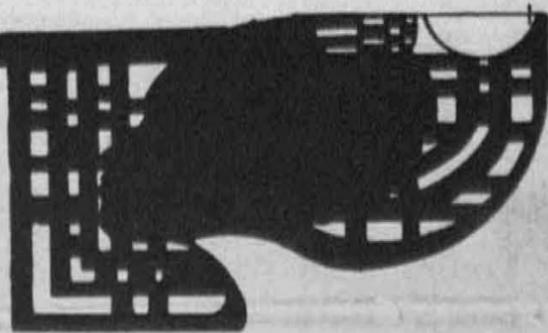


UNITED STATES ANTI-APARTHEID NEWSLETTER



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Photo Wide World

Newly elected African National Congress President Nelson Mandela and his wife Winnie Mandela, who was just elected to the ANC National Executive Committee, arrive at a rally at the end of a weeklong ANC conference held inside South Africa for the first time in 30 years.

URGENT FLASH

MORE FIREARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA. EXPORT BULLETIN DATED 27 JUNE 1991 LIST 6973 LBS OF SMALL ARMS AND CARTRIDGES SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA BY THE OLIN CORPORATION OF OHIO. THE SHIPMENT LEFT THE NEW YORK PORT ON 9 MAY 1991 ON THE FREIGHT SHIP INFANTA.

Consultation on South Africa

On October 26 and 27, 1991, the National Council of Churches will convene a "Consultation on South Africa, for people of faith." A major goal of organizers is to make the Consultation as broadly based as possible; thus, they are actively seeking out representatives of all faiths.

Panelists to speak on U.S. foreign policy and on what religious communities have done vis-a-vis South Africa are not yet confirmed. In addition to prepared speeches, the consultation will feature discussions and workshops on political, economic and social strategies for the future, so that input by all participants will be maximized. For further information, write to Willis Logan, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.

ANC CONFERENCE

The African National Congress concluded its first national conference inside South Africa in 30 years. The 2,244 delegates reaffirmed the premise that negotiation with the government is necessary, but only after the government ends political violence and frees all remaining political prisoners. On the maintenance of international economic sanctions, Mr Mandela emphasized that, "sanctions must be maintained and applied."

KEY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS:

- Maintain international sanctions
- Government must end political violence
- Elect constituent assembly
- Write new constitution
- Transitional government



ANGOLAN ACCORD

The MPLA government and the UNITA forces signed a peace accord on 31 May 1991 in Estoril, Portugal. The war, which lasted 16 years, claimed the lives of over 1,000,000 people and left Angola's economy devastated. The accord calls for free and fair elections by the end of 1992 and the integration of the two armed forces. UNITA, also agreed to recognize the Angolan government until the general elections. The U.N. verification mission in Angola, which monitored the Cuban pullout has been assigned the task of ensuring that the elections are peaceful. Ten days after the signing, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to continue covert aid to UNITA. The \$20 million dollar aid package will give UNITA the assistance it needs to develop its political infrastructure. The State department claims this aid will not be used to support Savimbi's election bid.



Photo Dorothy Thomas

Angolan children victimized by U.S. supplied Claymore landmines.

BUSH LIFTS SANCTIONS

President George Bush announced today (July 10th) that he has lifted U.S. sanctions against South Africa. This followed a State Department recommendation that concluded the South African government had complied with the requirements of the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act. Responses to the President's action were quick:

- Benjamin Hooks, National President of the NAACP, before the actual lifting, "I think it would be criminally irresponsible for President Bush to lift sanctions."
- Richard Knight, ACOA, "Any company that does invest in South Africa now will clearly become a target of the U.S. Anti-Apartheid movement."
- Dumisani Kumalo, Africa Fund, "We must begin to work at overturning this decision, we have 30 Congressional working days to do that. People at the community level are upset and I think they will be mobilising to pressure the Congress to resist this action."



The new General Secretary of the African National Congress, Cyril Ramaphosa, is carried on the shoulders of supporters at the first national conference of the ANC, July 5, 1991.

AROUND THE COUNTRY

Louisiana Activists Call for Resignations

During the fall of 1990, members of the Louisiana State Committee Against Apartheid learned that a local walkathon for the United Negro College Fund would receive funds from Shell Oil. The Committee then wrote to Xavier College President Norman Francis and Dillard University President Samuel DuBois Cook and requested they disassociate with Shell and join the national boycott against it. According to Carl Galmon, president of the committee, Francis and Cook ignored their letters and allowed Shell's participation in the walkathon.

Because of this, the Committee Against Apartheid is now calling for the college presidents to be fired. Galmon states that through Shell Oil, Dillard and Cook are "supporting another form of Nazism. If Shell Oil pulls out of South Africa, apartheid could end in one year. They're the only major oil company which supplies the police and military there." Francis counters, "Why should any student be denied funds for their education because a company is in South Africa? Every university makes its own decision about divestiture. If we have to look at every individual company — well, that's a burden I don't care to deal with."

Following the walkathon, in the winter of 1990, Xavier selected Bob Howard, President of the local Shell Oil Company, to serve as Co-Chairman of the local United Negro College Fund Telethon.

Shell Barred from Jersey Turnpike

Governor Jim Florio of New Jersey announced on February 11 that he has directed the Turnpike Authority to deny Shell Oil renewal of its contract for all 13 service stations along the highway. The contract, estimated to be worth \$50 million in revenues by anti-apartheid groups that lobbied for Shell's removal, expires on April 1, 1992. In his speech, Florio declared, "New Jersey can't do business with such a company. Sanctions are working. Victory is in sight. And now is not the time to let up."

As a basis for his decision, Florio cited the urging of anti-apartheid groups and a 1985 New Jersey law requiring divestiture of state money from companies doing business in South Africa. Shell has long been subject to a nationwide boycott because it sells oil to the South African government for use by its military and police forces. This constitutes a significant loss for Shell. The \$5 million rent they paid the Turnpike in 1990 represented 11 cents a gallon of fuel sold and 4 per cent of the sales of other products.

Threats Follow Tutu's Montana Visit

Members of the Montana Logging and Ballet Company, the musical satire group that organized the Tutu visit to Montana last year, received a threatening letter that said, "Beware this is the only warning that you'll receive. Beware for your families also" The letter was signed Montana P.C. There was no return address. The letter referred to Tutu as a communist, saying Tutu is one of "Mandelas many BOYS ON THE ROAD"

Hoosiers Form Group to Support Mozambique Health Care

The Mozambique United Methodist Health Care Foundation (MUMHCF) has been formed in Griffith, Indiana, to provide health care supplies to the people of Mozambique. Affiliated with the United Methodist Committee for Relief and Development, the Board of Missions and the Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church, the group of ten people representing the church community and medical profession have raised over \$300,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment for the Chicouque and Reclatla hospitals in Mozambique. Founding member Reverend Ted Snyder of the First United Methodist Church in Griffith formed the group as a result of the 1990 Inter-city Ecumenical Peace Mission to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The group has a two-point plan for future action. The Reclamation Program entails taking supplies unnecessarily disposed of by local Methodist hospitals and sending them to Mozambique. The Supervised Learning Program will allow last year interns to do their final year of medical residency at Chicouque Hospital in Mozambique. In exchange, Mozambican medical students will complete training in the U.S.

Selective Purchasing Forces Company Out of South Africa

Dell Corporation, a Texas-based computer company, recently notified its South African distributor that it could no longer honor its distribution agreement with them. Dell had previously received contracts from Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Michigan, but due to selective purchasing agreements, was denied any further business with these governments. "We had no orders from them for three or four months," said a Dell spokesman. "Based on that, we terminated the relationship [with South Africa]." This offers concrete proof that selective purchasing agreements can indeed make the cost of doing business with apartheid prohibitive.

