee Appeal

The Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa produces a fine informative newsletter. The committee is also a member of the Canadian anti-apartheid newsletter network and runs an excellent resource center, all with only one full-time staff person and a shoestring budget. Unfortunately, 1990's projected shortfall in a budget of $70,000 is $20,000. They are appealing to those who have benefitted from their services to make one-time donations or to pledge bulk orders for their journal, to book speakers or contract their researchers to write for local writers out for work, or to make outright contributions.

Contact: TCLSAC, 427 Bloor Street, West Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7, Canada. (416) 973-5626.

Coke Boycott Influences Mandela Tour

Though the New York and Washington Offices of the African National Congress issued no official statements regarding Coca-Cola's overtures to the Mandela tour, the Atlanta office of the ANC where Coca-Cola is based stated that Coke's involvement in the tour would be totally inappropriate. They declared that no company with continued interest in South Africa, especially any company subject to consumer boycott, should help sponsor the apartheid tour.

In Oakland, Mandela tour organizers asked the Hyatt Regency Hotel not to serve Coke when Mandela visited there. Hotel manager Jerry Westengerber, indicated that he had four hotel employees replace a Coke vending machine on Mandela's floor while he was staying there. Sources also state that on Mandela's flight from Boston to Washington, no Coke was served.

For more information on the Coke Campaign, or to order balloons which state "Boycott Coca-Cola" (2 per $1.00), write: AFSC, 92 Piedmont, Atlanta, GA. 30303 404/556-0460.

Canadians Move

On Soweto Day, June 16, though most Canadian anti-apartheid activists were meeting Nelson Mandela in Toronto, two hundred rallied outside South Africa's embassy in Ottawa. The embassy sits across the street from the official residence of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who himself has called apartheid a crime against humanity (though Canada's trade with South Africa continues to grow.) Pictures and names of victims of apartheid were hung on the fence around the embassy as dozens of police watched.

It was not until Monday the 18th, however, that the police were pressed into action. In a planned action of non-violent civil disobedience, thirty three protestors were arrested as they attempted to serve symbolic eviction notices on the Embassy, Priests, college students and a ten-year old black boy who spontaneously joined the action were among those arrested by police in full riot gear, accompanied by growing police dogs.

Matthew Behrens, an organizer from the Alliance for Non Violent Action, declared that the scene looked more like South Africa than Canada. Ironically, Nelson Mandela was in Ottawa to address the parliament on the same day as this action called months before his visit was planned.

Behrens explains that the Embassy was chosen as protest site because it symbolizes Canada's ties with apartheid so vividly. The embassy is placed across the street from the minister of South Africa, in the heart of the embassy district. Mandela was invited to South Africa to examine the structure of its own native reserve system. Much of apartheid, such as the pass laws, was patterned on Canada's Indian Residential Schools. Nelson Mandela was in Ottawa to understand the history. In making his official visit to Canada, Mandela was accompanied by growing police dogs, not until he was able to cross the street to the Embassy.

Mandela in Great Britain

Two years ago, Dublin became the first capital city to make Nelson Mandela an honorary citizen, but he had to wait until July to accept the honor in person. Mandela stopped in Ireland to thank this country for its long support of his cause and sanctions against South Africa. Cheering crowds lined the street as he made his way to address the lower house of parliament. In his speech, the first by a foreigner not a head of state, he compared his struggle to Ireland's fight for independence from Britain. Ireland, which holds the presidency of the European Economic Community, was instrumental during June's summit in making sure that community's embrace of Mandela would not be marred by the arrival of high profile British officials.

While in Ireland, Mandela also called on Britain to stop the mutual slaughter in Northern Ireland and talk unconditionally with the Irish Republican Army. (Britain demands the IRA renounce violence before talks can take place.) Following his time in Ireland, Mandela travelled to London to meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Just three years ago, she denounced the ANC as terrorist and declared she would have nothing to do with it. Thatcher's government is the only one to relax sanctions in light of Klerk's recent "reforms," and had wanted the European Community to follow suit. After their three-hour meeting, Mandela stated he felt "full of hope and strength.'

