



CALIFORNIA YAF

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YAF'S OPPOSITION TO THE U.N. ENTERTAINERS BLACKLIST

The majority of Americans oppose racism as practiced in the form of apartheid in South Africa.

However, equally repugnant is the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid's (U.N. SCAA) "Register of Entertainers and Actors Who Have Performed in South Africa."

While the U.N. SCAA members may have had lofty ideals for founding the Register in 1981, it has developed into nothing more than a "McCarthy-Style Blacklist" of censorship.

Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) is opposed to the U.N. SCAA entertainment blacklist and urges its immediate discontinuation.

YAF further asks the Hollywood entertainment industry, celebrities, blacklisted entertainers, activist organizations, and elected officials to urge the Screen Actors Guild (SAG) to reject and protest this McCarthy-like blacklisting effort.

Criticisms of the U.N. Blacklisting Action

The U.N. has coerced an increasing number of governments to deny U.S. citizens whose names appear on the blacklist register the right to perform in their countries and, in some cases, to receive visas. Many national or private broadcasting corporations also refuse to broadcast their music or show their films. YAF believes the U.N. actions are wrong for the following reasons:

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YAF'S OPPOSITION TO THE U.N. ENTERTAINERS BLACKLIST (continued)

1. The U.N. oversteps its mandate when it indulges in the monitoring of private American citizens -- both at home and abroad -- who are engaged in the pursuit of legal commerce.

2. The U.N. should not have a right to interfere in the artistic and/or cultural exchange endeavors undertaken by citizens of the United States.

3. The U.N. is hypocritical for singling out South Africa for human rights violations, while ignoring similar violations -- including genocide -- taking place in other countries.

4. The U.N. SCAA is composed of member nations which not only pander to the African National Congress (declared one of the world's most dangerous terrorist groups by the U.S. Government on January 11, 1989) but are themselves notorious violators of human rights.

5. The U.N. SCAA has adopted a slipshod compilation process that makes its blacklist inaccurate and erroneous.

Hollywood's Lack of Response to U.N. Blacklisting

Hollywood has traditionally opposed McCarthy-style blacklists. Yet, on this particular U.N. SCAA blacklist, SAG has remained conspicuously silent and has not made it a priority issue. The entertainment community should have decried their outrage on these grounds:

1. Blacklisting politicizes artistic and cultural expression.

2. Blacklisting threatens the integrity of the entertainment industry and the cultural community.

3. Blacklisting is highly discriminatory and potentially threatens an individual's civil rights.

4. Blacklisting constitutes interference with an artist's right to pursue creativity.

5. Blacklisting is contrary to America's constitutional guarantee of free expression.

YAF is calling on the SAG leadership to not only denounce the U.N. SCAA entertainers blacklist but to impose its own sanctions against the U.N.

THE U.N. SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID'S

RELATIONSHIP WITH TERRORIST GROUPS

"The Special Committee Against Apartheid maintains contacts with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) -- the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

"The Special Committee has also encouraged support for the cultural activities of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) -- the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) -- and has welcomed events that express solidarity with cultural workers in the struggle for liberation in South Africa."

-- U.N. Notes and Documents

"Response of Artists and Entertainers to Apartheid"
August 1988

"[In August 1988, the U.S. State Department] in its annual publication, Patterns of Global Terrorism 1987 included the ANC in a "Worldwide Overview of Organizations that Engage in Terrorism." A footnote explained that [the] State [Department] included in the list "umbrella organizations composed in part of terrorist groups." The ANC, the report said, is "chiefly a political and guerrilla organization, but in recent years has turned to urban terrorism; has bombed energy and transportation targets, government officials, security targets, and, recently, civilians. [It] has not attacked U.S. interests."

-- Washington Times
January 23, 1989

"These are some of the top international terrorist groups as identified yesterday [January 10, 1989] by the U.S. Pentagon in its news report Terrorist Group Profiles:

African National Congress

Date formed: 1912, renamed ANC, 1923

Estimated membership: 4,000 to 5,000

Headquarters: Lusaka, Zambia

Leadership: Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela

Sponsors: Receives support from Soviet bloc, Cuba, and a number of African nations, in addition to contributions from the West.

Political Objectives: Overthrow current South African regime and dismantle system of apartheid; establish socialist [Marxist-Leninist] government in South Africa.

Methods: Bombings, rocket attack. [Well-known for their infamous 'necklace' assassinations of moderate South African blacks.]"