Chicago Ecumenical Tour

Members of a Chicago ecumenical tour to Southern Africa, compelled by what they saw and heard during their three week tour have issued a written statement. The group included pastors, educators and activist, who were invited to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa by ecumenical groups in those countries. The following excerpts reflect their experiences: "The South African government has boasted that it has lifted the State of Emergency. But it has not told the world that it has retained all the restrictions of the State of Emergency in the Public Safety Act by designating most Black townships "unrest areas" . . . Without exception each of the political, labor, civic and religious organizations we spoke to affirmed government complicity in random violence that has meant the death of thousands of people . . . These are just a few of the reasons that everyone with whom we spoke in Southern Africa urged with a single voice: "Keep the pressure on, maintain sanctions." For copies of the report Fax Anne Toomey at #312/275-6238 or Jim Cason at Fax #212/964-8570.

Rhode Island Divest Mounts Membership Drive

At a time when the popular media has misled many into believing "southern Africa's troubles are over," Rhode Island Divest has mounted a membership drive. While the group acknowledges and celebrates the independence of Namibia, the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and the lifting of bans on underground political parties, they recognize "the horrific conditions which continue in South Africa, Angola and Mozambique." Recognizing that people in the region continue to die daily in the struggle for freedom, they strongly believe in their continued obligation to work to end oppression.

Rhode Island Divest's position on sanctions remains that "[they] should not be lifted, even partially, until such is called for by the liberation movements in South Africa. Continued sanctions represent leverage which the international community can give the black majority when it enters into negotiations with the apartheid state." In order to insure continued sanctions, the group believes all anti-apartheid activists must keep political pressure on their legislators. Since Rhode Island Senator Pell chairs the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, this group focuses much of its efforts on work to influence him to maintain U.S. sanctions. This spring they are also conducting a "Write-A-Thon for Sanctions" designed to generate letters to the entire Rhode Island Congressional delegation.

For more information on the group's activities or membership, contact chairpersons Joseph Newsome and Prudence Mashile (401) 785-3930, or write: Rhode Island Divest, 246 Prairie Avenue, Providence, RI 02905.

Albany Group Protests Apartheid Collaborators

On March 25, 1991, the Capital district Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism picketed outside the Marriot Hotel in Albany. Inside, the John Birch Society was holding a meeting whose featured speaker was Tamsanqa Linda, a township mayor in South Africa who has been identified as a collaborator with the white apartheid government. Flyers for the demonstration charged that mayors of puppet governments in the townships are responsible for "increased rents, inadequate electric and water services, substandard and unlivable housing, unsafe sewage systems, poor health care, and inferior education." The coalition further charged that the John Birch Society, by bringing Linda to the Marriot, was "feeding on racism and promoting hatred through intentional distortion and slander of the struggle against apartheid."



ANC Official Alerts Boston Audience

On May 2, Chris Hani, Chief of Staff of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe, addressed an enthusiastic audience at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in Boston. His goal was to alert Americans that while the media have led many to believe democracy is just around the corner in South Africa, the chances for majority rule are decreasing. He emphasized the ANC's complaints about the apartheid regime's continued failure to release all political prisoners as promised. And he charged the police and defense forces with instigating and failing to prevent violence in South Africa's black townships. He pointed out that factional fighting is based on political, not ethnic differences.

He told the audience that journalists, church workers, human rights observers, and other eyewitnesses have seen police and troops openly side with Inkatha. The government, he explained, use the violence to prevent development of a unified black opposition and to hinder the ability of the ANC to organize as a party. This weakens the ANC's ability to conduct a mass campaign for a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution. This way, De Klerk hopes to discredit the ANC and push through a settlement more advantageous to South African whites.

Rhode Island Divest

For information on how Rhode Islanders can help keep sanctions in place, write Rhode Island Divest at 246 Prairie Ave, Providence, RI 02905. Call 401/785-3930.

Stony Point Center Addresses Change in Southern Africa

"The Changing Scene in Southern Africa: How Shall We Respond?" formed the focus of the second Consultation sponsored by the Southern Africa Education Program of the Stony Point Center in Stony Point, New York. George Houser, Coordinator of the Program, spent a month in South Africa shortly before the conference, after being granted a visa for the first time in 36 years.

Participants discussed renewed efforts to end the civil war in Angola, efforts to end the violence wrought by RENAMO in Mozambique, and the often perplexing political changes in South Africa. A panel discussion that asked "Is South Africa Changing?" featured Jennifer Davis, American Committee on Africa; William Howard, African-American Council of the Reformed Church; Thami Mhlambiso, African National Congress in U.S.; Thomas Karis, City University; Kenneth Carstens, South Africa Ecumenical Ministry; and Danny Abrahams, Columbia University.

Individual presentations were made by Mike Fleishman, journalist, on "Namibia: the First Year of Independence"; Luisa Filipe, attache with the Angola Mission to the U.N. on "Angola: Is There Hope for a New Stability?"; Colin McCord, physician, on "Mozambique: Efforts at Peacemaking"; George Houser on "South Africa Today"; and Oscar McCloud, director of the Fund for Theological Education, on "The Prophetic Church in a Changing Environment."

Africa Peace Committee Conducts Annual Tour

For several years the Africa Peace Committee has conducted an annual public education campaign on war and militarism in Africa. This year's April tour took the group's message to Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. The goal of the tour is to draw public attention to the ways in which warfare and militarism are major obstacles to combating hunger and poverty in Africa and to indicate how people in the United States can counter militaristic policies toward Africa. Specifically, speakers demonstrated how U.S. aid and trade policies result in suffering and economic problems both in Africa and the United States. They proposed instead that their audiences support an African policy based on human rights and human needs rather than war.

A partial list of speakers this year includes Adotei Akwei, originally from Ghana, who now serves as the Research Director for ACOA; Shuping Coapoge, originally from South Africa, a member of the ANC Observer Mission to the U.N.; Janet Hackert, an Agricultural Engineer who worked in Tanzania for 3½ years; Jerry Herman, coordinator for the tour and director of the Southern Africa Program of the AFSC; Aubrey McCutcheon, who has worked as a lobbyist on arms control and foreign policy issues; Ezekiel Pajibo, a Liberian who works with the Africa Faith and Justice Network; and Thelma Ravell-Pinto, a South African who is currently a professor in the U.S. and once served as the director of a women's training center in Zimbabwe; Abdul Babu, former economics minister in the first Tanzanian government; Francisco Campbell, former Nicaraguan Ambassador to Zimbabwe.

The tour addressed the effects of warfare on Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan, Liberia, South Africa, Angola and Mozambique. For instance, audiences learned that Angola has the largest number of amputees per capita of any country in the world because of UNITA's use of U.S. manufactured land mines. And civil war in Liberia has the largest per capita displacement of refugees of any country in the world.

Speakers always made sure to leave audiences with suggestions for constructive action. They provided information on pending legislation, citizen action groups and boycott campaigns.

Villanova Peace and Justice Week Features South African Play

From March 18-24, 1991, the Center for Peace and Justice Education of Villanova University in Villanova Pennsylvania sponsored a week of peace and justice activities. The week featured films about Central America and Northern Ireland, panel discussions on war and sexual stereotyping and workshops on homelessness, women and work and Native Americans, it culminated on the final evening with a play about South Africa.

