REPORT ON STUDENT ANTI-APARTHEID STRATEGY CONFERENCE

Held April 12, 1980
At Columbia University, New York City

American Committee on Africa
198 E 80th St (Room 402)
NYC 10075
212-962-1210
MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO THE NEW YORK STUDENT ANTI-APARTHEID STRATEGY CONFERENCE

Dear Friends,

I would like to convey to you the best greetings of the members of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee commends the initiative of various student groups in the United States and assures them its support. I wish you a most successful Anti-Apartheid Strategy Conference. I am sure that this meeting today will play an important role in promoting further activities in Student Anti-Apartheid work.

Promoting further action against apartheid remains a necessity because nothing has changed in the racist regime of South Africa. Reported incidents of arrests and detentions, banings and ill-treatment of Africans, torture and deaths of political prisoners and detainees, as well as police violence and white right-wing terror, continue to increase up to now.

The activities of anti-apartheid student groups in the United States are of particular importance because your country has a decisive role to play in not only implementing UN resolutions against the apartheid policies of South Africa, but also in bringing about effective internal changes to South Africa through cessation of further collaboration with it in the economic, nuclear, security and other fields.

The criminal and aggressive acts of the apartheid regime are only possible because of South Africa's ability to fuel its repressive and war machinery. Therefore, the collaboration with South Africa in all fields, in particular in the military and nuclear fields, constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of the racist regime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid.

By their campaigns for divestment from South Africa and by their activities against military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, the student groups in the United States are mobilizing their societies to press for the compliance with United Nations resolutions and thus for the elimination of apartheid. By their firm stand against repression and violence against the black people and by their solidarity with the liberation movement of South Africa, the student groups convince their society to live up to its proclaimed moral professions against racism and apartheid. All these activities must be intensified.

In Solidarity,

B. Akporode Clark
Chairman, Special Committee against Apartheid
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Dear Friends:

On April 12, 1980 student anti-apartheid strategy conferences were held at Columbia University and Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Michigan. A major purpose of both conferences was to explore ways of linking anti-apartheid work to other campus struggles against racism, the nuclear industry, the draft and sexism. This focus grew out a recognition that divestment is no longer the major movement on most campuses, and that we have to adjust our strategies accordingly. The two conferences not only succeeded in discussing these matters but came up with concrete proposals for broadening the impact and politics of student anti-apartheid work.

Since the following pages are an in-depth report on the Columbia Conference a brief summary of the Western Michigan University proceedings is called for:

For the past year Western Michigan University has been one of the major centers of anti-apartheid activity. Last fall 12 demonstrators were arrested at a Trustee meeting, and since then activists have held almost monthly actions against their Trustees and in support of state legislation for divestment. It was quite appropriate then for the Mid-West Strategy conference to be held at this school, and the extent of participation was very encouraging. Sixty activists were at the conference representing over a dozen schools from as far away as Minnesota and Missouri. Speakers at the conference included South African exiles Dumisani Kumalo (head of the Bank campaign) and poet Dennis Brutus and there was extensive coverage of the proceedings in the local media. Workshops focused on organizing strategies, and four resolutions came out of the Conference that reflected the high quality of political discussion:

1) A major priority of the movement must be to incorporate domestic anti-racist work in anti-apartheid organizing.

2) The draft must be opposed, and is part of support for liberation movements in southern Africa.

3) A commitment was made to support bills in Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota that call for divestment of state funds linked to South Africa.

4) The importance of maintaining a regular network of communication and coordination was affirmed.

An important factor in the success of the Mid-West Conference was the constant communication with organizers of the Columbia Conference who provided many useful contacts and information (notably an up-to-date summary of campus activities nation-wide). This sort of assistance points out the importance of maintaining a broad movement network, even while acknowledging that grass-roots activity is the heart of the movement.
The Columbia Conference, which was attended by approximately 40 activists, was similar to the Mid-West gathering. The report on this conference will be broken into several sections:

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V List of People Attending April 12 Conference (p.14)

Hopefully this report will be a useful resource for the movement and help form a basis for discussion into next year. In the more immediate future, there will be a meeting on Saturday June 7 to discuss plans for the Pamphlet/Newsletter dealt with at the Conference. This meeting will begin at noon and take place at the American Committee on Africa, 198 Broadway (Room 402) NYC. I hope you will be able to attend or someone from your group will. Call me at 212-962-1210 (w) or 212-255-4244 (h).

