Enforcing the International Sports Boycott of South Africa
At Oregon State University:
News Clippings from the Struggle,
1980-1982

Compiled by Ed Ferguson
History Department (1979-1991)
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon
Introduction

This is a booklet of news clippings and other pertinent material from the struggle to enforce the international sports boycott of South Africa at Oregon State University from 1980 through 1982. The struggle took place because of campus sporting ties with apartheid South Africa that violated the international ban on sports with that country ruled by a white-minority regime. Hence, it involved educating students, the local community and others throughout the state about the South African system of racial domination and oppression called "apartheid."

Oregon press items in this booklet are primarily from the campus Daily Barometer and the local Gazette-Times. There is also material from other newspapers in the state: the Oregonian, the (Salem) Statesman-Journal, the (Eugene) Register-Guard, the Portland Observer, the (Roseburg) News-Review, the Redmond Spokesman, the (Prineville) Central Oregonian and the Blue Mountain Eagle published in John Day.

The African Students' Association led the campus movement which received the strong support of Sally Duhaime of the Daily Barometer whose writings were of the highest quality. The campaign brought plays and prominent anti-apartheid speakers to campus, as well, so these activities will be found in these news clippings.

This booklet is a component of "The Oregon Anti-Apartheid Files", a much larger collection of material from the statewide anti-apartheid movement. Those files are deposited at the African Activist Archive Project at Michigan State University. A copy of the Introduction and Table of Contents for "The Oregon Anti-Apartheid Files" can be found at the end of this booklet. Further information on the African Activist Archive Project is posted online: http://africanactivist.msu.edu/

Ed Ferguson
Martin Luther King Day 2012
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Thomas hosts, teaches South African coaches

By Ted Ohara
Of The Gazette-Times

HARLAN — Seventeen South African wrestling coaches, barred from international competition because of politics, are catching up on the "science of wrestling" this week at Oregon State University's Dale Thomas and other expert instructors.

The South Africans, here at the invitation of Thomas, OSU's head wrestling coach for 25 years, are locked away in his Double D Wrestling Ranch near Harlan.

Dick Van der Merwe, the spokesman for the South Africans, told the coaches that anyone, irrespective of race, may be a member, "Van der Merwe said.

"Wrestling has not been a sport blacks in South Africa have taken to readily, but this has had to do with the history of sport in that country.

"South Africans are big on team sports, such as rugby, the national pastime, cricket and soccer. Blacks are particularly keen on these games and haven't taken to the one-on-one contact sports yet. But there must be a beginning, and we are trying to introduce wrestling into the schools," he said.

Van der Merwe believes South Africa's Prime Minister F. W. Botha meant it when he said that blacks are prepared to fight for South Africa, privileges such as competition in sport will not be denied them.

Thomas said the intervention of politics has cost South Africa's athletes dearly.

"They're hurting because they're a small country and are shunning such safety devices as masks and face guards because FIFA, the international wrestling federation, does not allow them.

"They are barred by FILA, and yet they stand true to the spirit of international competition," he said.

FILA is controlled by communist block countries, and the AAU is their American satellite. They're politicians and shouldn't have anything to do with the sport," he said.

This week, the South Africans will be joined by wrestling coaches from all over Oregon for an intensive coaching program.

The South Africans will leave for their return journey late Saturday. They will take their knowledge — the fruits of what Thomas describes as a rounded education in wrestling — back to the police, defense forces and private wrestling clubs in South Africa's four provinces.

"We have found the people of Oregon most friendly and full of understanding for us as sportsmen in South Africa. A big thank you to them all," Van der Merwe said.

OSU's Dale Thomas (standing on bench) gives informal instruction to the South African coaches outside his Double D Wrestling Ranch near Harlan.
FENCING

Political implications

To the Editor:

 Permit me to register my strongest opposition to the political implication of the activity of OSU wrestling coach, Dale Thomas, as reported in the Gazette-Times of September 29th.

 It is reported that Thomas is training white South African "wrestling coaches" here in Oregon. They are to return to South Africa where they will convey their new knowledge to the "police, defense forces, and private wrestling clubs" of that state. Thomas and the South Africans claim to be "sportmen and not politicians," but it is quite clear that his practice is political to the extreme.

 The South African government is one of the most consistent violators of human and democratic rights in the present era. Its policy of apartheid is one of systematic racial oppression. It is a policy which has been condemned by all the independent nations of Africa and the overwhelming majority of the members of the United Nations including the United States.

 Why did Thomas persist with his project after the U.S. Department of State notified him that the AAU sports federation officially opposed the visit and sought to deny them entry to this country? Why does he persist in training persons who will collaborate with the South African police and defense forces? It is precisely those forces which perpetuate the brutality of the South African state.

 The death of Steve Biko is only one of the recent cases of Africans dying while in the hands of the South African police.

 I believe that all people who are opposed to the present policy of apartheid in South Africa and who support the basic democratic and civil rights of the African peoples there should voice their concern about Thomas' program.

 We should write to OSU President MacVicar and our congressmen to express our concern and to seek information on OSU participation, if any, in this program. We should not be involved in programs which contribute to the strengthening of the South African police force which has murdered so many innocent Africans.

 Douglas E. Ferguson
 OSU Department of History

Accuracy questioned

To the Editor:

 Douglas E. Ferguson's letter (Fencing, Oct. 2) concerning his strong opposition to the "political implication of the activity at the South African wrestling Coaches' clinic run by Dale Thomas is of real concern to us.

 We do not take issue with Ferguson's position on the apartheid policy of the government of South Africa. However, we are appalled by his blatant misinterpretation of the one-week clinic held at Thomas' camp.

 Ferguson implied several times in his letter that the techniques taught by Thomas would be used by the South African police and armed forces to perpetuate murder and brutality within the South African State.

 Fortunately the citizens of Corvallis are generally well informed about the fine sport of amateur wrestling. They know that the sport has nothing in common with police brutality, and they have a deep respect and trust in Coach Dale Thomas.

 Thomas' differences with the AAU have been widely publicized, but his hosting the South African wrestling coaches cannot be taken in any rational sense as a political endorsement for the South African government.

 There is no reason to take the matter at other than face value, the simple refusal to ostracize fellow sportmen because of the policy of their government.

 We unwaveringly support the concepts of free speech and academic freedom. We would do nothing to inhibit fellow faculty members in speaking out on controversial issues.

 However, we feel that associated with both freedoms are the responsibility for accuracy and the respect for differing opinions.

 In our view, Mr. Ferguson's letter fails short on both counts.

 Richard M. Schorl
 Mathematics
 Scott Overton
 Statistics
 Justus Seely
 Statistics
Wrestling camp spans political boundaries

By TRISH NEHWORTH
Of the Barometer

In the 1982 Olympics, several South African athletes befriended a United States' wrestler named Dale Thomas.

Twenty-eight years later, the now-successful OSU wrestling boss held a September coaching camp at his Oregon ranch for seventeen South Africans, some of whom have been his friends for years.

Thomas said he understands the political significance of hosting the South Africans, whose country is ruled under the politics of apartheid, or separation of blacks and whites.

He added that he's had friends in South Africa ever since those first games and has visited the country three times since then.

"They (the South Africans) came to Oregon because they wanted the best information on wrestling," he added, stressing "besides, a friend's a friend, those things don't change."

Things have changed in South Africa, though, according to the U.S. State Department in Washington, D.C. and so have the way others view the country.

The Amateur Athletic Union has barred South Africa from international sports competition. Officials at the U.S. State Department explained that "our (U.S.) relations with South Africa are not normal."

"The U.S. feels that apartheid policy is a violation of human rights," officials continued.

And, according to OSU history professor Ed Ferguson, this university should not be involved in any way with a country under political duress.

"Sports are not outside the sphere of politics, so sports relations cannot be outside of the broader international relations between countries," Ferguson said.

Thomas pointed out that this type of attitude is hypocritical. He said that the U.S. government has no formal sanctions against the country, a fact concurred by state department officials.

He questioned the reason behind these athletic sanctions.

He questioned the problems people may have with the coaching camp he sponsored.

"It was a 10-day camp at my ranch. I've held camps there before. It centered on catching up with the science of wrestling and I had some help from around the state," Thomas said, adding that he did not ask the university for any support for the event.

However detached this university was from the camp, Ferguson said the connection is still apparent and dangerous.

"Relations between people at OSU and South Africa have to be viewed in a larger context," Ferguson explained. "Any institutional or personal links that strengthen the relationship between this nation and South Africa clearly undermines the beliefs in other African countries," he said.

Ferguson referred to Nigeria, as an example of a country "attempting to build relationships and attempting to recruit faculty for its institutions." It vocally denounces South Africa as do most other African countries and the rest of the world, he said.

And if OSU had a formal exchange program with Nigeria or any country in the continent, any relationship whatsoever with South Africa would be "potentially dangerous," according to Jack Van de water, director of international education.

At this time, Van de water said, "we have African students attending this university," but no academic exchange program. He said he has heard no complaints about the Thomas wrestling camp from students on exchange here.

He added that Africans are extremely sensitive about anything supportive of the South African regime, stressing "it was perfectly OK for Ed Ferguson to point out (in a Barometer letter to the editor) that we must be very careful when dealing with this country."

But what Thomas can't understand is why the U.S. isn't so careful with its economic dealings with the country, when sports relations are being repressed.

"We (U.S.) sell them products. We buy their uranium, gold, diamonds. I think it's a little hypocritical to not be able to play sports with them when we're willing to sell them arms," he said.

The State Department's brief on South African relations with this country.

(Turn to "THOMAS", page 13)
THOMAS, cont. from page 20

details no sanctions levied whatsoever.
Instead, it states, 'The South Africans are not moving fast enough toward independence. Negotiations are not progressing in terms of South African acceptance of adhering to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.'

The AAU has placed a "sports sanction" on the country, however. According to Mike Ives, Oregon public relations for the AAU, Thomas violated AAU policy by holding his camp.

"The AAU does not approve of this activity in any way, shape or form," he stressed.

Ives said that a letter was sent from national AAU headquarters to the Oregon office, pointing out the organization's disapproval of the activity. The AAU also lodged a complaint with the State Department, requesting the agency turn down South Africans' visa applications.

"Because of the political unrest in the country, they have been barred from international competition. Thomas realized this," he said, adding that Thomas' camp did not surprise him since Ives regards the OSU wrestling coach as "a renegade to the AAU anyway."

"Seems that people either think he's a god or a devil," Ives added, speaking of OSU's mentor.

Thomas, on the other hand, regards the AAU position as narrow-minded.

"It's funny, most critics don't have the answers. People want to change the world with sanctions, and I don't agree with that," he said.

"The only way to solve problems is to implement ideas. If our ideas are good they will gradually come through in another country," he added.

One of Ferguson's major criticisms of the whole Thomas affair is that the seventeen wrestlers attending the camp used the information for other purposes.

Quoting from an article in a local newspaper, Ferguson said, "The basic point is this — that a representative from OSU is training wrestlers for the police force."

"It said in this article, 'they (South Africans) will take their knowledge back to the police, defense force and private wrestling clubs.' If this is true, we better take a long hard look at what we're doing," he added.

Thomas replied saying that the coaches are here to learn wrestling. "They take the information back and teach it to both blacks and whites. Politics has hurt the country's sportmen. Through exchanges, like this wrestling camp, some of them may make up for what they've lost through isolation."

He added that he has no control over what is done with the information after its dissemination.

And whatever connection Oregon State has to this camp is a mystery. According to OSU President Robert MacVicar, this camp is not related to OSU the same way other camps are, like the football one, for instance.

"It's more of a personal thing, this camp, that Mr. Thomas put on," MacVicar said. "I am aware of it from reading the papers, of course."

Ferguson, on the other hand, questions the implications this camp has in terms of future programs and relations with Africans and OSU. He said he thinks the issue should get out in the open.

And according to Thomas, it was something he wanted to do. "It's not a popular thing to do, I'm aware of that. But if my next door neighbor is a racist, that doesn't mean I'm not going to let my daughter or son play with his kids."

"These are my friends," Thomas added, "And I'm not going to detach myself from them just because they may believe differently from me."

Wednesday Oct. 15, 1980
Congratulate Thomas

To the Editor:

I must object to the letters protesting Dale Thomas’ South African connections. Among their many faults, the opinions expressed in them are arrogant and oversimplified.

They are arrogant in two ways. First, authors of these letters seem to feel that America is in a position to dictate morality to other countries.

They seem to forget our country did not abolish slavery until the 1860s, and even today we have racial discrimination. They also forget that even as we make progress eliminating racial discrimination, we murder one million unborn children every year.

For us as a nation to look down on any other nation morally is sheer hypocrisy.

Second, these people seem to think they know the proper solution to South Africa’s problems. Have they lived in Africa?

Am I to believe that their superior understanding comes from their inherent ability to understand anything better than any other person on this planet?

As for oversimplifying matters, these people seem to see everything as good or bad. There is nothing in between.

You are good if you agree with them, and reprehensible if you don’t.

In their world there are no good policemen in South Africa.

There is no such thing as a racist who otherwise is a good person. Such assumptions may make nice mathematical models, but they aren’t very realistic.

It is ridiculous to think that Coach Thomas’ wrestling clinic will contribute to repression in South Africa.

Indeed, giving these men an opportunity to see how America works may make some small contribution to resolving Africa’s racial problems.

In any case, instead of castigating Coach Thomas for his activities, we should congratulate him for his resourcefulness and his contributions to international understanding.

David Mandel
Research assistant in oceanography

Personal thanks

To the Editor:

CIA Agent 008 noted this week, while reading through his daily stack of college and university newspapers, a very important news article which somehow avoided national TV and newspapers.

Agent 008, being new at this job plus being a loyal American, forgets himself in his excitement and immediately calls Mr. Brown, the Secretary of Defense, and explains to him this seemingly unauthorized export of wrestling knowledge to a foreign country’s police and defense force, as stated by a history professor from OSU.

Mr. Brown’s direct response was “Darn, Agent 008 you must keep your lid on this because if the Reagan campaign gets wind of it I will be looking for a new job in three weeks time.

Now that it’s in my hands I will take care of everything. First off, I believe the statement to be untrue; second, it does have some merit in that now we have a direct objective for our UNCLE SAM WILL TAKE YOU campaign which will appeal to this nation’s thousands of young high school and college wrestlers to come forth and serve their nation.

Agent 008, I personally thank you and I know the nation on November 4 will thank you for your outstanding duty to your country.”

Daniel W. Erlebach
School of business

Noble efforts

To the Editor:

It makes me feel very good to know that there are people right here on our campus who have the knowledge and expertise to give such astute advice to Dale Thomas regarding his personal dealings with his friends. It must give these people great personal satisfaction and pride to be making such a noteworthy contribution to society.

As someone who is not blessed with such talents, I am destined to sit calmly by while these social horrors take place. I can only imagine what terrible things might be going on when Dale and his friends get together.

Perhaps they are discussing such controversial issues as the weather, the world series, or the violent overthrow of a racist-dominated Philadelphia. It would be wonderful if I had the expertise to intervene to put a stop to these devious personal exchanges.

We owe a great deal to Doug Ferguson, Knud Larsen and Ephriam Muchacha Govere for their noble efforts.

Jim Pond
OSU Assistant Wrestling Coach

Congratulations, Dale

To the Editor:

I congratulate coach Dale Thomas. His record as a coach and man transcends petty bickering and hypocrisy.

He’s had the guts to buck the AAU and the State Department and it is they who have the bloody hands.

It is they who sacrifice the athletes when it suits their ill-conceived ends. A historian like Douglas E. Ferguson should know better than most that the State Department wheels and deals with villains and dictators.

We may visit with South Africans, are encouraged to buy and sell to them, but horror or horrors, we must not engage in friendly sport with them.

Joe Capizzi
OSU entomology department
Scapegoat of pressures

To the Editor:
Sport, like any other form of entertainment, has a special kind of weakness; a weakness sometimes termed popularity. It needs participants and spectator support.

Here lies the achilles heel. The support or appeal of any form of entertainment can be undermined by bias statements taken as truth.

The case in point is Govere's statements concerning Dale Thomas' action in holding a wrestling clinic with the South African coaches last month.

There are two points distorted here. The first is the connection between amateur wrestling and military training. Amateure wrestling is a technical sport in which the object is to tilt an opponent's shoulders to the mat, not hand-to-hand combat. Mr. Govere, no doubt, has very little understanding of the sport or its goals, nor does he probably care.

The second distortion concerns the affiliation of the coaches with the police force. All whites in South Africa are connected with the so called "police force", which is actually a reserve army type situation similar to our national guard.

I am not extolling the merits of its purpose for existence, but am merely pointing out that any South African might be said to be a member of the "police force".

It is a sad truth that the people who would like to see things change generally are not strong enough to face the true situations and deal with them. Instead they must attack some proxy, to make themselves feel better.

Sport is and always will be the scapegoat of other pressures unless we take the time to find out the truth.

Jim Hagen
Senior in health

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Responsible senators

To the Editor:
Jim Krigbaum (in his letter which appeared in the Oct. 15th Barometer) should be congratulated for his interest in foreign student affairs. However, I think he hasn't had enough contact with foreign students and therefore he is not quite aware of the many things which confront foreign students.

He doesn't seem to understand the cultural shocks, cultural barriers, and language problems and the mere fact that it takes time for one to understand what is going on on campus — even knowing what Associated Students of OSU means is not an automatic process.

It will be a big achievement to have an International Student Organization representative in the ASOSU Senate. This would improve communication and as you know, I hope you know, most of the problems we have among people are due to lack of understanding which in turn is due is due to lack of communication. Where there is full understanding of the other person, there is a better chance of mutual existence.

Lastly, do not forget that ISO represents more than 80 countries and I am sure you wouldn't like to give a bad image of OSU to all these countries by suggesting and more so campaigning to stop ISO representatives from participating in the ASOSU Senate. OSU has already had its image distorted by the OSU wrestling coach who trained the South African police force, and I hope you wouldn't want to add to that.

However, I know we have responsible ASOSU senators and they will pass the bill.

Ephraim Muchada Govere (from Zimbabwe)
Junior in forest management
ISO vice president

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Sport is and always will be the scapegoat of other pressures unless we take the time to find out the truth.

Jim Hagen
Senior in health

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To the Editor:

As Secretary to the African Students' Organization, I wish to express the general concern of all African students at OSU about the inhumane relationship between OSU and South Africa through Dale Thomas. The African Students' Organization is quite aware of the dealings and we strongly condemn the relationship between OSU and South Africa through Dale Thomas.

The African Students' Organization is quite aware of the activities of Dale Thomas and OSU, that he will have the opportunity to hear first-hand when the committee meets with him.

I wish to remind OSU, Dale Thomas, and all Americans, that U.S. dealings with South Africa are no different from her past dealings with Angola and the former white-minority regime in Rhodesia; the end result is that Africa will have to evaluate and choose her real friends after the liberation of South Africa.

African students don't like violence. We respect the laws of a given democratic and independent country. We trust that a pen is stronger than a sword. Each of us represents a given independent nation in Africa. We understand our various governments' stand on the South African issue as well as our commitment to the total liberation of every black man on the surface of the earth.

If OSU's relationship with various Nigerian universities is purely for economic reasons rather than for the concern of humanity, then Nigeria must re-evaluate such relationships.

Finally, I challenge Dale Thomas and OSU to re-evaluate their ill-mind
More than political friend

To the Editor:

Dale Thomas is downright misleading when he suggests that official American policy toward South Africa is hypocritical. Although there may be some hedging in the rhetoric of State Department policy makers, it is still obvious that Rockefeller money, the Chase Manhattan Bank and others who profit in human exploitation determine real policy toward South Africa.

As long as profitmaking and corporate investment is safe in South Africa, ruling classes in the United States will see to it no formal sanctions are placed against the South African regime.

Because official U.S. policy condones trade and investment in this most repressive of modern nations, it does not mean that thinking people should accommodate the fascist South African system.

The barbarous atrocities and denial of human rights to the vast majority of South African people should be resisted.

Dale Thomas is more than an apolitical friend to his South African counterparts. He has special knowledge and special skills that security forces in the South African police state will use as they see fit. Remember the "mysterious" prison death of Steve Biko, the South African freedom fighter?

It is clear that Coach Thomas has sided with the repressive present in South Africa. The rest of us should recognize that there will come a day of reckoning for the fascist and racist leadership of South Africa and there will come a dawning of freedom for all South African liberation fighters.

There is only one resolution to the issue for those who are committed to and believe in human justice.

Bill Robbins
History department

Applauds coverage

To the Editor:

I wish to applaud the Barometer for publishing the views of readers, columnists, and principals regarding OSU's ties with Chile and South Africa. Continuing these discussions, focusing as they do on values, ethics, democracy and other countries, helps the University perform its assigned duties.

OSU's mandate from the Oregon State Board of Higher Education includes preparing students for "responsible participation in a democratic society" and inculcating in them "an understanding of other cultures." It is all too easy in the midst of midterms, lab reports, twenty hours of class, continuing research, etc. to forget some of these highest aspirations of higher education.

Your readers with an interest in these issues should mark October 29th on their calendars. That day at 12:30 p.m. in the Snell Forum, Dale Thomas, Ed Ferguson, Vic Neal, and Dick Clinton will exchange views on "Relations with Outcast Nation: limits and Options." The University Theme Program invites attendance and participation.

Eric Swenson
Director, Global Studies

Missing the point

To the Editor:

I have been following the stories and letters that have appeared in the Barometer over the past three weeks concerning Dale Thomas' instruction of South African wrestling coaches.

Recently, several letters have been printed defending Thomas. These letters are clearly missing the point because they have interpreted Dr. Ferguson's, Bill Robbins' and Mr. Govere's letters as personal attacks on Thomas.

By responding in a manner in which the intent is to discredit these three individuals, who merely have expressed their concern over an important issue that Thomas is closely involved with, Thomas' defenders are showing that they have not taken enough time to understand the real issue.

Granted, the U.S. State Department and multinational corporations conduct political and business relations with South Africa.

 Granted, America preaches integration and practices segregation.

 Granted, these particular South African coaches may not be racists and they might only use their new knowledge for sport.

 The point is that racism and a whole host of other social ills plague this planet, and trying to ignore them or justify them because someone else is doing it or by saying that the chief culprits are not doing anything about it — does not work.

We must all pull our noses out of our textbooks and begin cluttering our minds with some of the issues bothering our brothers and sisters, here at home and abroad.

Morality can't be separated from anything, every action taken affects either you or I.

If either of us remains silent while the other does something, then the silence is interpreted as consent. Let's not face off and take pot shots at each other and question the stability of each other's character, let's cooperate to further our demand for human justice.

Randy Killien
Senior in agriculture

Fencing Policy

The Daily Barometer welcomes letters to the editor. The letters should be typed, double-spaced and 200 words or less in length.

A signature, phone number and name of the author's academic major or department should accompany each letter. The names of no more than three authors will be printed.

No letter will be printed unsigned. The Daily Barometer reserves the right to edit the letters for grammar, spelling, punctuation and style.

Letters will be printed in the Fencing section only once. Timeliness and space restrictions will dictate when letters will appear.

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Chilean administrator to tour campus facilities with MacVicar

By DICK CLARK
Of the Barometer

An administrative head of the Catholic University of Valparaiso in Chile will tour some of OSU's facilities this week in attempt to 'develop stronger ties' between the two institutions. Matais Valenzuela Labra, rector delegado of the university, will spend Saturday through Tuesday, touring OSU's institutional and research programs with Robert MacVicar, OSU president of administration, and other administrative heads.

Valenzuela is the president of the university which MacVicar describes as "a sizeable, urban institution located in Valparaiso with many part-time students."

Following a university associated meeting earlier this week in Montreal, Canada, Valenzuela is stopping at OSU before returning to Chile. "During the time here, he will become more fully acquainted with structural research programs at OSU, particularly those areas in which the opportunity for mutual activities is most likely," said MacVicar, citing oceanography, fisheries and agriculture as examples of similar interests.

Valenzuela will tour various parts of the campus, including the Marine Science Center in Newport.

Depending on the weather, MacVicar said some trips to Oregon scenic landmarks might be planned. However, because of Chile's mountainous terrain, MacVicar said he doubted any trips to Oregon's peaks would be of interest to the representative.

MacVicar said Chile offers useful and mutually supportive research activity with OSU. He cited some research with the country started more than 25 years ago.

"There are sections of Chile in terms of their agriculture and forestry which are very similar to Oregon. With their reverse of the cycle of seasons, it is possible, with appropriate exchange of materials and activities, to accelerate the process of certain types of research by having two possible cycles a year," MacVicar said.

Because the university is the center for oceanography in Chile, it is important to maintain colleagues when OSU is conducting research studies in South America, MacVicar said.

MacVicar went to Chile approximately three years ago on a similar information gathering trip.

FENCING

Halt associations

To the Editor:

In regards to Mr. White's letter of Oct. 29, I think White should think things out a little more. The main reason people are upset about wrestling coach, Dale Thomas' association with South Africa and college president Robert MacVicar's association with Chile is that by associating with these governments they are seen as giving support to their policies.

South Africa is a racist state. Instead of giving any kind of support, members of this university should be actively condemning the white minority government which uses brutality and torture to subjugate the black majority.

By his long association with South Africa, it can only be assumed that Thomas agrees with the policies of that government.

The case of MacVicar's involvement with Chile is absolutely shameful. In 1973, Augusto Pinochet had distinguished himself as one of the greatest fascists of our time. After Pinochet took power, all elections were suspended and it has been recently announced that none will be held until, at least, 1990.

Torture and death await those in Chile who oppose Pinochet. By his association with this government it can only be assumed that President MacVicar supports the practices of the fascist state.

As far as the CIA goes, the reason that many object to its presence on campus is because of the role it has taken in places like Chile.

Many here have little stomach for an arm of the U.S. government that would educate the police and military of other countries in the practice or torture and, even less -so, when that organization actively takes part in the overthrow of legitimate governments. I see little need for such an organization.

These threats may not seem very real to some here, but they are very real to those who live in countries like Chile and South Africa.

The time has come for us to call a halt to these associations with repressive governments. No matter if these men act privately or not, they are seen as representing this institution and those who dwell in it.

I don't agree with what they are doing and I don't want either man representing me.

Kevin Johnson
Senior in geology

Condemns efforts

To the Editor:

Wednesday's Barometer testifies to the continued insensitivity of President Robert MacVicar and other administrative heads to the absolute police state terror in Chile.

The rector of the Catholic University of Valparaiso in Chile will tour the university to 'develop stronger ties' to OSU. Following a university associated meeting earlier this week in Montreal, Canada, Valenzuela is stopping at OSU before returning to Chile. "During the time here, he will become more fully acquainted with structural research programs at OSU, particularly those areas in which the opportunity for mutual activities is most likely," said MacVicar, citing oceanography, fisheries and agriculture as examples of similar interests.

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"There are sections of Chile in terms of their agriculture and forestry which are very similar to Oregon. With their reverse of the cycle of seasons, it is possible, with appropriate exchange of materials and activities, to accelerate the process of certain types of research by having two possible cycles a year," MacVicar said.

Because the university is the center for oceanography in Chile, it is important to maintain colleagues when OSU is conducting research studies in South America, MacVicar said.

MacVicar went to Chile approximately three years ago on a similar information gathering trip.

FENCING

Halt associations

To the Editor:

In regards to Mr. White's letter of Oct. 29, I think White should think things out a little more. The main reason people are upset about wrestling coach, Dale Thomas' association with South Africa and college president Robert MacVicar's association with Chile is that by associating with these governments they are seen as giving support to their policies.

South Africa is a racist state. Instead of giving any kind of support, members of this university should be actively condemning the white minority government which uses brutality and torture to subjugate the black majority.

By his long association with South Africa, it can only be assumed that Thomas agrees with the policies of that government.

The case of MacVicar's involvement with Chile is absolutely shameful. In 1973, Augusto Pinochet had distinguished himself as one of the greatest fascists of our time. After Pinochet took power, all elections were suspended and it has been recently announced that none will be held until, at least, 1990.

Torture and death await those in Chile who oppose Pinochet. By his association with this government it can only be assumed that President MacVicar supports the practices of the fascist state.

As far as the CIA goes, the reason that many object to its presence on campus is because of the role it has taken in places like Chile.

Many here have little stomach for an arm of the U.S. government that would educate the police and military of other countries in the practice or torture and, even less -so, when that organization actively takes part in the overthrow of legitimate governments. I see little need for such an organization.

These threats may not seem very real to some here, but they are very real to those who live in countries like Chile and South Africa.

The time has come for us to call a halt to these associations with repressive governments. No matter if these men act privately or not, they are seen as representing this institution and those who dwell in it.

I don't agree with what they are doing and I don't want either man representing me.

Kevin Johnson
Senior in geology

Condemns efforts

To the Editor:

Wednesday's Barometer testifies to the continued insensitivity of President Robert MacVicar and other administrative heads to the absolute police state terror in Chile.

The rector of the Catholic University of Valparaiso in Chile will tour the university to 'develop stronger ties' to OSU. Following a university associated meeting earlier this week in Montreal, Canada, Valenzuela is stopping at OSU before returning to Chile. "During the time here, he will become more fully acquainted with structural research programs at OSU, particularly those areas in which the opportunity for mutual activities is most likely," said MacVicar, citing oceanography, fisheries and agriculture as examples of similar interests.

Valenzuela will tour various parts of the campus, including the Marine Science Center in Newport.