"Panorama," written by South African playwright Pieter-Dirk Uys, explores the impact of apartheid on two white middle-class schoolteachers and a black woman whose father is held as a political prisoner. In this play, performed by the group Theater International, Uys argues that while anti-apartheid campaigners languish in a jail deprived of their freedom, the white women are also shackled by their ignorance and fear. The performance proved a fitting finale to week of provocative events.



Edythe Rodgers (L) and Joan Stanne participate in Baltimore Anti-Apartheid coalition demonstration against the appearance of the South African ambassador at a dinner hosted by the oldest African-American Roman Catholic school in Baltimore.

SOUTH AFRICA

WHAT DOES JUSTICE REQUIRE

When governments are lifting sanctions...
When people are debating if real change is taking place...
When the violence increases and apartheid continues...

A consultation on South Africa is being convened by the National Council of the Churches of Christ, USA, for people of faith.

What are the political, economic and social strategies for the future?

The anti-apartheid movement in the USA is at a decisive juncture. Your participation is crucial. Register now!

**SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
OCTOBER 26-27, 1991**
Newark Airport Vista Hotel in Elizabeth, NJ

Africa Office
National Council of the Churches of Christ, USA
475 Riverside Dr. New York, NY 10115
(212) 692-2441

Bread for the World Seeks Relief for Horn of Africa

As part of a three-year campaign to Share the Harvest of Peace, Bread for the World has launched its 1991 legislative campaign on the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan). The campaign's focus is the Horn of Africa Recovery and Food Security Act of 1991, a bill to "assure people in the Horn the right to food and to promote peace and development through grassroots participation." H.R. 1454, with 50 cosponsors, requires the U.S. to provide effective relief and support long-term development needs in the region. The measure supports democratization in the region, also. Senator Paul Simon (D IL) will introduce similar legislation in the Senate.

Bread for the World, in its quest to locate additional Congressional cosponsors and to obtain passage in 1991, is seeking organizational supporters to join the campaign. They are appealing to peace groups, churches, labor unions and community organizations to add their names to the list of endorsers. For more information on the campaign or to join the list of endorsers, contact Sharon Pauling, Policy Analyst or Diane de Guzman, Policy Associate at Bread for the World, 802 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018. (202) 269-0200.



African Americans Pledge Support to Africa

A delegation of three hundred African-American political and business leaders gathered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast in April, 1991, promised to press the U.S. government to cancel all official debts owed to it by African countries and to increase U.S. foreign aid to Africa. The Rev. Leon Sullivan addressed the crowd: "We say to Americans: if you can cancel debt for Poland and Egypt, you can cancel it for sub-Saharan Africa."

Rep. William Gray (D, Pa), the House majority whip, told delegates to the three-day conference that the Congressional Black Caucus would seek to increase U.S. aid to Sub-Saharan Africa by \$200 million in the 1992 budget, which would amount to a 25% increase. He also pledged U.S. support for democratic change and human rights in Africa.

A declaration of objectives adopted by both U.S. and African leaders included a threat of consumer action against U.S. corporations exploiting African resources and labor. Several African heads of state in attendance, in turn, promised to eliminate red tape impeding foreign investors, particularly African-Americans.

Globalvision Produces New Show

Globalvision, producers of "South Africa Now," have begun production of a new show — "Rights and Wrongs." Like "South Africa Now," the show will feature the work of local journalists and filmmakers, but it also has more sophisticated animations and a more polished graphic style, according to an Associated Press report.

Danny Schecter, co-founder of Globalvision, states he and his colleagues believe "people are tired of the blandness and the formula approach to television. This show, which will focus on human rights issues around the world, will be produced for \$50,000 a week, or about 10 percent of the cost of "20/20," which Schecter helped produce for nine years. The future of the show depends on foundation grants.

Four fifths of South Africa's land is owned by White farms with one out of five Blacks living on them. Farm schools are at the bottom of the education pile. They are entirely at the discretion of the farmer. Although the use of pupils for labor on farms during school hours is illegal, the practice is still widespread when the families live as labor tenants on the White farms. TRAC News #16 Oct 1990

National Namibia Concerns Reorganizes as "Southern Africa Concerns"

After fifteen years of working toward the independence of Namibia, that goal was met for National Namibia Concerns in 1990. The group wanted to continue, however, for they believe nation-building is as important and difficult as liberation. But they soon discovered that most of their funding sources, such as the United Nations Council for Namibia, would no longer be available. Therefore, they announced that NNC would close its doors at the end of 1990.

This announcement caused dismay in Namibia. "Please don't abandon us now," wrote Dr. Abisal Shejavali, head of the Council of Churches in Namibia. "You have helped bring the birth of this nation. Now, like a toddler, we must learn to walk. Please walk with us until we are steady on our feet." The staff at NNC agreed there is still a need to disseminate and interpret news from Namibia and to give support to the churches and people there. They also believe there is a need to support and monitor change in South Africa and the entire region.

Therefore, a decision to continue their work has been reached despite the fact that NNC's bank account is empty. Associate Director Susan Burchfield has returned to parish ministry. Office space has been donated by a Lutheran church. With no major grants available, Southern Africa Concerns must depend on individual contributions.

The group is publishing a monthly bulletin, *The Southern Africa News*, with clippings and information about the region. It also includes action alerts and reports of projects needing support. To receive the News, please send a write to: Southern Africa Concerns, 913 E. 9th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80218.

Coal Monitor

In 1990 South Africa exported nearly 50 million tons of coal, about 3 million tons more than in 1989. A large part of this increase was taken by the European Community countries, of which, in particular, Germany and Belgium can be seen as fast growing importers of South African coal. Other countries include: Spain, Italy, Portugal, Netherlands, Greece, France, UK, Luxembourg, Ireland, and Denmark. CM #7, 1991.

FLASH FLASH

- Unidentified gunmen shot and killed five people and injured 14 in an assault on a bar in Sebokeng.
- South Africa signs the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which opens South Africa's nuclear facilities to inspection.
- Angola's Joint Political and Military Commission announced the decision to release all political prisoners.



SANCTIONS UPDATE

Denmark Blocks EC's Vote to Lift Sanctions

Following South African President de Klerk's announcement in February that he was proposing legislation to repeal the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts (apartheid laws that institutionalize Presidential segregation and severely restrict land allotted to the black majority), the European Community announced it would lift trade sanctions as soon as the proposals became law. At a meeting in Brussels, Belgium on February 4, 1991, the EC foreign ministers voted to lift bans on imports of gold coins, iron and steel once the Acts were actually repealed. Already in December the twelve nation group lifted its voluntary ban on new investment in South Africa. However, the Danish Parliament is now blocking application of this newest action by refusing to ratify the EC proposal.

European Parliament Urges EC to Maintain Sanctions

At a meeting in Strasbourg, France on May 15, 1991, the European Parliament urged the European Committee not to go ahead with its February plan to lift the embargo on South African gold coins, iron and steel. Their joint statement declared the EC "should maintain all existing pressure" on South Africa until the South African government "lifts all obstacles to negotiations" with the African National Congress. They stressed that this should include an end to all violence in South Africa.

ANC to EC: Maintain Sanctions

Within days of the European Community's decision to lift sanctions against South Africa, Nelson Mandela threatened "mass action" aimed at making new investment impossible in South Africa if the United States and the E.C. should indeed end their trade embargoes. Such mass actions would undoubtedly include mass protests and boycotts. In his statements, Mandela called sanctions "one of our principal weapons of peace."