Albie Sachs speaks to OLGA

Albie Sachs is the African National Congress' expert on constitutional guidelines. In the second week of May, 1990 he was able to return to his native Cape Town, after 24 years of forced exile. Among many meetings during his, he spent several hours with members of the Organization of Lesbian and Gay Activists (OLGA) discussing how they may be included in a new South African constitution.

THE PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL WOLFERINE SELECT VOCAL ENSEMBLE AND DUNBAR MADRIGAL SINGERS, BOTH OF DAYTON, OHIO, WERE PERFORMERS AT A FREEDOM RALLY FOR ARCHBISHOP DESMOND TUTU IN DAYTON IN JUNE
**CHEERS**

**Cheers to:**

- The Mandela Runners and the British Solidarity Runners, a group of fifteen South African and British runners who for the seventh year have participated in the London Marathon as part of the campaign to fight for an end to apartheid and the unconditional release of all political prisoners. The runners acquire sponsors who pledge funds for the ANC. The race was run this year on April 22, after Mandela had been released; the runners reminded sponsors that thousands more political prisoners remain in jail, and that the struggle must continue.

- Anita Thayer, an Albany attorney whose dedicated work year-round with the Catholic District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism earned her recognition as the Albany WYC's "Woman of the Year."

- The Student Organizing Committee for the Jackson State and Kent State Commemorative Conference, which concluded in the agenda for their May, 1990 conference workshops on South Africa and anti-apartheid work.

- The City Council of Englewood, New Jersey, who passed a resolution in February urging the New Jersey Turnpike Authority to cease doing business with Shell Oil Co., until its operations are cut off from South Africa. Tears to the Turnpike Authority, which by giving Shell stations a monopoly on the toll road, forces drivers to patronize that tainted business.

- Miriam Makeba, "Mama Africa," who returned home to South Africa in mid-June for a visit with her family after 30 years of exile. Her songs were banned in her homeland, but when she made a speech against apartheid, until last year. Only now was she granted permission to enter her country. While she joined well-wishers at the airport in singing "God Bless Africa," she also indicated she would not perform while in South Africa, so long as there was any question that her doing so would violate the cultural boycott against South Africa.

- Anti-apartheid activists and African-American leaders who joined the African National Congress in protesting President Bush's plans to meet with South African President F.W. de Klerk on June 18, a week before his scheduled visit with Nelson Mandela. The protocol of receiving de Klerk first was perceived as a snub to Mandela. Controversy surrounding this issue caused de Klerk to postpone his visit. Tears, on the other hand, to the Bush administration, who never withdrew the invitation or attempted to reschedule the visit.

- Lincoln University in Chester County, Pennsylvania, for awarding Archbishop Desmond Tutu an honorary doctorate of humane letters in May. Tutu's address to the graduates allowed him the forum to speak eloquently about hope generated by recent reforms and to speak wisely about the need to continue applying pressure to the apartheid regime. "Actions must remain in place until the process of eliminating apartheid is irreversible and taking place," he cautioned. "We will be free, all of us!" he declared to an audience which both cheered and wept.

- Tony Leon, South African legislator from the liberal Democratic party, who in pronouncing the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act in June, observed, "characterized the Jim Crow law as giving his country "a disfigured human landscape."

- Global vision, whose news magazine television show "South Africa Now," celebrated its second anniversary on April 11 as the world's only TV show about Southern Africa. Its African dance party in New York City allowed Mayor Dinkins and many others the opportunity to learn the tap-tap and gratulate those involved with the show on a job well done.

- The AFL-CIO Executive Council, who, upon Nelson Mandela's release, urged the South African government to dismantle the pillars of apartheid: the Group Areas Act, the Land Dispensatory Act, the Separate Amenities Act, and the Population Registration Act. With the Separate Amenities Act now repealed, negotiations are one step closer. The AFL-CIO, long experienced in negotiating contracts, realizes that meaningful "negotiations cannot commence when one party to the negotiations is subjugated by the other party."

- Patricia Keiley of Maryland, who took the time to write a letter to Coca-Cola asking them to leave South Africa completely. In her letter she pointed out that their licensing and franchising arrangements constitute continued business there despite their claims of disinvestment. Keiley let the company know she would continue to boycott their products until their pullout is total.