In Solidarity and Friendship

Joshua Nessen, Student Coordinator
American Committee on Africa
PART I: UP-DATE ON LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

A) SUMMARY OF PANEL DISCUSSION

The major participants in the discussion were a representative of SWAPO (the Namibian liberation movement) and Don Morton of the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (SAMRAF), a group of white South African military deserters. The speakers emphasized that the victory of ZANU in Zimbabwe was a major step forward for the struggles in Namibia and South Africa but meant that South Africa would intensify its internal repression and attacks throughout the region. In fact, several liberation movements which had planned to attend the conference were unable to do so, due to an emergency UN session dealing with South Africa's invasion of Zambia. South Africa was now implementing its "total strategy" in which the military was now commanding every aspect of state policy. The shift in power to the military within the fascist state is crucial, and partially reflects the failure of the "internal settlement" strategy of promoting "puppet" Black leaders. South Africa does not want a repetition of Zimbabwe, and so is relying more directly on force.

All this is directly relevant to the struggle in Namibia. According to the SWAPO representative, "The Angolan struggle initially shattered the myth of South Africa's invincibility, and we are continuing to do so daily. The inability of South Africa to curtail SWAPO and rising desertion rate in its army, show that despite 75,000 troops, South Africa's defeat is inevitable".

However, SWAPO needs international support and activists must begin to develop creative strategies for aiding the liberation struggle. Unlike the Zimbabwean struggle where a focus on the diplomatic front (regarding sanctions) was fruitful for U.S. organizers, this will not be useful in the case of Namibia. The most important areas were felt to be material aid drives and direct political support of SWAPO, about which little is known in the USA.
A paper presented by the African National Congress to the panel during the conference at the University of Columbia Law School held April 12, 1980.

On behalf of the millions of the struggling and fighting masses of our country, the A.N.C wishes to express our sincere gratitude to the organisers of this conference for the invitation extended to us to participate in this important forum.

The present phase of the struggle in South Africa must be viewed in the background of developments in Southern Africa in general. The impact of the victory of the patriotic forces in Zimbabwe is of particular importance. The final destruction of the white racist colonial regime in that country was an event closely watched and highly acclaimed by the people of South Africa, who see in this victory proof of the inevitability of victory over forces of colonialism, racist white minority domination and oppression.

Immediately after the results of the Zimbabwe elections were announced, the Botha regime in South Africa, shocked by the creation of a people's democratic government along its borders, announced that the government would call a national convention "to find ways of bringing orderly change in South Africa". This was a reaction to the escalation of the call made by the people for the dismantling of the apartheid system.

As usual it was the puppets and not the authentic leaders of the people that the regime had in mind as participants in this national convention. The people therefore responded with a call for the release of Nelson Mandela. Why Nelson Mandela? Sunday Post, a black newspaper that commands wide circulation gave the reason: "We believe that Alice-in-Wonderland solutions presently being pursued in this country are leading us slowly and painfully to a crisis. One of the realities we must face up to is that
Nelson Mandela commands a following that is unheard of in this land. To embark on any solution or discussion without his wise input would only be following the blind politics of Ian Smith and Muzorewa in Zimbabwe, and the outcome would be just disastrous." Prominent black politicians and even white newspapers have emphasised that Nelson Mandela and his colleagues now serving life imprisonment sentences on Robben Island are the only ones who will negotiate the liberation of the black people, together with the leaders who have been forced to go into exile.

Although perpetually haunted by the spectre that with the collapse of their allies in Zimbabwe, their days are numbered, the apartheid regime continues to further entrench itself. The implementation of the Bantustan system is being accelerated by the massive forced removals of the masses of the black people from the urban areas to the so-called resettlement areas. These are nothing but dumping grounds with no facilities for human existence.

In the labour sphere attempts are being made to appease the workers and subdue their rising militancy. Numerous meaningless labour reforms are being introduced. Although trade union rights are supposed to be given to the black workers, the conditions for registration of an African trade union are impossible to satisfy. One of such conditions is that a union must be prepared to tackle economic and not political issues. How can political issues be avoided in a political situation?