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Kevin Johnson
Senior in geology
Learning by example

To the Editor:

Congratulations to the administration and faculty for demonstrating acceptable behavior to the students. Dale Thomas is helping the South African police, Robert MacVicar is encouraging cooperation with the Chilean dictatorship, and the CIA is recruiting on campus.

Students are learning by example that morality has no place in business and science. Overlooking the barbaric and murderous practices of associates is indeed a valuable skill.

Meanwhile, the bovine passivity of the student body remains unequaled anywhere. What better testimony could there be to the powerful indoctrination of students by the campus institutions?

At OSU students learn to skillfully ingest volumes of information to be regurgitated to instructors on command, never allowing an unauthorized thought to mar their absolute acceptance of conventional wisdom.

They learn to take their heads out of the clouds and put them in the sand where they belong. Students learn the skill of separating nebulous ethical concerns from precise physical science.

This makes graduates perfect tools of immoral employers.

Unfortunately, not all students and faculty have conformed to the acceptable mold. I have faith that the administration will politely listen to the objections of these thought criminals, but remain unmoved.

E. V. Gaines
Corvallis resident

Soapbox comments

To the Editor:

This letter's intent is to respond to E.V. Gaines' letters in the Oct. 21 and 22 issues of the Barometer. The content of Gaines' letters reminds me of all the other self-styled (and self-martyred) muck-raisers running about, jumping up on the old soapbox.

Dale Thomas' associations with South Africans have been on a personal level. They've involved wrestling, on a level removed from politics. Running a one-week clinic can hardly be construed as a compromise of morals, especially when wrestling as a sport is markedly different from the martial arts taught to policemen. Why not go ahead and besmirch wrestling, as well?

Robert MacVicar's cooperation with a Chilean clergyman, representing a Chilean university, has been blown out of context. We have had Soviet and Red Chinese officials visit schools throughout the nation. Those visits don't automatically include political endorsements.

Gaines' also objected to the CIA's presence on campus. Would he have the KGB come to campus as well, to receive equal billing? Granted, some of the CIA's practices are somewhat questionable, but there is a need for the organization.

Where would Gaines gave the CIA recruit, Burnside in Portland?

Finally, Gaines contention that OSU students are "bovine passive" deserves a rebuttal. I think this letter, and others like it appearing daily in the Barometer are proof to the contrary. There is a difference, however, collegesharpened minds usually find more important things to concern themselves with, not a passel of self-imagined threats.

Charles White
Senior in geology
Fred Dube of the African National Congress, South Africa, will speak on "South Africa Today," at noon today in Memorial Union, room 206.

Dube is deputy representative of the National Congress at the United Nations. The African National Congress is the oldest and largest African political party in South Africa. Founded in 1912, the party is banned by the white-minority regime in South Africa.

As an authority on the system of racial oppression called apartheid in South Africa, Dube is also professor of psychology at the State University of New York.

Dube has experienced first-hand the violence of the police in South Africa. In 1963 while working as an African research assistant, Dube was arrested by the South African police for belonging to the African National Congress, which was placed on the state list of "Banned African Organizations." He spent six months in police custody, where he was placed in solitary confinement and tortured while undergoing interrogation. He refused to provide information on other members of the African National Congress.

Dube was found guilty of belonging to a "Banned African Organization," and was sentenced to three years in a maximum security prison on Robben Island.

After his release from Robben Island in 1967, Dube left South Africa for exile in England where he obtained his undergraduate degree in psychology. He was awarded a graduate fellowship to attend Cornell University in the United States, where he earned his Ph.D. in psychology.

Dube's talk at OSU is sponsored by the African Student's Organization, Humanities Development Program, Honors Program and History Department.
U.S., allies support S. African oppression

By SHARON DEBUSK
Of the Barometer

In South Africa, blacks live under a system of apartheid which deprive them of citizenship, freedom of movement, land ownership, government involvement and organizing rights, according to Fred Dube, professor of psychology, at New York State University, Stonybrook campus.

"Apartheid is the legalized oppression, and exploitation of 28 million blacks, by a minority 4.5 million whites in South Africa," Dube told 75 people who gathered Monday in Memorial Union, room 206 to hear a talk on "South Africa Today."

And the United States is contributing to this oppression of blacks in South Africa, according to Dube.

"The United States and its allies are the lifeline of apartheid," he said.

Dube believes apartheid is the white minority regime's (South African government) way of maintaining white supremacy over the blacks.

"There are so many apartheid laws, it's impossible not to break one," Dube said.

Fred Dube, a native African, had a personal experience with this oppression as a member of the African National Congress. The ANC, the oldest and largest political party in South Africa, is banned by the South African Government. In 1963, Dube was arrested and tortured by the South African police, for belonging to the ANC. After spending three years in jail he left South Africa for exile in England.

The South African government vote," Dube pointed out. "But blacks make up the majority of South Africa, and they aren't allowed to vote."

"Our (the ANC's) goal is to overthrow the illegitimate minority regime and to install a democratic system for the entire South African population, without regard to race," he continued. The ANC is also working internationally to educate people about South African oppression, according to Dube.

"The United States and its media withhold and distort information regarding South African oppression," Dube said.

Many countries that take pride in being members of free will and democracy are supporters of oppression and dictatorship at the same time, he said.

"For instance, the U.S. is training African police to brutalize South Africans," he said.

"And any country that stands for human rights should stop making investments in South Africa. The U.S. should stop making surplus funds available for that government to use for military purposes.

"They should stop exchanging information, and ideally cut off all financial and moral support," he continued. "That is the only way the South African government will realize they can't go on with their exploitations.

"All the targets which are lifelines of oppression, need to be educated about the truth in South Africa," he said.
U.S. backing oppression of blacks, exile claims

By Ted Olsen
Of The Gazette-Times

The United States and its western allies, who claim to uphold the ideals of democracy, are actively supporting the oppression of black Africans in South Africa, a United Nations representative of the African National Congress told students at Oregon State University, Monday.

The appearance by Fred Dube, an exile South African who was arrested by his country's security police, held without trial, tortured and jailed as a political subversive, was sponsored by OSU's African Students Association.

The African National Congress, formed in 1912, seeks black majority rule in South Africa. It has been banned by the government and operates underground. Dube lobbies against the white South African government at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

"From 1912 to the present, we have learned from experience gained through fighting against oppression," he said.

"I am sure you are aware that the United States and her allies pride themselves for being members of the free world, members of Christian democracies and guarantors of freedom of speech, assembly and association," he said.

"At the same time, these governments are found to be the mentors, — supporters — of oppression and dictatorships."

"You might ask if it's true that the United States is a supporter of apartheid, oppression, and to a degree what may correctly be called genocide. Many people in the West would say there is no genocide in South Africa because they believe that genocide only means gas chambers. Other forms, which are more sophisticated and subtle, achieve the same goals as gas chambers but are not looked upon as genocide," he said.

"In South Africa you find that the white South Africans have learned how to exterminate people from the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Australia, New Zealand and to exterminate people from the United

Fred Dube

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Africans have been fighting," he said.

"What has changed has been the forms of fighting — from fighting with spears, to attempting to fight through forms of political resistance, and today reverting back to armed struggle."

Dube said American, English and German banks and major American corporations continue to invest in South Africa.

"What do these investments do? They make sure that the South African government is provided with all the means for oppression, including guns. Not only that, South African soldiers are trained in Atlanta, Texas and California," he said.

South African police were trained by other countries in "so-called crowd control," Dube said, adding that this assisted police in stopping black protest through brutality in South Africa.

Dube said apartheid was often thought to be "merely the separation of the races."

"But it is far more than this — it is something more brutal," he continued. "It means the ability of whites to cordon and surround African areas should there be disturbances, and know that anything they (the white police) do will not cost a white life. Apartheid is a device used to maintain white supremacy and oppression of the African."

Dube cited the pass law system which requires each African to carry a document and restricts free movement, and land distribution — where only 11 percent of the land has been allocated as tribal homelands for more than 80 percent of the population — as examples of the inhumanity of apartheid.

Western industries, through investment, were partners in this oppression, he said, naming Polaroid and IBM as two examples.

Polaroid, he said, developed a photographic process that aided the pass law system and IBM computer data banks helped South Africa's police by instantly providing information on arrested blacks, who earlier might have been released because of the time involved in establishing their true identity and political affiliation.

A form of racism, Dube said, was active recently when OSU's wrestling coach, Dale Thomas, helped South Africa's police and military by teaching some members wrestling.

"If you say that training them in methods of wrestling is not contributing to oppression, you must be joking," Dube said.

Thomas, who was at the meeting, asked Dube during a question session how he would advise him not to contribute to oppression through sport. Dube said this could be done by not having anything to do with South Africa's sporting bodies.

"South Africa needs to suffer through total isolation, and this includes the isolation of its sportsmen," Dube said.
Discussion erupts into fiery debate

By TRISH NEWORTH
Of the Barometer

What began Oct. 25 in the Snell Hall forum as a discussion of OSU's relationship with Chile and South Africa heated up into a fiery debate about this university's global responsibilities.

The hour-long discussion ended with a volatile dialogue between members of the audience and panel over "whether OSU should be dealing with countries labeled as by the rest of the world," said Judith Kaupers, dean of undergraduate studies, who moderated the forum.

Kaupers called for a continuation of the discussion at the next university theme sponsored discussion, at 12:30 p.m., Nov. 3, in the forum.

Faculty/student panel members included Richard Clinton, associate dean of the College of Liberal Arts; Dan Erlbach, business major; Dale Thomas, OSU wrestling coach; Ed Ferguson, history professor; Muopoa Tshabalala, doctoral student and Victor Neal, director of instructional programs in oceanography.

Clinton opened the forum to a standing room only crowd, comparing its purpose to "that of an onion."

"We peel off one layer and there's another layer underneath. The purpose of the university is to keep peeling back that onion," he analogized.

He added that "we aren't going to find any firm answers. This discussion should raise ethical questions that we need to address."

Following the opening statement, Thomas addressed the question of whether it was ethical to sponsor a training camp for South African wrestling coaches at his Oregon ranch this September.

"South Africa is governed by the politics of apartheid, which discriminates against blacks in the country. Its oppressive regime has caused the country to be banned from international sports competition," he continued.

"I've had friends in the country for thirty years," he said. "And I've got friends in many countries that have governments that differ from ours, like Russia and Yugoslavia."

"What he taught these coaches at the recent camp was wrestling tactics, not police tactics, as was asserted in an article by a local newspaper recently," Thomas said.

"I've never seen the police use wrestling tactics," he added, stating that wrestling is not taught to police officers.

Some of these coaches do come directly from the police force or correctional facilities, argued Ferguson. So it could be asserted, he said, that Thomas was either directly or indirectly supporting the regime.

He added that OSU should not be related in any way with this apartheid government.

He pointed out that not only has the United Nations condemned South Africa, but so have all other African countries.

"The South African state has injected politics into sports," said Ferguson, emphasizing that South Africa has barred itself from competing with other nations.

Ed Ferguson (right), professor of history, takes a stand against Dale Thomas (left), OSU wrestling coach, and his involvement with South African wrestling coaches. Seated in the middle is the moderator, Judith Kaupers, dean of undergraduate studies.

Ferguson asked that OSU needs to consider its long range institutional goals in the global community.

"OSU has alliances with two universities in Nigeria, a country that has condemned the South African regime," he said. "Nigeria is not only a major supplier of oil to this country, but, according to Ferguson this university is trying to build a long term relationship with it as it is with other countries in Africa."

He fears that this relationship could be jeopardized by policies of the South African regime.

Neal, on the other hand, claimed that OSU's ties to South Africa or Chile, which has also been ruled by an oppressive regime, are strictly "in the spirit of the U.N."

"We do want free exchange of science between all nations — we need to exchange data, ideas and in some cases we need financial support," he said.

Research in the oceanography area is a good example, he pointed out. "Oceans go around the world. It doesn't make sense if we stop our studies at the boundaries of Chile for example."

He added that all governments "including our own have been oppressive at one time or another. If we cease to cooperate with governments of people whom we don't agree with, we are going to be isolated. This type of attitude tends to invite catastrophe."

He pointed out that we would have to stop-dealing with Russia, the Eastern Bloc countries, South America, Central America and much of South Africa.

Erlbach, who lived in Africa and married a South African, tried to point out that black Africans in the apartheid country were different than those blacks in America.

Members of the audience began bombarding him with questions, after he said, "Black Africans and American blacks are two different people. American blacks are the same as you and me."

Tshabalala followed Erlbach's comments, quoting a South African from a local newspaper article who had been linked to the Thomas camp. The person was quoted saying that critics "could not see the situation from a sportman's perspective," said Tshabalala.

Privileges will not be denied those who participate in sports in South Africa, Tshabalala continued, quoting from the article.

"This person is putting conditions on those who will participate. He himself has injected politics into sports. He is asking those participating in sport to support the regime that's oppressing them," he said.

"The audience was then given the floor for a question/answer session. One member pointed out that isolationism has worked before with other countries ruled by governments practicing human rights violations."

"You can overthrow a government if you isolate it for a few years. It has worked with Cuba and it worked with Chile," he said.
Panel discusses political relationship between OSU, controversial countries

By TRISH NEIWORTH
Of The Barometer

Debaters disagreed on what position OSU should take when dealing with countries labeled political pariahs at a panel discussion Wednesday.

According to Judith Kuipers, dean of undergraduate studies, the purpose of the university-sponsored forum was to discuss the issues of OSU's relationship with these pariahs, and not come up with an answer to the controversy.

Members of the panel included Dale Thomas, OSU wrestling coach; Jaime Barrios, director of the Chile Democratic New York office; Ed Ferguson, history professor; Richard Clinton, associate dean to the College of Liberal Arts and Muqopa Tshibabua, doctoral student.

Past OSU faculty dealings in South Africa and Chile were the most hotly contested by the standing room only crowd. Both countries have been isolated from much of the rest of the world because of their governments' practice of human rights violations.

Thomas summarized what he said he's seen happening on this campus in the last six weeks.

"We all know about the government of Chile and its human rights violations. We all know that there's no question about what the South African apartheid has done... that's kind of bothered me because what's happened between us - myself, professors and students." he said.

He added that in the last discussion about pariahs (held Oct. 29 in the Snell Forum) "there was a lot of emotionalism."

"People were clapping for those opinions they agreed with and laughing at those they disagreed with. I don't see how some of you communicate with someone who doesn't think like you," he said.

He repeated his stand on relating with some of his South African friends.

"Some say we should isolate or ignore them. I find that inhuman. I don't think we can do that," he stressed.

Ferguson summed up the controversy saying it is a question of whether you're "for boycotts or for dialogue."

Citing South Africa as an example, Ferguson said keeping the channels of communication open has been "fruitless."

"Channels of communication were open with South Africa from the late 70s through the 80s. No concrete results or changes occurred within the country when these channels were kept open," he said.

"Policy has been changed. South Africa has chosen to isolate itself by a minority, racist regime," he said.

Ferguson added that it has been said that "there is no future for South Africa."

He corrected the comment saying "there is no future for the white minority rulers in the country."

Barrios pointed out that if a person travels to a country that has an oppressive regime, it could be viewed as a supportive measure.

OSU's relationship with Chile in the oceanography department is one example, he cited. "One cannot really study the sea and be oblivious to what's going on in the countries around you."

"If you go to Chile and you don't question what you see, you're giving Pinochet (Chile's president) the idea that your agreeing or at least accepting his government," Barrios said.

Clinton pointed out that the pariah governments could be disseminating propaganda, saying that these visits by representatives of other countries' institutions are supportive of what's going on.

The forum ended in a question/answer session with the audience and panel. Kuipers said there may be more sessions in the future dealing with these controversial issues.
In noon program

Two exiled Africans to discuss conflicts

By TOM DEJARDIN
Of The Barometer

A program discussing the struggles of two persons directly affected by the Apartheid system in South Africa is scheduled at noon, today, in the Memorial Union East Forum.

Ellen Musialela and Mike Morgan, opponents of Apartheid rule in South Africa, will speak on the topic of “Voices of Resistance: the Freedom Struggle in Southern Africa.”

The presentation is co-sponsored by the Campus Alliance on Registration and the Draft, Liberation Support Coalition, New American Movement, Black Student Union and International Student Organization.

Although a former member of the South African army, Morgan supports the struggles of the African people in South Africa.

He has lived in exile for the last three years in both Britain and the United States while working with the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund. The SAMRAF is the first exile support organization working on behalf of South African war resisters.

Musialela, 30, is officially representing the South West African Peoples’ Organization on a three-month speaking tour of the United States.

The United Nations has recognized SWAPO as the sole representative of the Namibian people, who are currently fighting for their independence from the minority regime in South Africa.

Musialela has worked for SWAPO since she was 18, when she was forced to flee her native land of Namibia. She has worked for SWAPO since she was 18, when she was forced to flee her native land of Namibia. She was identified as a member of SWAPO by the South African colonial police and left the country to avoid detention and possible torture.

A soldier and a mother of two children, Musialela is an executive member of the SWAPO Women’s Council. Her husband is a political officer in the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia. 

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

VOICES OF RESISTANCE

MONDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 Noon
MU FORUM EAST

Ellen Musialela — SWAPO (NAMIBIA)
Women’s council, soldier, and mother of two

Mike Morgan — ex-South African army

African Students’ Organization, CARD, Liberation Support Coalition, New American Movement, Black Student’s Union.
Namibian pleads for country’s children

By LINDA WILLIAMS
The Oregonian

The Namibian government, led by Exiled Activist Ellen Musialela of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), has launched a campaign to raise funds and educate Americans about the plight of white-dominated black refugees in Angola, where her family and others suffer lack of shelter, food and medicine.

EXILED ACTIVIST - Ellen Musialela, a native of South-West Africa (Namibia), is raising funds and educating Americans about the need to support the camps. She argues that the South African government is using them as a weapon against the people of Namibia.

While she is on the tour, her husband is a member of the people’s organization’s People’s Liberation Army of Namibia. Many of the refugee children die before they are five, she said. Women weakened by the conditions of the camps often die in childbirth.

The women’s council was organized to mobilize women in the camps although women also fight with the men, she said. All women are trained to use arms, “because women have to protect the camps. They have to know how to use guns in self-defense.”

Women are also organized in the camps for literacy campaigns and to keep the Namibian cultural and social traditions alive for the return to the homeland, the refuge said.

The South African government “is bent on making Namibia a fifth province of South Africa,” she said. It is in fact a separate country of about 1 million people, including some 100,000 whites, that has been seeking independence since 1884, when it was first invaded on a large scale by Germany.

“The Germans were so cruel,” Mrs. Musialela said. “Many people were exterminated during the German rule. Genocide was committed against the people,” she said, referring to the Herero tribe’s revolt in 1908.

During World War I, South Africa, then a British colony, invaded Namibia against the Germans. Namibia — known as South-West Africa, or SWA — was designated a South African “trusteeship” in 1920 with the consent of the victorious allies, including the United States.

South Africa’s policy of strict racial separation in Namibia in 1946 and has attempted to divide blacks in so-called tribal homelands as a way to weaken SWAPO and give up and will not help blacks when you pay them $10 a month, she said. The claim of U.S. corporations that their investments in South Africa help blacks has no validity, she added. “They are using them. It is not helping blacks when you pay them $10 a month.”

The people’s organization is recognized as the legitimate representative of Namibia by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and receives most of its military support from socialist countries, she said.

South Africa has installed a white-led regime called the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) in Namibia, she said, but it ‘knows from its own intelligence that the people’s organization would win by an overwhelming majority in ‘free and fair’ elections.

Mrs. Musialela said western nations have supplied South Africa with arms through circuitous routes and have not checked the flow of white mercenaries into the South African army. South Africa almost certainly has nuclear weapon capabilities developed with the technical assistance of U.S. corporations, she said.

The claim of U.S. corporations that their investments in South Africa help blacks has no validity, she added. “They are using them. It is not helping blacks when you pay them $10 a month.”

The people’s organization began in 1960 in South Africa. It has received $150,000 from the League of Nations, and has been recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate representative of Namibia. The group has fought for independence since 1966 to force South Africans out of the territory of South-West Africa (Namibia), Mrs. Musialela said.

The South African army has installed a white-led regime in Namibia, she said, but it knows from its own intelligence that the people’s organization would win by an overwhelming majority in a “free and fair” election.

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Plight of the black man:

'Sizwe Bansi is Dead

BY JERRY GARCIA

The Oregon Shakespearean Festival production of the award-winning play "Sizwe Bansi is Dead," the tragic saga of a black man's struggle to maintain his identity, arrives at Oregon State next week and will hold two performances in the MU Forum.

Directed by Luther James, the play features James Avery in the role of Sizwe Bansi, and John Wesley Huston doubles as Styke and Bantu, two of the play's three characters. Both actors are veterans of numerous television and stage productions and have appeared on Broadway.

James produced an educational television series sponsored by the Ford Foundation called "On Being Black," and has worked as a writer and director of television shows such as "Police Story."

Festival director Jerry Turner spotted the play on tour; he was so impressed that he invited the three (James Avery, Huston) to become part of the company in Ashland.

According to Pearl Gray, Affirmative Action Director who initiated the invitation to the group, the performers have requested that specific detail and story plot be omitted from publication in order to "preserve the overwhelming impact of the play," she said.

However, James revealed that "Sizwe Bansi is Dead" deals with the everyday effect of apartheid, the racial policies of the government of South Africa, policies which prevent a decent life to the majority of its citizens and which are unwavering in the face of world public opinion.

James also teaches at the University of California, San Diego, and has been on the faculty at California State University, Northridge, and the American Conservatory Theatre, San Francisco.

"It is not often that a director has the opportunity to work on a theatre piece whose subject, the denial of freedom based on color, is among the most important and inflammatory in present world history," he said.

The original idea for the play was developed by the improvisations of a white director-playwright named Athol Fugard and the black drama group "The Serpent Players" in New Brighton, a township for blacks outside of Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Two black actors, John Kani and Winston Ntshona, themselves subject to the repressive racial conditions of their country, performed the roles of hapless people caught in this society.

Because of the political overtones of the play, it was banned in white theatres in South Africa, but was invited to perform in London, Los Angeles, and New York, where it won a Tony Award for Best Play of 1974.

In order to obtain exit visas from South Africa, Kani and Ntshona, as blacks, were required to declare themselves employed by Fugard as "personal servants."

At the end of the tour, Fugard's passport was withdrawn by South African authorities and he remained in exile in England. Kani and Ntshona returned to South Africa, where they continued to perform the play. They were subsequently arrested, and their whereabouts are unknown.

"Sizwe Bansi is Dead" recently completed a successful engagement in Ashland, performing to sold-out crowds in advance, and plays Nov. 5 and 6 at 8 p.m. in the MU Forum. Tickets are $3 for students and $6 for non-students. A question and answer session will follow the Wednesday performance.
Dr. Robert MacVicar, President  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331

Dear President MacVicar:

We have learned with great dismay that the Oregon State University wrestling team will be touring and wrestling in South Africa from August 24th to October 4th with Dale Thomas, the wrestling coach, and Ben Purvis, the campus media center director.

We strongly oppose that visit which is in direct violation of the United Nations sports boycott of South Africa. Certainly the visit by representatives of Oregon State University to South Africa will be of great propaganda value to the apartheid regime. It is the only country in the world under an international sports boycott and it is desperately seeking contact with athletes that will ignore it. Can you imagine how delighted the apartheid regime will be to find a wrestling team in the United States that will not recognize that boycott? At the same time, can you imagine the surprise and shock that will be registered with all the international and national sporting bodies that have honored it? We cannot imagine that you will approve of the image that Oregon State University will develop as a friend of racist South Africa.

Nor can we imagine that the Oregon State University students who have been recruited by Dale Thomas are aware of the intolerable conditions which the African majority experience daily in South Africa. Are they to be permitted to go simply because they are curious and naive? Are they aware of the possible consequences of their visit for their future in sports? Are they aware of the possible results for their team and the Oregon State University athletic program?

You will certainly remember that Dale Thomas has previously ignored that boycott. In September 1980 he was host to 17 white South African wrestling "coaches" who were, according to the Corvallis Gazette-Times, taking the skills he taught back to the police, army, and private wrestling clubs of South Africa. We voiced our deepfelt opposition to OSU being cast in the role of training those who will aid the South African police and army. We cannot forget that Steve Biko died in the hands of those very police. The South African army is daily brutalizing our brothers and sisters in South Africa and Namibia. Are we to be accomplices? Certainly not! That is why we sponsored the many educational programs about Southern Africa during the Fall Term, 1980, on our campus.
You will recall that we invited you to be guest-of-honor at our annual Africa Day dinner in May 1981. You welcomed more than 400 members of the local community to this event. We all listened to the keynote speaker, Mr. A. R. Mohamed Babu, former Minister of Development and Industries, United Republic of Tanzania, who told of the oppressive conditions within South Africa today. He advised that we should boycott the apartheid regime. The Corvallis community received him warmly and supported him strongly. We were pleased and we hope you were too.

Additionally, we feel certain you are aware of the growing groundswell of sentiment in Oregon and elsewhere over the issue of disassociation from investment or business dealings with South Africa. We have been told by Corvallis church groups and by persons who identify themselves as Oregon taxpayers that they plan strong representations to the Governor and legislature to be certain that no public funds are involved in sending the OSU team to South Africa.

We would like to convey to you some more reasons that we are deeply opposed to the visit to South Africa by the OSU wrestling team. First, Oregon State University is being cast in a unique role as a result of these repeated violations of the United Nations boycott of South Africa. We doubt there are any other institutions of higher education in this country with such strong and visible sporting ties with South Africa. We are ashamed that such a shadow is being cast over Oregon State University. We can only say that it borders on a national collegiate sports scandal.

Second, the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid published its first "Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa" on May 15th. The blacklist of athletes, coaches, and institutions will be updated periodically. If the visit to South Africa by the OSU wrestling team takes place then, we believe, we must be prepared to be the first university in this country to appear on that blacklist. It is likely that the students will appear on it too. Must they and this institution suffer such an ignominious fate because of Dale Thomas' ties with apartheid South Africa?

Third, it is our opinion that another consequence of the visit will be strong action taken within the PAC-10 universities against OSU this coming year. The visit will certainly receive broad publicity within those institutions and we would not be surprised to see boycotts of OSU teams.

Fourth, if the visit takes place we are inclined to think that it will have a very negative impact on the future recruitment of athletes to this institution. What intelligent prospective athlete--especially those of African ancestry--would want to attend an institution where the athletic program has such strong ties with racist South Africa and is so oblivious to the sports boycott observed by so many international sports federations, national sporting bodies, and prominent individuals such as John McEnroe?

We certainly hope that you are aware of these issues by now, for the question of Oregon State University's ties with "pariah" nations like South Africa has been publicly debated on campus for almost one year. Yet, we would like to supply you with more up-to-date information about the
sports boycott of South Africa so that you might see why this institution should honor it. We include the following material:

1) Letter from Dr. Richard Lapchick, son of late Hall of Fame basketball coach, Joe Lapchick, and National Chairperson of the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sports and Society (ACCESS). Attached to it are materials including the UN Centre Against Apartheid "Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa" or blacklist dated May 15, 1981.


3) The most recent resolution on "Apartheid in Sports" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during the first part of its 35th Session (16 September to 17 December 1980).

4) The publication "Racial Discrimination in South African Sport" by S. Ramsamy, Chairman, South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, published by the UN Centre Against Apartheid.

After you have had the opportunity to read these materials, and after you have had the opportunity to acquaint yourself with the details of the visit, we would like to request an audience with you to explore this issue further. Of course we would assume this would take place in good time before the scheduled departure date of the wrestling team on August 24th. We are most anxious to know more about two particular issues. First, in what way, if any, is OSU contributing financially to that visit? Second, will OSU move to stop the visit in the interest of the university? Third, does the wrestling team plan to visit independent African countries outside of South Africa? If so, they should know that they are violating the general policy for sports laid down by the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa which says that teams participating in apartheid South Africa cannot participate in independent Africa.

We should also inform you that we are posting copies of this letter to a very broad representation of individuals and organizations whom we believe will want to know about OSU's developing relationship with apartheid South Africa. Recipients include individuals in Corvallis; state officials; organizations and individuals within the PAC-10 universities; US national sporting bodies; sporting bodies in Europe and Africa (including the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa); national bodies in this country which oppose apartheid; and UN Missions of the African countries with whom OSU has or proposes academic or "aid" relations (because relations with independent Africa are inconsistent with relations with apartheid South Africa).

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Winnie Tay, President
Release: Immediate

Corvallis, Oregon — African students of Oregon State University have written Robert MacVicar, president of the institution, to protest a proposed visit August 24 to October 4 of the Oregon State University wrestling team to South Africa.

"We strongly oppose that visit," said the letter, which was signed by Winnie Tay, president of the African Students' Association, and strongly endorsed by African students themselves. The letter added that the visit "is in direct violation of the United Nations sports boycott of South Africa."

The association told Dr. MacVicar it believed one of the consequences of the projected visit to South Africa by the OSU wrestlers might be "strong action within the PAC-10 universities against OSU this coming year," and added that the visit would have "a very negative impact on the future recruitment of athletes to this institution."

The African Students' Association also addressed letters to the wrestling team members themselves to say that in going to South Africa, "it is our belief that you must not be aware of the opposition of the African majority in South Africa which has led to an international sports boycott of that country by the United Nations. We also think that you might not be aware of the possible consequences for those who choose to ignore that boycott by travelling there to participate in sports."

"There is a strong possibility," the African students told the athletes, "that individuals, teams, and institutions will be blacklisted, barring them from future international competition."