- The organizers and performers of "Nelson Mandela: an International Tribute for a Free South Africa," a sold-out rock concert held in London's Wembley Stadium on April 16. The British reggae band Aswad opened with "Mandela's Back in Town." Jackson Browne joined Johnny Clegg in "One (Ha) Man One Vote." Natalie Cole, Neil Young, Patti Labelle, Anita Baker, Tracy Chapman and a dozen others performed. Near the end of the five-hour concert, Mandela addressed the 70,000 cheering supporters for a half hour, urging that economic sanctions be kept in place, contrary to the actions of Margaret Thatcher.

- Rochester City Councilwoman Maxine Childress-Brown, who has proposed naming one of the city school district's four new elementary schools for Nelson Mandela. Naming a school after Mandela would reinforce the city's commitment to non-discrimination and civil rights, she said.

- The Committee for International Support of Trade Unionists in South Africa, which is circulating a petition to South African President de Klerk. The petition seeks a campaign to fight for the ANC to create a climate for negotiations in which the regime would release all political prisoners, repeal all repressive legislation and remove all troops from the townships.

- The launching in mid-June of The Daily Mail, a liberal newspaper aimed as a multiracial readerhip. This is actually the reopening of the Rand Daily Mail, which closed in April 1985 when it was losing revenue and advertisers due to pressure from the government whose injustices it exposed. Allistair Sparks, the former editor of the paper who was fired when his anti-apartheid stance brought too much heat from the regime on his publishers, has called this come-back by the paper's younger staff members "one of the most remarkable stories in the history of the newspaper business." We wish our colleagues success.

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**Namibian Student Aid**

The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia has issued an urgent appeal for educational assistance for the more than 150 Namibian students currently in the U.S. who enjoy no scholarship assistance. With Namibia independence, funds of many sponsoring agencies have dried up. However, the new government, explains the commissioner "will naturally need to allow the students to continue their educational strategies." Thus, these students find themselves in limbo. Namibia supports a campaign of apartheid occupation, suffers from a 60% illiteracy rate, has no universities, and is burdened by a $1.5 million inherited debt. The commissioner appeals to all educational, religious and humanitarian organizations to provide these deserving undergraduate and graduate students with scholarships and assistance with housing. A list of those students and their qualifications can be obtained from: United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, Room DC2-518, United Nations, N.Y., N.Y. 10017 (212) 963-2161.

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**Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson (L), Council President Marvin Arrington (R), meet Nelson Mandela upon his arrival in Atlanta.**

Photo: Shelly Amala

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**Cheers to:**

- WKNO, Channel 10 TV in Memphis, Tennessee, which refuses to carry South Africa Now. Though South Africa Now is carried by more than 70 PBS affiliates and cable systems, and segments of it are shown on CNN's "World Report." Milt Davis, WKNO's director of broadcasting, claims it does not meet his station's journalistic standards. He has rejected the show as "advocacy journalism" or biased reporting. Cheers to the Mid-South Peace and Justice Center, which continues to lobby WKNO to carry the program and has conducted a petition drive in Memphis to prove community support.

- Royal Dutch Petroleum, which, for the fourth year in a row, has refused to allow the American Baptist Churches U.S.A. to submit a share-holder's resolution calling for a vote on Royal Dutch/Shell's withdrawal from South Africa. Cheers to the American Baptists who remain committed to gaining the support of ten percent of the outstanding shares so they can convene an extraordinary shareholders meeting.

- Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-CA), Rep. Lawrence Smith (D-FI), and Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC) who chose not to attend Nelson Mandela's joint address to Congress. Helms, who like the others, opposes sanctions, explained that attending would be "hypocritical."

- State prison officials in Massachusetts who isolated eight inmates on the eve of Mandela's visit for wearing leather medallions cut in the shape of Africa and stamped with the colors of the ANC. In response to criticism by the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, prison officials explained other prisoners have been disciplined for wearing shackrocks.
The following books are available from Yale University Press:

Sisulu, Walter. In the Shadow of Apartheid. David Palladini, Sarah Stewart and Ian Lepper. The authors reveal for the first time the full dimensions of the Oppenheimer's web of secret funding, the extent of their economic and political power, and the failures behind their anti-apartheid stance. A penetrating study of an organization that people widely consider to be fighting apartheid while deeply operating within it. 307 pp. $27.50.