Two months later on April 12 ANC General Secretary Alfred Nzo asked Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos, head of the EC Council of Ministers, to maintain pressure on South Africa until apartheid is totally dismantled. He declared that it is "not the right time to lift" sanctions until a previously agreed-upon "irreversible process" is set in motion to scrap apartheid. The ANC does not believe promises made so far constitute that irreversible process.



UN Soweto Observance

The Special Committee Against Apartheid held a solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the people of South Africa. The "Soweto Day" remembrance was held at 10:30 AM on Monday, June 17th in the Trusteeship Council Chamber at the United Nations.

OAU Resolves to Maintain Sanctions

On February 7, the Organization of African Unity met in Harare, Zimbabwe at which the OAU's Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa issued the "Harare Communiqué," which responds to deKlerk's promise of reform by resolving there remains a continued need to maintain sanctions and all forms of pressure on South Africa. They declared sanctions should hold until there exists a transition to a democratic order, including the holding of elections.

Commonwealth Committee Recommends Maintenance of Sanctions

At a meeting held in London on February 16, the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa recommended that sanctions be maintained until President de Klerk translates his promises of reform into concrete actions to dismantle apartheid. The Commonwealth recommendations helped influence a later session of the Caribbean Community, who also agreed sanctions should be maintained until "irreversible steps to end apartheid have been taken." Also, at a four-day meeting on trade, debt and economic reform held by the African Caribbean and Pacific countries in Kampala, Uganda, the 68 participating Ministers urged the EC governments to maintain sanctions. Opening the four-day session, the President of Uganda, Mr. Yoweri Museveni, stated that only comprehensive sanctions would ensure democratic rule in South Africa.

SADCC Calls for Continued Sanctions

At their eleventh annual Consultative Conference held in Windhoek, Namibia the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference issued a communiqué in which they welcomed steps toward reform and negotiation in South Africa. They noted with regret, however, continued violence, and urged the government to take effective steps to end it. Finally, citing the fact that apartheid remains in place, the Conference affirmed the need to maintain sanctions until apartheid is completely dismantled.

World Council of Churches Reaffirms Need for Sanctions

At the conclusion of its Seventh Assembly in Canberra, Australia in February, the World Council of Churches issued a statement welcoming President de Klerk's decision to seek repeal of apartheid laws. However, they also cited township violence, political detention, iniquitous conditions in housing and education and land distribution and the continued lack of political rights as reason to maintain sanctions against South Africa. The Assembly also requested that the WCC Central Committee urgently initiate a consultation process with member churches in South Africa, the South African Council of Churches and the liberation movements to determine the criteria for lifting sanctions. When, in short, is there clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes?

Bush Administration and Japan Respond to EC Sanctions Announcement

The day after South African President de Klerk announced plans to repeal the Group Areas Act and Land Acts, President Bush phoned him to commend him on these "historic measures." The day after the European Community responded positively to de Klerk's announcement by proclaiming they would lift trade sanctions upon passage of the repeals, a Bush administration spokesman declared the U.S. would not lift its restrictions until South Africa complies with two more conditions of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act: the release of all political prisoners and the actual repeal of 911 segregation laws.

U.S. Business Community Responds to EC Sanctions Plan

When the European Community announced plans to lift its trade embargo, nowhere did they receive such support as from spokesmen representing U.S. corporations doing business in South Africa. The April 17, 1991 issue of the *Journal of Commerce* reported the responses of several business executives.

Paul Murphy, Director of Corporate Affairs for Caltex Petroleum Corporation, a Dallas-based company that employs 2000 people in South Africa (the largest U.S. employee there), stated: "The U.S. is virtually alone, or soon will be alone, in its economic boycott of South Africa. The administration has to respect U.S. law, but as soon as possible all sanctions should be lifted."

Stephen Cooney, Director of International Investment and Finance for the National Association of Manufacturers, declared that the Bush administration should make a "three pronged assault" against measures restricting U.S. business with South Africa. Cooney not only wants the 1986 Anti Apartheid sanctions lifted but the 1987 amendment denying U.S. corporations credit for taxes paid in South Africa. He also hopes for the repeal of divestment, banking and selective purchasing laws passed by 25 states and 98 municipalities.

Daniel O'Flaherty, Chairman of the Washington Business Coalition on South Africa, a group representing 45 American companies still doing business there, promotes the belief that south Africa will be in full compliance by the end of June, 1991. He admits that the 1987 Rangel Amendment denying companies tax credit has been "a very effective disincentive for companies to remain in South Africa" and believes its repeal is in sight.

Stephen Davis, senior analyst for the Investor Responsibility Research Center in Washington, believes that the Bush administration will soon argue that sufficient reform has been accomplished to justify repeal of federal measures.

Renamo and U.S. Advisors

According to a confidential document obtained by *Washington Notes on Africa*, a right-wing U.S. businessman is appealing for \$214,000 to provide advisors to Renamo in peace negotiations with the government of Mozambique. William H. Ball, Jr., of Indianapolis, a member of the Coors-founded Council on National Policy (CNP), sent the Renamo request to CNP members this spring, with Renamo's assurances that their contributions would be "reimbursed with interest" once Renamo came to power. Cited by Bell as potential advisors were former Assistant Secretary of State Alan Keyes, Michael Johns of the Heritage Foundation and Howard Phillips of the Conservative Caucus.

House Leadership Declares Commitment to Sanctions

In early March House Speaker Thomas Foley and many other members of the House leadership met with a delegation of anti-apartheid activists organized by the American Committee on Africa. The delegation included such high profile members as director Spike Lee, actress Alfre Woodard and Joseph Lowery of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Africa Fund board member sounded the keynote of the delegation's agenda when he warned, "To lift even a single sanction before democracy is established sends the wrong signal about American morality and resolve."

Actress Alfred Woodard told Speaker Foley that Nelson Mandela had written her to endorse the delegation's appeal for the maintenance of sanctions. Woodard represents the 250 member group "Artists for a Free South Africa." Lowery compared sanctions to demonstrations during the civil rights struggle — as soon as they are called off, all progress ceases.

Speaker Foley responded positively: "There will be no likelihood in my judgment that Congress will initiate a lifting of sanctions until the ending of apartheid has been accomplished." He did warn, however, "that President Bush may soon seek the relaxation of some sanctions".

Religious Action Network Chairperson Wyatt Tee Walker presented Speaker Foley with "Keep the Pressure on Apartheid" ballots from 48 states, with especially large numbers of ballots from churches in New York City, Buffalo, San Francisco, Detroit and Chicago. Spike Lee handed out "Keep the Pressure on Apartheid" buttons to security guards, pages and House aides to wear as a reminder of the importance of sanctions.

Black Caucus Reaffirms Support for Sanctions

Just prior to a meeting with House Speaker Foley in March, a group of anti-apartheid activists met with the Congressional Black Caucus over lunch. Religious Action Network Chairperson Wyatt Tee Walker explained to Caucus members they wanted to meet first "with the people we see as critical allies" on the sanctions issue.

Edolphus Towns, Black Caucus Chairperson from Brooklyn reaffirmed the Caucus' strong position in support for continuing sanctions. Majority Whip Bill Gray from Philadelphia stressed the need for education on sanctions in the following critical months. In all, thirteen members of the caucus attended to voice their support. The luncheon and meeting occurred on March 12, South African Detainee's Day.