------continued page 2
The letter to the athletes also said, "We believe it is imperative that you be absolutely clear about such matters before you make your final decision about whether or not to violate the boycott."

The African Students' Association, said Mr. Tay, its president, represents about 150 students on the campus and is affiliated with similar groups on many campuses in the United States.

The letter to Dr. MacVicar included a request for a meeting with him "to explore this issue further." It also said copies of the letter were being posted to a very broad representation of individuals and organizations who honor the boycott. Recipients, the association told Dr. MacVicar, would include individuals in Corvallis; state officials; organizations and individuals within the PAC-10 universities; U.S. national sporting bodies; sporting bodies in Europe and Africa (including the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa); national bodies in this country which oppose apartheid; and UN missions of the African countries with whom OSU has or proposes academic or "aid" relations.

Note to Editors: for further information, please write African Students' Association, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331, or call Jules Damji at (503) 758-4577.
Dear OSU Wrestling Student:

We understand that a number of you will be travelling to South Africa next month with Dale Thomas to tour and wrestle in that country. It is our belief that you must not be aware of the oppression of the African majority in South Africa which has lead to an international sports boycott of that country by the United Nations. We also think that you might not be aware of the possible consequences for those who choose to ignore that boycott by travelling there to participate in sports. For these reasons we are writing to you.

You may remember that Dale Thomas chose to violate that boycott last September when he was host to 17 white wrestling "coaches" from South Africa. We learned about it after they left, so there was little we could do. However, we did our best to inform OSU students and the community about the South African police state where a small white minority dominates a large African majority and denies them all basic rights such as the elementary right to vote.

Your proposed visit to South Africa, however, is a different case because you have the opportunity to learn about it before you are scheduled to go there. We would like to take this opportunity to provide you with the enclosed literature. We hope that you will read it carefully and think deeply before you make the final decision about whether or not to honor the sports boycott which is presently observed by so many international sports federations, national sporting bodies, and prominent athletes such as John McEnroe.

Athletes who choose to violate the sports boycott face a number of possible consequences. First, there is the strong possibility that individuals, teams, and institutions will be blacklisted, barring them from future international competition in that sport. Such a blacklist was published on May 15 by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid and it will be updated periodically.

We have enclosed a copy of it for you. Second, there is the increasing likelihood that we will be seeing action taken within Pac-10 institutions during the 1981-82 academic year against individuals and teams that violate the boycott.

If the oppressive conditions within South Africa, the international sports boycott of that country, and the possible consequences for ignoring it were not previously made known to you, we can only say it is a pity that those who have arranged for this event did not consider your opinions, ideas and future to be important. We believe that it is imperative that you be absolutely clear about such matters before you make your final decision about whether or not to violate the boycott.

We do hope that the enclosed material will be of use to you. Should you have further questions or want to know more about South Africa or the international sports boycott of that country, please contact us: We will gladly discuss it with you at greater length.

Sincerely,

Winnie Tay
President
African Students Association
Oregon State University
A group of African students at Oregon State University is opposing a trip planned by OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas and several student wrestlers to South Africa because of that country's racial policies.

The OSU Athletic Department also is investigating the trip because of the possibility that students who participate may be declared ineligible for other wrestling events.

The group opposing the trip — called the African Students' Association — represents about 150 students at OSU, according to a press release. Spokesmen for the group could not be reached for comment today.

The group feared OSU wrestlers would be "blacklisted" by international sporting organizations. The letter said the association feared OSU wrestlers would be "blacklisted" by international sporting organizations.

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The president said the university would never sponsor such a trip to South Africa "as long as I am president" because of the racial policies of that country's government.

"I am not in favor of apartheid. I think it's an enormously evil policy," MacVicar said.

The president said he is concerned the public may incorrectly assume that the trip is sponsored by the university.

When asked whether he would attempt to halt the trip, he said, "How could I do that? What authority would I have to ask them not to go? If they have a valid visa..."
and want to go traveling outside the United States, that's their right."

Shepard said Thomas is planning the trip on his own and it is not sponsored by the university.

Thomas and student wrestlers have visited the country every year for the past few years, she said.

"He does it every year, and every year he gets a little static, and every year he goes anyway," she said.

Last September, Thomas held a wrestling clinic for 17 South African wrestling coaches at his Double D Wrestling Ranch in Harlan, a small community in the Oregon Coast Range.

Jack Rainey, administrative assistant in the athletic department, said today that the Amateur Athletic Union asked the OSU athletic department to investigate whether the trip would jeopardize the eligibility of OSU wrestlers who participate.

Rainey said the National Collegiate Athletic Association changed its eligibility rules recently, and the changes may affect whether the student wrestlers should go on the South African trip.

But Rainey declined to say which rules the university is concerned about until Friday afternoon, when he expects to receive an interpretation of the rules from the NCAA.
OSU African students blast wrestling tour

CORVALLIS (UPI) — African students at Oregon State University have written to OSU President Robert MacVicar to protest a proposed visit to South Africa by the school's wrestling team.

The letter said the visit "is in direct violation of the United Nations sports boycott of South Africa." It was signed by Winnie Tay, president of the OSU African Students Association.

The proposed trip would run from Aug. 24 to Oct. 4.

The letter suggested that one of the consequences of the visit might be "string action within the Pacific 10 universities against OSU this coming year." It added the visit would have a "very negative impact on the future recruitment of athletes to this institution."

The association also addressed letters to wrestling team members, saying, "It is our belief you must not be aware of the oppression of the African majority in South Africa which has led to an international sports boycott of that country."

"There is a strong possibility that individuals, teams and institutions will be blacklisted, barring them from future international competition."

The letter to MacVicar asked for a meeting "to explore this issue further."

Tay said the association represents about 150 students on the campus and is affiliated with similar groups on many campuses in the United States.
S. Africa visit under protest

CORVALLIS - African students at Oregon State University have written President Robert MacVicar to protest a proposed Aug. 24-Oct. 4 visit by Beaver wrestlers to South Africa.

The letter, signed by Winnie Tay, president of the African Students Association, said the visit "is in direct violation of the United Nation sports boycott of South Africa."

It suggested that one of the consequences of the visit might be "strong, action within the Pacific 10 universities against CSU this com-

Regional

ing year," and added the visit would have a "very negative impact on the future recruitment of athletes to this institution."

The association also addressed letters to wrestling team members saying, "It is our belief you must not be aware of the oppression of the African majority in South Africa which has led to an international sports boycott of that country."

"There is a strong possibility that individuals, teams and institutions will be blacklisted, barring them from future international competition."

The letter to MacVicar requested a meeting "to explore this issue further." The association, said Tey, represents about 150 students on the campus and is affiliated with similar groups on many campuses in the United States.

Two given scholarships

Kerry Riddle of Springfield and Timothy Bull of The Dalles have been awarded $1,000 scholarships by the Oregon Empire Athletic Foundation, the first such awards to graduating seniors who will attend college in the state.

Riddle competed in four sports at Springfield, water polo, swimming, basketball and softball. The future Oregon State athlete was awarded all-America status in swimming and was all-league in basketball and softball.

Bull, who plans to attend Lewis and Clark, lettered in football, basketball, baseball and swimming while maintaining a 3.79 grade point average.

"The selections are based on athletic skill, academic accomplishments and need."

Hidden Valley golfer wins

ROSEBURG — Nick Atwood of Hidden Valley turned back Brad Bartram of the host club Friday to win the Oregon Junior Boys golf championship at the Roseburg Country Club.

In girls play, Renee McDonald of Grants Pass outlasted Illahe's Julie Cross 2-1.

Briefly...

Some of the Northwest's best high school and junior college sprinters will be in the field for the Gles Invitational Sprint Relays July 25 at Hare Field in Hillsboro beginning at 1 p.m. Mike Beers of Rufus is fifth with earnings of $35,204 and Danny Torricellas 12th with $26,082 in all-around standings of the 1981 Pro Rodeo Cowboys Association tour.

Canby High School officials announced Friday that Larry Sweek has resigned as the school's head cross-country and track and field coach to enter private business. ... The Portland Women's Sailing Association will sponsor a weekend seminar beginning July 27. Classes will be conducted at Portland Community College (Sylvania Center) and the Rose City Yacht Club.

Rugby tour may hurt Olympics

New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Admitting the South African national rugby team to the United States for a series of matches later this year could lead to serious political problems for American officials planning the 1984 Los Angeles Summer Olympics, the president of the International Olympic Committee said Friday.

"Speaking by phone from the committee's headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, Juan Antonio Samaranch said he had cabled his concerns to the United States Olympic Committee Friday."

"We are very worried about this problem," Samaranch said, referring to the plans that call for a tour of New Zealand and then a three-match series in the United States in September.

"The South African team stopped in New York on the way to New Zealand. The routing of the tour was made through the United States because many countries had refused to grant landing rights to the 30-member delegation over South Africa's apartheid policy.

"Samaranch said he had spoken with Lance Cross, an IOC member from New Zealand, about the tour, which has divided many New Zealanders, led to demonstrations in the country and is expected to cost the government more than $3 million for security.

"Rugby is not an Olympic sport," Samaranch said. "It is not in our hands to push national federations to forbid these kind of matches."

Samaranch said he was in the African country of Togo several weeks ago for a meeting of national Olympic Committees.

"I spoke with African people and listened," said the former Spanish ambassador to the Soviet Union, who succeeded Lord Killian as IOC president a year ago: "Relations with African countries and South Africa are worse than ever."

Several dozen black African countries boycotted the 1976 Montreal Olympics to protest a New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa before the Games.

Monique Berloux, the IOC's executive director, said that admitting South Africa's team to the United States "would be a very wrong move." Last year, she said, the IOC issued letters to the various national Olympic committees warning them against recognizing any of South Africa's sports teams.

"We have seen what has happened in the past," Mrs. Berloux said, alluding to the political boycotts of last two Olympics. "We must be extremely careful."

The IOC fear is that the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc nations could use American recognition of the tour as an excuse to boycott the Los Angeles games.
Trip could cost OSU wrestlers eligibility

By Clay Eals
Of The Gazette-Times

Twelve student wrestlers at Oregon State University could lose their National Collegiate Athletic Association eligibility and be barred permanently from participating in international competition if they travel with OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas to South Africa next month.

That's the word from Jack Davis, associate dean of agriculture at OSU and Pacific-10 representative for the university.

Davis said Friday the university's athletic department is studying whether to seek an exemption to NCAA rules adopted in January which render ineligible any current or prospective athletes from participating in wrestling competition during the summer.

He said approval of the exemption by the NCAA Council in Kansas City would mean the wrestlers would not be considered ineligible for NCAA competition in the United States.

Davis said OSU President Robert MacVicar is expected to decide whether to seek the exemption when he returns from a business trip Tuesday.

Regardless of what action the NCAA takes, the Amateur Athletic Union, which is the national governing organization for all international wrestling activities, would declare the wrestlers permanently ineligible for international competition, Davis said.

That's because South Africa has been expelled for at least five years from the International Amateur Wrestling Federation because of its policy of apartheid — the legalized separation of whites and blacks.

Such competition includes the Olympics, the Pan-American Games and the World Games, he said.

The trip, organized by Thomas, is intended to be a tour of South Africa to demonstrate wrestling skills and is scheduled for Aug. 26 to Oct. 4, according to Roberta Shepard, OSU physical education department secretary.

Last week, the 150-member OSU African Students Association drew attention to the trip by sending a letter to MacVicar asking him to investigate the trip.

The African Students Association said it opposed the trip because South Africa's apartheid policy is racist.

MacVicar said last week that while he opposes apartheid, he doesn't plan to halt the trip. He said Thomas and the students wrestlers could make the trip as individuals but not as representatives of OSU.

Thomas, according to several other OSU athletic department figures, is participating in a wrestling clinic in Alaska and could not be reached for comment.

Donna Strobel, wife of assistant OSU wrestling coach Greg Strobos who is traveling with Thomas, said Thomas isn't expected to return to Corvallis until Aug. 2.

"Dale doesn't want to be contacted by anybody — no reporters or anything," she said.

Donna Strobel, Shepard and Jack Rainey, administrative assistant in the athletic department, declined to identify the 12 wrestlers planning to go on the trip.

But Ed Ferguson, assistant professor of African history and academic adviser to the African Students Association, said Clarence
Hawthorne was one of the 12. Hawthorne, reached today in LaGrande, said that wrestlers planning to go include Jamie Wise, Cliff Berger, Walt Markee, Curt Berger, John Flora, Jim Baumgardner and Mike Mondale. Incoming freshmen Tim Mondale and Scott Cardwell also are planning to go, Hawthorne said.

Hawthorne said he had received a letter from the African Students Association advising him of its opposition to the trip. While he still plans to go on the trip, he hasn't made a final decision, he said.

"It's hard telling. Right now, I'm trying to find out everything I can about it," he said. "To me, it's just another wrestling tour. It's just competition. I don't understand why people make a big deal about it."

"I'm just taking it as an athletic trip. I'd rather not get involved in the political stuff, but that's impossible. I still think it should be separate — sports and politics."

Hawthorne said he understands the stance of the African Students Association, "but boycotting athletic competition — I don't know if that's the way to go about getting their cause."

Himself a black, Hawthorne said he feels he needs to learn more about apartheid.

"To me, one way to learn about it is to just go there and find out what's going on, find out for myself," he said.

Davis said there are advantages and disadvantages to the trip.

"It would probably be of great value to the students themselves as individuals," he said. "Any sort of experience like that, it seems to me, is of cultural advantage to the student, wherever they might go in the world."

Also, he said he feels the conduct of the OSU wrestlers would be "a credit to the institution" despite the fact that they would not be officially representing the university.

But the trip could "jeopardize the eligibility of our athletes for international competition," he said. "Personally, I don't like the sound of that at all."

(Continued on page 10)

—Wrestling

(Continued from page 8)

"Secondly, I think there's a tendency to place the university in a political position, trying to deal with racial issues and political issues, and I'd guess my position is that the university should not be politicized."

Davis said he doesn't question Thomas' ethics in organizing the trip.

"From what I know of Dale, I think Dale is sincere in trying to give students a cultural experience. Dale's not a racist, and he's spoken to this issue of disagreeing with apartheid. He has a personal and logical right, in his opinion, to go where he wants to go," Davis said.

Jack Van de Water, director of international education at OSU who has been a liaison between MacVicar's office and the African Students Association, said Friday that he would recommend that the trip not take place.

"I think even if coach Thomas says that this trip is not associated with OSU that it will in South Africa in the press, and in the news releases it will be presented as a cultural exchange between that country and OSU.

"That is my fear. It places in jeopardy the reputation of our institution. I also would say it would be viewed as a slap in the face of our African students that we have enrolled here."

"There's little we can do to prevent coach Thomas from going as an individual. I think we can make it very clear that his going must be totally disassociated from this institution. But that's where the rub comes. How do you do that? You're left with a situation where you just wish coach Thomas had a little more sensitivity to the matter."
CORVALLIS (AP) — A dozen collegiate wrestlers from Oregon State University could lose their eligibility as well as possibly causing an international incident by going with their coach to South Africa, a U.S. athletic official says.

Coach Dale Thomas plans to take the wrestlers to South Africa for a five-week tour beginning Aug. 26, but the trip is not sanctioned by the university, school officials said.

"It was an invitation by the South African Wrestling Federation and the implication is that they are paying for the trip," said OSU spokesman Wally Johnson.

Thomas was reported to be in Alaska at a wrestling clinic and refused to speak with reporters.

The African Students Association at OSU has condemned the trip because of South Africa's official policy of apartheid — the separation of blacks and whites — and asked authorities to stop it.

Don Krone, head of public relations for the Wrestling Division of the Amateur Athletic Union Inc., said the International Amateur Wrestling Federation has ruled that anyone engaging in wrestling activities with South Africa will be banned for life.

"They reaffirmed that just last week," he said.

The AAU governs international eligibility, while the National Collegiate Athletic Association handles intercollegiate competition.

Krone, in a telephone interview from Lincoln, Neb., said that the African nations boycotted the 1976 Olympics because the International Olympic Committee refused to eject New Zealand after its rugby team played in South Africa.

"And rugby's not even an Olympic sport," he said.

Jack Davis, associate dean of agriculture and the school's representative to the Pacific 10 Conference, called the proposed trip an extremely serious matter with the African nations.

"That could trigger something," he said.

Davis said the wrestlers also could lose their eligibility for intercollegiate competition because of an NCAA rule against wrestling during the summer. He said the university is considering whether to apply for an exemption.

But wrestler Clarence Hawthorne, who is black, says he sees nothing wrong with going, although he hasn't made up his mind if he will.

"It's hard telling right now. I'm trying to find out everything I can about it," he said in a telephone interview from his home in La Grande. "To me, it's just another wrestling tour.

"I'd rather not get involved in the political stuff, but that's impossible. I still think it should be separate — sports and politics."

The university refused to identify the other athletes, but Hawthorne said some of the others are Jamie Wise, Cliff Berger, Walt Markee, Curt Berger, John Flora, Jim Baumgardner and Mike Mondale, along with incoming freshmen Tim Mondale and Scott Cardwell.

Jack Van de Water, director of international education, says such a trip would endanger the reputation of OSU.

"Even if Coach Thomas says that this trip is not associated with OSU, in South Africa the press and news releases will present it as a cultural exchange between that country and OSU.

"I also would say it would be viewed as a slap in the face of our African students we have enrolled.

"There's little we can do to prevent Coach Thomas from going as an individual ... You're left with a situation where you just wish Coach Thomas had a little bit more sensitivity to the matter," said Van de Water.
OSU wrestlers may lose eligibility if they go on tour

From combined reports

CORVALLIS — A number of Oregon State University wrestlers could lose their college eligibility if they accompany OSU coach Dale Thomas on a trip to South Africa, athletic director Dee Andros said Monday.

Thomas, who is out of town and was unavailable for comment Monday, plans to take approximately a dozen of his wrestlers on a five-week tour of South Africa. The trip is scheduled to begin August 26.

BUT ANDROS SAID the trip is not sanctioned by Oregon State and will “not be funded by us in any way.” He said he did not learn of the trip until late last week, and had not yet discussed it with university president Robert MacVicar, who also has been out of town.

The planned trip came to light when the Oregon State African Students Association wrote a letter to MacVicar protesting the planned trip because of South Africa’s apartheid policies. The letter pointed out that the wrestlers would be violating the United Nations sports boycott of South Africa, and could be blacklisted for the violation.

THE TOUR NEVER was a part of the wrestling team’s schedule, Andros said.

According to the OSU public information office, the trip came about after an invitation from the South African Wrestling Federation.

Andros said if there is any threat of NCAA sanction “our wrestlers will not go.”

“I DON’T SEE how we can prevent Dale Thomas from going, or any wrestlers who have used up their eligibility here,” he said, “but the university will not be any part of the trip.”

Jack Davis, OSU’s faculty representative to the NCAA, said the trip is “an extremely serious matter.” He said the wrestlers might lose NCAA eligibility not only for going to South Africa, but for wrestling during the summer — the sport’s off-season.

Even if the wrestlers do not lose NCAA eligibility, they are likely to be banned from non-NCAA amateur wrestling by the Amateur Athletic Union.

AAU SPOKESMAN Don Krone said the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, the governing arm for wrestling in the AAU, has ruled that anyone engaging in wrestling with South Africa will be banned for life. That ban would prevent any athletes from competing in international meets, the Olympic Games or the Olympic Trials.

Willie Tay, a spokesman for the African Students Association, said the OSU trip would be of tremendous propaganda value to the South African regime, and that it would “cast a shadow over OSU” and “border on a national collegiate sports scandal.”

BUT OSU WRESTLER Clarence Hawthorne, who is black, said he sees nothing wrong with going, although he hasn’t made up his mind to go.

“It’s hard telling right now. I’m trying to find out everything I can about it,” he said in a telephone interview from La Grande. “To me, it’s just another wrestling tour. I’d rather not be involved in the political stuff, but that’s impossible. I still think it should be separate — sports and politics.”

OSU director of international education, Jack Van de Water, said such a trip would endanger the reputation of OSU.

“EVEN IF COACH Thomas says this trip is not associated with OSU, it will — in South Africa, in the press and in the news releases — be presented as a cultural exchange between that country and OSU. I also would say it would be viewed as a slap in the face of our African students we have enrolled,” he said.

“There’s little we can do to prevent coach Thomas from going as an individual... You’re left with a situation where you just wish coach Thomas had a little bit more sensitivity to the matter.”

Thomas was criticized a little over a year ago when he hosted 17 white South African coaches for a wrestling clinic in Corvallis.
Administrators to decide fate of trip

Thomas, 12 wrestlers plan to compete in South Africa in August

Whether OSU's wrestling coach, 12 Oregon wrestlers and seven wrestling boosters will be able to travel to South Africa for five weeks of competition in August depends on the outcome of a meeting today with several college administrators.

Dale Thomas, head wrestling coach, planned the trip, which has raised controversy at OSU because it was "kept quiet," said Jack Rainey, athletic administrator.

If the wrestlers had traveled to South Africa and competed without sanction from the National Collegiate Athletic Association, said Rainey, they would have been ineligible for future NCAA and Pac-10 competition when they returned.

Thomas said he was unaware of this NCAA rule and that was the reason he did not notify OSU athletic personnel sooner.

The question over this NCAA ruling, plus the fact that South Africa is ruled by the politics of apartheid, or separation of blacks and whites, prompted today's 9:30 a.m. meeting between President Robert MacVicar, Athletic Director Dee Andros and Pac-10 Faculty Representative John Davis.

MacVicar set up the meeting to discuss whether the university will request to the NCAA that eight OSU sophomore wrestlers and four incoming freshmen compete against South African provincial teams in 16 various meets.

The group had originally planned to leave Aug. 26 and return Oct. 4, but should the university and the NCAA allow the trip, they will be required to leave prior to this day, in order to be back for the beginning of classes.

"It's going to be a hard decision for us (the university) and for you (to Jim Baumgardner, one of the wrestlers planning to accompany Thomas on the tour)," Rainey said.

"If the university decides they don't want to give sanction, it's because they don't want to be involved with the political issues," he said.

"The university won't be denying you (to Baumgardner) the right to go."

Those planning to participate in the competition include sophomores Baumgardner, Curt and Cliff Berger, Clarence Hawthorne, Mike Mondale, Walt Markee, Jamie Wise and John Flora.

Entering freshmen who plan to attend include Jeff Smyth, Mark Rodriguez, Scott Cardwell and Tim Mondale.

According to Thomas, wrestlers were chosen for the trip on the basis of age so they could compete on both junior and senior teams in South Africa.

(See "SOUTH AFRICA," page 3)
That means, according to Thomas, that they couldn't be over 19 years old.

Had wrestlers been chosen who were over 20 years old, they would have only been able to compete on senior teams, he said.

Boosters invited by Thomas to attend include: Nadine Richy, Harlan resident; Suzie Thomas, Portland resident; Norm Davis, wrestling coach from Sweet Home; Lige Caulkins, Harlan resident; Ben Purvis, OSU Instructional Resources and Materials Center director; and Russ Crenshaw, OSU graduate student in statistics.

The South African wrestling administrators agreed to pay full expenses for 15 people for the upcoming competition. Five other boosters pay for their own travel expenses, but are hosted once they reach the country, said Thomas.

Thomas added that that number was agreed upon merely because the group would be touring the country in two vans that could accommodate only 20 passengers total.

Plans for the trip began last fall when Thomas hosted 17 South African coaches for a 10-day wrestling clinic at his ranch in Harlan.

Thomas said that at that time, a number of the coaches inquired about the possibility of Thomas bringing a team of wrestlers to their country in the summer of '81 to compete with their teams.

Thomas said that more extensive arrangements were made between himself and Dick Van der Merwe, a representative of the South African Wrestling Federation, while he was visiting the country in May as a special guest to the South African World Games.

The games commemorated the 21st anniversary of the date the country left the Commonwealth.

In May, after returning from the games, Thomas received a personal invitation from the South Africans to visit the country this summer, along with a team of wrestlers.

Thomas said the reason the South Africans invited him and his wrestlers was so "they (South Africans) could compete and we could learn the truth about their country."

But according to the OSU African Students Association, Thomas will be blacklisted as a coach by the United Nations if he chooses to travel to the apartheid country.

"Dale Thomas has the right to travel where he wants as an individual," said Winnie Tay, president of the ASA. "But on this trip, when he is taking OSU wrestlers and members of the community, he is representing this university whether he wants to or not.

"We as an association cannot accept that."

In 1980, 135 of 150 nations voted that the U.N. ban South Africa from international athletic competition.

In this vote, the United States abstained.

Tay explained that the ASA has no power to blacklist Thomas or any other wrestler who might go with him on the South African trip.

"But we will pass along this information to the appropriate sources — the U.N., the AAU, and the Pac-10. And if they go over to there, even if they know this, they — the coach and the wrestlers — will face grave consequences," added Jules Damji, ASA member.

ASA members voted to oppose any dealing by this university and South Africa at a general meeting of their 150-member group in fall of 1980, Tay said.

So, last week the executive committee gathered and began drafting letters to all OSU wrestlers, whether invited to participate in the South African competition or not, to President MacVicar, to the U.N., the Pac-10, the AAU and various other dignitaries and those associated with wrestling in the country.

"We have nothing against Dale or any of the wrestlers. We are just providing groups that should know what they (Thomas) are doing with the information," Tay said.

Tay said that each time Thomas makes contact with South Africa he is supporting the government of apartheid, whether he wants to or not.

"They (S. African government) will use that; the fact that the United States is making some contact with them in sport. It's a morale booster. South Africa is out there trying to gain any support it can."

"We want Thomas and this university to uphold the boycott. But right now we don't even know where this university stands," Tay added.
Thomas’ ties to country longstanding

South Africa is nothing new to OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas.

Thomas’ ties to the country go back to the 1952 Olympics, where he became friends with several South African wrestlers.

Besides personal contact with the country since then, Thomas has set up various wrestling matches, clinics and exhibitions with the South Africans.

In 1972, an Oregon high school and college team went to the country on an Oregon Cultural Exchange.

See related stories on page 2.

In 1973, five OSU wrestlers went representing “themselves” to compete in the South African World Games.

Controversy surrounded the trip, as the Amateur Athletic Union protested, saying that wrestlers who compete in the games will be barred from representing the United States in future international competition.

In September 1980, Thomas held a wrestling camp at his Oregon ranch for 17 South Africans. Again, the wrestling boss faced protest, and several forums were set up to discuss the ramifications.

What does Thomas say to all the criticism he receives for stubbornly refusing to quit playing with the South Africans?

“We don’t approve of what the Russians do but we play ball with them,” said Thomas, in an interview last week.

“The South Africans want people to come to their country to learn the truth. But people don’t want to learn the truth, they just know the law,” Thomas explained.

“If we mix with those people and our ideas are good, the truth will come out.”
Where there’s smoke, there’s fire for wrestlers

Thomas and his crew may fuel political uproar

The spark OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas has been kindling for the last 30 years with South Africa may quickly be growing into an uncontrollable blaze.

And the fire burning around the wrestling boss may be well-deserved.

The Amateur Athletic Union wasn’t kidding when it put South Africa on its “bad list” in 1970.

But Thomas has been ignoring the AAU’s rulings, maintaining that the body isn’t representative of wrestling in the United States and that has its own special interests in mind.

Whatever Thomas contends about the athletic body, the fact is that it is the ruling body at this time, and it says to leave South Africa alone.

Thomas should know better.

He not only is playing with his own reputation as head wrestling coach, but he could be sacrificing the careers of many promising grapplers in order to keep the home fires burning overseas.

Protests by many on campus for the past year or longer have seemed to only fuel the already raging controversy.

Many say Thomas’ visits to South Africa — either as an official OSU representative or not — reinforce the apartheid regime in South Africa, proving to its ruling body that the United States “okays” its politics.

They have said that no matter how honorable Thomas’ concerns for sports are, his interference has prolonged an already oppressive form of government.

Thomas obviously knows he’s up against opposition.

The fire burns on.

If Thomas really does see his excursions as nothing other than sporting events, he should at least look at what he’s doing to those around him by spreading those fires.

He may be forced to stand the heat that could destroy others.

Boycotting an exchange just extinguishes sport

What is all the smoking and fuming about anyway?

If head coach Dale Thomas and some OSU wrestlers want to give some of their knowledge to less-experienced grapplers who happen to live on the other side of an ocean, they should be able to without other people getting all hot-under-the-collars about it.

The issue here is not who’s government is morally right or what institution’s reputation might be smudged if it disturbs the status quo. It’s that sports and politics should be like church and state: separate.

If the United States tried to boycott in some way every country not governed by its standards, trade and human relations among countries of the world would be nonexistent. That would be an oppression far more destructive than what some allude to as Thomas’ “playing with fire.”

A trip to exchange U.S. and South African wrestling techniques is no more a support for that country’s apartheid than American ballet companies’ trips to the U.S.S.R. are an approval of communism. But many people, including the supposedly governing AAU, seem to be trying to make flames by rubbing the two together.

The United States government was based on freedom. Why not practice it without preaching it? “Leaving South Africa alone” politically can be done without depriving it of a sport many dedicate their lives to achieving in.

It was the South Africans who invited Thomas and the wrestlers to their country. As U.S. sportsmen, they should be condenmed for sharing their skills — not condemned and forced into an athletic oppression. A boycott only hurts the athletes, as was seen in the 1980 Olympics.

It’s take the heat off Thomas and the wrestlers and put it where it belongs: fueling international sportsmanship.
This letter was sent by the ASA to all OSU wrestlers last week.