The aggressive policies of the apartheid regime have extended their tentacles into the neighbouring countries. The South African regime has been repeatedly intimidating these countries and employing dirty manoeuvres aimed at destabilizing the governments along its borders. Today the Security Council is meeting to discuss the question of South Africa's aggression against independent and sovereign Zambia.
The people's resistance has however grown tremendously. Resistance against forced removals was particularly strong and became successful in Crossroads in the Cape and recently in Batlokwa in the Transvaal. These are places where people resisted government bulldozers, police dogs and guns until they won the battle to stay where they wanted.

In all parts of the country workers' strikes are erupting, strikes that make both political and economic demands. Unity among the black workers has become stronger than before, and it is this unity that has seen the successful outcome of the workers' strikes at the Ford Plant in Port Elizabeth, at the Fattis and Monis plant in Natal and at many other factories.

The militancy of the people has tremendously increased. Units of the people's army Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), have been keeping the racist army on the run. Evidence of this is the number of armed operations that have been carried out against enemy installations and institutions. There is every evidence that as the people of South Africa celebrate this year as the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom Charter, the document that outlines our objectives for a free and democratic South Africa, there is a growth in the revolutionary activity of the oppressed masses. Our striking power is becoming more powerful and as the spirit of revolt is sweeping through the country, it is drawing in more and more broader sections of the population, including those whites who oppose apartheid and white domination.

It is therefore urgent that progressive forces of the world should also intensify their support for the struggle to destroy the final bulwark of oppression, colonialism and reaction in Africa, the apartheid regime of South Africa.

OBSERVER
A.N.C/MISSION TO THE UN
April 11, 1980
PART II: DISCUSSION OF STRATEGY FOR STUDENT ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

This section of the report attempts to summarize points brought forth both in the panel discussion and the concluding workshop of the conference. The major speakers who dealt with the subjects discussed are identified in parentheses.

A) LINKING ANTI-APARTHEID WORK TO STRUGGLES AGAINST RACISM

1) Historical Overview (Joe Morrissey, SAMRAF)

- The major lesson of the anti-war movement is that the struggle against racism is of central importance to any progressive movement in this country. One of the major failings of the white Left was its failure to maintain a focus on racism.

- In fact one of the strengths of the movement was the link made through anti-draft activity to racism at home and abroad. Blacks played the leading role in resistance to the draft and raising these connections.

- The lessons to be drawn from the anti-war movement are extremely important. We are now in a period of rising white supremacy and militarism, and we need to link our opposition to both. Both these issues are naturally linked to cutting U.S. ties to South Africa. The following three general focuses suggest themselves:
  1) Involvement in Anti-Klan work
  2) Opposition to U.S. mercenary presence in southern Africa (as well as all military ties)
  3) Fighting general preparations for overseas intervention.

2) Weakness of student anti-apartheid movement on dealing with racism

- The relative lack of Black involvement (and leadership) in the divestment movement has always been its major weakness.

- The primary reason for this weakness is the traditional failure of white activists to deal with racism on campus. Third World students must daily struggle against institutional racism. It is not enough for white activists to "invite" Third World participation to rallies and meetings. Unless primarily white divestment committees engage directly in struggles against racism on campus, they can hardly expect significant Third World participation. At Harvard the linking of divestment organizing to support of the Afro-American Studies Program, strengthened support.

- Recently Black students had become more active in anti-apartheid work. The New Jersey Black Student Alliance was one group (of a dozen campuses) that has been playing an important role. The explicit stress on liberation support work (and not just divestment of stocks) has characterized this group, and indicates that Blacks are more likely to get involved in committees that have such a focus.

- Given the systemic racism of this society, building unity between white and Third World students is extremely difficult. One way to start, however, is to have discussions of racism in committees and in meetings with Third World organizations. Besides discussion, common struggle is also a necessity.
B) LINKAGES WITH THE ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT  
(Brooke States, Student Coalition Against Nukes Nation-wide)

- Why has there not been as much linkage as there should have been? At the time of the Three Mile Island accident, many students got involved in anti-nuclear work. At that point the anti-apartheid movement had declined on numerous campuses, so it was not seen as a "hot" issue by these new activists. One problem was that there was no mass literature explaining the South African-USA nuclear connection.