-- Washington Times
January 11, 1989

HUMAN RIGHTS COMPARISON

1988 Freedom House Report

The coding scales use the numbers 1-7, with 1 comparatively offering the highest level of political or civil rights and 7 the lowest. On status of freedom, F designates "free," PF "partly free," and NF "not free." A plus or minus following a rating indicates an improvement or decline since the last yearbook.

| | <u>Political Rights*</u> | <u>Civil Liberties*</u> | <u>Status of Freedom*</u> |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| United States | 1 | 1 | F |
| South Africa (RSA) | 5 | 6 | PF |
| <u>U.N. SCAA Member Countries Behind Entertainers Blacklist</u> | | | |
| Algeria | 6 | 6 | NF |
| Germany, East | 7 | 6 | NF |
| Ghana | 7 | 6 | NF |
| Guinea | 7 | 6 | NF |
| Haiti | 6- | 5- | PF |
| Hungary | 5 | 4+ | PF |
| India | 2 | 3 | F |
| Indonesia | 5 | 6 | PF |
| Malaysia | 3 | 5 | PF |
| Nepal | 3 | 4 | PF |
| Nigeria | 6+ | 5 | PF+ |
| Peru | 2 | 3 | F |
| Philippines | 2+ | 2 | F+ |
| Somalia | 7 | 7 | NF |

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HUMAN RIGHTS COMPARISON (continued)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|
| Sudan | 4 | 5 | PF |
| Syria | 6 | 7 | NF |
| Trinidad | 1 | 1+ | F |
| Ukrainian S.S.R. (USSR) | 7 | 6+ | NF |
| Zimbabwe | 5- | 6 | PF |

South Africa vs. U.N. SCAA Countries Analysis

Political Rights - 9 worse than RSA; 3 equal to RSA;
7 better than RSA

Civil Liberties - 2 worse than RSA; 7 equal to RSA;
10 better than RSA

Status of Freedom - 7 worse than RSA; 8 equal to RSA;
4 better than RSA

South Africa vs. African Countries Analysis

Political Rights - 35 worse than RSA; 9 equal to RSA;
6 better than RSA

Civil Liberties - 11 worse than RSA; 22 equal to RSA;
17 better than RSA

Status of Freedom - 32 worse than RSA; 17 equal to RSA;
1 better than RSA

Reproduced from Terrorist Group Profiles, a public report released January 10, 1989, by the U.S. Department of Defense and the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism.

African National Congress (ANC)

Date Formed In 1912 as the South African Native National Congress; in 1923 renamed African National Congress.

Estimated Membership 4,000 to 5,000.

Headquarters Lusaka, Zambia.

Area of Operations South Africa (bases in Zambia and Angola, and cells in other "front line" states).

Leadership Oliver Tambo (acting president), Nelson Mandela (imprisoned since 1962).

Other Names *Umkhonto We Sizwe* (Spear of the Nation) is the military or operational wing of the ANC.

Sponsors Receives support from the Soviet Bloc, Cuba, and a number of African nations, in addition to contributions from the West.

Political Objectives/Target Audiences

- Overthrow the current South African regime and dismantle the system of apartheid.
- Establish a multiracial Socialist government in South Africa.
- Secure the release of Nelson Mandela and other ANC members held in South African prisons.
- Isolate the present South African regime in world opinion.

Background

In 1910, by an act of British Parliament, the newly established Union of South Africa became a dominion of the British Empire. Reacting to legislation and a constitution that virtually guaranteed white dominance, a group of black lawyers held a conference in Bloemfontein in 1912, from which was born the South African Native National Congress. The name was changed to the African National Congress in 1923.

The ANC functioned principally as a forum to express black African opinion, wherein protests against discriminatory practices could be voiced and other means of peaceful protest used against apartheid. A decisive turning point occurred with the incident at Sharpeville in March 1960, when police fired upon demonstrators. Shortly thereafter the Government outlawed the ANC and arrested many of its members.

The ANC decided in 1961 that violence would be the only tool that could force the South African Government to negotiate, and formed a military operations wing, the *Umkhonto We Sizwe* (MK). During the next 15 years, the MK conducted limited sabotage operations, with transportation and communications facilities the primary targets.

The ANC's bombing attacks intensified in 1980, beginning with the bombing of the South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Conversion Corporation (SASOL). In 1983, ANC operations — which heretofore had sought to avoid civilian casualties — abruptly changed. Attacks became more indiscriminate, resulting in both black and white civilian victims.

Although ANC operations have not posed any direct threat to US assets or personnel in South Africa, the indiscriminate nature of recent attacks raises the danger of Americans becoming inadvertent victims. In addition, in June 1986, ANC acting President Tambo issued a warning to all foreign firms operating in the country that their continued presence could be an indicator of their home governments' support for the South African regime; as such, they could become targets.

ANC personnel receive the majority of their training at camps in Angola. Some have received educational training in Tanzania. The group operates throughout all of the countries bordering South Africa, as it seeks to infiltrate South Africa to conduct various types of operations. The ANC receives many of its weapons from the Soviet Bloc.

Selected Incident Chronology

June 1980 — Attacked SASOL, resulting in \$7 million in damage to fuel storage tanks.

December 1982 — Bombed the incomplete Koeberg nuclear powerplant outside of Cape Town.

May 1983 — Staged a car bombing of the South African Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria, killing 19 people and wounding 200.

May 1984 — Conducted a rocket attack on the Mobile Oil Refinery, causing several million dollars in damage.

December 1985 — Bombed shopping center near Durban, killing five whites.

June 1986 — Conducted two car bomb attacks in Johannesburg, killing several people and injuring many others.