Dear OSU Wrestling Student:

We understand that a number of you will be travelling to South Africa next month with Dale Thomas to tour and wrestle in that country. It is our belief that you must not be aware of the oppression of the African majority in South Africa which has lead to an international sports boycott of that country by the United Nations. We also think that you might not be aware of the possible consequences for those who choose to ignore that boycott by travelling there to participate in sports. For these reasons we are writing to you.

You may remember that Dale Thomas chose to violate that boycott last September when he was host to 17 white wrestling "coaches" from South Africa. We learned about it after they left, so there was little we could do. However, we did our best to inform OSU students and the community about the South African situation where a small white minority dominates a large African majority and denies them all basic rights such as the elementary right to vote.

Your proposed visit to South Africa, however, is a different case because you have the opportunity to learn about it before you are scheduled to go there. We would like to take this opportunity to provide you with the enclosed literature. We hope that you will read it carefully and think deeply before you make the final decision about whether or not to honor the sports boycott which is presently observed by so many international sports federations, national sporting bodies, and prominent athletes such as John McEnroe.

Athletes who choose to violate the sports boycott face a number of possible consequences. First, there is the strong possibility that individuals, teams, and institutions will be blackballed, barring them from future international competition in that sport. Such a blacklist was published on May 15 by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid and it will be updated periodically.

We have enclosed a copy of it for you. Second, there is the increasing likelihood that we will be seeing action taken within Pac-10 institutions during the 1981-82 academic year against individuals and teams that violate the boycott.

If the oppressive conditions within South Africa, the international sports boycott of that country, and the possible consequences for ignoring it were not previously made known to you, we can only say it is a pity that those who have arranged for this event did not consider your opinions, ideas and future to be important. We believe that it is imperative that you be absolutely clear about such matters before you make your final decision about whether or not to violate the boycott.

We do hope that the enclosed material will be of use to you. Should you have further questions or want to know more about South Africa or the international sports boycott of that country, please contact us. We will gladly discuss it with you at greater length.

Sincerely,

Winnie Tay
President
African Students Association
Oregon State University
Unsanctioned

To the Editor:

From Aug. 24 to Oct. 4, the OSU wrestling team is scheduled to wrestle and tour South Africa — the only country in the world under a United Nations-imposed international sports boycott.

Perhaps erroneous assumptions concerning the intent of an international boycott and the nature of apartheid are being used as rationalizations for this direct violation of international censure.

Dale Thomas and the team cannot look upon the visit as a personal venture, nor can they excuse it by saying that the South Africans involved are not responsible for their government’s policies. After all, which one of us would want to be personally responsible for the U.S. government’s policies?

However, an international sanction such as this one, or the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics, is designed to address broader concerns.

South Africa’s apartheid is not a racial discrimination that can be mitigated by school busing. It is a law by which people are registered like cattle: they cannot vote, cannot live where they choose — nor in many cases even with their families if they choose.

It is government regulation that denies civil liberties and human rights. Apartheid is the de facto reason more than half the Black South African children are in graves before age five.

These are realities of South Africa and the reasons for the international sanctions and boycott which Thomas and the wrestling team have chosen to ignore.

Susan Schwartz,
Junior in mathematics

Michael Marciniak,
Graduate student in crop science

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Group governs S. A. wrestling

Wrestling in South Africa is governed by the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation. The body controls this sport through 17 provincial unions and 281 clubs in the country. Club, provincial and national championships are held.

The government announced its views on participation in sport by all population groups in South Africa in September 1976.

Listed are the government’s views on sports, from the 1980-81 official yearbook of the Republic of South Africa:

- Black, Colored, Indian and White sportsmen belong to their own clubs, and control, organize and manage their own affairs.
- That, where possible, practical and desirable, the committees or boards of the various population groups may consult or liaise in the best interest of the sport concerned.
- That, in the case of individual branches of sports, mutual competition is permissible at all levels provided this is decided by the controlling body.
- That in the case of team sports, the boards or committees of each population group organize their own group-oriented leagues or rosters.
- That where mutually agreed, groups can arrange leagues or matches in which teams of various population groups compete against one another.
- That, if so invited or arranged, South Africa may be represent by teams consisting of players from all population groups whether the sport concerned is an Olympic sport or not, and that such players or participants may be awarded colors and an emblem which may be the national flag or its colors.
- That attendance at sports activities be organized by controlling bodies.

Thomas told the Barometer that while visiting South Africa in May, one of the major changes he observed was that black people were now wrestling white people.

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Group frowns on South Africa visa grants

By MADELINE EISNER
Of The Interlink Press Service

NEW YORK (IPS) — The American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sports and Society has condemned the decision of the U.S. State Department to grant visas to the South African Springbok rugby team.

ACCESS comprises thirty American political and civil rights groups, said its national chairman, Dr. Richard E. Lapchick. It was established in 1976 to press for the termination of all sports contacts with the Republic of South Africa as long as apartheid remains the Pretoria government’s policy.

The organization had appealed to President Reagan in late June to deny the visas to the rugby team.

The South Africans have been invited to play three matches in the United States.

According to Dr. Lapchick, the State Department decision is part of the Reagan administration’s efforts to promote closer ties with South Africa. “Suddenly, the State Department now has to convince the American people that apartheid is being softened.” What better way to convince the public than by bringing a series of ‘integrated’ South African teams to the U.S.,” Dr. Lapchick said.

He said that with the visit of the South African rugby team, the American public will remain shielded from the fact that sports are virtually segregated at the club level where 99 percent of the African people must compete with poor facilities and little training opportunities.”
OSU wrestlers won't go

By Clay Eals
Of The Gazette-Times

Oregon State University wrestling coach Dale Thomas said today he won't jeopardize the National Collegiate Athletic Association eligibility of 12 student wrestlers by taking them on a five-week tour of South Africa beginning next month.

Jeopardizing the student wrestlers' eligibility would be "too severe and I wouldn't let them go if they wanted to," he said.

Thomas is conducting a clinic for coaches and student wrestlers from southeastern Alaska in Juneau.

He made the comments in a noontime telephone interview after hearing of action taken this morning by OSU President Robert MacVicar.

MacVicar decided that OSU would not seek an exemption to NCAA rules for the student wrestlers.

The rules render ineligible any current or prospective athletes from participating in wrestling competition during the summer.

The decision meant that if the wrestlers were to have gone to South Africa, their eligibility to compete in Pacific-10 and other contests in the United States would have been lost.

The trip was intended to be a tour of South Africa to demonstrate wrestling skills and had been scheduled for Aug. 28 to Oct. 4. Thomas said today he probably would still make the trip but with different athletes — such as those who have graduated or who have never attended colleges or universities.

MacVicar and other OSU officials had emphasized that the trip was planned by Thomas as an individual and that neither Thomas nor the wrestlers would in any way represent OSU on the trip.

The president said he accepted a recommendation by OSU Athletic Director Dee Andros this morning that the university not seek an exemption from NCAA rules.

Andros said this morning that if OSU will not be sponsoring the trip, the university shouldn't intervene by attempting to secure eligibility for wrestlers who want to go on the trip.

The 150-member African Students Association wrote to MacVicar and the twelve wrestlers last week, saying that they opposed the trip and asking the president to investigate it.

The association said it opposed the trip because it feels South Africa's apartheid policy — the legalized separation of whites and blacks — is racist.

Winnie Tay, OSU doctoral student in agriculture and resource economics who heads the African Students Association, said today that he and other association members were "extremely pleased" by MacVicar's action.

"It is wise and prudent," he said. "It promotes the integrity and long-range interests of Oregon State University ... (and) it would be a blow to apartheid and its supporters."

Thomas said today he saw nothing wrong with taking the student wrestlers to South Africa.

"Any culture or society, you never turn your back on. It's an inhuman practice. Children do it in playgrounds. It's cruel," he said.
South Africa Trip May Jeopardize U.S. Team

CORVALLIS, Ore., July 20 (AP)—A dozen college wrestlers from Oregon State University could lose their eligibility and perhaps cause an international incident by going with their coach to South Africa, a United States athletic official said today.

Coach Dale Thomas is scheduled to take the wrestlers to South Africa for a five-week tour beginning Aug. 26, but the trip is not sanctioned by the university, school officials said.

"It was an invitation by the South African Wrestling Federation, and the implication is that they are paying for the trip," said Wally Johnson, a spokesman for Oregon State.

Don Krone, head of public relations for the wrestling division of the Amateur Athletic Union Inc., said the International Amateur Wrestling Federation has ruled that anyone engaging in wrestling activities with South Africa will be banned for life.
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TUES., JULY 21, 1981

BY: AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

ABOUT: PRESIDENT MACVICAR'S DECISION NOT TO PETITION THE NCAA ON

BEHALF OF THE OSU WRESTLER'S PLANNING TO GO TO SOUTH AFRICA.

WINNIE TAY, PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF OREGON

STATE UNIVERSITY SAID "WE ARE EXTREMELY PLEASED WITH DR. MACVICAR'S

DECISION. IT IS WISE AND PRUDENT. IT PROMOTES THE

INTEGRITY AND LONG-RANGE INTERESTS OF OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY.

CERTAINLY IT WILL BE A BLOW TO APARTEID AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

WE HOPE THAT IT WILL BE THE FOUNDATION ON WHICH OREGON STATE

UNIVERSITY CAN BEGIN TO BUILD ENDURING ACADEMIC AND ATHLETIC

TIES WITH THE MORE THAN FIFTY INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF AFRICA."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION NOTED THAT

"DR. MACVICAR'S DECISION WILL PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE

OSU ATHLETIC PROGRAM AND WILL ENSURE THE ELIGIBILITY OF OSU

WRESTLERS BOTH IN THE FORTHCOMING SEASON AND IN THE FUTURE

SINCE IT ADHERES TO NCAA AND AAU RULES."

WINNIE TAY CONTINUED, "THE AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION IS

GRATIFIED THAT THE DECISION CONFORMS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

RESOLUTION TO ISOLATE SOUTH AFRICA FROM ALL INTERNATIONAL

SPORTS BECAUSE OF ITS RACIST POLICY OF APARTEID. PRESIDENT

MACVICAR IS TO BE CONGRATULATED. HE RECEIVES THE RESOLUTE

SUPPORT OF THE AFRICAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF OREGON STATE

UNIVERSITY."

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Coach won't take OSU wrestlers to South Africa

By The Associated Press

Oregon State University wrestling Coach Dale Thomas said Tuesday that he won't jeopardize the eligibility of 12 student wrestlers by taking them on a five-week tour of South Africa next month.

Thomas said that jeopardizing the students' National Collegiate Athletic Association and Amateur Athletic Union eligibility would be too severe. "I won't let them go if they want to," he said.

The AAU governs international eligibility, while the National Collegiate Athletic Association handles intercollegiate competition.

Thomas is conducting a clinic for Alaskan coaches and wrestlers in Juneau, Alaska.

He made the comments in a noon-time telephone interview with the Corvallis Gazette-Times after hearing of action taken Tuesday by university President Robert MacVicar. MacVicar decided that OSU would not seek an exemption to NCAA rules that bar college athletes from participating in wrestling competition during the summer.

MacVicar and other OSU officials had emphasized the trip was planned by Thomas as an individual and that neither Thomas nor the wrestlers would in any way represent OSU on the trip.

Thomas defended his plans to take the trip. He said "any culture or society — you never turn your back on. It's an inhuman practice. Children do it in playgrounds. It's cruel."

He said nothing is wrong with taking the students.

"We don't approve of what the Russians do, but we play ball with them," Thomas said last week in an interview with OSU's Summer Barometer.

Thomas also told the student-run newspaper that the South Africans want people to come to their country to learn the truth. "But people don't want to learn the truth, they just know the law," Thomas said. "If we mix with those people and our ideas are good, the truth will come out."

Thomas visited South Africa in May when plans for the trip began. The coach was personally invited to make the trip by the South African Wrestling Federation.

The OSU coach said the intent of the trip was so the South Africans could compete. "And so we could learn the truth about their country," Thomas said.

The African Students Association at OSU has condemned the trip because of South Africa's official policy of apartheid — the separation of blacks and whites — and asked authorities to stop it.

The university refused to name the athletes, but one of the wrestlers who had planned to go, Clarence Hawthorne, named the others. He said they were Jamie Wise, Cliff Berger, Walt Markoe, Curt Berger, John Flora, Jim Baumgardner, Mike Mondale, Tim Mondale, Scott Cardwell, Jeff Smyth and Mark Rodriguez.

Thomas said the South African Wrestling Federation had agreed to pay for 15 people and would play host to an additional five who would have to pay for their own travel.

Thomas asked boosters from the community to go. They include Nadine Ritchy of Harlan; Suzie Thomas of Portland, who is a daughter of the coach; Norm Davis, Sweet Home High School wrestling coach; Lige Culpkins of Harlan; Ben Purvis, instructional resources and materials center director at OSU; and Russ Crenshaw, an OSU graduate student in statistics.
Thomas: Wrestlers with eligibility left won't go on trip

From combined reports

Oregon State University wrestling coach Dale Thomas said Tuesday that wrestlers with NCAA eligibility remaining will not be allowed to go with him on a five-week wrestling tour of South Africa, which is scheduled to begin Aug. 26.

"I wouldn't let them go, even if they wanted to," said Thomas.

Thomas, an OSU coach for 25 years, was reached by phone in Juneau, Alaska, where he is holding a wrestling clinic at Juneau High School with South Africa Wrestling Federation president Johan DuPlessis and OSU assistant coach Greg Strobel.

THOMAS

THOMAS

Three problems have surfaced concerning the trip, beginning with a letter from the Oregon State African Students Association to OSU president Robert MacVicar. The letter protested the planned trip because of South Africa's apartheid policies.

The letter said the wrestlers would be violating the United Nations sports boycott of South Africa.

A second problem arose when it was learned that the wrestlers would be violating NCAA rules by wrestling during the summer, which is termed the sport's "off-season."

The third snag came from the Amateur Athletic Union. Spokesman Don Krone said the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, wrestling's governing arm in the AAU, has ruled that anyone engaging in wrestling with South Africa will be banned for life. That would prevent any athletes from competing in international meets, the Olympic Games or the Olympic Trials.

OSU CAN APPLY FOR an exemption from the NCAA that would allow the wrestlers to compete during the off-season. But Tuesday, MacVicar, on the recommendation of OSU athletic director Dee Andros, said the school would not apply.

"I can understand why MacVicar can't ask for that (the exemption)," said Thomas. "He's under a lot of pressure from our students.

Thomas said the trip, on which he planned to take several OSU wrestlers and several incoming freshmen, is "definitely off. I'm going to get a new team, though, guys that are not undergraduates or prospective students, and then we'll go."

MACVICAR SAID he did not think it would be right for the university to try to prevent Thomas from taking the trip simply because it might reflect badly on OSU.

"In my opinion the trip isn't a positive sort of thing for us to be involved with," he said, "but it would be very wrong for us to interfere with coach Thomas going. This is a free country — anyone who is issued a passport should be allowed to go where he pleases.

"Many people feel a sports boycott is a valid way to protest against South Africa's system, but coach Thomas obviously does not agree. Personally, I feel South Africa and the apartheid system is a human tragedy. It's a very inequitable system, and it's trapped a whole nation — the whites there are trapped just as surely as the blacks. Unless they're helped soon, I feel they're headed for tragic violence. But I'm not sure we can do that by participating in wrestling competition there."

Thomas said he thinks the people hurt the most by OSU's decision not to apply for the exemption are the 12 wrestlers originally set to go. "That protest has kept these kids from enjoying the tremendous experience a trip like this can be."

The school refused to identify the wrestlers originally slated for the trip, but Thomas said Tuesday that it wouldn't bother him if the names were released. An Associated Press story said one of the wrestlers who had planned to go, Clarence Hathorne, who is black, named the others: Jamie Wise, Curt Berger, John Flora, Jim Baumgardner, Mike Mondale, Tim Mondale, Scott Cardwell, Jeff Smyth and Mark Rodriguez.

THOMAS SAID THE TRIP stemmed from an invitation from the South Africa Wrestling Federation and that the trip will be fully funded by that federation.

"I'll take anybody that's good," said Thomas when asked who he would take on the trip now. "Kids from Iowa, California, Washington State, Portland State ... If they're through with competition and believe in what we're doing. Anybody interested (in going) should contact me when I get back next week."
Twenty-six young men from Oregon, most of them from the Peninsula Park wrestling program, won first place in the two categories at the Vancouver (British Columbia) International Invitational meet. When their welcome was dampened by another Oregonian, they came home before the world championships they had planned to attend.

The source of the team's embarrassment was Oregon State University wrestling coach Dale Thomas. Thomas, who was not invited to the world junior championships because of his contacts with South Africa, crashed a reception given by the Canadian hosts, bringing a South African with him.

Thomas' attendance was not only considered offensive, but it placed him in danger of suspension from amateur competition any wrestler who made contact with him.

The reception, put on by the group that will host the 1982 World Senior Freestyle Championships in Edmonton, Alberta, was a formal affair in Vancouver's best hotel. It was to welcome team leaders and International Representatives from the countries that plan to attend that meet. In addition to the South African, Thomas took two ex-wrestlers dressed in shorts and bathing-suits and T-shirts to the formal reception with him.

When Thomas arrived, Milan Excegon, President of FILA, the world governing body, and the other FILA executives walked out.

Mike Eurchuck, president of the Edmonton committee, told Chet Lund, team leader of the Oregon delegation, "The presence of Mr. Thomas and his guests was in abysmally poor taste. Mr. Thomas is more than aware that South Africa is not recognized by the International bodies of all Olympic Sports. Mr. Thomas himself can be classed as 'persona non grata' having been suspended by the AAU.

"Obviously Mr. Don Thomas' actions are a discredit to himself. I have been told he is not a stupid man. For this reason I can only wonder why he chooses to do things that comprise his sport, his University, his state and his country. Bear in mind the most complimentary comment that can be made about his actions is that he shows atrociously poor judgement. If, in fact, he knew what the consequences of his actions would be, the charges against him become immensely more serious."

Following that incident, Milan Ercegan, president of FILA and vice Minister of sport in Yugoslavia, called a meeting of all participating national teams and warned them not to accept any contact with anyone representing South Africa or the Oregon connection. He warned that
OSU coach brings problems

(Continued from Page 1 col 6)

"certain people" were there attempting to contact countries for wrestling exchanges with South Africa.

The FILA president stated that any individual who competes with South Africa will be suspended from international wrestling for life. This action is based on FILA's constant support for the rights of man.

The young wrestlers from Portland, who had planned to attend the World Junior Championships and to participate in dual meets during the event, began to feel the coldness and fear of the other competitors toward them and voted to return home. Prior to the Thomas incident, the young people had enjoyed the friendship and companionship of the competitors from 32 nations present.

"They were the best ambassadors that this country could have sent," Lund said. "Everyone loved them. They were right at home. Then when the Thomas incident happened, it was different; people just knew they were from Oregon, too, and were afraid to associate with them. We took a vote and they decided to come home early."

The team participated in an invitational prior to the world meet designed to get their facilities and referees in order.

Thomas' appearance at the Junior World Championships is also expected to cause the cancellation of the meets of a group of Oregon high school and college students touring Canada under the sponsorship of the Oregon Coaches Cultural Exchange Program, of which Thomas is chairman. Not only were the Canadian amateur officials incensed at Thomas' appearance in Vancouver, but competition with the Oregon team could endanger Canada's status with the International Olympic Committee which sanctions all international meets.

Thomas planned to take a group of wrestlers from Oregon State University to South Africa in August. Aside from bringing about the end of the participants' amateur careers, the trip could have caused them to lose their intercollegiate eligibility because of an NCAA rule against summer wrestling. The trip also could have set off an incident with the potential repercussion of a boycott of the 1984 Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles.

The 1976 Montreal games were boycotted by African nations because the New Zealand rugby team had played South Africa and New Zealand was allowed to participate in the Olympic Games. A 1984 boycott is already being threatened because a South African rugby team has been given permission by the U.S. State Department to tour the U.S.

Tuesday, Thomas announced he would not take the trip because OSU decided not to request the NCAA waiver.
EDITORIAL/OPINION

What kind of example is this?

Twenty-one young men, most of them from Penninsula Park and many of them Black, were invited to wrestle in an international meet in Vancouver, B.C., prior to the World Junior Championships. The young people made the community proud - not only sweeping the meet - but acting like gentlemen.

They had an opportunity few students have - to represent their state and country, to travel to another nation, to meet young people from all over the world.

This opportunity was tarnished by the behavior of one individual - a grown man - who brought insult on all of us by his behavior. If Dale Thomas, coach of the Oregon State University wrestling team, wants to hob-nob with the South Africans - let him. But we highly question the ethics and integrity of a university administration that will allow this behavior in one of their employees. We further question the integrity of a university administration that considered assisting this project by requesting an NCAA waiver for those students who were to go to South Africa with Thomas.

The university should be advising its students about the reasons why nearly all of the nations of the world refuse to participate in athletic events with South Africa. It should attempt to educate these students about the shame their action would bring on their school and their country. They should also be made aware that this trip would end their amateur careers.

Realizing that the supposed goal of sport is character building, the university should closely examine the performance of its wrestling coach. Is this the education we want to give our children; is this the image we want to project?
University denies S.A. trip request

By DONNA STROBEL

The decision not to request the permission of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas to take a team of wrestlers to South Africa next month was made July 21 by a group of college administrators.

Thomas had planned to take a group of 12 OSU wrestlers and 7 other athletic boosters on a five-week competition/exhibition in South Africa in late August.

"Mr. Andros (OSU athletic director) recommended that we (the university) not get involved in the matter," said President Robert MacVicar. MacVicar said this should not have been a university matter in the first place, but "we inadvertently got involved."

Andros told the Barometer last Wednesday morning that the decision to deny this request was made by Jack Davis, Pac-10 faculty representative, Jack Rainey, assistant athletics professor, and himself.

Without the recommendation of this university to the NCAA, the trip most likely would have been denied by that athletic body, Andros said. And without NCAA sanction, those participating in it could have been barred from competition.

In making the decision, he said the "number one" concern was the wrestlers. The second concern, said Andros, was what the trip would do to the athletic department as a whole. "We had to think of the overall program," he said.

Andros said he was able to meet with Jim Baumgardner, one of the sophomore wrestlers planning to go on this trip. "I felt very good about talking with Jim. I did what he asked me to do which was to get him an audience with the president.

"I have all the sympathy and sensitivity I could possibly have for the kids who, I'm sure, had their hearts set on going," said Andros.

Thomas said he will now select a team of wrestlers to make the trip anyway — wrestlers who aren't concerned about eligibility.

Andros said, "As far as the university is concerned with athletes who no longer have eligibility, I don't think we would stand in his way.

"Dale Thomas as an individual, has the right to do what he sees right," he said.

Winnie Tay, president of the African Student Association of OSU said, "We are extremely pleased with Dr. MacVicar's decision not to petition to the NCAA on behalf of the OSU wrestlers trip to South Africa."

"Dr. MacVicar's decision will protect the interests of the OSU athletic program and will ensure the eligibility of OSU wrestlers both in the forthcoming season and in the future since it adheres to NCAA and AAU rules," said Tay.

He said the ASA is gratified that the decision conforms to the United Nations resolution to isolate South Africa from all international sports because of its racist policy.
To the Editor:

This is regarding the Dale Thomas wrestling trip to South Africa (July 21 Summer Barometer).

Thomas states that "South Africans want people to come to their country to learn the truth." I assume he means those truths posed by the white minority.

I would be interested to know what kind of "truth" he has learned in his almost 30 years of dealing with South Africa. It could be enlightening to us all.

I spent just more than two years living in southern Africa. I traveled extensively in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. I lived and worked with blacks, whites, coloreds, Asians... the myriad categories the government places people in.

The truth I learned is composed of ignorance, deception, lies and suffering.

South Africa is unquestionably a white supremacist society based on racist principles. The attitudes and beliefs run deeply, sanctioned and demanded by the state, church and majority of the white populace.

The Afrikaaners have developed a way of life, a way of thinking, that they cherish and will not give up.

They are a warm, friendly and generous people to those who share their skin color. The white South Africans point to their apartheid policy of "separate but equal" as the only viable and desirable way of achieving racial harmony.

There is no equality — only separation. No harmony — only discord.

Whether they admit it, Thomas and his wrestlers will be representing American athletes in general, and specifically OSU.

This is unacceptable at a time when the policies of and conditions in South Africa are blatantly obvious to all.

This is not merely an issue of sports and politics, but of a moral commitment to seek human rights for all people.

Ken Westhusing
Upward Bound Program instructor

Tuesday July 28, 1981
Thomas still plans South Africa trip

By Roy Gault
Sports Editor

Dale Thomas revived plans Thursday for a wrestling trip to the Republic of South Africa. He also laid the groundwork for an alternate trip.

Plans for a tour of South Africa by a team of 12 Oregon State University wrestlers were aborted a week ago when university officials said the trip would cost the athletes their eligibility for future collegiate competition.

Thomas, the OSU wrestling coach, said Thursday he is optimistic that the NCAA will approve a plan for a trip that would include eight Beaver wrestlers and four wrestlers who have completed their eligibility. The four could be wrestlers from states other than Oregon.

Thomas also began a search for wrestlers who have completed their collegiate eligibility who could make a trip if the NCAA does not approve his most recent proposal.

"We have new life. I think we have a better chance that this will be approved," said Thomas. "The way the team was presented the first time — with all Oregon State students — it looked like we were representing Oregon State University. I said from the start that we weren't representing OSU and the kids all said they weren't, but that's the way is was interpreted."

The NCAA does not permit collegiate wrestlers to represent their institutions in summer competition without special permission from the NCAA.

Thomas contended that his team was independent from the school, but when OSU officials checked with the NCAA they were told that the team would be considered an OSU team.

"The ruling was that, de facto, they would be representing Oregon State," said Jack Davis, OSU's institutional representative to the NCAA and to the Pacific-10 Conference.

"Dale wants to explore this further because he now may take athletes other than OSU students." Davis will ask the NCAA for a ruling on Thomas' new proposal. He has told Thomas he could have an answer from the NCAA by Monday.

"If we don't represent the institution there's no problem, and that's all there is to it," said Thomas.

The OSU coach had originally planned to take a team to South Africa Aug. 28 and return Oct. 5, but the return date was revised to Sept. 28 so the students would miss no class time.

The trip may now be trimmed to three weeks — the first three weeks of September — he said.

If the NCAA will not permit the eight students to participate, Thomas plans to make a four-week alternate trip beginning Sept. 7 for a group of older wrestlers.

The South African Wrestling Federation has agreed to pay expenses for an official party of up to 15 persons, Thomas said. He said the South African Wrestling Federation would also host an additional five persons in South Africa if those persons paid their own air fare.

South Africans are hungry for international competition because they have been eliminated from the Olympics to years due to their policy of racial separation, called apartheid.

South Africa was expelled from the International Wrestling Federation in 1970. The alternate team would be made up of wrestlers who have completed their collegiate eligibility, and Thomas has launched a search for candidates.

"I'd ask anybody who is through with collegiate competition and is old enough and mature enough to know exactly what he's getting into," he said. "They have to realize they'll probably lose their AAU eligibility. They may lose it forever and they may never lose it at all, and there's a possibility they may be subjected to some pressures."

Thomas said each OSU wrestler who had originally planned to accompany him to South Africa was mailed a packet of materials from the African Students Association at OSU urging the athlete not to make the trip.

Black African students at OSU oppose competition against South Africa because of the country's policy of apartheid.

Thomas said several prospective members of the alternate team are on vacation and are difficult to locate. For that reason he is asking that interested applicants for the team contact him at this home, Harlan Star Route, Eddyville, 97343. He can be telephoned at 574-3224 or at 438-4471.

Thomas' team was originally scheduled to wrestle about 16 matches in South Africa, including two matches against the South African national team. The other matches would be against regional all-star teams.

If the schedule is shortened the number of matches would be reduced.

Thomas said he is looking first at wrestlers from Oregon for the alternate team, but may also invite wrestlers from other states.

The team will not necessarily be all white.

"I'd like to have blacks on the team, and South Africa would prefer it, too," he said.

Thomas had planned to take a black wrestler on the original trip. Clarence Hawthorne, a freshman at OSU last year from LaGrande, was on the 12-student roster.

Hawthorne will also be on the roster if the NCAA permits Thomas to take eight student-athletes on a 12-man team to South Africa.

The other seven are Jim Baumgartner of Roseburg; Cliff Berger and Curt Berger of Tillamook; Mike Mondale of Phoenix; and Jamie Wise of Moses Lake, Wash.

The other four wrestlers who were included in the original plans are incoming freshmen. For them to be eligible to make the trip the NCAA would have to waive its tryout rule, which prevents a coach from giving athletes a chance to compete against those who have not been observed.

The four students are not included in Thomas' newest plans.

Thomas, who has also traveled to South Africa in 1968, 1972, 1973 and in May of this year, will be on sabbatical leave from the university from Sept. 15 through Jan. 1.

He plans to visit other countries to lecture, to give wrestling clinics and to observe wrestling and physical education techniques. His schedule has not been set, but he says he plans to make several stops on his way home from South Africa.
Oregon State University wrestling coach Dale Thomas shows off the T-shirts that will be part of the wardrobe for a team he plans to take to the Republic of South Africa. "Stoei" is the Afrikaans word for "wrestling."
Readertorials

 LIABILITY

To the Editor:

We would like to commend Dr. Robert MacVicor, president of Oregon State University, for his recent refusal to support Coach Dale Thomas' efforts to take an OSU wrestling contingent to South Africa. Coach Thomas attempted to portray the wrestlers as more individuals, not as official OSU representatives.