- Certainly the connection is there in both directions. The U.S. gave South Africa its first reactor (Safari I) along with weapons-grade uranium. The U.S. nuclear industry receives a great deal of uranium from southern Africa, and has vetoed UN resolutions calling for a cessation of nuclear contacts with South Africa. The recent testing of a nuclear device by South Africa points out how serious the threat is of such contacts.

- One possible way of linking anti-nuke to anti-apartheid organizing is to call for divestment of nuclear stocks. Since many of these stocks are linked to South Africa as well, there is a natural dovetailing.

- There has perhaps been more convergence between the two movements in the community. This year there have been several demonstrations jointly organized by Boston Clamshell and the Boston Coalition for the Liberation of Southern Africa, against First National Bank of Boston (a major loaner to South Africa and supporter of nuclear energy). Dartmouth anti-apartheid activists have also participated in these actions.

- Most recently Dumisani Kumalo (an exiled Black South African journalist) spoke at a national anti-nuclear rally in Washington on April 26, before 30,000 people. He drew out the importance of severing US-South African nuclear links, and building unity between activists.

C) RELATION TO ANTI-DRAFT MOVEMENT  
(Aangi Fa, Mobilization Against the Draft)

- Alto is happening on the anti-draft front and the March 22 national demonstration of 30,000 people was quite significant, matching SDS's initial efforts in 1967.

- Both the anti-apartheid and anti-draft movements have a lot to offer to each other. One thing that the anti-draft movement has done very well is to develop flexible organizational structures. Rather than a formal, centralized committee, there have developed on certain campuses collectives that take responsibility for different tasks. For example at Brown there is a collective responsible for outreach, another for publicity, etc.

- Too often in the anti-apartheid movement, we got into formalized committees (very centrally run) that did not get people involved, and certainly did not help create the supportive community so important in sustaining a movement.

- On the other hand, the anti-draft movement needs to be more than a reactive one. In this regard the anti-imperialist perspective of divestment activists can help develop the politics of the anti-draft movement. Especially because southern Africa is one area of possible intervention.

- In general the divestment movement is at a higher political level than the anti-draft or anti-nuke movements. Though the anti-nuke movement is anti-corporate it also lacks the anti-imperialist viewpoint we have developed.
D) RELATION TO FEMINIST STRUGGLES
(Barbara Brown, Boston Coalition & Mt. Holyoke College)

1) Parallels Between Women's oppression in USA and S. Africa

- Women's oppression necessary for maintenance of capitalism and systemic racism in both countries.

- Women reproduce labor force in both countries
  In South Africa it is mostly men who take jobs in the "white" areas (which they must take since bantustans are totally unproductive)
  Women in rural areas must provide for family, scrape out subsistence since Black wages are below the "starvation" level. Therefore unpaid labor of women makes possible lower wage rate paid in mines and industry—higher profits and economic/political power of whites. Apartheid regime has interest in keeping Black women in desolate areas, where they must eke out existence. Laws preventing husband and wife from living together in "white" areas therefore have a logical economic purpose. Labor force can be reproduced at lower cost, and of course lack of stable communities lessens political threat.

- In USA the unpaid labor of women also lowers cost to capital. Hierarchal relations in family reinforce control in work-place as well, and ideology that makes women "objects" serves capitalists' marketing ends.

2) Usefulness of raising Issue of South Africa for U.S. Feminists

- Graphic nature of women's oppression under South African capitalism, can help clarify essential relations in U.S. capitalism (both in respect to importance of sexism and racism to reproduction of the system)

- Looking at South Africa also helps reveal what the nature of the struggle for Women's liberation must involve:
  a) In South Africa, Black women see their struggle for liberation primarily as one against the apartheid system.

  b) In this country, there is a need for more understanding that struggle of women must be linked to basic systemic change.
E) COMMUNITY ANTI-APARTHEID WORK

(Chris Root, Washington Office on Africa
Activists from the Connecticut Anti-Apartheid Committee)

-We spent a great deal of time discussing the relation of student activists to other communities, and realized that in future any conference should make a big effort to include non-student organizers. One of the strengths of this one, was that quite a number of such organizers were there.