A History of South Africa. Leonard Thompson, Archbishop Tutu praises this history as "both accurate and authentic, written in a delightful literary style." The focus is primarily on the experiences of the black inhabitants rather than on those of the white minority. Incorporating the most recent scholarship, a revised work. 352 pp. 35 illustrations. $29.95.


African Arts Funds

On October 11, 1990, the United Nations Delegates Dining Room to benefit a scholarship fund for South African artists to study in the United States. Dancing will be the music of Hugh Masekela. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sisulu will attend as honored guests. The event will take place on October 11 because this is the Day of Solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa. To date, the African Arts Fund has given nineteen grants to South African artists in the media of drama, music, photography, film, writing, poetry, dance and the visual arts. On returning to South Africa, scholarship recipients have gone on to become important artists, teachers, performers, creators, administrators and managers. The fund explains its mission by saying "the arts serve as a form of non-violent political teaching and a means of dissemination of messages of peace and non-violent path; artists give a society self-pride and self-respect. The funds for the gala will sell for $1000, $500 and $250. For information, contact: AAF, Inc. 158 E. 79th St., Suite 6A, New York, N.Y. 10021. (212) 879-8428.

THE COST OF DESTABILISATION

ANGOLA

USS 18 BILLION on

- internal war damage
- destruction of fixed assets
- displaced people
- sectoral economic growth

TANZANIA

USS 3 BILLION on

- armed forces spending
- political violence costs
- political violence costs

ZAMBIA

USS 1.76 BILLION on

- armed forces spending
- non-military transport costs
- political violence costs

ZIMBABWE

USS 2 BILLION on

- armed forces spending
- non-military transport costs
- political violence costs

Libraries in Boycott Controversy

The American Library Association and its member institutions are currently engaged in a debate whether interlibrary loans to the African-run institutions constitute a violation of the U.N. cultural boycott of South Africa. The interlibrary loan services at Columbia University and Princeton are among those which do not send any material to cultural or state-run institutions in South Africa. On the other hand, the New York Public Library continues to honor all requests from South Africa. At a winter conference of the American Library Association, Tebego Mafolie, UNC UN Representative told delegates that such lending practices negate the spirit if not the letter of the boycott. Mafolie has since written to the New York Public Library requesting that they stop the loans, which she regarded as "circuitous way to "circuit past the boycott."

The June meeting in Chicago of the Library Association provided a forum for heated debate on a set of guidelines that supports a selective boycott. Boycotting government-assoctated requests for information but honoring requests from the mass-democratic movement, standing room only crowd of nearly 400 people argued for an hour the need to provide a free flow of information versus the need to sanction a government that has never allowed information to flow freely to all segments of its population. The guidelines, with the addition of a friendly amendment clarifying who would be excluded from the boycott, eventually passed the general membership meeting but failed to win endorsement from the group's governing council. They referred it to a committee. Sources within the Association indicate that two of the three groups sitting on this committee, the International Relations Committee and the Social Responsibility Committee, are active supporters of the guidelines and have already endorsed them. It is therefore expected the guidelines will eventually be adopted in favor of the selective boycott.

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Contributors' Corner

This issue's poem was written by Reginald Stephon Trammell, a twenty-eight year old African-American imprisoned for the past seven years at the Great Meadow Correctional Facility in Comstock, New York. Mr. Trammell, who is currently suing the New York State prison system for inadequate treatment programs and cruel and unusual punishment, dedicates this work to solidarity with the people of South Africa and Nelson Mandela.

A Colored Baby, Black Child, Revolutionary Man
A colored baby born into a world of sin.
A black child, who became a revolution, with his wife by his side, and in his own words, "The struggle his life."
He was forced to leave his fear and hate behind, and became susceptible to death, without a sense of man's time.
As he analyzed his strength and utilized his force right, he declared that the revolution isn't entirely black.
He said, "His impetus is the babies, who will one day ask him why," and "If he kill their dignity, all else is bound to die."
He was also:
A colored baby born into a world of sin.
A Black child who became a revolutionary man.