Coach Thomas' attempt to arrange the tour was irresponsible in the extreme, as have been his other sporting connections with South Africa. Last fall, he trained 17 South African wrestling "coaches" who evidently took back their knowledge to the police and army of South Africa. Further, since 1962 Mr. Thomas has annually hosted South African wrestling teams at OSU. These actions constitute gross violations of the United Nations embargo on sports contacts with racist South Africa and of the official U.S. policy of discouraging such contests.

Mr. Thomas has repeatedly shown himself to be totally insensitive to conditions in South Africa, to the feelings and perceptions of African students and persons of African descent here, and to official U.S. and U.N. conventions. Moreover, following the recent ruling that taking the OSU students to South Africa would violate NCAA restrictions on summer competition, Mr. Thomas told the Salem Statesman-Journal that he would seek other PAC-10 athletes willing to accompany him on the trip. This is reckless and unjustifiable behavior.

Just what is the substance of these ties? In 1962, Mr. Thomas set up the "Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange," which has evidently been the conduit of South African financing of OSU trips to that country ever since. The South African government would have financed this most recent tour in its entirety. We wonder: just how much South African money has flowed to Mr. Thomas over the years? How much has OSU itself contributed to Thomas' past South African connections?

We consider Mr. Thomas a liability and an embarrassment to the Oregon State System of Higher Education and to organized sports in this state. He has had ample opportunities to reverse his support for sporting contacts with South Africa, and has defiantly refused to do so. Should Mr. Thomas persist despite the boycott in maintaining ties to racist South Africa (and in risking the careers of his students), we suggest that the value of his services to OSU be brought under serious scrutiny.

Christina Cowger
for People for Southern African Freedom
1414 Kincaid
Eugene

Gazette-Times, Corvallis, Ore., Tuesday, August 4, 1981
By KEN GOE
of The Oregonian staff

The long-simmering feud between controversial Oregon State University wrestling Coach Dale Thomas and the Amateur Athletic Union burst into the international spotlight last month in Vancouver, British Columbia, and the AAU is still fuming.

In a letter to OSU President Robert MacVicar dated July 30, Michael R. Ives, chairman of the AAU's wrestling cultural exchange, called for Thomas' scalp.

"I feel Dr. Thomas' actions have and will continue to bring disgrace and embarrassment to Oregon and the U.S. unless he is removed from positions of responsibility and influence," Ives wrote.

"... The actions of a man of Dr. Thomas' stature can be a reflection on his state and country," the letter continued. "In my opinion, this reflection has become a very negative one and all Oregonians should feel embarrassed by his conduct in Vancouver. His conduct cannot be condoned. I therefore seek either his resignation or dismissal."

The furious tone of Ives' letter stems from a July 15 incident at a reception thrown at a downtown Vancouver hotel by Canadian officials during the 1981 World Junior Wrestling Championships, which were then going on in Vancouver.

The reception was by invitation only and designed for representatives of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA) to present plans for the 1982 senior world championships, to be held in Edmonton, Alberta.

Thomas was not invited, according to reception organizers, but somehow obtained an invitation and showed up with former OSU All-American Greg Strobel, Eagle Point High Coach Bob Bergen and a South African wrestling official.

Strobel, according to Canadian official Ray Muncie, wore shorts and T-shirt, and Bergen was reportedly attired in blue jeans. The clothing was "in poor taste," said Muncie, communications director for the junior championships.

But the inclusion of the South African upset the applecart. Because of the South African racial policy of apartheid, most international athletic groups - the FILA included - refuse to sanction sporting events involving South African athletes.

All of the FILA dignitaries, FILA President Milan Ercegan included, walked out. That left the Canadians with a presentation and nobody to present it to.

"It was a tremendous embarrassment to the Canadians," said Wes Hoggland, Molalla High coach and head of the U.S. delegation at the championships.

Thomas, contacted at home, said he would postpone comment on the allegations until 4 p.m. Tuesday.

But the Canadians have not been so reticent. In a letter addressed to the Oregon AAU, M.E. Eurchuk, president of the committee hosting the 1982 senior championships, opened up with both barrels.

"The presence of Mr. Thomas and his guests was in abysmally poor taste," Eurchuk wrote. "Mr. Thomas is more than aware that South Africa is not recognized by the international bodies of all Olympic sports.

"Their presence at our reception was particularly offensive. I suspect they knew it would be," Eurchuk wrote. "I view their actions as a deliberate affront, calculated to use our reception to serve their personal ends..."

"What initially began as a social evening designed to update visiting countries was utilized as a political forum for Dale Thomas and his guest..."

"Obviously Mr. Dale Thomas' actions are a discredit to himself. I have been told he is not a stupid man. For this reason I can only wonder why he chooses to do things that compromise his sport, his university, his state and his country."

Even the FILA got into the act, with Ercegan issuing a statement the next day reminding member countries that, "All... are forbidden to compete with the country of South Africa in wrestling... Any individual who competes with South Africa will be suspended for life..."

Thomas' ties with South Africa date from the early 1970s, and his feud with the AAU even longer. In 1973 Thomas was hit with a five-year suspension by the AAU for taking groups of weightlifters and wrestlers to South Africa.

In 1976 the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange Program, of which Thomas is director, was suspended indefinitely by the AAU for sponsoring a series of meets between a touring South African team and several Oregon high school teams.

Also that year Thomas filed a $150,000 suit against the AAU. The AAU counterfiled, and eventually both sides dropped their court actions.

Most recently the perennially successful Beavers' coach, a member of the U.S. Wrestling Federation Hall of Fame, drew fire from many quarters for plans to take a team of 12 OSU wrestlers on a tour of South Africa. He has dropped those 12 OSU athletes from the team, but reaffirmed Monday his intentions to make the tour.
Wrestling coach 'shocked, upset' by AAU uproar

BY BOB ROBINSON
Assistant sports editor, The Oregonian

CORVALLIS — William Shakespeare might have called it much ado about nothing, but Oregon State University wrestling Coach Dale Thomas used the words "shocked, upset and hurt" Tuesday in reaction to chastisement being sought against him by the Amateur Athletic Union.

"I had a hard time sleeping last night, and my entire family is disturbed," a somber Thomas said in the office of his Corvallis attorney, William Cohnstaedt. "I just don't understand."

The hastily called meeting in Cohnstaedt's office was the result of a letter from an AAU official to OSU President Robert MacVicar, made public Monday. It suggested that Thomas be "removed from positions of responsibility" because of his conduct at a reception of wrestling officials July 15 in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Michael L. Ives, chairman of the AAU's wrestling cultural exchange, wrote that Thomas' actions "have and will continue to bring disgrace and embarrassment to Oregon and the U.S. (unless he is removed)."

The letter spelled out details of Thomas' appearance at the reception, put on as a promotion for the 1982 senior world wrestling championships at Edmonton, Alberta. It said he wasn't invited and that he brought an unwelcome South African official with him.

There also was reference to "inappropriate" dress by Thomas and two of his "guests," former OSU wrestler Greg Strobel and Eagle Point Coach Bob Bergen.

Thomas said he was bewildered by the charges and wanted to set the record straight. With him at the meeting was the South African official, Johan DuPlessis, president of his country's amateur wrestling federation.

Both showed their invitations to the reception in question.

"I don't even know the name of the Canadian who gave me mine," Thomas said. "He was passing them out. It was no big deal."

DuPlessis said he received his invitation from a wrestling official from another country.

Both claimed that their arrival at the reception together was a coincidence.

"We shared a car pool from the hotel, that's all," Thomas said.

But the presence of DuPlessis, from a country not recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation because of its racial policies of apartheid, prompted some FILA officials to leave the reception in anger. Thomas got the blame.

"I can't think of anything I did that was out of line," Thomas said. "It was just a cocktail party with about 50 people there. It wasn't formal at all. They showed a film, and a fellow from Iraq spoke briefly."

His dress? "I wore a sport shirt and slacks," he replied. "Only a few had suits on; it was hot."

Thomas said that he had nothing to do with the presence of Strobel and Bergen who, he said, arrived separately and on their own.

"Strobel was wearing his team uniform," Thomas said.

As for charges that he and DuPlessis deliberately created a scene and tried to use the reception as a "political forum," Thomas said: "That's absolutely ridiculous."

DuPlessis, who had his wife with him, said he was approached at the reception by M.E. Eurchuk, chairman of the committee that will be host to the 1982 championships.

"He asked me where I was from," DuPlessis said. "I told him. I'm not ashamed of that. He got upset and told me I wasn't welcome."

"I said, if that was the case, I would leave the room. He came outside, too, and the way he treated me was very bad," Thomas said.

Thomas said he left the reception without knowledge of a problem.

"I didn't know anything about it until I read the newspaper the next day," he said. "No one talked to me about any problem, and now this."

Frequently during the meeting, Cohnstaedt advised Thomas not to comment, including on details of a letter he received from Ives Tuesday.

"It said about the same things as the other one (to MacVicar)," Thomas said. Thomas and Cohnstaedt said they are contemplating legal action.

Thomas has had ties with South Africa for some time. In 1973, the AAU hit him with a five-year suspension for taking some weight-lifters and wrestlers to South Africa.

More recently, he came under fire this summer for planning to take 12 OSU wrestlers on a tour of South Africa. He dropped the 12 from the team.

"I'm particularly distressed about this because I think my work with cultural exchange has been the most important thing I have done, much more important than the winning seasons," he said.

MacVicar was out of Corvallis and unavailable for comment Tuesday. However, a source close to him revealed details of a letter that MacVicar sent in reply to the charges against Thomas.

In essence, it said that he (MacVicar) didn't agree with all of the coach's actions but that he didn't feel he had a right to interfere in Thomas' personal matters so long as they were within bounds of U.S. laws and in accordance with policies of the Department of State.

MacVicar also wrote that he recognized the difficulty at times for a faculty member to separate his personal activities from his official responsibilities.

OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1981
AAU asks university to dismiss Thomas

Dispute ensues with USWF,AAU

On November 8, 1978, President Carter signed the Amateur Sports Act of 1978. As stated, "The act redesignates the United States Olympic Committee coordinating body for amateur sports; restructures the Olympic Committee and many of its constituent organizations and gives the Olympic Committee a mandate to resolve disputes through arbitration." As of 2½ years ago, the USWF won an arbitration suit, set up through the USOC constitution, which was designated to settle the organizational dispute between the USWF and the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU). "I feel my biggest contribution to wrestling is the Cultural Exchange, which has changed the lives of people an awful lot," said Thomas.

Thomas started the Oregon Cultural Exchange in 1962, by organizing and financing it himself. Since that time teams have traveled to Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, South Africa, West Germany, Holland, Finland, Sweden, Poland and five other European countries.

Another major contribution of Thomas was organizing kids' wrestling in the state 20 years ago. This was the first organized wrestling program for preschool and elementary school age children in the United States.

By DONNA STROBEL
Of The Barometer

This letter was written following the 1981 World Junior Wrestling Championships held in Vancouver B.C., which Thomas attended. Concerning the presence of Thomas at this event, Ives wrote in his letter, "At this international wrestling tournament, he succeeded in bringing attention to our state and country."

Ives stated that Thomas attended a wrestling reception given by Canadian officials without an invitation and that he attended the event with South African wrestling official Johan DuPlessis.

This occurrence sparked protest because South Africa is not recognized by the international bodies of Olympic sports and the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, and the letter was represented at the banquet. "I was shocked, dismayed and surprised," said Thomas when he found out about this letter.

Thomas told the Barometer the letter is inaccurate and he disagrees with Ives over what happened.

After receiving a carbon copy of this letter, Thomas contacted Corvallis attorney, Bill Cohnstaedt. Cohnstaedt said that there are several options open to Thomas, but would not specify them at this time.

MacVicar said that he has talked to Thomas concerning this incident and told him his point of view concerning the event. "We would not ignore a complaint like this. At this time we are doing what is appropriate under the circumstances," said MacVicar. When asked what is being done, the president wouldn't elaborate.

"One matter to be put on record, is any action more severe than a reprimand would be a hearing which is required by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education," he said.

MacVicar said he will discuss this matter with Dee Andros, athletic director, at the appropriate time. Andros was out of town for 11 days and hasn't had a chance to study the matter.

"I haven't talked to the president yet concerning this letter. It's tough to make any statement since I haven't talked to him and he hasn't talked to me about it," said Andros.

Thomas has made significant contributions to the sport of wrestling as a wrestler, coach, officer, teacher and innovator. In November 1960, Thomas was inducted into the United States Wrestling Federation Hall of Fame, in recognition of his role in establishing wrestling's rich tradition. "I feel my biggest contribution to wrestling is the Cultural Exchange, which has changed the lives of people an awful lot," said Thomas.

Thomas started the Oregon Cultural Exchange in 1962, by organizing and financing it himself. Since that time teams have traveled to Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, South Africa, West Germany, Holland, Finland, Sweden, Poland and five other European countries.

Another major contribution of Thomas was organizing kids' wrestling in the state 20 years ago. This was the first organized wrestling program for preschool and elementary school age children in the United States.
"All the other NGB's are very incompetent groups as far as being organized," said Combs.

He explained that with the AAU being voted out as the NGB, the other sportsmen would be paranoid they would be next.

"In not voting to accept the USWF, they're attempting to slow down and impede the process. They're frightened that if the concept of arbitration becomes a reality, they may be challenged by a better organization," said Combs.

One year ago, Congress amended the Amateur Sports Act, which was based on the original sports act, reported Combs.

"The amendment says if you are a member and you lose an arbitration, you must resign from the USOC, which is at the national level and FILA from the international level. To sum it up, then you are out," he said.

"The AAU is challenging this new law. So, we are back in the courts."

"If the decision is in the USWF's favor, wrestling will be in the position that the AAU won't be the NGB," said Combs.

He added that this wouldn't insure the USWF would be the governing body, but it would fill the void with the USOC and FILA.

"Three weeks ago, the court clerk told our office he anticipated a decision by the judge either the last week in July or the first week in August."

"They've got us hanging right now."
S. African hopes to go home some day

The problems lie within the country. No outside nation can solve our problems... But things will change, there is no way out of it.'

—Jan Botha

By SAM WESTERN
Of The Barometer

When Jan Botha, 28-year-old architecture student from Johannesburg, was explaining to a class at OSU about life for a black in South Africa, he couldn't believe how little people knew about his country.

"Some of those people had never heard of the 1976 riots," said Botha, "Those riots were everywhere, not just Soweto, but in Cape Town and Pretoria. I lost a cousin in those riots and he wasn't even involved in it.

"He was just coming home from work and was hit by a stray bullet. The police were shooting indiscriminately." Botha said that, during the time of the riots, he was in "exile, and that is one thing that I don't want to talk about."

Botha came to the United States in 1978 because, while living in South Africa, he met and married a Peace Corps volunteer from Oregon.

For the black South African, apartheid is a way of life: total segregation. "There are separate buses, separate trains, schools and hospitals," said Botha.

With this comes separate opportunity and pay. "Up until recently, black doctors and nurses who had gone through the exact same training as whites were getting lower pay," said Botha, "but that is changing now."

Other fields of employment, such as engineering, are basically closed to blacks, he said. Botha said that the blacks are not allowed to live directly in the cities. "You will see plenty of blacks in the cities, but they are just commuting, or they work as domestic servants. They don't actually live there," said Botha.

Botha also said that Indians and Asians are allowed to live in the cities, "but recently there has been a drive to push them out and they (whites) have been quite successful in doing it."

Japanese are not to be classified with Asians, they have been given the status of "honorary whites" by the government, he said.

Botha's parents sent him to boarding school in Swaziland at the age of nine. He continued going to school there until he graduated from a trade school with a degree in drafting.

Botha said that after he graduated from drafting school he worked in both South Africa and Swaziland. "The working conditions in Swaziland are much better, an employer will respect your capabilities," said Botha, "but the pay is so much better in South Africa, and some supervisor is always breathing down your neck. So I would switch on and off, working in the two countries."

"Botha feels that sometime, in the next 10 to 20 years, change will come to South Africa."

"The change will come," said Botha, "but the problem isn't only apartheid, it's economics. If apartheid were lifted today, it really wouldn't change anything because blacks don't occupy higher positions in business. There just aren't many skilled blacks. They haven't been given the chance to learn skills."

Botha said that the government is beginning to look at blacks as something besides "damn kaffirs," the Afrikaan derogatory term for blacks. "The government is beginning to give us a little freedom here, a few more rights there, trying to placate us," said Botha.

"Because they know that their system can't last forever." Botha said that after he graduated from drafting school he worked in both South Africa and Swaziland. "The working conditions in Swaziland are much better, an employer will respect your capabilities," said Botha, "but the pay is so much better in South Africa, and some supervisor is always breathing down your neck. So I would switch on and off, working in the two countries."

"Botha feels that sometime, in the next 10 to 20 years, change will come to South Africa," said Botha. "People don't seem to be aware of the contact this country has with South Africa."

As a black South African, Botha feels that Dale Thomas shouldn't go to South Africa.

"Don't go to South Africa. I heard that one of the wrestlers Thomas was going to bring over was black," said Botha. "That is like saying let them go to Russia and find out the truth for themselves. Isn't it obvious what things are like in South Africa today?" said Botha.

"I heard that one of the wrestlers Thomas was going to bring over was black," said Botha. "That is a contradiction in terms to me."

Botha said that blacks from other nations that have
diplomatic positions are
allowed to go into "white
only" restaurants.
But for blacks who come
from African nations that are
hostile to South Africa,
crossing the border can be a
problem. "Blacks from
Nigeria or Zimbabwe are not
particularly welcome in South
Africa," said Botha.
The last time Botha was in
South Africa was less than a
year ago. "I took a real
chance going there. Because I
used to be part of an
organization, nothing was
guaranteed," said Botha.
"I actually went to
Swaziland, because my
parents moved there about
five years ago from Johan-
nesburg. My father owns a
hardware store there.
"But I wanted to go into
South Africa to visit my
friends," said Botha. "One of
the reasons I could go between
Swaziland and South Africa so
easily was because my father
has to travel across the border
all the time for his business.
So the border guards know me
from my father and let me
through.
"Honestly," said Botha, "I
want to end up in South Africa.
I don't want to give up my
citizenship. But I am not going
to go back unless things are
different."
Letter prompts Thomas to hire attorney

By Roy Gault
Sports Editor

Dale Thomas has retained an attorney after an Amateur Athletic Union official asked that Thomas be fired as Oregon State University's wrestling coach.

Thomas said a letter written to OSU President Robert MacVicar is inaccurate and has caused him anguish.

Michael R. Ives, chairman of the AAU's wrestling cultural exchange, told MacVicar that Thomas should be fired for an incident Ives claims occurred July 15 in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Thomas attended a reception at a Vancouver hotel after the World Junior Wrestling Championships, but disagrees with Ives over what happened at the reception.

"I feel Dr. Thomas' actions have and will continue to bring disgrace and embarrassment to Oregon and the U.S. unless he is removed from positions of responsibility and influence," Ives wrote to MacVicar in a letter dated July 30.

"The actions of a man of Dr. Thomas' stature can be a reflection on the state and the country. In my opinion, this reflection has become a very negative one and all Oregonians should feel embarrassed by his conduct in Vancouver. I therefore seek either his resignation or his dismissal."

The controversy centers around Johan Du Plessis, president of the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation, who attended the reception with Thomas.

A story in Tuesday's editions of The Oregonian says that members of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation — including President Milan Ercegan of Yugoslavia — walked out of the reception, leaving Canadian officials with a presentation to make, but nobody to make the presentation to. The story said that reception organizers had not invited Thomas or Du Plessis.

"The presence of Mr. Thomas and his guests was in abysmally poor taste," said M.E. Eurchuk in a letter to the Oregon AAU. Eurchuk is president of the committee that will sponsor the 1982 World Freestyle Championships in Edmonton, Alberta — the same group that sponsored the reception at Vancouver.

"Mr. Thomas is more than aware that South Africa is not recognized by the international bodies of all Olympic sports," Eurchuk said in his letter. "Their presence at our reception was particularly offensive... What initially began as a social evening designed to update visiting countries was utilized as a political forum for Dale Thomas and his guest."

Thomas says he and Du Plessis had invitations and says no confrontation occurred at the reception. In fact, Du Plessis had been given four invitations, Thomas said.

"Nobody at the reception appeared disturbed or shocked that we were there," Thomas said. "Nobody from the AAU or from anywhere else objected to my being there, and I didn't know that Ercegan had walked out of the reception until I read it in the Canadian papers the next morning."

Thomas said the reception was a cocktail party that lasted about 1 1/2 hours. He said the Edmonton delegation presented a film on the 1982 World Championships — "sort of a Chamber of Commerce type of thing about how great Edmonton is" — and a representative from Iraq made a presentation.

He said about 50 persons attended the reception.

"I'm very disturbed and upset," Thomas said. "I've had a hard time sleeping and it's upset my daughter, my wrestlers, and all my family and friends."

Is he contemplating legal action?

CONTINUED
"I'm trying to figure that out. I don't know," said the OSU coach. "I don't know what I'm going to do. I'm confused. I can't believe this reaction. That's why I got a lawyer. I don't take it lightly. It's pretty serious."

Cohnstaedt instructed Thomas not to answer several questions during a 45-minute interview.

Most of the questions Thomas was told not to answer dealt with the content of the letter or letters from members of the AAU, and with questions asking Thomas to speculate why letters might have been written.

Thomas said he was not aware of the letter from Ives to MacVicar until he read about it in Tuesday's newspapers.

"It's very disturbing and it's pretty severe," Thomas said. "This strikes right at the heart of the most important thing in my work — the cultural exchange aspects of wrestling. To have all my international friends and my friends in Oregon disturbed, it disturbs me, too. To have them disturbed compounds my feelings."

Thomas said he talked with numerous people during the reception and had "a very nice evening. Very pleasant."

The only incident he was aware of came as the reception was about to end, when Eurchuk began talking with Du Plessis.

"I was received with friendliness by all the people there and didn't realize anyone was leaving because I was there," said Du Plessis, who also attended Thomas' Tuesday press conference. "Mr. Eurchuk began talking to me and asked me where I was from. When he found out, he told me it was not acceptable that I be there and asked me to leave the room. I asked if he could explain why, so we went outside and the way he treated me was very, very bad. He accused me of sneaking into the meeting, but actually, I had four invitations."

Du Plessis said his discussion with Eurchuk did not cause a scene.

"Nobody knew about me going out with that bloke, except that when he came back in he reported it to an AAU man," Du Plessis said. "And I didn't know Ercegan had walked out of the meeting until the next morning; when I read it in the paper."

Thomas has had a long feud with the AAU and in 1973 was suspended from the AAU for five years for taking wrestlers and weightlifters to the South Africa Games.

"Actually, I've never been a member of the AAU, except maybe when I was competing," Thomas said. "I don't know how I could be barred from something I was never a member of."
He says his country making progress

By Roy Gault
Sports Editor

Johan Du Plessis says his country is misunderstood.

He says blacks in the Republic of South Africa are better off economically and politically than in other African nations, and he wants people to visit South Africa to see for themselves.

That's why Du Plessis is anxious for Oregon State University wrestling coach Dale Thomas to take a wrestling team to the country on Africa's southernmost tip.

"It's an opportunity for students to see for themselves what the black man has in South Africa, then they can come back and tell about the real situation," said Du Plessis, president of the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation.

Du Plessis has been a house guest of Thomas this week after spending a week in Alaska at a wrestling clinic with Thomas last month.

He and Thomas also attended the World Junior Wrestling Championships last month in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Du Plessis' main objective on this trip to North America has been to make contact with the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA) at the Vancouver tournament and at the World Junior Games this weekend in Colorado Springs, Colo.

His efforts have been less than encouraging.

"In the past year we have written to FILA three times to invite them to send an investigative body to South Africa," said Du Plessis. "We've written two letters this year, but we never get a reply. We want them to come and look for themselves at what our real situation is."

South Africa was expelled from Olympic competition prior to the 1968 Olympics and was kicked out of FILA in 1970. The expulsions are due to South Africa's policies of racial separation, known as apartheid.

Du Plessis says he made brief contact in Vancouver with Milan Ercegan of Yugoslavia, president of FILA.

"I talked to him for only about a minute, and he told me he was not available for discussion," said Du Plessis.

Du Plessis is a head master (principal) of an elementary school in Vanderbylpark, 35 miles south of Johannesburg, and has been president of the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation three years.

"I was a wrestler many years and I know exactly how much wrestlers appreciate international competition," he said. "In any sport, especially in a small country, that's one of your main objectives."

Du Plessis says the South African national team wrestled the Taiwan national team in 1979 and 1980 in a home-and-home series and this year wrestled a European team that included athletes from Bulgaria, West Germany, Spain and Hungary.

He says the European wrestlers were suspended from competition for three months by FILA after the trip. Ercegan says any wrestler Thomas takes to South Africa will be banned from international competition for life.

Thomas plans to take a team of former collegiate wrestlers to South Africa for a four-week tour beginning about Sept. 7.

Du Plessis feels betrayed by persons on the 15-member FILA board who he thought were friends of South Africa.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE
"We had friends who said that as soon as we allowed blacks to wrestle against whites and have the same wrestling opportunities as whites, they'd help us reappraise for FILA membership," he said. "But our friends haven't helped us. They've told us not to have any contact with Oregon, and that any contact with Dale Thomas would cause a delay in this whole matter. We want them to send a committee to our country to investigate the whole situation in South Africa."

Du Plessis says blacks are competing with whites in South Africa in all sports, an advance that has occurred in the last 10 years. The president of the national governing body for soccer, one of South Africa's most popular sports, is George Thabe, who is black.

Du Plessis says black countries in southern Africa are now asking his federation to help them get wrestling started in their nations, and he is organizing clinics to be held in those countries.

"At this very moment black people are allowed to wrestle in any competition and in any place in our country," he said. "There is no discrimination, whatsoever."

The outside world's primary criticism of South Africa is that it does not subscribe to the one man, one vote principle. The population of South Africa includes about 18 million blacks and about 4½ million whites.

But Du Plessis takes exception to the world's analysis.

South Africa has eight main black tribes — Xhosa, Swazi, Sepedi, Tswana, Setswana, Shangaan, Zulu and Venda — and each tribe has a homeland of its own, a separate country inside the boundaries of South Africa.

"The blacks each belong to their own tribes, they each speak their own language, and they each vote for their own governments," he said. "Most people think that because a person is black he must be united into one group, but the tribes don't want to be united."

He likens South Africa to Europe.

"The day we expect Europe to unite into a one man, one vote system where all people of Europe vote for the same parliament, then they can expect that we South Africans can do the same," said Du Plessis.

He says the world shouldn't believe the bleak picture that is painted by outsiders of life for South Africa's blacks.

"You'll find the black people of South Africa are much wealthier than any other group of black people in Africa," he said. "Name me another group in Africa that is more wealthy. Blacks in South Africa have more comforts than in the whole of Africa together. They have electricity in their homes, phones in their houses. They own shops. Black African workers from many countries come to South Africa to work in our industries. If we go into this matter we'll find that South Africa helps financially quite a lot of other African countries to balance their budgets, and that our South African blacks are richer than the blacks in any other African country."

Would Du Plessis care to be a black in South Africa?

"Let's put it this way," he said. "We had a man visit us from Greece in 1980, and after he saw our country he said that if there is such a thing as reincarnation and he must be a black in his next life, South Africa is the place he'd rather be a black than anywhere in the world."

"The black who is willing to work has unlimited opportunity in South Africa. He has free hospitals and free universities. For the black man who wants to do something for himself, the whole world is open to him. Any child who really wants to study has the opportunity for an excellent education, but you must look at the backgrounds of the people. All nations must go through a process of change, and right now, studying is not a very important thing to most blacks."

Would Du Plessis accept a black as a next-door neighbor?

"As far as I'm concerned, I would accept certain black people as my neighbors," he said. "I wouldn't accept others, just as I wouldn't accept certain whites as neighbors. We have blacks who are well-educated and capable of being good neighbors, but I wouldn't say the percentage is very high."

He says the South African white's attitude toward blacks is continually improving.

"The people were capable of change in my younger days, and we all expected that changes must come," Du Plessis said.

He hopes Thomas' wrestling team will be able to sense a change in South Africa's attitude.

"We want them to come because of good competition and because we want them to see the country, meet our people and see the situation," he said. "Sport is the breach. There's not a better way of communication than sport."

"A stranger is just a friend you do not know, and sometimes an enemy is a friend you do not know. If people come down here with an open mind they'll find the situation is much different than they thought it was, and they'll find that we really were a friend that they did not know."
Johan Du Plessis, president of the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation, says the world doesn't understand the improvements in interracial relations that have taken place in his country.
To the Editor:

Usually the financial page is where one would expect to see a kindly interview on the virtues of white rule in South Africa. But now the sport's reader must rejoice that black tribes have their "nation." If black workers get upset about working conditions (as the workers did in Poland), the destruction of black families, racist education, pass laws, or a lack of having any say in their government, they can be sent to their ancestral homeland to starve. If they don't do that, they can, of course, have their homes bulldozed, be detained indefinitely, be banned, or end up as a Steve Biko, dying under the care of the police.

Honesty and objectivity in reporting would seem to require as extensive an interview with a Black South African as you had with Mr. Du Plessis. Blacks may see progress in treatment by the South African government very differently from a white, middle-class, wrestling official.