-It was felt that the whole question of linking up with the community had been posed in the wrong way: The question should not be, "How can we get the community involved in our struggle, but rather how can we get students to participate in community struggles?"

-The D.C. Bank campaign was quite successful when it linked its work to the concrete struggle of the community on the housing front. Through direct involvement in this struggle, it was easier to raise issue of banks' connection to South Africa (in conjunction with redlining)

-The basic role of progressive students is to put their skills and resources at the disposal of movements for social change. In seeking to work beyond the campus, students have to have a willingness to learn from the community and not feel they "have all the answers".

-The relative stability of communities, means that issues such as apartheid, can remain alive longer than on the campuses (where there is a constant turnover). We have tended to underestimate the importance of community anti-apartheid work, and have not been aware of the extent of activity occurring. This lack of communication works both ways and has weakened the anti-apartheid movement generally.

-For example, student organizers in Connecticut (notably at Yale and Wesleyan) have seemingly been unaware of a strong community-based movement throughout the state focusing on apartheid. Such knowledge could be a real encouragement to student activists (who often feel isolated), and inviting community activists on campus would also help the struggle for divestment.

-When dealing with people in the surrounding community, students have to approach them on their own terms. It is also important to realize that community activists tend to be in close contact with one another, so good outreach can go a long way.

-Activists from the Connecticut Anti-Apartheid Committee described the successes they have had. A key political move from the start has been to link the issue of run-away shops to investment in South Africa. Through this and other approaches, the committee has received widespread union backing. One thing they've done is hold educational forums with unions, notably one with Dumisani Kumalo. The Committee has also received political support on the state and local level; Mayor Athanson of Hartford has been one backer.

-Especially with a proliferation of state actions on South African investment (i.e. Massachusetts, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan) it is important to hook up student and community anti-apartheid work.
PART III: FUTURE PLANS AND PRIORITIES

As a general political priority, we felt that the question of linking anti-apartheid work to struggles against domestic racism was most important. This of course means directly confronting white/Third World relations on campus, and developing working unity among up-till-now separated students.

The other issues (the draft, nuclear power/weaponry, sexism) are of course crucial but unless we are able to deal with campus racism we will not get very far. Building links to the community remains an overarching concern, but only political development on the campuses (and thus greater Third World participation) will enable effective ties to be made. In this regard it should be noted that on April 18, the New Jersey Black Student Alliance organized a demonstration of 400 people in Newark. The focus of the event was Black Oppression in the Eighties at home and abroad, and there was significant community as well as student participation.

Besides these general political priorities we came up with several specific plans for future work:

1) Preparation of a Pamphlet/Newsletter
   - This resource would contain articles dealing strategically with the anti-apartheid and other student movements.
   - We would meet to prepare it for the Fall, when it would be massively distributed and hopefully help activists gear up their activities at the start of the year. Might do another one for Spring 1981.
   - A meeting is set for Saturday June 7 at the American Committee on Africa, 198 Bway, NYC (near Fulton street) to begin mapping out plans for this resource. Call 212-962-1211 for information or if you plan to attend.
   - It would be important to work closely with people from Politics and Education Magazine in preparing the pamphlet.

2) Initiate an Informal Correspondence Network
   - This would involve disseminating a list of addresses to people who could regularly send their material out.
   - Every month people could send out summaries of tactics, as well as samples of good leaflets or even posters.
   - Such a network is a good way of keeping people in touch at low-cost.

3) Prepare an Analytical History of the Divestment Movement
   - There is a real need to preserve our history, and sum-up the lessons we have learned.
   - Even in the anti-draft and anti-nuke movements, there is little awareness of the accomplishments and strategies of the divestment movement. Such a history would be a good complement to the two major organizing pamphlets put out by the Catalyst Project.
   - There is a chance that funding for such a history will be available this summer.