Local Activists Continue Pressures for Sanctions

House Whip Bill Gray has warned anti-apartheid activists that "Congressional determination to hold the line on sanctions" will depend on how much support for the issue they hear from their constituencies. Throughout the country Religious Action Network members have collected ballots in the "Keep the Pressure On" campaign. In New York the Rev. Nathaniel Tyler-Lloyd collected a thousand ballots at Trinity Baptist Church. In Oakland, the Rev. J. Alfred Smith, Sr. collected a large number at Allen Temple At Cornell University's Festival of black Gospel at St. James Presbyterian Church in Harlem, RAN Coordinator Aleah Bacquie collected ballots. And in New Jersey, Rev. Willard Ashley featured ballot collections during services at the Monumental Baptist Church.

SANCTION

Soweto Day Activities Support Sanctions

The Southern Africa Working Group, a coalition of religious, labor and anti-apartheid organizations, sponsored a series of events to commemorate the Soweto Uprising on June 16, 1991. The message promoted in all the events was "Oppose any lifting of sanctions until a Constituent Assembly has been selected in a free and fair election based on universal suffrage." Among the events was a June 19 high profile lobby day with celebrities and civil rights leaders sponsored by TransAfrica and delivery of letters from heads of organizations to Capitol Hill on June 13. On June 16 a Soweto Day Commemorative Service was held at People's Congregational Church in Washington. Speakers included Eleanor Holmes Norton, Sylvia Hill, Mary Berry, Walter Fauntroy, Randall Robinson and Roger Wilkins.

Guidelines Proposed for Continuation of Sanctions

The Southern Africa Working Group has drafted a sample letter to send to Congressmen which suggests which conditions be met before sanctions against South Africa are dropped. The letter suggests that while recent reforms are laudable, they are still woefully inadequate and have done little to eradicate repressive security laws, inferior education and unrelenting poverty for the black majority.

SAWG suggests that in Eastern Europe, free elections were the standard by which our government judged progress and this standard should apply for South Africa as well. They point out that the Conditions of the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 include a provision regarding participation in the political process. Thus, free and fair elections must be the intention of this provision.

The letter quotes Archbishop Tutu, who wrote in the L.A. Times that at its core apartheid is not simply segregation but the denial of political power on the basis of race. This can only end when the black majority win the vote. It ends by urging Congresspeople to maintain sanctions "until every South African can cast a ballot to determine the future of the country."

U.N. Special Committee Declares — Maintain Pressures

Following President de Klerk's pledge to repeal further apartheid acts, the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid acknowledged that this was a step forward but expressed disappointment that rather than accept the demand of the majority for a constituent Assembly and interim government, President deKlerk chose to promote a multi-party conference. The Committee also expressed dissatisfaction with a failure to release all political prisoners and address grievances about Security measures. They thus concluded that "appropriate pressure on South Africa should be maintained during the process of future negotiations towards the preparation and adoption of a new constitution." The Committee declared that a rush to lift sanctions would be contrary to the U.N. Declaration and "would also have the effect of prematurely depriving the international community of the possibility of applying effective pressure, if necessary, at a later stage."

Human Rights Commission Endorses Continued Sanctions

At its forty-seventh session held in Geneva, Switzerland, the Human Rights Commission considered recent developments in apartheid. While the commission welcomed President de Klerk's announcement that the legal basis for apartheid is to be repealed, it determined that other measures remain to be taken before the human rights situation of the black majority can be improved in reality.

Participants voiced concern about continued reports of human rights violations, and many cautioned against premature action with regard to relaxing sanctions. They cited the need to release all political prisoners, to return all exiles unconditionally, to curb violence and to cease the use of repressive Security laws.

The Commission therefore resolved to condemn the continued detention and torture of children and appealed to the international community to maintain pressure on the government of South Africa to achieve "profound and irreversible change to eradicate the policy of apartheid and the inhuman practices associated with this policy."

Political Prisoners Still Held

Under the Pretoria Minute signed between the South African government and the African National Congress last August 6, 1990 political prisoners were supposed to have applied for indemnity from prosecution and have been released by April 30. However, the independent Human Rights Commission reports that by May 9, 738 people identified as political prisoners were still in jail, of whom at least 236 were on hunger strike in protest. In addition, another, 1,000 "unidentified" political prisoners qualify for release under a general 12 month remission of sentence announced by Justice Minister Coetsee on April 25, according to HRC. The government claims applications were filed late or by common criminals claiming to be political prisoners. On May 22 the ANC leadership fasted in support of hunger-striking political prisoners while members of the ANC Women's League obstructed Johannesburg traffic in protest. In the United States, the Unlock Apartheid's Jails campaign continues to demand release of all political prisoners and to insist that no sanctions be lifted so long as any remain imprisoned.

For more information on this campaign, write to "Unlock Apartheid's Jails" 198 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038. (212) 962-1210.

Trans Africa Forum Hosts Tenth Annual Conference

On Friday, May 31 TransAfrica Forum held its tenth annual foreign policy conference, this year entitled "American Post-Cold War Interests in Africa and the Caribbean." The all-day conference, held in the Cannon House Office Building in Washington, D.C. featured many distinguished speakers including Louis Sullivan, Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services; Randall Robinson, Executive Director of TransAfrica Forum; Aryeh Neier, Executive Director of Human Rights Watch; and Paul Lusaka, Zambia's Ambassador to the U.S. Topics included Health and Foreign Policy; Human Rights, Democratization and Development; Caribbean Debt and American Interest; and Bush's Africa Policy: Constructive Support or Calculated Neglect? The following night, conference participants and others attended TransAfrica's Fourteenth Annual Benefit Dinner at the Washington Hilton.

Activists Reflect on End of Apartheid

"Apartheid: How Near the End?" was the question posed at a May 2, 1991 conference organized by the Subcommittee on Southern Africa, Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Human Rights, New York. Featured speakers were Dr. Margery Thorpe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vice Chair, UN Special Committee Against Apartheid; Lindewe Mabusa, Representative to the U.S. of the African National Congress; and Stephanie Urdang, author.

The conference addressed worries about "erosion in the world community over the question of sanctions" and urged the international community to implement U.N. Resolution 45/176 adopted on December 19, 1990, which calls upon "all Governments to maintain the measures aimed at applying pressure on the South African regime to eradicate apartheid and to promote profound and irreversible changes [to bring about] the speedy eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a united, democratic, non-racial South Africa."

The conference, convened at the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, United Nations, was organized by chairperson Vinie Burrows of the Women's International Democratic Federation and secretary, Leonore Fine of the Gray Panthers. Other groups represented on the organizing committee included the Christian Peace Conference, the International Federation of Social Workers, Sisters Against South Africa Apartheid, Women for Racial and Economic Equality, World Federation of Trade Unions and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

SACC Calls on de Klerk to End Violence

On April 30, the South African Council of Churches issued a public appeal to President de Klerk to "curb the violence" in South Africa. Their appeal followed the deaths of 24 people after a funeral in Meadowlands, Soweto. The SACC statement reads, in part, "we find it outrageous that the de Klerk government did not disarm the heavily armed mobs which went on the rampage, leaving behind them a trail of death and destruction. And we do not understand how the perpetrators of these actions were not apprehended. Eye witnesses report that the police stood by as the rabble ran wild in a frenzy that left 24 people dead. We are thus forced to conclude that either Mr. de Klerk has lost command of his security forces or that he is not interested in bringing this war to an end." The Reverend Frank Chikane, General Secretary of the SACC, ended by stating, "I believe that the failure of the government requires that another government or an interim government should be put in place to keep law and order during the transition period."

Farisani Reflects on Change

The Reverend T.S. Farisani, a dean of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in South Africa, is currently a visiting scholar at Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary in California. In March, *Saspost* published an interview in which Farisani shared many insights into the state of his country during this period of change.