Paul F. Davis
227 N.W. 29th St.
Jan Botha is a black South African, and his plea to athletes who are considering competition in that country is . . .

Don't ignore the boycott

By Roy Gault
Sports Editor

“Dale Thomas says Dale Thomas should stay home. He says the Oregon State University wrestling coach’s willingness to take teams to the Republic of South Africa is undermining efforts to bring racial equality to that country.

Botha, a part-time student at OSU and a part-time landscaper, has a vested interest in the pressures being placed on the South African government to end its policies of racial separation, known as apartheid.

That’s because Botha, 28, is a black South African. "The boycott against South Africa in sports should be honored," Botha told the Gazette-Times. "When cultural exchange teams go to South Africa to compete it gives South African authorities the idea that they’re not doing that badly. It doesn’t encourage the government to change. It says that the system they have isn’t all that bad, after all."

Thomas, the wrestling coach at OSU for 25 years, plans to take a team of former collegiate wrestlers to South Africa from Sept. 7 through Oct. 5. All expenses will be paid by the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation.

Botha, who returned from a visit to South Africa in January, says Du Plessis’ statements are untrue.

"You’re beginning to see some efforts by the South African government to integrate sports, but there are just cosmetic changes, not fundamental changes," he said.

Botha played soccer as a youngster, but never against whites, he said.

The president of South Africa’s national governing body for soccer is black, but Botha says that is “just window dressing.”

Any changes that are beginning to take place, he says, are because of outside pressures on the country.

"Changes haven’t been initiated by the government, and that’s the reason why cultural exchanges like Thomas’ trip undermine the boycott,” Botha said. "The isolation isn’t just to change discrimination in sports. It’s to change the whole governmental structure."

Should Americans then also refuse to compete against the Soviet Union, Romania, and other communist countries where rights of individual citizens are infringed upon?

"I’d rather not comment on that," Botha said. “It’s too complicated.”
He takes exception to a number of statements made by Du Plessis, who visited Thomas last week.

"I strongly believe that a lot of statements he made are blatant lies," Botha said.

For example, Botha says blacks in South Africa are not better off than blacks in other African nations, as Du Plessis implied.

"Blacks in other African nations are independent, and blacks in South Africa are denied the democratic right that is taken for granted in other countries - the right to vote," he said. "It's true that the per capita income is higher for South African blacks than for blacks in other African countries, but that's not relevant to the issue. We can't compare one group of blacks to another, we have to compare them to the other South African people. And I don't separate them - black, white or any other color."

He says most black South Africans do not have electricity in their homes and very few have telephones, which contradicts statements made by Du Plessis. He says black South Africans are anxious to become educated, which also contradicts Du Plessis.

Botha is from Sewoto, a black-populated suburb of Johannesburg, South Africa's largest city.

"I can't live where I want to live. There are only certain areas available to me," he said. "Even if I own a house in Sewoto, I don't own the land."

Most houses in Sewoto are government-built and are monotonously lined up row after row, block after block, Botha said.

All South African blacks must live in areas designated for blacks and must carry a pass, confirming that they are black, he said.

Other races - classified in South Africa as whites, coloureds (mulattos), Indians and Asians - carry an identification card, which is not to be confused with a pass, Botha said. Persons with ID cards are permitted freedom to live and work in areas they choose.

"To make a considerable amount of money in that system you'd have to be white," Botha said. "To afford to move into certain areas I'd like to move to - even if it was permitted - I'd have to be in a different income bracket. We're denied access to good education and to certain jobs."

Botha was educated better than most South African blacks.

"My case is unique," he said. "When I went to elementary school in Sewoto I got a very, very poor education. The education was designed for my race. It was Bantu (black man's) education."

So Botha's family sent him to high school in Swaziland, an independent homeland of the Swazi tribe. Several such homelands are contained inside the South African borders.

"There is a big emphasis on education among the blacks and at the time I was growing up, there wasn't much access," he said. "I understand now that education has become mandatory and free."

Botha also attended a trade school in Swaziland and worked as a drafter for an architect. He is studying architecture at Oregon State.

He is in the United States now because he married a Peace Corps worker from Eugene who was serving in Swaziland. He says he is uncertain whether he and his family will return to South Africa permanently.

Botha says the population of South Africa includes about 20 million blacks and about 4½ million whites, but the blacks have no voice in government except in their homelands and in their municipalities.

"Obviously we have a system where the majority is dominated by the minority," he said.

Could the country's government function if - tomorrow - it was turned over to a one man, one vote principle?

"I don't see any reason why, from the blacks' perspective, that it wouldn't work," he said. "Obviously there would be resistance from the people who have had the apartheid system working for them."

How would the white person fit into such a government, and would he be discriminated against by the black majority?

"He'd be part of the whole unit, and no, I don't think he'd be discriminated against," Botha said. "What we want is not another apartheid. The motto of the African National Congress of South Africa is, 'South Africa belongs to all who live within it,' but the organization was banned by the government."

"I'm sure the white wouldn't be stripped of anything, but it would only be just to try to close the gap and bring the other people along onto a more equal footing. He's had his standard of living at our expense. Should he maintain his luxury at our expense? We can't ask what he's going to do if he loses it."
Jan Botha, who spends his spare time playing soccer, is a black South African who feels Dale Thomas shouldn't take a wrestling team overseas next month.
Boycott, or study apartheid?

To the sports editor: I read with disappointment your news report of July 22 on Oregon State's Coach Dale Thomas' proposed wrestling trip to South Africa. What disappoints me is that the coach could be so blind. How could such an educated man make a statement like: "The South Africans want people to come to their country to learn the truth, ... but people don't want to learn the truth, they just know the law. ... if we mix with those people and our ideas are good, the truth will come out." What is the truth, Mr. Thomas?

Would the coach like the public to believe that there is no racial segregation in South Africa? Is he insinuating that the fact that black South Africans are made third class citizens in their own country is not the "truth"?

Does Dale Thomas regard as "untruth" the fact that blacks are relegated to do only very mundane and menial jobs in the society at slave wages in their own country by whites? If, according to Mr. Thomas, it is an inhuman practice to turn your back on any culture or society, is it then OK to isolate and bar students from certain schools because of the color of their skins? Is it OK and human to bar people from certain public places like hotels, hospitals and even sports grounds because of the color of their skins? And in their own country, too?

Is it "untruth" that such practice is inhuman anywhere in the world? OSU will be well-advised to avoid direct or indirect association with the apartheid government in South Africa.

Patrick Nnaji
West Linn

EDITOR'S NOTE — Thomas later announced he would not take any current Oregon State University athletes to South Africa. He said he still intended making the wrestling trip with other athletes.

I am one of the 12 wrestlers that have represented the state of Oregon in South Africa from Aug. 26-Oct. 4. I would like to shed some light as to the reasoning behind the trip.

Twelve OSU wrestlers, Dr. Dale Thomas and a few boosters were to have left the United States to wrestle and tour South Africa. Instead of having to rely on and believe in secondhand information (readings, lectures and debates) about South Africa and their controversial system of apartheid, we would have had the chance to see it for ourselves.

I feel, as Americans, when given the opportunity we should take the chance to try and understand another culture. America can not denounce another system of rule based solely that it is different from our own. Instead of condemning apartheid and South Africa altogether, why don't we try to understand the concepts and the people first?

Shouldn't the entire world have boycotted the United States for our utter annihilation of the American Indian, the enslavement of the black man, the persecution of Americans in concentration camps within the United States during World War II, not to mention dropping two atomic bombs? Yes, we soon forget, at times America has been "the home of the free and the brave" for a selected few. Sounds a little hypocritical of us, doesn't it?

As far as our trip, at present, myself and the other wrestlers have been "sold out" by our own university. Though we didn't want to involve the university in the first play by representing OSU, we were sucked in by bureaucratic red tape. Instead of applying for needed institutional approval from the NCAA, our own university has only sent us ultimatums telling of our future cut in our financial aid and lost eligibility in the Pac-10 and NCAA if we choose to go.

We should apply for a sanction to Russia. There would be no problem getting one. The U.S.S.R. has an acceptable enough system of rule to send athletes to, right?

John Flora
Eugene

We are deeply embarrassed by OSU wrestling Coach Dale Thomas' continuing support for South Africa.

South Africa is the only country where racial integration is generally illegal while segregation is generally mandatory. South Africa's systematic and comprehensive pattern of racial discrimination prescribed and enforced by national law, apartheid, "violates practically every important particular prescription for the protection of specific rights embodied in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and in the International Conventions on Human Rights, which unequivocally condemns apartheid as a gross violation of human rights."

Sport is an extension of politics, an arena where nations defend their honor. Athletes compete under the banner of their schools, town or nations, and directly or indirectly represent it.

Particularly in South Africa, sports is much more than a game. It is the nation's pride and a measure of its international respectability. Consequently athletes and sports organizations which oppose racial discrimination refuse to compete in or with South Africa.

Dale Thomas, on the other hand, seems to make supporting South Africa his special political goal, and he uses his position as OSU wrestling coach to do so. Thomas is a disgrace to OSU, to the Oregon State System of Higher Education, and to all Oregonians who oppose racism. Support for racial discrimination has no place at OSU.

Jill Heiman
Co-President
Eugene chapter
National Lawyers Guild

It is not often an American says this, but I feel I need to: Hurray for the Soviets!

I think it was very good of the Soviet soccer team to drop out of a tournament in protest of a South African player on the Cosmos' team (July 10).

Their move shows their concern for racial justice and our lack of concern for it.

In my opinion the Cosmos should not have ever hired Steve Wegerle. His talents are not worth giving in to racial injustice.

I hope what the Soviets have done will open our eyes and let us see how important it is to ignore South Africa until its black majority gets the liberty and justice it deserves.

E.C. Galabher
Portland

The Oregonian sports department will on occasion publish letters from its readers. The letters are subject to editing and must be signed and have a current address. Letters should be addressed to the sports editor, The Oregonian, 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland, 97201.
Anti-apartheid movement revives

Proposed South African rugby tour arouses protests

By WILLIAM I. ROBINSON

The planned U.S. tour by South Africa's national rugby team, the Springboks, has infused new life into the anti-apartheid movement in this country. Organizers of the broad-based and growing coalition formed in opposition to the Springboks' tour predict the South Africans will be met by some of the largest anti-apartheid protests ever held in the U.S. Nearly 100 Black, civil rights, anti-apartheid, religious, political and sports groups have joined the Sipho Apartheid Rugby Tour Coalition (SART), which is demanding that the tour be cancelled.

"I've been involved in liberation support work for many years, and this is the strongest and most promising uprising of anti-apartheid activity I've ever seen," SART chairperson William Booth told the Guardian. Booth, who is also a New York state supreme court justice and president of the American Committee on Africa, continued: "We're going to see the largest demonstration against South Africa this country has ever had."

An indication of what the rugby team might expect is the massive wave of protests and civil disobedience that has greased the team's current tour of New Zealand. The anti-Springboks actions have created a political upheaval that threatens to bring down the conservative government of Prime Minister Begin.

SART plans to "mount the same determined opposition to the U.S. tour," according to spokesperson Richard Lapham, who heads the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society. The Springboks were invited by the Eastern Rugby Union (ERU) to compete in Chicago, Albany, N.Y., and New York City on Sept. 19, 22 and 26, respectively. The Reagan administration gave the tour the green light July 12, approving the South African visas requested. Coalition organizers have targeted for protest the administration, the ERU, the mayor of city councils and governors of the cities and states where the team is scheduled to compete.

In New York, intense mass pressure has forced New York City's Mayor Ed Koch to reverse his decision to allow the Springboks to use the city's public stadium on Randall's Island. He had earlier rejected a request from Organisation of African Unity Executive Secretary Musa Selfridge to cancel the game.

Koch's re-statement, backing mass protests, has overturned the mayor's decision to allow the Springboks to use the city's public stadium on Randall's Island. He had earlier rejected a request from Organisation of African Unity Executive Secretary Musa Selfridge to cancel the game.

In Chicago, meanwhile, organizers of the planned Springboks match announced Aug. 10 that the game would be played at a secret location. SART member Ken Jones, who asked to be reported as a "safety precaution," said that the mayor's decision had "tarnished the reputation of the mayor's office." The mayor's decision to allow the Springboks to use the city's public stadium was made July 12, after the mayor met with SART representatives. The mayor cited the "easiest" from a "balance of factors." The mayor's decision has been questioned by the city council and the public.

In Albany, the SART-affiliated Capital District Committee Against Apartheid is holding a series of community meetings to build local opposition to the tour. On Aug. 22, representatives of 40 churches met in nearby Schenectady to support the campaign.

South Africa taken to the mat

By CHRISTINA COWGER

A planned tour of South Africa by 12 Oregon State University (OSU) wrestlers has been called off, thanks largely to the efforts of the campus African Students Association.

Wrestling coach Dale Thomas had planned the "official" Aug. 26-Oct. 4 tour, despite contacts with South Africa and the expulsion of the apartheid state from the International Amateur Wrestling Federation. The 150-member African Students Association organized a public campaign against the tour, contacting OSU president Robert Max Vicar, the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), the media and the individual athletes. They pointed out the trip would be a propaganda victory for Pretoria.

Under pressure from the African students, MacVicar refused to back Thomas in applying to the National Collegiate Athletic Association for an exemption from rules against summer competition, forcing the cancellation of the tour. Without an exemption, the OSU wrestlers would have jeopardized their eligibility for collegiate competition by making the trip.

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Under pressure from the African students, MacVicar refused to back Thomas in applying to the National Collegiate Athletic Association for an exemption from rules against summer competition, forcing the cancellation of the tour. Without an exemption, the OSU wrestlers would have jeopardized their eligibility for collegiate competition by making the trip.

Proposed South African rugby tour arouses protests

By WILLIAM I. ROBINSON

The planned U.S. tour by South Africa's national rugby team, the Springboks, has infused new life into the anti-apartheid movement in this country. Organizers of the broad-based and growing coalition formed in opposition to the Springboks' tour predict the South Africans will be met by some of the largest anti-apartheid protests ever held in the U.S. Nearly 100 Black, civil rights, anti-apartheid, religious, political and sports groups have joined the Sipho Apartheid Rugby Tour Coalition (SART), which is demanding that the tour be cancelled.

"I've been involved in liberation support work for many years, and this is the strongest and most promising uprising of anti-apartheid activity I've ever seen," SART chairperson William Booth told the Guardian. Booth, who is also a New York state supreme court justice and president of the American Committee on Africa, continued: "We're going to see the largest demonstration against South Africa this country has ever had."

An indication of what the rugby team might expect is the massive wave of protests and civil disobedience that has greased the team's current tour of New Zealand. The anti-Springboks actions have created a political upheaval that threatens to bring down the conservative government of Prime Minister Begin.

SART plans to "mount the same determined opposition to the U.S. tour," according to spokesperson Richard Lapham, who heads the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society. The Springboks were invited by the Eastern Rugby Union (ERU) to compete in Chicago, Albany, N.Y., and New York City on Sept. 19, 22 and 26, respectively. The Reagan administration gave the tour the green light July 12, approving the South African visas requested. Coalition organizers have targeted for protest the administration, the ERU, the mayor of city councils and governors of the cities and states where the team is scheduled to compete.

In New York, intense mass pressure has forced New York City's Mayor Ed Koch to reverse his decision to allow the Springboks to use the city's public stadium on Randall's Island. He had earlier rejected a request from Organisation of African Unity Executive Secretary Musa Selfridge to cancel the game.

Koch's re-statement, backing mass protests, has overturned the mayor's decision to allow the Springboks to use the city's public stadium was made July 12, after the mayor met with SART representatives. The mayor cited the "easiest" from a "balance of factors." The mayor's decision has been questioned by the city council and the public.

In Chicago, meanwhile, organizers of the planned Springboks match announced Aug. 10 that the game would be played at a secret location. SART member Ken Jones, who asked to be reported as a "safety precaution," said that the mayor's decision had "tarnished the reputation of the mayor's office." The mayor's decision to allow the Springboks to use the city's public stadium was made July 12, after the mayor met with SART representatives. The mayor cited the "easiest" from a "balance of factors." The mayor's decision has been questioned by the city council and the public.

In Albany, the SART-affiliated Capital District Committee Against Apartheid is holding a series of community meetings to build local opposition to the tour. On Aug. 22, representatives of 40 churches met in nearby Schenectady to support the campaign.

South Africa taken to the mat

By CHRISTINA COWGER

A planned tour of South Africa by 12 Oregon State University (OSU) wrestlers has been called off, thanks largely to the efforts of the campus African Students Association.

Wrestling coach Dale Thomas had planned the "official" Aug. 26-Oct. 4 tour, despite contacts with South Africa and the expulsion of the apartheid state from the International Amateur Wrestling Federation. The 150-member African Students Association organized a public campaign against the tour, contacting OSU president Robert Max Vicar, the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), the media and the individual athletes. They pointed out the trip would be a propaganda victory for Pretoria.

Under pressure from the African students, MacVicar refused to back Thomas in applying to the National Collegiate Athletic Association for an exemption from rules against summer competition, forcing the cancellation of the tour. Without an exemption, the OSU wrestlers would have jeopardized their eligibility for collegiate competition by making the trip.
To the Editor:

Have you been to the Republic of South Africa? It's beautiful, especially Cape Town, where the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet to create white sand beaches. Life is good in this lovely paradise — that is, if you're white and oblivious to the reasons behind the beauty.

I went there a few months ago as a student. I was somewhat wary because I'm not white. I'd heard horror stories of how blacks and coloureds are treated — as if one isn't human unless white. My companions were caucasians however, and I was allowed to do as they did.

We were toured and shown beautiful sights — beaches, wineries, quaint, white-washed structures with lovely gardens. However, when one looks beyond this farce which the government has created, those horror stories become a reality. Blacks aren't allowed to live within the city. They live on the outskirts in structures (which cannot be considered houses by our standards) made of anything to shelter them from the sweltering sun or the rain. Their clothes are ragged, their feet bare, and malnutrition and disease are prevalent. But who cares? They're only Bantu.

The government has strategically situated these living areas. If ever the black consciousness rises (and it is) and results in an angry uprising like that of Soweto (June 1976), the government can quickly drop a few bombs to exterminate the people. Not one white will be injured. See now why blacks live separated from whites?

I wonder... Do wrestlers know anything about that nation's policies and what apartheid means? Many students, black, coloured and white are boycotting their own government. Yet students of this democratic America will compete with and thus acknowledge and accept a system which enslaves the body and kills the spirit of many. Nations are boycotting South Africa not for a tribality, but because that situation is sick.

Wrestlers should join forces with South Africa students, be rejecting their governments offer. By accepting they'll be accepting and supporting a sick society.

Carmen Nuex
346 S.W. 10th
Readertorials

Seeks names

To the Editor:

I have followed, with great interest, your coverage of Dr. Dale Thomas' summer activities. It is pleasing to note a greater objectivity on the part of Sports Editor Roy Gault when dealing with Dr. Thomas than I have seen in the past.

I would like to correct one statement made by Dr. Thomas in Mr. Gault's August 5 story, however. Dr. Thomas was quoted as saying he had "never been a member of the AAU..." except maybe as an athlete. This statement is directly contradicted by a memorandum he sent out in 1967. At that time, he was obviously proud of being a member of the National AAU Wrestling Committee, placing it ahead of being director of the Oregon H.S. Wrestling Cultural Exchange.

Another point needs clarification. Although Dr. Thomas stated that he and Mr. Du Plesses of South Africa had invitations to the banquet in Vancouver, Canada, last July, the important point is that they were not on the formal list of those who were officially invited. This has been confirmed by M.E. Eurchuk of the Canadian Organizing Committee.

Finally I would like to enlist the aid of the Gazette-Times and the community in finding out the names of those Dr. Thomas plans to take to South Africa next month for the tour. The Wrestling Division of the AAU (not the AAU, please) has a responsibility to the athletes and the international organization to let those going know the consequences of such participation. A letter was sent to Dr. Thomas Aug. 3, requesting this information, but he has not, to my knowledge, as yet responded to our request. Your help would be appreciated.

Michael R. Ives
6210 S.W. Pomona
Portland
Africa trip begins for wrestlers

By Roy Gault
Sports Editor

Oregon State University wrestling coach Dale Thomas left Portland today en route to the Republic of South Africa with a 10-member wrestling team.

The wrestlers are making the trip despite vows by the International Amateur Wrestling Federation that they will be banned from all future international competition.

The team flew from Portland at 7:10 a.m. today and will fly from New York to Johannesburg, South Africa. The 20-hour flight to Africa will include a stop for fuel at Cape Verde Island, off the west coast of Africa.

The team will return to the United States on Oct. 5, Thomas said, after wrestling 15 to 20 matches in South Africa.

The team consists of former collegiate wrestlers — six from Oregon State, two from Oregon, one from Washington and one from Umpqua Community College, Thomas said.

The team will wrestle two matches against the South African national team.

Thomas had originally planned to take a group of collegiate wrestlers on the tour, but school officials contacted the NCAA and learned that the wrestlers would lose their collegiate eligibility by making the trip.

Members of the team are Bill Anderson (118 pounds) of Sweet Home, a former Umpqua Community College wrestler; Steve Hart (125), formerly of Oregon; Mark Hirota (133), Oregon State; Carl Mangrum (140), Washington; Mike Bauer (15), Oregon State; Dave Luke (148), Oregon; Joe Kittell (160), Oregon State; Dick Knorr (160), Oregon State; Chuck Mondale (170), Oregon State; and Larry Bielenberg (215), Oregon State.

Russ Crenshaw of Corvallis, who Thomas said took 15 terms of wrestling from him in physical education classes at OSU, is the assistant coach for the team, Thomas said.

He said he is also taking Kaje Holst of Juneau, Alaska, who will wrestle exhibition matches in South Africa. Holst lost one leg due to cancer, Thomas said, but has attended Thomas' wrestling camps and was at clinics Thomas conducted last July in Alaska.

Expenses for the team will be paid, Thomas said, by the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation.

Thomas is on sabbatical leave from Oregon State University and says he won't return to Corvallis until December. He says he'll be in Europe for clinics and will study physical education and wrestling at Athens, Greece; Rome, Italy; Frankfurt, West Germany; Paris, France; Madrid, Spain; and Lisbon, Portugal.

He said the team met together for the first time at a Portland hotel Friday night for a three-hour orientation session.

Thomas said he hadn't released the names of the wrestlers who would make the trip until today for fear of political pressures that might be brought against the athletes.

"They feel like I do, that there shouldn't be any political reason for an athlete not compete against athletes from another nation," Thomas said. "They can all think for themselves and they all realize they'll be barred from international competition and from AAU (Amateur Athletic Union) competition in the United States. They believe in what they're doing, and I think that's why they're doing it. I feel what we're doing is right."

South Africa has been banned from Olympic competition since prior to the 1968 Olympics because of its policies of racial separation, known as apartheid.

Thomas says his team will wrestle against black athletes in South Africa. No members of his team are black.

Thomas said persons accompanying the team will include his daughter, Susie Thomas, who will be team statistician and correspondent; his brother, Don Thomas, a former Big Eight wrestling champion from Iowa State who is now a teacher and farmer in Iowa and who will have two South African students in his home this year; Lige Calkins of Harlan, a heavy equipment operator who will represent the Oregon logging industry in cultural exchange talks with the South Africans; and Dick Schori, chairman of the OSU math department.

The wrestlers and members of the official party will stay in the homes of wrestlers and wrestling officials during their month-long stay in South Africa.
Thomas tours S. Africa

By DONNA CHANDLER
of the Barometer

OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas and a 10-member team of ex-collegiate wrestlers left Sept. 5 for a four-week wrestling "tour of the Republic of South Africa." Thomas had originally planned to make the tour with eight OSU sophomore wrestlers and four incoming freshmen, he said.

But because of a National Collegiate Athletic Association ruling concerning summer competition, he was unable to take the group.

Had the OSU wrestlers competed in South Africa without the sanction of the NCAA, they would have become ineligible for future Pacific-10 and NCAA competition, according to Jack Rainey, OSU associate athletic professor.

The university could have appealed NCAA permission for Thomas to take the group. But out of concern for the wrestlers and the athletic department, the university denied the request by Thomas to do so, said OSU President Robert MacVicar in an earlier interview.

Since the trip was already planned and plane tickets were purchased, Thomas said he then selected a team of ex-collegiate wrestlers to make the trip.

Greg Strobel, OSU assistant wrestling coach, said Thomas had anticipated seeking other U.S. wrestlers to make the trip. But because of extreme interest by Oregon wrestlers, Thomas did not have to look outside the state, Strobel said.

Wrestlers accompanying Thomas on the trip are: (formerly from OSU) Mark Hirota, Dick Knorr, Larry Biebelberg, Joe Kittle, Chuck Mondale and Mike Bauer; (formerly from the University of Oregon) Dave Luke and Steve Hart; (formerly of the University of Washington) Carl Mangrum; and (formerly from Umpqua Community College) Bill Anderson.

"Wrestlers were so eager to wrestle and compete, despite threats by the American Athletic Union, Thomas had no trouble putting together a quality team on such short notice," Strobel said.

AAU officials said any wrestler competing in South Africa would be barred from representing the United States in future international competition, Strobel said.

South Africa is not recognized by the international bodies of Olympic sports because of its policy of apartheid.

"Even though there is the possibility of being barred for life, these guys really believe sports and politics shouldn't mix. And they are willing to sacrifice eligibility according to the AAU," Strobel continued.

In 1973, the AAU threatened to ban five OSU wrestlers from international competition when they ignored AAU rules, and "representing" themselves, competed in the South African Games.

Although they were believed to have been banned for life, the OSU wrestlers were just put on a two-year probation, said Strobel, who was one of the competitors.

Strobel said the result of the AAU ruling as to the status of the present wrestlers in South Africa is not expected to be known until they return.

The wrestlers will return Oct. 5 after touring the South African Wrestling Federation and competing in approximately 20 matches, including matches with their national team, Thomas said.

Thomas is on sabbatical leave through December and will not return with the team, Strobel said.

While on sabbatical, Thomas will be in Europe for clinics and will be studying physical education and wrestling in Athens, Greece; Rome, Italy; Frankfurt, West Germany; Paris, France; Madrid, Spain and Lisbon; Portugal.

Thomas has many worldwide contacts because of his participation in the 1952 and 1956 Olympics, Strobel said.

"Thomas will actively be pursuing the establishment of another governing body for wrestling while in Europe. One which is not politically oriented, so free people can wrestle with anyone they choose," Strobel said.

Daily Barometer news reporter Donna Chandler is the wife of Greg Strobel mentioned in this article who accompanied Dale Thomas to South Africa in 1972 and to Vancouver, British Columbia, in the company of J. Du Plessis, president of the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation, in July 1981 (see Oregonian article, August 4, in this collection). She covered this story for the OSU Summer Barometer as Donna Strobel (see articles in this collection) and has continued to use that name elsewhere in the Daily Barometer issue of September 24. Presumably she uses the name Donna Chandler when writing about Dale Thomas, her husband, and wrestling, so the reader will not be able to identify her with her husband.
Op-ed

African students dispute story

By WINNIE TAY, TONY TOBY AND D.E. FERGUSON

We want to protest against what we consider non-objective journalism on the part of the Daily Barometer, or more specifically, the reporter Donna Chandler.

In the article "Thomas Tours South Africa" that appeared in Thursday's Daily Barometer, Chandler attempted to present a summary of a debate that took place on campus this summer over Dale Thomas' controversial trip to South Africa.

In her report she has, willingly or not, omitted the quick reaction and central role of the African Students' Association, without which the trip would not have come to public attention, and therefore would not have been an issue.

As reported by the Salem Statesman-Journal on July 21, 'the planned trip came to light when the Oregon State African Students' Association wrote a letter to MacVicar protesting the planned trip because of South Africa's apartheid policies.'

In fact, it is the ASA that first wrote the OSU president requesting that the honor of this institution and the future of the OSU wrestlers be preserved by disassociating OSU from Dale Thomas' shameful venture with apartheid South Africa, which is in violation of international law.

It is the ASA that sent letters and other useful documents to the OSU wrestlers originally scheduled for the trip. We informed them about the scope and possible consequences of their action in case they chose to embark on the tour with Thomas.

In response to the ASA's letters, Jack Rainey of the OSU Department of Athletics confirmed that, indeed, the trip would be in violation of the National Collegiate Athletics Association's regulations. If OSU wrestlers had gone with Thomas they would have lost their eligibility and scholarships.

It is also through the action of the ASA that various individuals, church and community groups in Corvallis and elsewhere became aware of the proposed trip and expressed their opposition to it.

We believe this public stand against any kind of complicity on the part of OSU in this matter played a major role in MacVicar's decision not to honor Thomas' request to take OSU wrestlers to South Africa.

Given these facts, we find it deplorable that Chandler chose, for whatever reasons, to ignore the expressed concerns of the community without which the wrestlers' NCAA eligibility and the honor or the university would not have been upheld.

We wonder if Donna Chandler talked to Donna Strobel and Trish Netherton, who both covered this event for the Summer Barometer on July 21? We would like to know why Donna Chandler relies solely on Greg Strobel, OSU assistant wrestling coach, for her information and quotes?

Could it be that Donna Chandler is Donna Strobel and is very biased on this issue?

Yes, indeed, we are informed that Donna Chandler is Donna Strobel, whose husband and source of information is Dale Thomas' assistant.

We think OSU students and staff deserve a far better story than she is able to give them.