4) Importance of Traveling Organizers
   - Organizers who can go from campus to campus with resources and information are important in the student movement. For several years the Catalyst Project fulfilled that role.
   - Though the funding for such a traveler(s) is not an immediate possibility, we should keep this in mind.
PART IV: REPORTS FROM OTHER STUDENTS ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE

A) UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

The following outline covers the topics of discussion I found most important for me and the group I represented, the South Africa Awareness Committee (SoAAC):

1) This was the first time I was in CLOSE CONTACT WITH OTHER ANTI-APARTHEID GROUPS. It was enlightening and inspiring to see others working for the same goal (and having the same problems getting there). I saw the need to keep in touch with these other groups and use what facilities and organization they have built up

So from a concrete point of view, I have come away with A LIST OF ACTIVE GROUPS which will be able to provide the SoAAC with speakers, programs, and ideas for strategy. I refer most specifically to the Connecticut Anti-Apartheid Committee and Barbara Brown (from Mt. Holyoke) who has assembled a slide show, "Women Under Apartheid, that will hopefully be made available next year.

2) Of course, the major focus of the day was on BRIDGING OUR MOVEMENT WITH OTHER PROTEST MOVEMENTS, including anti-draft, anti-nuke, feminist and anti-racist struggles.

The most interesting issue for me was: the belief that the anti-apartheid movement must be ready and willing to supply its relatively high level of political and economic awareness to these other groups (recognition of multinationals and capitalism as foundations for worldwide oppression, racism and violence).

I THINK THAT WE NEVER DID GET DOWN TO SOME BOTTOM-LINE ORGANIZATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR DOING THIS BRIDGING WORK EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING IDEAS:

3) Going out of our way to ENDORSE and SUPPORT OTHER GROUPS in the community and on campus (and obtaining endorsements from them): WE fully agree that the anti-apartheid group has to work hard to substantiate our broad interest and concern among other groups. The "Blank Check" idea--sending out a letter to other groups supporting them and telling them to count on us for support at events--will be tried next semester.

4) Bridging the gap between the BLACK GROUPS on campus and in community AND THE ANTI-APARTHEID STRUGGLE: Our BSU is notoriously apolitical (they are Student Association-funded and the constitution restricts any group from political activity!), but they are sensitive to the racism prevailing on campus (one full-time Black faculty member and a population 5% Black). This seems something of a contradiction to me. But we have been in touch and plan on increasing our efforts to join with the BSU on many events and ideals. The lack of Black participation has obviously damaged our credibility with the students at the University.

5) NEWSLETTERS AND MAINTAINING CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS:

I have already informed the SoAAC of the June 7 meeting and we should have several representatives. I think the idea of a voluntary, relatively informal CORRESPONDANCE between groups is well worth pursuing. If the groups are provided with an extensive mailing list from which to work, it would then be up to them to provide summaries of their activities, ideas on strategy and in-house leaflets to other groups.

I think this has great potential: it would make everyone's job a lot easier (reduce duplication of effort) and maintain a high level of contact.
B) MIT/Harvard

For the first time in my two-year involvement with the student anti-apartheid movement, a group of mainly "Independent" students have been able to meet and devise a common strategy without the interference of ideological chauvinists. If anything our common interest in political diversity and universal human rights constitute an authentic American response. A real discussion of where we stand today, our problems and our strengths has finally begun!

It is not insignificant that we were able to address the vital issues of Black participation and community relations. The links between racism, sexism, the draft, war, nuclear power, apartheid, South African are abundantly clear. In our opposition to the State both here and in South Africa we have, I think, taken a major first step towards a level of political struggle that is anti-South Africa in its orientation, able to use "any" means necessary—including momentary "compromise—to destroy institutional racism on our Planet EARTH.

I look forward to the upcoming general strategy session and suggest the following outlines for discussion (will be part of June 7 meeting):

I Brief History (Present)

II South African Strategy

III Our Strategy in Response
   -How to connect "divestment, etc" with liberation movement.
   -Tactics with which to accomplish this schedule.

Uhuru,

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# LIST OF PEOPLE ATTENDING APRIL 12 Conference

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<td>Richard Knight</td>
<td>American Committee on Africa..... (Literature Director, key man)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**REMINDER:** Saturday June 7 at ACOA 198 BWAY (near Fulton St) Room 402 noon
Will be time of meeting on Pamphlet/Newsletter discussed at Conference
Call Josh Nessen 212-962-1211 (w) 212-255-4244 (H) if plan to attend.
Some housing can be arranged