October 1987 — Staged a car bombing in Durban, injuring five people. Botswana blamed the South African Government for this car bombing.

May 1987 — Exploded bombs near a downtown Johannesburg courthouse, killing four white policemen.

July 1987 — Exploded a car bomb outside the Witwaterstand Military Command Headquarters in central Johannesburg, injuring 68.

April 1988 — Exploded three bombs in Pretoria, damaging a theater near the Holiday Inn. One person was killed, reportedly the ANC member who was planting one of the devices.

June 1988 — Exploded a bomb in Roodeport outside a Standard bank office, killing four and injuring more than 19. The device, probably a limpet mine, was planted in a garbage can or flower box outside the bank.

June 1988 — Exploded a bomb at an art gallery in Johannesburg, killing one alleged ANC member (the suspected perpetrator).

July 1988 — Exploded a car bomb in Johannesburg outside of Ellis Park sports stadium, killing 2 and injuring 35 others. The bomb, 60-100 kilograms of explosives, was timed to go off as thousands of people were departing a rugby match.

ANC/PAC TERRORISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

The following is statistical information on African National Congress (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) terrorism in South Africa for the years 1987 and 1988. The data was compiled from South African newspaper accounts, ANC statements, the U.S. Defense Department publication Terrorist Group Profiles, and from statements made to the news media by the South African government.

| | <u>1987 Numbers</u> | | <u>1988 Numbers</u> | |
|--|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| Overview: | <u>ANC</u> | <u>PAC</u> | <u>ANC</u> | <u>PAC</u> |
| Land mines exploded | 6+ | -- | 3 | -- |
| Land mines planted | 14+ | -- | 3 | -- |
| Hand grenades used in attacks | 73* | -- | 73 | -- |
| Hand grenades located and seized by security forces | 272* | -- | 843 | -- |
| Limpet mines used | 45* | -- | 130 | -- |
| Limpet mines seized by security forces | 126* | -- | 293 | -- |
| Demolition mines exploded | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Demolition mines located by security forces | 6* | -- | 21 | -- |
| Terror deeds perpetrated | 235* | -- | 251 | -- |
| Black citizens murdered | 17* | -- | 28 | -- |
| White citizens murdered | -- | -- | 4 | -- |
| Security forces murdered | 13* | -- | 17 | -- |
| Total deaths from terrorism | 30* | -- | 49 | -- |
| Total injuries from terrorism | 341* | -- | 506 | -- |
| Total number of violence/ unrest incidents | 4,877++ | -- | 5,004++ | -- |
| Attacks on security forces | 753* | -- | 675 | -- |
| Cases of blacks killing blacks | 375* | -- | 545 | -- |
| Deaths due to security forces | 61* | -- | 41 | -- |
| Deaths due to necklace method | 16* | -- | 6 | -- |

Property damage/destruction: (Deeds of Terror)

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Number of businesses | 28* | -- | 38 | -- |
| Number of clinics | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Number of churches | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Number of schools | 3* | -- | 1 | -- |
| Number of halls | 5* | -- | 2 | -- |
| Number of private homes | 63* | -- | 59 | -- |

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ANC/PAC Terrorism in South Africa (continued)

| | <u>1987 Numbers</u> | | <u>1988 Numbers</u> | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| | <u>ANC</u> | <u>PAC</u> | <u>ANC</u> | <u>PAC</u> |
| Arrests: | | | | |
| Alleged terrorists | 188 | 18 | 157 | 13 |
| Alleged collaborators | 197 | 11 | 109 | 3 |
| Alleged trainee terrorists | 61 | 9 | 21 | 5 |
| Total arrests | 446 | 38 | 287 | 21 |
| Killed by security forces: | | | | |
| Alleged terrorists | 39 | 3 | 48 | 4 |
| Alleged collaborators | 5 | -- | 1 | -- |
| Alleged trainee terrorists | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total kills | 44 | 3 | 49 | 4 |
| Terrorist weapons confiscated: | | | | |
| Limpet mines | 126* | -- | 293 | -- |
| Land mines | 16* | -- | 14 | -- |
| Personnel mines | 24* | -- | 12 | -- |
| Demolition charges/mines | 6* | -- | 21 | -- |
| RPG 7 launchers | -- | -- | 3 | -- |
| RPG 7 rockets | -- | -- | 21 | -- |
| Hand grenades | 276* | -- | 843 | -- |
| Different calibre firearms | 204* | -- | 234 | -- |
| Different calibre ammunition | 13,279* | -- | 27,426 | -- |
| (rounds) | | | | |
| 60mm mortar bombs | -- | -- | 40 | -- |

+Land mines exploded -- Five credited to unknown group. Land mines planted -- 11 credited to unknown group.

++Total number of violence/unrest incidents does not refer to ANC/PAC terror actions although these groups have been connected to many incidents directly or indirectly through surrogate groups. The 1988 increase over 1987 is due to the struggle between Inkatha/UDF (approximately 70% of incidents) during the October Municipal Elections.

*The ANC is believed to be responsible although some activities may be the responsibility of the PAC.