(Winnie Tay is president of the OSU African Students' Association. Tony Toby is secretary and D.E. Ferguson is advisor for the African student group.)
Wrestling Tour Cancelled

By Christina Cowger

Corvallis, Ore.—Thanks largely to the African Students Association at this campus, 12 Oregon State University wrestlers will not be visiting the racist Republic of South Africa Aug. 26 through Oct. 4.

The 150-member African Students Association first brought the scheduled trip to public attention by contacting OSU President Robert MacVicar, the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), the media, and the individual athletes themselves. As the African students pointed out, the trip—even though billed as unofficial by OSU spokespersons—would have constituted a tremendous propaganda victory for the apartheid regime.

The United Nations has long maintained a sports boycott against South Africa, and even official U.S. policy discourages sports contacts with that nation. In the case of wrestling, the International Amateur Wrestling Federation expelled South Africa at least five years ago because of its racist policies. For that reason, the AAU would have declared the OSU wrestlers permanently ineligible for international competition if they had gone to South Africa.

The fall trip, planned by wrestling coach Dale Thomas, would also have jeopardized the athletes’ domestic eligibility by violating National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules against summer competition. OSU could have sought an exemption to those rules, but President MacVicar, under pressure from the African Students’ Association, refused to back Coach Thomas in applying for the exemption.

“We are extremely pleased with Dr. MacVicar’s decision,” said Winnie Tay, president of the African Students’ Association. “Certainly it will be a blow to apartheid and its supporters. We hope that it will be the foundation on which OSU can begin to build enduring academic and athletic ties with the more than 50 independent nations of Africa.”

Coach Thomas’ connections with apartheid South Africa go back a long way. In 1962, he founded the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange, through which he arranges sports exchanges with South Africa, New Zealand, Japan, and several other countries. Through the South African Wrestling Federation, the apartheid regime has over the years funneled immense sums into such exchanges. In the case of the OSU fall tour, it would have paid all expenses for 15 people for five weeks and hosted an additional five people who would have paid for their own travel.

In 1971, the AAU placed Thomas on a five-year probation for his part in exchanges with South Africa. Undaunted, he has continued to host South African teams for competition, training, and barbecues at his wrestling farm on the Big Elk River near Corvallis. By 1976, Oregon and South African teams had each visited each other three times.

In September 1980, Thomas trained 17 white South African “coaches” at OSU whom the African students were able to expose as closely tied to the South African police and army. This May, Thomas again visited South Africa and was personally invited to make the fall trip by the South African Wrestling Federation. Thomas told the OSU student newspaper a few weeks ago that South Africans want people to come to their country “to learn the truth.”

Following the cancellation of the trip, Thomas was contacted by the media while holding a wrestling clinic in Juneau, Alaska, with South African Wrestling Federation president Johan DuPlessis. Thomas announced his intention to make the trip anyway. “I’m going to get a new team; guys that are not undergraduates or prospective students, and then we’ll go,” he said; “I’ll take anybody that’s good; kids form Iowa, California, Washington State, Portland State…”

In May of this year, the UN published a “blacklist” of athletes who have competed with South Africa. According to Richard Lapchick, chairperson of the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society (ACCESS), “the UN list, which will be periodically updated, will be an important tool in fighting racist sport in South Africa.” The UN list has, along with others, been instrumental in preventing contacts, in gymnastics, tennis, and golf. Local anti-apartheid activists, such as the African students at OSU, can now raise the threat of the list of flight scheduled sports exchanges with South Africa.
Talk, sports can prolong peace

People who have differences of opinion should sit down and talk it out. Right?

Most people, we believe, think talk is the way to settle differences. Not old-fashioned shooting from the hip.

Familiarity may breed contempt, but ignorance begets fear and fear begets hate. And threats and violence swamp reason.

So it is we laud the Reagan administration’s move to open talks with the Soviet Union on arms deployment in Europe. It doesn’t hurt to talk — even if nothing great is accomplished.

Likewise, we think most people deplore the ever-increasing tendency to use sports as a political lever.

The latest such tactic was during the visit to this country last week of the Springboks, the South African rugby team. Because some people get worked into a lather over the South African policy of segregating whites and blacks — admittedly a deplorable policy — they threatened injury to the rugby teams — both South African and American.

If their actions — including an apparent bombing — weren’t so life-threatening, they could be termed silly and shortsighted. As it was, there is no excuse for such tactics. First, the teams bash and commit mayhem on each other as much as the law allows anyway. Second, the opinions of a few — or even a lot of — Americans aren’t going to speed the changing politics in South Africa one iota.

No more than the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics changed Russia’s actions in Afghanistan.

No more than when, in 1967, all the African countries withdrew from the international rugby games because New Zealand had played South Africa.

No more than when Dale Thomas, Oregon State University’s wrestling coach, was denied the opportunity to take an official wrestling team to South Africa.

Life and politics go on. The only ones who are hurt are the athletes.

Those who try to manipulate politics from afar are doomed to failure.

On the other hand, when people get together, whether politicians or athletes, there is a better opportunity for understanding.

Perhaps the best example is China’s opening its door to the western world — especially the United States — by inviting the U.S. ping pong team to play in China. The success of that maneuver led to further widening of the doorway to let politicians and others enter.

Now there is a reasonable freedom of exchange and certainly a better understanding between the peoples of the two countries — even if they may not agree on political philosophies.

A greater mixture of societies — cultural, business, political, sports or whatever — will do more to put off a shooting war than all the arms buildup, sword rattling and sports bans put together.
Dale Thomas' wrestling with apartheid

Dale Thomas wrestles with OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas believes he ought to be able to tour South Africa with his team whenever he wants and hang around with the coach of South Africa's wrestling team whenever and wherever he likes.

The Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), official sanctioning organization of all non-professional sports in this country and around the world, thinks Thomas ought to be fired.

What is the problem here?

The problem is apartheid, the official racism of the white South African people and their government. Under apartheid, the three-quarters of South Africa's population who are black are legally subordinated to the one-fourth who are whites.

Under apartheid, blacks are forbidden to vote in national elections. Elaborate and rigidly enforced "pass laws" and job restrictions determine where blacks may live (in "townships" like Soweto, subhuman ghettos fenced off from the cities to which they are attached) and what work they may do (primarily as laborers and servants in the country's lowest and most menial job slots).

The result has, in the short run, almost exactly what was intended: unprecedented luxury for the white "natives" and unbelievable misery for the blacks. A few figures begin to tell the story.

In 1975, the per capita income for South African whites was the equivalent of $4200; for blacks $245. The average monthly income of a black family is $84, slightly over half of the $148.75 the white government itself estimates is the minimum any South African family must earn "in order to survive."

In the government-owned houses that make up the "townships" where black laborers and their families must live, the government's official average is 8.8 people per two, three, or four room house. The life expectancy for whites in South Africa is 64.6 years for men, 70.1 for women. For blacks, it's 44.8 years and 47.8 respectively.

The government spends $740 a year on the education of each white South African child, $48 on each South African black.

And thanks to apartheid, South Africa has become one of the best investment opportunities in the world. In 1969-70, good years for the capitalist system, the average world rate of profit was 11%; and capital invested in South Africa earned an 18.6% return.

Today, with the capitalist system in a worldwide slump, that rate of return in South Africa has remained more or less unchanged.

Nonetheless, many world governments and businesses have recoiled from South Africa and its profitable system of legal slavery. In fact, it's safe to say that the U.S. government and its multinational corporations are South Africa's largest, remaining allies. The Reagan government, the multinationals, and Dale Thomas, our own local long-time friend of South Africa's regime--all make the same self-serving argument regarding their close relations with a government shunned by the world.

Do they really think the South African government can be politely persuaded to let go of its immensely profitable control over blacks, or that South African whites will voluntarily give up the highest standard of living on the African continent? Are American multinationals really eager to share their profits with the black workers of South Africa?

Is Dale Thomas a hypocrite or a fool?
Stop shouting
To the Editor:
My true and sincere sympathy toward the following students from OSU: Mark Rodriguez, Jamie Wise, Cliff and Curt Berger, Walt Makee, Clarence Hawthorne, Scott Cardwell, John Flora, Jeff Smyth, Tim Mondale, Jim Baumgardner and Mike Mondale.
You missed a golden opportunity to visit a wonderful country and meet friendly people from all walks of life.
It is a pity that the mighty United States of America fell on its knees when a few black students from African states started screaming.
Black African countries where every two out of five children die of starvation before they reach the age three, where a liter of petrol costs $10, 30 cigarettes cost between $8.50 and $13, beer nearly $9 a half-liter bottle, sugar $5 a kilogram, according to a Nairobian newspaper in Kenya. And the words “human rights” do not appear in their dictionary.
Black students, what are you doing in the United States of America?
I know: there is no food or sufficient educational facilities in your countries. You are puppets of communism, but too stupid to know it.
Only one interesting statistic — on your terrain, from my country (I could file papers of such), 10 black students graduate from high school each year for every one white student.
The Republic of South Africa is one of the few countries in the world where there are no politics in sports. Unfortunately, I can’t say the same of the United States of America.
Why can’t your wrestlers come to the Republic of South Africa?
Please stop shouting the few slogans you know about the Republic of South Africa, it becomes boring and old fashioned.
Dick R. Van Der Merwe
Coach-organizer
South African National Amateur Wrestling Federation
Distorted facts

To the Editor:
I wish to respond to the slanderous and fictitious remarks made in the letter headlined "Stop shouting" (Fencing, Oct. 9), by Dick Van Der Merwe, who is trying to mislead the OSU community with distorted facts about black Africa and the policies of the fascist South African government.

Long before the colonialists, including the Boer to which he belongs, came to Africa, the African people were not dying of starvation. Nor was a liter of petrol costing $10, 30 cigarettes costing between $8.50 and $13, and a half liter of beer costing $3, etc!

It was the exploitation of the African peoples that led to the introduction of such items as a way of distracting their attention from fighting for their rights. The South African government sells beer to the oppressed black majority at very low prices so as to turn them into drunks, thereby destroying their will to fight for the liberation of their motherland.

Black African students are in the United States because the colonialists, including Van Der Merwe's forefathers, refused to provide the African people the necessary facilities while they took their gold, diamonds, ivory and agricultural products to mention a few, for which the African people still suffer today.

If the so-called coach-organizer were a rational being, he could have chosen more civilized language in his letter; it only symbolizes what racist South Africa thinks of the black majority — stupid!

Coach, who are you to tell us to stop shouting? The shouting and struggle continue!

Yakubu S. Imaegbe
Graduate student in microbiology

Frame Your Letter

To the Editor:
I would like to congratulate the brave men who were mentioned in Mr. Van Der Merwe's letter Friday. I hope you frame that letter because in decades to come you can point to it with pride.

You can tell your grand-children that you withstood pressure from your coach, a foreign country, and greed (for a cheap vacation) to visit South Africa "back in the 1980s, when it was still run by a racist minority government." Now you can compare yourself to those students who went and take pride in your moral convictions.

Granted, the blacks in South Africa may have cheaper beer and cigarettes, Mr. Van Der Merwe, but no other nation in the world discriminates against 80 percent of its population on the basis of supposed "genetic superiority."

No other government is so universally despised as the Apartheid-controlled minority government there. Sports and politics shouldn't mix, but when the oppressive government uses the visiting American teams for propaganda purposes (and do they ever), then they have already been mixed.

Sure it's hypocritical for oppressive governments to condemn South Africa, but it's just as bad when a right-wing American condemns com-
Prices erroneous

To the Editor:

We read with disappointment the views expressed by Mr. Dick R. Van Der Merwe on Oct. 9 in your Fencing column under the title "Stop shouting."

His facts and figures to support his argument were totally distorted and did not reflect the true picture of his intentions.

Newspapers circulated in Nairobi, Kenya (East Africa), include: The Daily Nation, Standard and Weekly Review, among others. We would be grateful if Mr. Van Der Merwe sent us a copy of his source of verification that he vividly quoted.

The prices Van Der Merwe quoted were totally erroneous. One U.S. dollar is equivalent to 9.01 Kenyan Shillings (Ksh). The items he quoted usually cost:

Petrol
- One liter of Super costs 6.85 Ksh, which equals 76 cents when converted to U.S. currency.
- One liter of Regular costs 6.50 Ksh (72 cents in U.S. currency).
- One liter of Diesel costs 5.00 Ksh (58 cents in U.S. currency).

The price Van Der Merwe quoted for one liter of petrol was $10.00.

Cigarettes
- A pack of 20 Sportsman cigarettes costs 6.50 Ksh (72 cents in U.S. currency).
- A pack of 20 Embassy cigarettes costs 7.50 Ksh (83 cents in U.S. currency).
- A pack of 20 State 555 cigarettes costs 10.00 Ksh ($1.11 in U.S. currency).

Van Der Merwe asserted that it cost $9.00 for 30 cigarettes.

Beer and Lagers
- A half liter bottle of beer costs 4.50 Ksh (50 cents in U.S. currency). Van Der Merwe quoted the price at $8.00.

Sugar
- One kilogram of sugar costs 4.55 Ksh (55 cents in U.S. currency). Van Der Merwe said one kilogram of sugar costs $5.00.

Most African countries are not communist; but practice African socialism. Kenya is no exception, as per its Government gazette Sessional paper No. 16, 1965, which we would be grateful to lend to Mr. Van Der Merwe to read.

Students are admitted to U.S. universities on a competitive basis with set guidelines which must be met.

Would Mr. Van Der Merwe be kind enough to contact the offices of admissions at these U.S. universities to confirm whether stupid students have been admitted of late to confirm his allegations?

Jerry Bohnet
Graduate student in crop science
Peter B. O. Ochumba
Graduate student in oceanography
**South Africa**

To the Editor:

As the result of an article on a Mr. Jan Botha that appeared in your newspaper I would, as a fellow South African, make the following comments:

Mr. Botha stated that he belonged to a group in South Africa called African National Congress. It is a terrorist group that is banned in the Republic of South Africa because they planted Russian landmines and time-bombs that killed innocent people — white, black, men, women and children.

He stated that our black sportsmen are only window dressers. If that is so, I call Mr. Botha a doll in battledress in the showroom of Soviet Russia (Pty) Ltd. specializing in the manufacturing and distributing of firearms and ammunition.

He admitted that black people get better salaries in South Africa than in the rest of Africa. How can they then be treated badly? It does not make sense.

He admitted that the people have voting powers in their homelands and black cities while in the rest of Africa there is no voting because they are all one-party countries: (All their oppositions are either killed or jailed.)

Why is Zimbabwe and Zambia invaded with Russian arms and ammunition? Why is SWAPO in possession of Russian and Cuban staff and ammunition? Why did they not use military staff and ammunition from the USA?

These are only a few questions that could be asked, but are conveniently overlooked.

One common criminal like Steve Beko, who died a deserved death, because he was a terrorist leader, has been used over and over again as an example of brutality. But incidents happening in Afghanistan, Iran (where thousands have been executed without a trial) are justified.

Keep on your good work, Soviet Russia. Be merciful, please, if he puts his big bear claws on the USA.

The rest of the world turned its backs on South Africa, not because of its internal policy of so-called "apartheid," but because it is the only country that has the guts to fight communism openly — not because we wanted to, but because Russia left no one alone. It developed black countries of the Third World to reach its goal by sending them outdated and old arms, little shining beads and a lot of promises.

All of you must first sweep in front of your own back doors, and then in front of ours.

D.R. Van Der Merwe
Chairman, South African National Amateur Wrestling Federation
Vanderbylpark, South Africa
Coach Thomas expected to sue AAU

Compiled from Barometer reports

OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas, is expected to file a libel suit today against the Amateur Athletic Union, said Greg Strobel, OSU assistant wrestling coach.

The suit, which allegedly concerns an incident that occurred in July in Vancouver, British Columbia during the World Junior Wrestling Championships, will be filed by Thomas' lawyer, William Cohnstaedt.

According to Strobel, the alleged incident concerns the attendance of Thomas and South African wrestling representative Johan du Plessis at a reception hosted by the Canadians during the championships.

(South Africa is banned from international wrestling competition because of the country's apartheid racial policies.)

AAU officials, in a letter to OSU President Robert MacVicar, reported Thomas and du Plessis attended the reception without an invitation, prompting Milan Ercegan, president of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, and other FILA officials to leave, Strobel said.

Similar reports were printed in various newspapers, he added.

Reports said Thomas accompanied du Plessis to the reception, but Thomas said he attended the reception on his own initiative, according to Strobel.

In the letter sent to MacVicar, Oregon AAU Wrestling Cultural Exchange chairman Michael Ives, wrote:

"He (Thomas) was so unacceptable to the international wrestling community, that Ercegan refused to meet with him."

Strobel, who was at the reception, said Thomas did not have tickets to attend the reception and he did not see any of the alleged incidents occur.

"The first time we found out about it was the next day when we read it in the paper," Strobel said.

Strobel said there were no reporters at the reception because of a strike at the hotel, which reporters respected.

As to how the alleged incident was released to the press, Strobel said "the logical assumption is that it was released by AAU officials."

AAU officials could not be reached Monday for comment.

"The suit against the AAU is a libel suit for defamation of character," Strobel said, adding that damage to OSU's wrestling recruiting and to OSU as a whole could also result.

"A lot of coaches are losing confidence in Mr. Thomas (as a result of the alleged incident)," Strobel said. "If his credibility is being questioned (by high school coaches), it's definitely going to hurt our recruiting," he added.

"The reason he is doing it now (filing suit), is because he is very distressed about his loss of reputation, and the movement to change the cultural exchange program in the state," Strobel said.

According to Bill Worrell, Oregon Wrestling - Cultural Exchange treasurer and superintendent of La Grande public schools, there has been some discussion by several Oregon high school coaches to remove Thomas as director of the OWCE program.

Thomas has held that position since the program began 28 years ago, Strobel said.

Thomas was not available for comment as he is on sabbatical leave in South Africa until late November, Strobel said. He is assisting the South African athletes with their wrestling program, he added.
Thomas sues AAU for $1.1 million

By SHAWN CHURCH of the Barometer

Dale Thomas, OSU wrestling coach, filed a $1.1 million libel suit Tuesday at the Benton County Courthouse against one individual and two Amateur Athletic Union organizations.

The suit names Michael Ives, chairman of the Oregon AAU Wrestling Cultural Exchange program, the AAU of the United States, Inc. and the Oregon Association of AAU, Inc. as defendants.

The suit concerns an incident which allegedly occurred in July in Vancouver, British Columbia during the World Junior Wrestling Championships.

In a letter sent to Thomas, OSU President Robert MacVicar, several AAU officials and several Oregon newspapers, Ives allegedly wrote statements considered to be "false and misleading." According to the claim for relief report, filed by William Cohnstaedt, Corvallis, Thomas' lawyer.

The claim reads that defendant Ives, in writing the letter, "acted maliciously, in bad faith and in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity."

Ives wrote in the letter that, "At this international wrestling tournament, he (Thomas) succeeded in bringing disgrace to our state and country. He was so unacceptable to the international wrestling community that Mr. Milan Ercegan, President of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA), refused to meet with him."

The suit claims this statement is false and misleading.

Ives' letter also charged that Thomas, "accompanied by a South African and two Oregon coaches, went to a formal reception honoring foreign team leaders and FILA Bureau members." The suit claims the statement is false and misleading.

To compound the situation, Dr. Thomas, OSU assistant wrestling coach Greg Strobel, and an Oregon high school coach were "inappropriately dressed," Ives' letter also said. This is also contended in the suit as false and misleading.

As a result of the circulation of Ives' letter, the suit claims that Thomas has been exposed to "public hatred, contempt and ridicule."

Since Ives was serving as an employee of the Oregon Association of AAU, Inc. and as chairman of the Oregon AAU Wrestling Cultural Exchange program, the Oregon Association of AAU, Inc. is named as a defendant, the suit stated.

Although the AAU is not registered to conduct business in Oregon, the organization also is named as a defendant because it has authorized the Oregon AAU, Inc. as its agent, according to the suit.

Thomas is seeking $750,000 general damages and $344,000 special damages in the suit, it is listed in the claim.

Ives rebutted in a telephone interview Tuesday that the letter he wrote was not defamatory or malicious.

Ives said, "I made those statements in the most truthful and knowledgeable way I could," Ives said. "They weren't done maliciously.

I used it (the letter) as a means of stopping Dr. Thomas from taking his team to South Africa — I'm personally against that. It's against the (international) rules at this point."

Concerning the incident in which FILA officials reportedly departed from the reception because of the presence of Johan du Plessis, a South African representative, Ives said, "I doubt anything would have been said at all about Mr. Thomas if he hadn't come to the reception with the South African."

According to Greg Strobel, OSU assistant wrestling coach, du Plessis attended the reception on "his own initiative."

Thomas is on sabbatical leave assisting South African athletes with their wrestling program. He is not expected to return until late November, his colleagues said.
Says African Student Association

Thomas suit may diffuse issue at hand

By LAURA BARBER
of the Barometer

A libel suit filed Tuesday against the Amateur Athletic Union by OSU Wrestling Coach Dale Thomas may be an attempt to diffuse the issue at hand, according to African Student Advisor Ed Ferguson.

The suit concerns Thomas' alleged attendance with South African wrestling representative Johan du Plessis at a Canadian-hosted reception during the World Junior Wrestling Championships last summer in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The pending litigation does not disturb African students at OSU as much as it does Ed Ferguson.

Thomas' interest in South Africans, Ferguson said. "We don't think that Canada is the issue," said Winnie Tay, immediate past president of the African Student Association.

"I think Dale Thomas and Greg Strobel are trying to diffuse the issue." Thomas' suit against the AAU lists damage to OSU's wrestling recruiting and the university, according to Strobel, OSU assistant wrestling coach.

The suit also claims defamation of character, Strobel said, adding that "a lot of (Oregon high school wrestling) coaches are losing confidence in Mr. Thomas."

However, Ferguson said he believes Thomas' attendance at the reception is not the issue. It will not be the cause for recruiting problems at OSU, the "real problem is the sporting ties (Thomas maintains) with South Africa," he said.

Ferguson added that he believes the university will face recruiting problems, but with reasons "much broader than Strobel listed."

"How can OSU expect to recruit broadly, especially among Americans of African descent who have any political awareness about conditions of African majority in South Africa?" Ferguson asked. "Clearly, OSU is seen as an institution that maintains such contacts, even though OSU doesn't formally sanction such contacts."

And, as long as Thomas continues to maintain ties with South Africa, Ferguson said, there will be local, national and international pressure to sever them.

According to United Nations policy adopted approximately nine years ago, cultural, economic, military and sporting ties with South Africa were banned because of the country's apartheid government.

The U.N. policy states that American athletes and coaches who continue to participate in sporting contacts with South Africa will be banned from international amateur competition for life.

"OSU is seen as an institution that maintains sporting ties with South Africa in violation of the U.N. ban and AAU laws," Ferguson said. "It ... has very negative consequences for OSU."

"Why should one individual be able to drag an institution into the mud and discredit it nationally and internationally? I feel it is a discredit to OSU," Ferguson continued.

According to Ferguson, the U.N. Centre Against Apartheid, a body of the United Nations organized approximately 20 years ago, has developed a register listing names of people violating the U.N. boycott.

"I personally sent Dale Thomas a copy of the first blacklist in June, so he was fully aware of the blacklist two months before he left for South Africa," Ferguson said.

(See AFRICANS, page 5)
I am writing you in order to bring to your attention some matter involving the conduct of Dr. Thomas, OSU Assistant Coach, Wrestling, at the Jr. World Wrestling Championships in Vancouver, B.C., Canada. At this international wrestling tournament, he succeeded in bringing disgrace to our state and country. He was so unacceptable to the international wrestling community, that Mr. Milan Ercegan, President of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA), refused to meet with him. Later, Dr. Thomas, accompanied by a South African and two Oregon coaches, went to a formal banquet honoring foreign team leaders and FILA Bureau members. This banquet was by invitation only. Dr. Thomas has not, to my knowledge, publicly said how he obtained invitations for this occasion, but they were not through recognized channels. To compound the situation, Dr. Thomas, OSU Assistant coach Greg Strobel, and an Oregon high school coach were inappropriately dressed. This conduct is reprehensible. The very presence of this party was so offensive to Mr. Ercegan and other FILA officials that these dignitaries immediately left, causing great embarrassment to the Canadian hosting delegation (the organizing committee for the 1982 World Championships to be held in Edmonton.)

I feel Dr. Thomas' actions have and will continue to bring disgrace and harassment to Oregon and the United States unless he is removed from positions of responsibility and influence. He is planning to take a group of wrestlers to South Africa this summer. FILA has declared that any wrestlers making this trip will be suspended from international wrestling for life. The presence of a U.S. team in South Africa will bring added disgrace to our country. Everything possible must be done to stop him in this project.

As an Oregon representative of the Wrestling Division of the AAU, the national governing body for wrestling in the United States, I am requesting that proceedings begin to dismiss Dr. Thomas from the faculty and coaching staff of Oregon State University. Dr. Thomas has a fine record in both Oregon and NCAA Wrestling, but this cannot possibly excuse his recent actions. The actions of a man of Dr. Thomas' stature can be a reflection on his state and country. In my opinion, this reflection has become a very negative one and all Oregonians should feel embarrassed by his conduct in Vancouver. His conduct cannot be condoned. I therefore seek either his resignation or dismissal.

If I may provide additional background information or assistance or any kind in this matter, may be reached at the U.S. Olympic Training Center, 1776 East Boulder St., Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909, Attn: Wrestling, phone (303) 524-0908, through August 10th. After August 16th, I may be reached at 6210 S. Pomona O4, Portland, OR 97219, phone (503) 245-4518.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Ives, Chairman
Oregon AAU Wrestling Cultural Exchange

Tuesday October 21, 1981
Andros says program not hurt

By NANCY BURKE
of the Barometer

Recent dispute over wrestling coach Dale Thomas' libel suit against the Amateur Athletic Union has not affected OSU's wrestling program, said Dee Andros, OSU athletic director.


"I don't think it has hurt our wrestling program here," Andros said. "We have already made it publicly known that the accusations made (against Thomas) this summer were untrue."

The athletic department studied last summer's incident after AAU officials accused Thomas and du Plessis of attending a Canadian-hosted reception uninvited.

"We (the athletic department) did a pretty thorough investigation and we found the accusations to be not true," Andros said.

"I don't think that I can speak for him (Thomas), but in talking to him, I found that he's not a hardhead. He just believes that he is right," Andros said.

(See ANDROS, page 7)

ANDROS, cont. from page 3

Andros said.

"I think he feels so strongly that he is right that he doesn't want to back down," Andros continued. "His side of view is that the AAU should not be using sports and barring South Africa from wrestling OSU or any other school," he explained.

Because of South Africa's apartheid racial policies, the AAU has prohibited the country from participating in international wrestling competition.

"We (the athletic department) would rather not have them in a lawsuit, but we have no right to tell him to sue or not to sue," Andros said.

"I couldn't say exactly, but Thomas and the AAU were in a riff over five years ago," he continued. "If he was here, I think he'd flat tell you that he does not like the AAU."

Thomas planned to take 12 sophomore and incoming freshman wrestlers to South Africa this summer, but was stopped when the AAU warned Thomas that the wrestlers could lose their collegiate athletic eligibility.

Thomas picked a team of former college wrestlers from OSU, Washington State University and the University of Oregon to accompany him on his trip. According to Andros, Thomas said the wrestlers would not be affiliated with OSU.

"We did not back his trip as a university, but we didn't feel the right to stop his trip," Andros said. "We got mixed up in it when he wanted to take our wrestlers with him, but it ended up that he didn't take them after all."

"I don't understand all the politics in it," he continued, "but I do know that the AAU said the kids could never wrestle again."

"The wrestlers I have talked to — who were originally going to go to South Africa — really wanted to go, but didn't want to lose the eligibility," Andros said. "The wrestlers thought the trip would be very educational and they wanted to see for themselves what everyone was arguing about."

Andros said he feels it to be not because of political reason that there is so much concern in South Africa.

"We went to other countries and nothing was said," he explained. "Our football team went to Tokyo last year and our basketball team is going back to Tokyo in December. We have no problems there." Andros said he knew very little about the lawsuit filed by Thomas until the announcement in the Daily Barometer on Tuesday.

"I had a suspicion that he would sue because when I talked to him, he said that he was talking to his lawyer," Andros said.

"But with him not being here, it's hard to tell how he is going to take this suit," he added.

Wednesday October 21, 1981
Dale Thomas has filed a $1.1 million libel suit at the Benton County Courthouse against Michael Ives and two Amateur Athletic Union organizations, according to Thomas' lawyer William Cohnstaedt.

The suit was filed by Cohnstaedt for Thomas, Oregon State University's wrestling coach, over a letter concerning an alleged incident that occurred at a reception in Vancouver, British Columbia, in July during the World Junior Wrestling Championships.

Ives, chairman of the Oregon AAU wrestling cultural exchange program, wrote OSU president Robert MacVicar asking that Thomas be fired for his actions at the reception, in which he appeared with South African wrestling coach Johan Du Plessis.

Many countries have refused to allow their teams to compete against South African teams because of South Africa's apartheid racial policy.

"I feel Dr. Thomas' actions have and will continue to bring disgrace and embarrassment to Oregon and the U.S. unless he is removed from positions of responsibility and influence," Ives wrote in a letter dated July 30. "I therefore seek either his resignation or dismissal."

"It says two things," Cohnstaedt said of the claim he filed for Thomas, who is on sabbatical leave until November in South Africa.

"It says basically that he's been damaged and his ability to function as a coach and professor has been damaged by statements and widespread publicity," Cohnstaedt said. "He's been struggling with this since it hit the papers last July 30 and he doesn't see any way to deal with it. The people involved (AAU) don't seem to be willing to back off."