Of particular interest was his assessment of the agents of change. "No oppressor ever elevated the oppressed to his own level. It is not until our Mandelas, Tambos and others are taking part in the government that we will begin to see meaningful change." Farisani stated that he was "disappointed that the changes are attributed to de Klerk as if he used some magic wand to turn things around. When there are changes in the Soviet Union or the People's Republic of China or Eastern Europe, the same media attributes the changes to the struggles of democratic forces. South Africa has one of the world's most oppressive governments, but every change that comes is credited to the oppressor and not to the oppressed."

He gave 95 percent of the credit for change to his people and 4% to the international community. He allowed de Klerk 1 percent of the credit, then added, "Unfortunately, the media deified de Klerk. He's a white Messiah saving the black people of South Africa. These media people want to lift sanctions now. They won't wait for those of us in the apartheid oven to tell them when the temperature is low enough."

Despite his criticisms of the de Klerk government, the state of apartheid, and the international media, Farisani declared himself a "diehard optimist" whose hope resides in the liberation struggle of his people. He believes that he and a majority of the people in South Africa "look forward to taking part in the transitional period and in the birth of a new democratic, non-racial South Africa."

South Africa Admits Deaths in Police Custody

In early April, Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok told the South African parliament that in the twelve months prior to February 28, 1991, eighty-seven people died in police custody in South Africa. Vlok claimed that 27 died of natural causes, 23 committed suicide, 4 died of alcohol poisoning, 5 were murdered by fellow prisoners, one suffocated, 6 died from head injuries, 9 were shot (4 by police), and 12 were assaulted (6 by police). Following two of the assaults, three policemen were charged with murder and suspended from duty, and five more were suspended over allegations involving four more assaults. In the same period, 253 policemen were suspended from duty after being charged with various criminal offenses.



Chicago Committee in Solidarity with Southern Africa hosted the President of the federation of South African women, Sister Bernard Ncube (2nd from left). In addition to meeting with several groups, Sr. Bernard spoke at two public events. Her national tour was sponsored by Global Exchange.

CHEERS

- The Committee for Health in Southern Africa, who have the foresight to plan for the region's future. At the New York Academy of Medicine on February 4, they sponsored a forum on South Africa in Transition: Planning for Health and Education. Dr. Jairam Reddy, Rector of the University of Natal and Dr. Barry Kistnasamy of the National Medical and Dental Association of South Africa addressed pressing issues of South Africa's changing educational and medical needs.
- The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism (Albany, N.Y.) whose March newsletter reprinted the article "How many Mozambicans Equal One Kuwaiti?" from *Mozambique file*, August 1990. The article points out that U.S. sanctions were in place against Iraq within one week of its attack on Kuwait, while it took over a decade for most Western governments to take any steps toward economic sanctions against Pretoria after it launched its first military attacks against Angola in 1975. The article points out that while several hundred Kuwaitis died in the initial invasion by Iraq, 900,000 Mozambicans and 500,000 Angolans suffered war-related deaths from 1980 to 1988. And still, the sanctions against South Africa have never reached the level of the near-total blockade of Iraq.
- Chicago's various anti-apartheid groups, including the Mozambique Support Network, Chicago Trans-Africa, CCISSA, Synapses, and the Illinois Labor Network Against Apartheid, who joined in February to persuade Operation PUSH not to allow Gatscha Buthelezi to speak at their mass meeting. Buthelezi was in the U.S. on a tour allegedly funded by the Heritage Foundation.
- Senator Paul David Wellstone of Minnesota, who in a letter to the American Friends Service Committee, reaffirmed his commitment to U.S. economic sanctions against South Africa. While he welcomes all the progress that has been made, he adds that Nelson Mandela is right in believing that the best way to encourage even more fundamental change toward a democratic, multi-racial South Africa is to keep the pressure on.
- The Working Group on Southern Africa of the Chicago Metropolitan Synod of the Lutheran Church of America, who have been working to send resource material on Namibia to all ELCA pastors in their area. They also included information on how to commemorate the Kassinga Massacre and Soweto Day. For information on the activities of this working group, contact Ann Hoberg, 20 Essex Road, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007.
- A demonstration on Sharpeville Day, March 21, mobilized by Donna Katzin of ICCR, that protested Manufacturers Hanover Trust's policy of doing business with South African banks while failing to re-invest in low-income communities in New York.
- Activists in Hartford, Connecticut, who have worked for passage of selective purchasing legislation introduced by city council members Sandra Little and Eugenio Caro. Tears to IBM, whose intense lobbying against the bill, has it stalled.



Students of St. Malachy's Catholic School on Chicago's West side visited a local Shell station to talk to the manager about Shell's support of Apartheid. The manager agreed to send a letter to the Shell headquarters in Houston asking Shell to refrain from doing business with South Africa. The class undertook this project on human rights day following a week of focus on South Africa.

CHEERS TEARS

- New York Governor Cuomo and Wisconsin State Rep. Spencer Coggs, who have introduced legislation to have their state pension funds divested Cheers also to the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors, who are now investigating divesting county pension funds.
- ACTWU, which produced an extensive report exposing American Depository Receipts, a method whereby U.S. residents can legally purchase shares in South African companies. ACTWU released the report at a press conference in Boston, where a bank that deals in ADR's was up for a city contact.
- A union at Montclair State College in New Jersey that wants to get Montclair to stop using National Westminster Bank due to its ties with South Africa. They also demanded the college president resign from the board of the bank's U.S. subsidiary.
- NPMHU Local 300, a mail handlers' union, which is removing its money from Citibank based on its ties to South Africa.
- Students from MIT, who are seeking to get the university to divest; to Bowdoin College students, who stopped their school from dropping its divestment policy; and to Associated Students of the University of California, who sought out information on GM's ties to South Africa after GM offered students free vans for their outings.
- The New York City Employees Retirement System, which in 1990 divested \$562 million from companies that do business in South Africa.
- The Watsonville, California City Council, that voted in December to support a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and to prohibit the city from purchasing Shell Oil products due to Shell's connections to South Africa.

- Tears to:
- The perpetrator of senseless violence who stabbed to death Kissinger Shiimi, a student leader at Ramapo College in New Jersey. Shiimi, who fled Namibia in 1981, lived as a refugee in Zambia for five years until he won one of just 17 Bishop Tutu scholarships awarded that year. April 7 memorial services were held for Shiimi, who served for three years as president of the college's International Students Organization. He had planned to return to a free Namibia and his family after graduation this year.
 - Marike de Klerk, wife of South Africa's president, who in addressing a church audience in May, stated: "We [women] are unimportant. We are here to serve, to heal the wounds and to give love. If the woman inspires the man to be good, he is good. We want men to look after us." Clearly, South Africa remains behind-the-times in many forms of human relationships.
 - The Japanese government, whom Nelson Mandela assailed on his visit to the country, for the "insignificant aid" they have given to the liberation struggle in South Africa. Though Mandela was received warmly by large crowds throughout Japan, the government responded much less favorably to his appeals for aid than most other countries. "If you compare it to what has been done by very poor countries in Africa, and the countries we just visited in Asia, and the other countries in the West again, the contribution of the Japanese government has been very insignificant."

Land Acts Repeal Not Celebrated by All

On June 5, the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Bill of 1991 was passed by South Africa's Parliament. The law abolishes the Group Areas Act, which designated specific residential areas for specific races, and the Land Acts, which reserved 87 percent of the land for ownership by the 13 percent white minority. This leaves only the Population Registration Act, that requires all South Africans be registered by race at birth, as an official apartheid law. Its repeal is still being debated.

