the calls for sanctions against Pretoria.

Addressing the General Assembly in late September, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz did call for "negotiations among South Africans of all races on constitutional reform." African delegates were quick to note that although Shultz spoke of apartheid, President Reagan made no mention of South Africa in his recent appearance and spent most of his 29-minute speech attacking five countries he described as Soviet-supported, including Ethiopia and Angola.

"In Ethiopia, 1,700 Soviet advisers are involved in military planning and support operations, along with 2,500 Cuban combat troops," said Reagan in his Oct. 24 speech. "In Angola, 1,200 Soviet military advisers are involved in planning and supervising combat operations, along with 35,000 Cuban troops."

"All of these conflicts," Reagan asserted, "are the consequence of an ideology imposed from without, dividing nations and creating regimes that are, almost from the day they take power, at war with their own people." In what was generally a tough, harshly worded speech, Reagan linked progress in reducing East-West tensions directly to negotiations between the governments and rebels in these countries.

The president's speech was greeted with praise by some delegates, but many others said they were particularly disappointed that Reagan made no mention of the world's pressing economic issues or apartheid.

Last month's activities included a commemoration of the 25th anniversary, on Oct. 25, of the General Assembly's "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples." Many of the nations that were targets of the original resolution in 1960 are now independent, but speakers at the anniversary drew particular attention to South Africa's continuing occupation of Namibia.

"Regrettably, a peaceful settlement in Namibia continues to elude us," said Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who called on member states to continue their efforts to help Namibia achieve self-determination. Noel G. Sinclair, the chief delegate from Guyana and acting president of the Council for Namibia, called on member

The UN Security Council will again be under pressure from African and other Third World countries this year to enact punitive measures against South Africa. */UN/M. Grant*

nations to "use this opportunity to rededicate our energies to pursuing the part of our task which is still uncompleted ... Namibia."

Morocco's declaration of a unilateral cease-fire in Western Sahara—and its offer to hold a UN-supervised referendum in the territory in January 1986—appeared to catch a number of delegates off guard. King Hassan II, in a message read to the General Assembly by Prime Minister Mohammed Karim Lamrani, said that Morocco would welcome neutral on-site observers to verify the cease-fire.

But the Moroccan leader ruled out direct negotiations with POLISARIO, which he characterized as a "handful of mercenaries." POLISARIO's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) is recognized by most African nations as the sovereign power in the territory. POLISARIO's chief of external relations, Ould Salek, in a statement after the Moroccan speech, told reporters that the proposal was "an intransigent repetition of known Moroccan positions" and said that "peace will only return with the return of the invasion troops to Morocco before the conclusion of an agreement."

—Jim Cason and Mike Fleshman ■

U.S./SOUTH AFRICA

PROTEST GOING STRONG

[AN] Nearly a year after the Nov. 21 sit-in at the South African embassy in Washington, D.C. that triggered a sudden surge of activism, protest against apartheid maintains unprecedented momentum in the U.S.

The sit-in—by TransAfrica Executive Director Randall Robinson, Rep. Walter Fauntroy (D-DC), and U.S. Civil Rights Commissioner Mary Frances Berry—spawned not only the Free South Africa Movement and daily protests at the embassy but also uncounted numbers of other actions around the country.

Last month, in the largest coordinated nationwide action to date, about 100 campuses and 30 cities took part in an Anti-Apartheid Protest Day initiated by the New York-based American Committee on Africa and directed principally at forcing universities and other institutions to divest.

A central focus of many of the American protests, which have been spurred on by continuing unrest and a government crackdown in South Africa, has been the 350 U.S. companies doing business there. The pressure on these firms ranges from calls for an improvement in their labor practices to demands for their complete withdrawal and for divestment by American institutions holding stocks in the firms.

Among the groups most recently demanding complete divestment is the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, with about two million black members in the U.S. The church has also voted "full support for the liberation movvement" and has called upon its membership to pressure state and local government to end ties with businesses involved in South Africa.

The Oct. 11 Anti-Apartheid Protest Day was followed by a national student conference on South Africa and Namibia scheduled for Nov. 1-3, which included workshops on "divestment organizing," aiding liberation movements in southern Africa, and linking the anti-apartheid movement to other causes, specifically domestic racism and Central America.

According to ACOA student coordinator Josh Nessen, the fall mobilization is showing significant results. The Universities of Minnesota and Miami, with portfolios of $21 million and $17 million, have joined the growing list of schools that have either totally or partially divested, he says. Others who have acted since the spring include Columbia, State University of New York, Ohio State, Arizona State, Rutgers, Iowa, Iowa State, Barnard, California State at Northridge and Massachusetts.

Oct. 11 actions included the launching of a deposit withdrawal campaign in New York to convince Citibank to close down its branches and halt lending in South Africa; a march to the White House in Washington; a day-long schedule of activities in Baltimore; and rallies in Philadelphia, Boston, Nashville, New Orleans, Orlando, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Madison, Denver, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, Seattle, Portland, and Honolulu.

There were sit-ins of various types on the campuses of Cornell, Wesleyan, Stanford, Minnesota, Illinois, and Boston University, and other forms of protests at Vassar, Buffalo, Dartmouth, Yale, Miami, North Carolina, Duke, Virginia, Georgetown, American, Maryland, Atlanta University, Wayne State, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and all branches of the University of California.

Faculty as well as students have been involved at many of the campuses, and one group of academics is also trying to get a giant teachers' retirement fund to divest. TIAA-CREF, the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association/College Retirement Equities Fund, has an $18 billion portfolio, of which some $6.5 billion is invested in 190 U.S. companies with subsidiaries operating in South Africa.

Early last month, the pension system chairman, James G. MacDonald, wrote to the 43 companies in that group of 190 that have not signed the Sullivan Principles, the fair labor and anti-discrimination code many American companies operating in South Africa have adopted. MacDonald urged them to comply with the Principles but did not say what action the fund planned to take against the companies that refused.

In a statement released last week, a group of

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