Reginald Stephon Trammell

Study Guide on Human Rights

The Black History Month Committee of Memphis State University this year created a study guide applying the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the struggle of African people worldwide.

The Declaration, adopted by the United Nations in 1948 is printed in full, from article one through article thirty. After each article, a selective list of readings is provided to generate thought on how each human right relates to the experience of people of African descent in the 1990's.

For instance, article 13, which states that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence, is coupled with a 1988 journal article on residential segregation of Blacks, Hispanics and Asians by socio-economic status. Article 16, which states the family is entitled to protection by society and the state, is coupled with a 1988 report on children in detention in South Africa. While the guide was originally intended to serve as curriculum enhancement for MSU professors, students and student organizations are also being encouraged to use the guide.

FREE SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS NOW
BREAK ECONOMIC LINKS WITH Apartheid

"If we do not act, we shall surely be dragged down the long, dark, and shameful corridor of time reserved for those who possess power without compassion, might without morality, and strength without sight.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

ANC Rep., Lindwe Mabuza (R) prepares to pass the Mandela's the ANC wreath to place on the tomb of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

• Sister Bernard Neube, a top leader in the anti-apartheid struggle and women's movement in South Africa is scheduled to tour the United States from October 18 - November 19, 1990. For more information call Deanne Newell, Global Exchange, 2141 Mission St. #202, San Francisco, CA 94110 or call 415/255-7296.

• Direct talks between the Mozambican government and RENAMO were held for the first time in Rome from July 8 to 10. They agreed to meet again for further discussions.

• Rietpruit Coal Mine, jointly owned by Shell SA and Rand Mines, has secured an export contract with Romania through London-based Shell International.

• ZISA - More European governments settle in South Africa. A spokesman for South Africa's Home Affairs department said thousands of Eastern Europeans are clamoring for information about immigration to South Africa.

• British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee that applications for British passports by whites in South Africa jumped by 30 percent in the first three months of this year.

• Sam Mabe, a journalist for the Sowetaw, was gunned down in Jabulani by gunmen.

• Talks between the Angolan government and UNITA break down. UNITA is charged with not being serious.

• The Mean Machine, a Philadelphia band, known for its support of the Anti-Apartheid effort is available. Contact Dottie Gray at 215/849-0760.

• President Bush; "de Klerk has an open invitation to visit the White House."

• Mozambican President Chissano announced in Addis Ababa on 13 July that Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe will no longer act as mediators in attempts to end the war in Mozambique.

• The National Directos of Mozambique's relief body, Disaster Control Office, Salemao Mambo, has reported that the emergency situation in Mozambique is worsening, especially among displaced persons.

• ZISA - A State document exposed by the opposition Democratic Party shows that the de Klerk regime has a covert plan to "use" Black community organisations in State security matters such as counter-insurgency and unrest control. ref. 1.4 F134 7/9/90

• The homes of two Namibian cabinet ministers were riddled with bullets in Windhoek on 21 June 1990.

• South African Government shows toughened approach by arresting ANC activist, charging that armed ANC cadres are being infiltrated into South Africa.

• According to the research journal Work in Progress, the current climate (1990) in South Africa is generating more deaths than in 1985/86, when an insurrectionary situation was temporarily quelled by the State of Emergency.

The above picture and Dr. King excerpt are part of the new AFSC Mini-Guide on Mozambique. The guide sells for $1.00 per copy.

To order:
AFSC, Program Resources, 1501 Cherry St.
Philadelphia, PA 19102.
215/241-7167

Postage Cost: 25¢ each up to 10; 11-19: $3.00; 20 or more add $5.00.

ORDER
Please send me ______ copies of the Mozambique Mini-Guide.
I have enclosed a check in the amount of $________

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Address __________________________
City ____________________________ State ____________ Zip ____________
Phone ____________________________

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

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________
City ____________________________ State ____________ Zip ____________