At first glance, one might consider this cause for universal celebration among anti-apartheid activists. But the ANC issued no statement in response to the vote, and in the House of Representatives representing mixed-race South Africans, the bill only passed after the dominant Labor Party agreed to abstain from voting. The cause for this — working in the bill that allows existing neighborhoods to establish laws protecting "norms and standards" in their residential environment. In short, the law includes a loophole that could allow white neighborhoods to retain their privileged position.

In addition to the offensive and potentially subversive "norms and standards" clause, questions were raised before the bill's passage by many in the activist community about land reform. The South African Council of Churches is among many who have pointed out that while the bill now allows blacks to own land anywhere, it offers no restitution of lands seized by the government in the past. Some 3.5 million people lost their land under apartheid laws and at best, may now buy it back if it is available.

"Lament" by Mzwakhe Nhlabatsi



Dennis Brutus and the Olympics

Dennis Brutus, South African exile, acclaimed poet and anti-apartheid activist (his work was instrumental in getting South Africa banned from the Olympics and international sport) was considering returning to South Africa for a visit. He would only visit if given assurance that he would not be arrested by the police. He left in 1966 after years of banning, imprisonment and house arrest, largely for his activities against racist sport.

On May 12, the *New York Times* printed an op-ed piece by Brutus in which he argues fervently against an "indecently hasty desire" to readmit South Africa at a time in history when "the change is merely cosmetic and designed to deceive." He argues that equal opportunity in sport, and more importantly, the vote for all people, have not yet been achieved, thus, readmission at this point would constitute betrayal of the principles for which activists have long fought.

Brutus is not alone in his cautions against hasty readmission. Arthur Ashe, former tennis star, states, "One downside of getting rid of sanctions is the perception by white South Africans that they can slow down the pace of reform." He, too, points out that the bottom line is that Nelson Mandela still can't vote. And Jesse Jackson has stated, "More sports participation will just serve to put a fresh face on South Africa's moral decay. Steve Tshwete, the ANC's chief sports liaison, has also warned that integration of sport from the bottom "is not something that can be conveniently hurried. Xolile Yawa, one of South Africa's top black track stars put it best: "We wouldn't be where we are now, with blacks and whites meeting against one another, if not for the boycott. If we don't sweep inside our own house in time and we don't get to go [to Barcelona in 1977], that will be our bad luck. But maybe our kids will get to go."

IBM Employees Say— Out of South Africa.

After the fourth year of seeing their resolution that IBM cease all sales to South Africa increase in support, employee — organizers of the resolution have already begun to gather endorsers for their fifth bid in 1992. James Leas, a staff engineer for IBM and the resolution's author, begins his 1992 appeal by pointing out that "while the media have focused on South Africa's prospects for change, democracy is still a distant dream." He points out that while the government is scrapping certain laws to win international approval, they are at the same time "fermenting an enormous upsurge of police and vigilante violence calculated to weaken the freedom movement."

The resolution then points a finger at IBM's complicity in this violence because IBM sells to South African companies that design and build weapons for the military and to oil refineries that supply fuel for military vehicles. Leas assures prospective endorsers (for the 1991 resolution he garnered 560 supporters worldwide) that this campaign will continue no matter what decision the U.S. or European governments take about sanctions. The resolution form features a photo of Nelson Mandela next to a quotation, "Twenty-seven years ago when I went to jail I had no vote. I have come out and I still have no vote To lift sanctions now would be to run the risk of aborting the process of the complete eradication of apartheid."



FACT

60 days after the April 30 deadline 1,000 political prisoners who have applied for release remain in jails. Some 300 political trials involving 2,000 people are in progress. A further 4,000 prisoners for "unrest offenses" remain classified as common criminals.

New Videos from IDAF

The following four videos are all newly available for purchase from IDAF in London: *Images in Struggle*. 28 minutes. 1990.

Seven photographers in South Africa discuss how their work documents the liberation struggle and the hopes and aspirations of the South African people.

Blowing Home. 28 minutes. 1990. Behind the scenes look at exiled South African musicians preparing for the 1990 Mandela concert in London.

Fruits of Defiance. 45 minutes. 1990. The Defiance campaigns from South Africa's September's 1989 elections to the release of Nelson Mandela through the eyes of activists in one community outside Cape Town.

Mandela Freed and Organisations Unbanned. 45 minutes. 1990. From Mandela's speeches and footage of him at work.

Purchase price for each, including postage, is L24.15. Send to: IDAF, 64 Essex Road, London N1 8LR. Tel: 071 359 9181 ext. 231/269.

One Namibia, One New Nation, a 30 minute video. Produced by The Los Angeles 435 Observer Committee to Namibia. This short documentary traces the struggle for independence, the election victory and independence celebration through the eyes of a seven-person team sent to Namibia from southern California. Available at \$15 for individuals, \$50 for schools. Order from: L.A. to Namibia, 2824 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90018.

South Africa: Time Running Out Update Series. The United States and South Africa: The Reagan Years, by Pauline Baker was the first book in the series, released in 1989. Now available in summer, 1991 is: *All, Here, and Now: Black Politics in South Africa in the 1980's*. 300 pp. \$14.95

A series of related essays by Tom Lodge, political scientist; William Nasson, historian; Nokwanda Sithole, journalist; Khehla Shubane, political scientist, this volume provides a descriptive analysis of the complexities of black politics in the 80's. It also sheds light on the challenges that face South Africa as it prepares to enter a new era. The volume also includes detailed bibliographies, maps and seminal documents as appendices.

To order or to receive information on forthcoming volumes on black trade unions, the end of white politics and civil liberties, write to: Foreign Policy Association, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019. Or call (800) 628-5754. Add \$3.50 postage for orders up to \$35.00.

The following are available from the American Committee on Africa, 198 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038. Please add 15% postage: Keep the Pressure on Apartheid logo in four colors. Produced by Donnelly Colt and Africa Fund. On: — Stickers and Buttons \$1.00 each. Over ten, 50 cents each. — T-Shirt, large or extra large \$10.00 each. Over ten, \$8.00 each. — Free All South African Political Prisoners Now poster (Africa Fund, 1991) \$2.00 each.

Request a free complete list of available titles — Southern Africa Literature List.



Louisiana State Representative Avery C. Alexander and Carl Galmon, President of the Louisiana State Committee Against Apartheid protest against Shell's continued involvement in South Africa.

RESOURCES

1991 TransAfrica Resources Directory

A quick reference to information on key areas in African and Caribbean affairs. Offers guidance in developing international contacts — networking must. Includes international careers program update, comprehensive list of African and Caribbean embassies with contact persons, a complete list of current heads of state for African and Caribbean Countries, and an analysis of events in South Africa since Nelson Mandela's release. \$7.50. Send order to TransAfrica, 545 Eighth St, SE #200, Washington, D.C. 20003-2883. Or call (202) 547-2550.

Two very timely pamphlets are available from the Africa Fund: "South Africa Fact Sheet: 1990." 4 pp. 30 cents each. 15 cents on orders over twenty. A useful tool in countering South African government claims that apartheid is dead. Up-to-date statistics and political analysis. "Apartheid's Hidden Hand: The Power Behind Black on Black Violence" by Michael Fleshman. 4pp. 30 cents. Over twenty, 15 cents. Minimum order \$1.00. Reviews the role of state sponsored death squads, Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the South African police in the recent surge of killings. Send orders to: The Africa Fund, 198 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038. (212) 962-1210. Add 15% shipping.

Amnesty International

Amnesty International issued an urgent fear of torture alert for eleven recently arrested South Africans. Appeals should be made to State President F W de Klerk, Private Bag X83, Pretoria 0001, South Africa. The prisoners they fear may be tortured are: Abraham Luruli, Jacob Matakanye, Lesiba Matsung, Portia Kindlande, Solomon Chauke, Abel Dube, Stanley Maphanga, Baldwin Muracha, Joseph Muracha, George Sakala, Robert Sibadi

Publications Available from U.N.

— Open Letter from the PAC to President F.W. DE Klerk's invitation to attend the multi-party conference on violence. 91-18466

— Discussion Document: Constitutional Principles and Structures for a Democratic South Africa. 91-17225

— Model Law on the Oil Embargo against South Africa. 91-16891



Photo: Clare Brownlee

Chicagoans gathered outside the South African consulate for the third annual "Sing Out Against Apartheid" on Dr. Martin Luther King Day. Over 150 people braved the cold weather to sing freedom songs including the South African National anthem, God Bless Africa, led by the newly formed South African-American choir.

UNITED STATES
ANTI-APARTHEID
NEWSLETTER

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1501 Cherry Street • Philadelphia, PA 19102
(215) 241-7169

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

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FLASH FLASH FLASH

- South Africa has been shopping for oil in Angola, Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, and Togo. To date they have not been able to finalize any agreements. The OAU Ad Hoc Committee meeting in Zimbabwe in February agreed to maintain sanctions against South Africa.
- World Wide Shipping, a Hong Kong shipping company, is the major oil transporter to South Africa. OE News #23 1991
- Japan has quietly lifted its sanctions against South African Coal imports. The ban, however, has not been officially scrapped.
- Talks on Walvis Bay end in deadlock. Namibian and South African delegations met in Capetown in March on the future of Walvis Bay. SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha, said he was only prepared to discuss use of the port. Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, stated that he had come to talk about sovereignty.
- A secret oil delivery to South Africa has for the first time led to prosecution and conviction in Norway. A captain of a Norwegian tanker was fined 10,000 Norwegian Crowns for breaking the legal rules prescribing that a ship's identity and nationality must not be hidden.
- Oliver Tambo, "Apartheid and the International Community". This is a new publication from Kliptown Books, edited by E.S. Reddy.
- IDAF's FOCUS newsletter published the last issue in April 1991.
- Community Agency for Social Enquiry, released a study by Dr. David Evaratt, that show that Inkatha has been reported as responsible for acts of violence ten times more often than the ANC. CASE 5/20/91

U.S. Aid to Namibia

As of February 1991, the United States ranked fourth in pledged development aid to Namibia for the period 1990-1993. The total U.S. commitment was \$40 million, compared to \$160 million from Germany, \$66 million from Sweden. The 1992 Bush administration aid proposal is \$12 million.

- Krugerrand Gold coin to be re-launched by the South African gold mining industry.
- New book from James Currey Publishers, "Mozambique: Who Calls the Shots?", by Joseph Hanlon.
- Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher received South Africa's highest award for foreigners at a function in Capetown that was hosted by South African President de Klerk. CS 5/15/91
- Ex-Chilean dictator Pinochet visited South Africa on 5/10/91. He was thought to be engaged in arms buying while in South Africa. CS 5/10/91
- Police defector Ronald Bezuidenhout, reveals continued hit squad operations. SouthScan 5/17/91
- There have been fewer than forty (40) prosecutions for the 10,000 deaths in factional violence in South Africa.
- Philadelphia, 1 July 1991, a review of compliance with a city ordinance prohibiting most business with companies that still have ties to South Africa, reveals that hundreds of waivers have been granted.

Rev. Canon Mpumlwana to Visit

The Southern Africa Education Program of the Stony Point Center has extended an invitation to Rev. Cannon M. Malusi Mpumlwana of South Africa to visit the U.S. The invitation will be for 4 weeks in October-November of 1991. Malusi was a signator of the Kairos document. He was also tortured and detained without trial from 1976 to 1979. His visit in the U.S. will take place at one of the most critical junctures in South African history. The responsibility for Malusi's program rest with the center. However, he will be available to visit your community. The center will expect, of course, that you will help to defray the considerable expense of bringing him to the United States. For info: 914/786-5072 or 786-5674) George Houser.

Coke Campaign Continues Work

The Coke boycott campaign continues to gather support, the latest, an endorsement by the Commission for Justice of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Recently, in April, when Tandi Gcabashe of the AFSC and the Coke Campaign spoke to students at St. Louis Community College at Forest Park, Illinois, she also picked up much support on this campus. The students will hold a formal referendum on making their school a Coke-Free Zone when school resumes in September.

Gcabashe and other representatives of the campaign have been doing extensive public speaking and educating about Coke, especially in the Southeast region. In her lectures, Gcabashe points out that while Coke has sold its holdings in South Africa, it still sells two out of three soft drinks consumed there. "As long as they provide the product, this is what provides revenues for the country's government." She acknowledges that media coverage of the apartheid issue has misled many Americans to believe boycotts are no longer necessary, but remains determined to correct these false impressions and spread the campaign as widely as possible.

Dana College Hosts Namibian Student Conference

This Spring, Dana College in Blair, Nebraska hosted a first-ever national gathering of Namibian students studying in America. The gathering, held one year following Namibia's achievement of independence, was organized to establish a support group for present and future Namibian students in this country. Dana College currently sponsors 7 students from Namibia as part of a scholarship program through the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. There are currently no colleges or universities in Namibia. So far, 90 Namibian students have studied in Lutheran Colleges sponsored by ELCA. Ten percent of them have attended Dana.

- Mozambique's parliament passes law guaranteeing press freedom.
- A Namibian consultative conference on Namibian land issued a resolution that would bar foreigners from owning farmland.

U.S. Textile Workers Take Action Against J.P. Morgan

On April 9, 1991, the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union released a 30-page report, "J.P. Morgan in South Africa," which is highly critical of Morgan's role in financing U.S. investment in South African companies. At a press conference in Washington, D.C., William Patterson, director of the union's office of corporate financial affairs, stated, "It is our hope that state and municipal agencies with anti-apartheid legislation and policies in place will immediately call on Morgan to cease its business activities in South Africa."

The report charges that Morgan Guaranty Trust issues American Depository Receipts (securities issued by banks that correspond to actual shares in foreign companies) that facilitate U.S. involvement in over 50 South African companies. ADR's the union states, allow investors to circumvent through legal loopholes U.S. sanctions against South Africa. The report reveals that American investment through ADR's provides as much as 20 percent of the equity in some South African companies.

Morgan officials countercharge the union with misrepresenting their position. Morgan spokesman Joe Evangelisti claims their clients are U.S. brokers, and that Morgan receives no fees from South Africa.

Nearly 50 states, cities and counties in the U.S. have selective purchasing laws which prohibit them from contracting with companies that maintain ties with South Africa. The Textile Workers hope those governments will pull their employee pension funds and other accounts from Morgan.

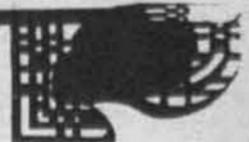
SA Churches and de Klerk

Unless State President de Klerk made it clear that all citizens of the country had the right to decide upon a future constitution, the church would call upon its members to resist his endeavors to negotiate a new constitution.

The warning came after a six-day session of the third general conference of the South African Alliance of reformed churches in Mamelodi, Pretoria. New Nation 5/2/91



UNITED STATES
ANTI-APARTHEID
NEWSLETTER



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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