Thomas' suit also names the AAU of the United States and the Oregon Association of the AAU, of which Ives serves as an employee.
Suit issue covered

The issues surrounding OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas’ suit against the Amateur Athletic Union will be the topic Monday night on KBVR-FM.

Greg Strobel, assistant wrestling coach, will be the guest on the talk show, according to a radio spokesman.

Michael Ives, one of the chief defendants named in Thomas’ suit, will have a taped response, the spokesman said.

The talk show, on KBVR FM 88.7, begins at 7 p.m., and will last approximately 45 minutes. Listeners are invited to phone in questions, the spokesman said.

Listeners may call the station at 754-4961 or 754-4962.

OSU mat coach files suit for libel

CORVALLIS (AP) — Oregon State University wrestling Coach Dale Thomas has filed a $1.1 million libel suit against the Amateur Athletic Union and an Oregon AAU official.

The suit, filed in Benton County Circuit Court, stems from a letter written by Michael Ives, chairman of the Oregon AAU wrestling cultural exchange program.

Ives wrote to OSU President Robert MacVicar asking that Thomas be fired because of his actions at a reception in Vancouver, British Columbia, last July. Thomas appeared at the reception with South African wrestling Coach Johan Du Plessis.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has barred South Africa from competition because of the country’s apartheid policy.

“I feel Dr. Thomas’ actions have and will continue to bring disgrace and embarrassment to Oregon and the U.S. unless he is removed from positions of responsibility and influence,” Ives said in the letter.

MacVicar declined to fire the coach, but Thomas did decide not to take Oregon State wrestlers on a tour of South Africa this year.

Thomas’ attorney, William Cohnstaedt, said the suit claims the comments by Ives damaged his client’s ability to function as a coach and professor.

In the suit, Thomas claims Ives acted maliciously, in bad faith and in reckless disregard of the truth of his statements.

Ives was quoted in the Oregon State student newspaper as saying the letter was not written maliciously, but was intended as a means of stopping Thomas from taking the Oregon State wrestlers to South Africa.

Thomas is on a sabbatical leave from the university until November and is in South Africa.
Fencing

Wrestling

To the Editor:

The 1980 boycott of the Olympics did not change Russian policy, it only affected the athletes, as is true with sports boycotts of South Africa.

You see, it is easy to focus upon sport: it is highly visible, readily available and everyone can identify with it. A real economic sanction, however, affects the livelihood of the people in the countries involved.

In Wednesday’s Barometer, Ferguson’s statements concerning the “AAU is Wrestling Cultural Exchange” and “Thomas narrowing the contacts to South Africa over the past decade”, are both false and misleading.

First, it is not the AAU Wrestling Cultural Exchange, it is the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange (OWCE) and there is no connection between the two.

Second, the OWCE has not “solely” concentrated its exchanges with South Africa in the past decade. Since 1963 cultural exchange teams have gone to: 1963 Japan; 1964 No Team; 1965 Sweden, Poland, Finland; 1966 Japan; 1967 Japan; 1968 Japan; 1969 New Zealand, Japan; 1970 South Africa, Mexico; 1971 Japan; 1972 South Africa; 1973 Japan; 1974 New Zealand; 1975 Japan; 1976 Canada; 1977 New Zealand; 1978 Japan; 1979 Italy; 1980 Italy; 1981 Canada.

The OWCE policy is to wrestle and exchange ideas with any country regardless of politics. The OWCE would like to go to other African countries, the U.S.S.R., China, etc.

Greg Strobel
Assistant OSU Wrestling Coach

Monday October 26, 1981

Thomas suit topic of talk show

The issues surrounding OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas’ suit against the Amateur Athletic Union is the topic tonight on a KBVR-FM radio show.

The talk show, on FM 88.7 Mhz, begins at 7 p.m. and will last 45 minutes. Listeners are invited to phone in questions at 754-4961 or 754-4962.

has been hampered in our effort by the AAU because we want to organize our own trips with our own money. The AAU has supposedly suspended our organization since 1976, thereby forcing us to find alternate means of gaining international experience.

Greg Strobel
Assistant OSU Wrestling Coach
Racism is basic issue in Thomas suit

The recent eruption over OSU Wrestling Coach Dale Thomas' alleged South African ties is beginning to sound like an afternoon television soap opera.

The most recent event was precipitated by a letter from Michael R. Ives, chairman of the Oregon Amateur Athletic Union Wrestling Cultural Exchange.

He was apparently upset about the presence of Thomas with South African wrestling representative Johan du Plessis and his conduct at a dinner event in Canada in July.

Ives said that Thomas' actions "have and will continue to bring disgrace and embarrassment to Oregon and the United States unless he is removed from positions of responsibility and influence."

Last week, Thomas sued Ives and two Amateur Athletic Union organizations for $1.1 million claiming the letter had damaged his reputation.

These recent disputes and the resulting embellishments of press conferences and television interviews are popular because the fundamental issues are serious and unpleasant to discuss.

The university community will continue to witness the finger pointing and name calling until the community becomes willing to tackle and openly discuss the more weighty issues.

The fundamental issue is racism. South Africa has been charged with practicing a serious form of racism.

The second issue is whether the alleged racism of South Africa rubs off or reflects upon its sports opponents. If it does, then opponents need to decide whether to compete with South Africa at all.

Closer to home, the third issue is whether an OSU official — a coach in this situation — reflects upon the university when he participates in the aforementioned events with or without the approval of OSU.

An individual does not shed his or her title or responsibilities and do whatever he or she wants without reflecting upon or answering to the institution providing the title.

While that seems to help answer the third issue, there can be no complete answer until the local community energetically and bravely addresses the two previous, deeper concerns.

As ugly and unclear as they are, these concerns again should be put on the table.

As an educated, mature community we deserve to struggle with the crucial matters and not hide behind events growing more unrelated by the week. (RR)
Sports

By CLIFF VOLIVA
of the Barometer

According to OSU assistant wrestling coach Greg Strobel, in the past five-plus years, the Amateur Athletic Union and OSU head coach Dale Thomas have gotten along about as well as George Steinbrenner and Reggie Jackson.

Every time Thomas did something in the amateur wrestling world that wasn't biblical as far as the AAU was concerned, the AAU made enough noise for it to be heard in the newspapers the following day, Strobel said.

And now, once again, Thomas has been attacked, said Strobel, adding, however, this time it is without reason.

The result has come in the form of a $1.1 million libel suit, filed by Thomas, against Michael R. Ives, chairman of the Oregon AAU Wrestling Cultural Exchange, the AAU of the United States, Inc. and the Oregon Association of AAU, Inc.

The suit deals with an incident which allegedly occurred at the Junior World Wrestling Championships in July in Vancouver, British Columbia.

After the event, Ives sent a letter to both Thomas and OSU president Robert MacVicar depicting what Ives thought of Thomas' actions at the wrestling championships, Strobel said.

In an interview with Strobel on Monday, he said the allegations in the letter referring to "Dr. Thomas, accompanied by a South African and two Oregon coaches," was a case of "non-objective reporting, somebody's opinion of what happened."

The letter is question, which is the basis for Thomas's suit, appeared on page 3 of the Oct. 21 edition of the Daily Barometer.

For openers, Strobel made note of the fact that "Ives wasn't even at the championships, he wasn't even in Canada." So any information Ives obtained was strictly secondhand, which can easily be blown out of proportion, Strobel said.

The following is Strobel's explanation of what occurred in Canada:

Two points in the Greg Strobel story in the Oct. 28 issue of the Daily Barometer were in error.
First, Strobel, Thomas and friends were invited to a banquet.
Second, the reception was for the presentation of the 1982 Senior World Games, not for officials of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation and team leaders and International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA) Bureau members.

Strobel said he obtained enough invitations to allow his three friends into the banquet.

With the wrestling competition concluding at approximately 9 p.m. and the banquet starting at 9:15, Strobel said Thomas, Bergen, du Plessis and he had no time to change clothes.

"When I walked in, I immediately realized I was underdressed," Strobel stated. He said he went to the wrestling match with Bergen wearing a nice pair of shorts and a shirt. In reference to a criticism in Ives's letter concerning Thomas's attire, Strobel said, "But Thomas was dressed in nice slacks and a nice shirt like many other people." Thomas and du Plessis arrived together before Bergen and he, Strobel said.

He added that they all had trouble getting in at first because they weren't on the invitation list and they (the Edmonton Organizing Committee) did not have a packet ready for them.

However, they were allowed in because they had invitations, Strobel said.

"We left during the second showing of a slide presentation that was first presented in English," Strobel said.

"When they showed it for the second time, speaking in French, we (Strobel and Bergen) left quietly," he said.

The incident apparently came to a head when EOC President Mike Eurchuk talked to du Plessis after he and Bergen had left, Strobel said.

Upon finding out where du Plessis was from, Eurchuk asked him to leave, and du Plessis left, Strobel said.

In reviewing the letter that Ives wrote to Thomas and MacVicar, Strobel noted the following falsehoods:

The third sentence of the letter mentioned that Thomas was "so unacceptable to the international wrestling community, that Mr. Milan Ercegan, president of the FILA, refused to meet with him," Strobel said.

Strobel bluntly said that those mentioned above did not leave. However, he said he did feel badly that he was the only one in shorts, and, therefore remained in his seat throughout most of the banquet.

Strobel concluded by saying that he thought that there was nothing wrong with the idea of du Plessis attending the championships and the banquet. (South Africans have been barred from any international competition since 1970 because of their apartheid political structure).

Strobel added that du Plessis is attempting to get South Africa back into international athletics, and that they now have blacks and whites mixing in athletics in the South African schools.

This conduct is reprehensible.

The very presence of this party was so offensive to Mr. Ercegan and other FILA officials that these dignitaries immediately left, causing great embarrassment to the Canadian hosting delegation (the organizing committee for the 1982 World Championships to be held in Edmonton)."

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The very presence of this party was so offensive to Mr. Ercegan and other FILA officials that these dignitaries immediately left, causing great embarrassment to the Canadian hosting delegation (the organizing committee for the 1982 World Championships to be held in Edmonton)."

Strobel bluntly said that those mentioned above did not leave. However, he said he did feel badly that he was the only one in shorts, and, therefore remained in his seat throughout most of the banquet.

Strobel concluded by saying that he thought that there was nothing wrong with the idea of du Plessis attending the championships and the banquet. (South Africans have been barred from any international competition since 1970 because of their apartheid political structure).

Strobel added that du Plessis is attempting to get South Africa back into international athletics, and that they now have blacks and whites mixing in athletics in the South African schools.

This conduct is reprehensible.

The very presence of this party was so offensive to Mr. Ercegan and other FILA officials that these dignitaries immediately left, causing great embarrassment to the Canadian hosting delegation (the organizing committee for the 1982 World Championships to be held in Edmonton)."
Assistant Beaver wrestling coach Greg Strobel works over some moves with an OSU wrestler.

Photo by David Forte
Prejudice

To the Editor:

Now let me get this straight. Mr. D.R. Van Der Merwe (G-T Readertorial 10-17-82) who is apparently speaking for the South African National Wrestling Federation accuses the African National Congress of being a communist terrorist organization. The government of South Africa which he so strongly supports, repeatedly violates the borders of Angola and kills its inhabitants, and illegally occupies a country (Namibia) which it has economically exploited for over 60 years leaving its indigenous population in a state of political and economic underdevelopment. In addition, it not only does not allow non-white to vote for the South African government, but detains, bans, or kills its opponents. Mrs. Van Der Werwe even approved of the death of Steve Biko who was killed while in police custody without having been convicted or even charged with any crime. So who are the real terrorists in South Africa?

Mr. Van Der Merwe's attitudes reflect a disregard for law and justice which is repugnant to all civilized societies. However, his letter is illuminating because it reveals a limited vision and prejudice, which if characteristic of the South African government in general, indicates why the only avenue for change is violent revolution.

Let's hope more rational minds prevail.

Jan Botha
2385 S.E. Thompson
Wrestlers acquire unique experience

By CLIFF VOLIVA of the Barometer

United States, the wrestlers conceded.  
"But, they had some really good wrestlers that could do good over here," noted Carl Mangrum, a former University of Washington wrestler.

South Africa has been banned from international athletic competition since 1972 because of Apartheid.

Bill Anderson, who grappled for OSU during the 1979-80 season, said that "as far as the cultural experience...it was really good."

"Our interest was to keep them interested in wrestling, and we went down there to learn what we could," he added.

One thing that the wrestlers might have learned is that the political structure Apartheid, which became known as the segregation of people by races.

Mangrum said Johanesburg looked very much like Chicago during the daytime. He said he also found that for every white town in South Africa, there is a corresponding black community.

Mangrum, who heard the word "segregation" each time South Africa was mentioned before his trip, expected the worst.

"I expected to get over there and see all these black people treated really bad. When I got over there... (1) saw that their blacks aren't educated at all. But they're trying to (educate them)," Mangrum stated.

"They're giving them jobs...they're trying to help their blacks. They (the government) know that the Apartheid isn't good but it's the only thing they can do for now," said Mangrum, assessing his experience in South Africa.

Last year's Pac-10 champion at 126 pounds, OSU's Mark Hirota, echoed Mangrum's views.

"I think their government realizes right now that it's wrong (Apartheid), it's a real conservative country, it comes from their background."

(See WRESTLERS, page 13)
WRESTLERS, cont. from page 16

Bielenberg, OSU's four-time All-American (1974-77) who was on a cultural exchange program to South Africa in his high school days in 1972, said that "they've made great strides from when I was there in 1972."

Former OSU wrestler Chuck Mondale said he also feels that the South African government is striving to improve the blacks' situation.

"Fifty laws a year are being changed (every year), they're doing a lot for the black continent," Mondale said.

Mangrum said that he thoroughly enjoyed the trip, stating that he liked the South African trip better than the 1973 trip he took to Japan as a high school wrestler. He also noted that he would like to go back (to South Africa) if the opportunity arose.

"I don't think they should be banned from Olympic competition. I think they (the International Olympic Committee) should take another look at them," Mangrum said.

Anderson, who has been on exchange programs to Ecuador, Panama and Columbia, along with his participation in the 1977 Pan American Games, said, "there's nothing that can replace it (the exchange trip to South Africa)."

Mike Bauer, another former OSU wrestling star, added, "The main reason I went was to learn more about their country's living situation and because I like to wrestle. Each wrestler said he learned something valuable in South Africa.

And now, it appears the country of South Africa is finally on its way to the dismissal of its Apartheid structure, according to Bielenberg, as he compared his recent exchange to the one he made in 1972.

Bauer noted that on the fourth day of the trip it snowed for the first time in South Africa in 17 years.

Yes, maybe now.
'The Island' portrays black woe

Actors from the Oregon Shakespearean Festival will bring the anger and hopelessness of South African blacks to the Oregon State University stage Wednesday.

They will perform "The Island," a powerful drama by South African playwright Athol Fugard. J. Wesley Huston and James Avery star in the production, which played this season at the Shakespearean Festival's Black Swan theater in Ashland.

The performance will be at 8 p.m. at the OSU Foundation Center, Southwest 26th Street and Western Boulevard. Tickets are $3 for students for non-students.

They are on sale daily from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Student Activities Center in Memorial Union East.

"The Island" explores the themes of friendship and freedom in a politically repressive environment. It is set at a prison in South Africa.

Two cellmates work shackled together, subject to the whims of their unseen guard. John (Huston) has been sentenced to 10 years, for ambiguous reasons. Winston (Avery) is serving a life sentence for burning his passbook.

Winston taunts his friend with bitter descriptions of the freedom John will one day have. His own sentence, he knows, will never end.

In between their backbreaking work sessions, the cellmates rehearse parts of "Antigone" for the yearly inmates' show.

When they present the play, along the lines of Sophocles' drama, it takes on new meaning. Antigone's punishment, to be buried alive, becomes for Winston his sentence to The Island.

Luther James, the director, says "The Island" represents a moral dilemma for our time.

"Since South Africa has rich resources and technological expertise, it is a prime supplier of materials vital to the world's commerce," he said.

"Yet no observer can ignore or rationalize the denial of human rights to all but the white minority in that country. For us, it operates as a modern metaphor in the choice of the moral versus the expedient."

"'The Island' also will be performed on Dec. 1 at 8:15 p.m. at Western Oregon State College, Monmouth. Tickets are $1 through the Fine Arts box office. Reservations are requested.

The play will be repeated at 8 p.m. Dec. 4 at South Eugene High School, 400 E. 19th St., Eugene. Tickets for that performance, sponsored by People for South African Freedom, are $4 to $8.
The initial impact of "The Island" is generated by two superb actors revealing the evil nature of the racial policies of the government of the Republic of South Africa. Two black prisoners under guard are laboring ankle deep in the soft sand of the beach. They shovel sand into their respective wheelbarrows. Then they struggle to move and dump their load into the hole just dug by the other. They do this all day. One is appalled by the mind that designed such a demeaning exercise in futility to teach the prisoners the hopelessness of resistance to white supremacy.

But the true power and greatness of the play lies in three other truths. As the tale develops, and regardless of the extent of your knowledge about the repression of ethnic and political prisoners in other countries, you come to the chilling realization that the play could be performed in the idiom of almost any contemporary society. It is not simply what can be done to help blacks in South Africa, but what we can do right here in our own nation.

Second, and here the art of Huston and Avery transcends the formal structure provided by the playwright Fugard; one begins to be exhilarated by the courage and intelligence of the human spirit. The prisoners plan to speak truth to power by performing a play before the rulers that dramatizes the values of equity and the commitment to honor human life. They will thereby transform another demeaning part of their treatment—entertaining their oppressors—into an act of defiance.

Finally, in the course of that effort, we learn the price of truth and the cost of solidarity in the face of terrible injustice. But we also realize that we must act because that is the only way to honor our humanity. "The Island" plays at the OSU Foundation Center at 8 p.m. Tickets are $3 for students and $4 general.

(Submitted by William Appleman Williams)
"The Island" explores freedom

J. Wesley Huston and James Avery, actors from the Ashland Shakespearean Festival portray John and Winston in "The Island," which will be presented at 8 p.m. tonight at the OSU Foundation Center. Tickets are available at the Student Activities Center and at the door.

By CAROL NA-KAGAWA of the Barometer

Pessimism about the future of South Africa is expressed in an Athol Fugard play, "The Island," which will be performed 8 p.m. Wednesday in OSU Foundation Center's Austin Auditorium.

J. Wesley Huston and James Avery, Oregon Shakespearean Festival actors, portray "lifers" in Robben Island prison, South Africa. In the play, the inmates are preparing a performance of the Greek tragedy, "Antigone."

In the 90-minute drama, the two men explore the essence of freedom using a parallel of a play within a play. Antigone's punishment in the Sophoclean drama is to be buried alive, as the prisoners are in "The Island," lost between life and death in captivity.

The director, Luther James, noted that "The Island" is "an important play because it is rooted in the troubled present experience of the union of South Africa and represents a profound moral dilemma of our times."

Fugard, a South African, expressed a negative view of the future of his country, "where there is a prevalent distortion of human values by all colors of South Africans."

"The black person's sense of silence of not having a voice is colossal," he contended.

The play is presented in conjunction with the display in the Memorial Union Concourse that focuses on black cultural awareness, said Bruce Porter, Memorial Union Program Council public relations assistant.

The MUPC Ethnics Committee is co-sponsoring the event with the OSU honors department, Affirmative Action, African Association and the humanities department, Porter said.

Tickets for the play will be on sale 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. daily until Nov. 18 at the MU East Student Activities Center. Admission is $3 for students and $4 for non-students. There is no reserved seating. Tickets also will be available at the door.
Opposition builds against Dale Thomas

By KEN GOE
of The Oregonian staff

Dale Thomas, the Oregon State University wrestling coach whom even his critics acknowledge as "the father of Oregon wrestling," probably will be forced out of his position as executive director of the bitterly divided Oregon wrestling cultural exchange program before the first of the year.

In a meeting at Centennial High School early this month, the cultural exchange program's voting representatives adopted a resolution that called for a face-to-face meeting in December with the controversial OSU coach "to ask Dr. Thomas to resign," confirmed the program's recording secretary, Clarence Williams.

That showdown cannot be held until at least Dec. 21, when Thomas, on sabbatical from OSU, returns from a tour of South Africa and Europe.

Thomas, a member of the U.S. Wrestling Federation Hall of Fame, founded the cultural exchange program in the early 1960s to sponsor international exchanges of prep wrestlers.

The program functioned effectively to send Oregon high school students to such places as Japan, Europe, Mexico and New Zealand until Thomas began to feud with the Amateur Athletic Union in the late 1970s over the OSU coach's ties with South Africa.

South Africa is shunned by the International Wrestling Federation (FILA) because of the white-rulled country's racial policy of apartheid. The AAU, which sanctions amateur wrestling in the United States, is in necessity in step with FILA's policies.

Thomas, by contrast, has refused to sever his relations with South Africa and, in fact, has flaunted them. Examples:

— In 1973, the AAU slapped Thomas with a five-year suspension for taking groups of weightlifters and wrestlers to South Africa.

— In 1976, the AAU suspended the Oregon cultural exchange indefinitely for sponsoring a series of meets between a touring South African team and several high school teams. The dispute over the suspension became so ugly that both sides sued, although the suits were later dropped.

— In July, Thomas touched off an international uproar at the World Junior Wrestling Championships by arriving at a reception held by Canadian amateur wrestling officials for visiting dignitaries— including FILA President Milan Ercegan— with South African wrestling Coach Johan DuPlessis.

That incident prompted an angry letter from Michael R. Ives, chairman of the Oregon AAU's cultural exchange, to OSU President Robert MacVicar, demanding that Thomas be fired. Thomas responded by suing Ives.

Through all of the turmoil, the Oregon wrestling cultural exchange program has not escaped unscathed.

For instance, a recent unsanctioned trip to Italy, under the direction of former Oregon State NCAA champion Greg Strobel, became a full-fledged disaster when most Italian amateur teams refused to have anything to do with the visiting Oregonians.

"I'm sure decades ago Dale was a heckuva guy," said Franklin High Coach Rod Chace. "But I think now it's a little more concerned with his own ego than he is with wrestling. His main concern himself. He doesn't seem to think as much of the kids as he used to."

"I think that's why this whole thing with the AAU got started," Chace said. "For him it's become a personal vendetta now. He's got to challenge the AAU on everything."

"I even heard Dale make the comment once that it was time to remove Milan Ercegan as president of FILA. I think he (Thomas) is getting out of control."

The rebellion surfaced last spring when Rainier High Coach Dan Jacobson nominated University of Oregon wrestling Coach Ron Finley for the executive director's position because "I just wanted to open people's eyes to the possibility that we could have a director other than Dale Thomas."

"I've been on record for several years in saying that the cultural exchange is a high school organization and ought to have a high school director," Jacobson said.

Jacobson and others would like the program to use some of its estimated $230,000 to sponsor trips by Oregon teams to national wrestling tournaments. Thomas and his supporters are opposed.

"Any time you have that much money in a foundation, you have a lot of people who want to get their hands on it and spend it for all kinds of reasons," said Strobel, an OSU assistant coach and member of the program's executive committee.

"Dale Thomas has consistently said that the money is to be used for international exchanges, and he is very adamant about that.

"The reasons the cultural exchange fund has grown that large is because it has spent money only on cultural exchanges, and that (treasurer) Bill Worrell has done an outstanding job of handling the cultural exchange's investments," Strobel said.

"I think you'll find that the issue over control of the money is behind the battle over control of the cultural exchange."

Indeed, at the Nov. 7 meeting Jacobson challenged Worrell's handling of the program's finances, and alleged that the organization's treasurer had been unethical in his conduct.

"Jacobson's questions were legitimate," said Larsen, the recording secretary. "But Bill Worrell dealt with the questions honestly. He was straight up. He didn't hide anything."

Larsen said the cultural exchange program's voting members concluded that Worrell, superintendent of the La Grande schools, might have been negligent in adhering closely to the organization's constitution, but ended by endorsing his overall financial management.

Under Worrell's guidance, the program's net worth has jumped from approximately $17,000 into its present six-figure total.

But the size of the nestegg won't matter as long as the AAU and FILA refuse to allow the group to perform its avowed purpose — the promotion of international exchanges. And that will be difficult as long as Thomas is considered an international pariah.

"I'm afraid the AAU is going to apply a great deal of pressure on Dale Thomas to resign," said Oregon City Coach Ed Burton, an at-large member of the group's executive committee.

"I think the AAU might make it very difficult for him to continue as the cultural exchange's executive director," Burton said.

The outcome must now await the return of Thomas, one of the country's most successful college coaches. It is unlikely that the OSU coach will leave peacefully from what he considers a labor of love.
CORVALLIS, Ore. (UPI) — Oregon State University wrestling coach Dale Thomas' ties with South Africa have angered members of Oregon's wrestling cultural exchange program, which plans to ask him to step down as its executive director, a program spokesman said Monday.

Earlier this month, the cultural exchange program's voting representatives adopted a resolution that called for a face-to-face meeting in December "to ask Dr. Thomas to resign," said Clarence Williams, the program's recording secretary.

Thomas, a member of the U.S. Wrestling Federation Hall of Fame and considered by some "the father of Oregon wrestling," founded the cultural exchange program in the early 1960s to sponsor international exchanges of prep wrestlers.

"But Thomas' ties to South Africa have sparked controversy and feuds with the Amateur Athletic Union, which bans competition with South Africa because of that nation's racial policy of apartheid.

EUGENE REGISTER-GUARD Nov. 17, 1981

Thomas may lose position

CORVALLIS (UPI) — Dale Thomas, the Oregon State University wrestling coach who often finds himself in the middle of controversy, has earned the ire of some members of the Oregon wrestling cultural exchange program, which plans to ask him to step down as its executive director.

Earlier this month, the cultural exchange program's voting representatives adopted a resolution that called for a face-to-face meeting in December "to ask Dr. Thomas to resign," said Clarence Williams, the program's recording secretary.

Thomas, a member of the U.S. Wrestling Federation Hall of Fame and considered by some "the father of Oregon wrestling," founded the cultural exchange program in the early 1960s to sponsor international exchanges of prep wrestlers.

But Thomas' ties to South Africa have sparked controversy and feuds with the Amateur Athletic Union, which bans competition with South Africa because of that nation's racial policy of apartheid.
We must question, 'We are wrestlers, not politicians'

By SCOTT W. GENTRY

'Quite obviously not in question is Dale Thomas' qualifications as a wrestling coach (based upon 25 years' experience) or as a wrestler (with his recent induction into U.S. Wrestling Federation's Hall of Fame.)

Also not in question is Thomas' ignorance as to implications of his South African involvement: "It's not a popular thing to do."

Obviously, South Africa is not a small town minor issue here in Corvallis, with agencies such as the U.N., the U.S. State Department, the A.A.U. and Olympic Committee assuming postures.

What is obviously being questioned is Dale Thomas, as a representative of the U.S. of OSU and the wrestling department, being directly involved with racist South Africa and their policies (constitutionally based) of apartheid.

Let's talk specifics. D. R. Van Der Merwe, who represents the S.A. National Wrestling Federation, claims, "We are wrestlers, not politicians." I get a little tired of this irrational logic. Politics, according to Webster, indicates prudence, art and cunning sagaciousness in adapting a means to an end.

It also refers to the plotting and scheming of those seeking personal power, glory, position or the like.

Let's examine the claims of Johan Du Plessis, Van Der Merwe, and Thomas and compare them to stark reality the truth. I'll then leave judgement and interpretation to the individual.

Thomas is quoted as saying, "They're (S.A.) hurting because they're a small country and they need outside competition badly."

Du Plessis, another S.A. wrestling representative, claims his country is misunderstood, that blacks in S.A. are better off than blacks in remaining Africa, that they have free hospitals, free universities, electricity, phones in their homes, and opportunity for an excellent education.

Jan Botha, 28-year-old black South African, who returned just this year from a visit to South Africa, says the claims of Du Plessis are "blatant lies." It seems that when Du Plessis, Thomas, and Van Der Merwe refer to fantastic living conditions for blacks, they are indeed speaking of blacks in the plural.

However, plural actually means anything more than two and indicates far less than a representation.

Let's look at blacks collectively. In the Johannesburg suburban community of Soweto, the largest of all black South African communities with a population over 1 million, the death rate among children age one to five is 50 percent. Of a typical small four-room shack, which houses on the average seven people, only 25 percent have running cold water, only 15 percent have electricity. There is one telephone for every 25,000.

And how does Van Der Merwe refer to passive resistance, black consciousness advocate Steve Biko, who was brutally murdered while being detained in a South African jail without charges? "A common criminal, who died a deserved death because he was a terrorist leader."

Yes, my white racist South African neighbors, you are a small country alright, you are even a minority within your small country. In fact, I forgot you're not even politicians, you're just wrestlers.

(Gentry is a senior in liberal studies)
Local news briefs

Journalist to speak on apartheid

Dumisani S. Kumalo, a New York-based journalist who worked for several South African publications for 12 years before fleeing the country in 1977, will speak on “Life in Apartheid South Africa” Thursday at Oregon State University.

The speech, at Snell Forum in Memorial Union East, will begin at noon. Admission is free. The speech is sponsored by the OSU African Students Association.

Kumalo founded the Union of Black Journalists, an organization active in the Black Consciousness Movement that was banned by the South African government in October 1977.

He has worked for The Post Newspapers, Drum magazine and The World. He also was chief reporter for the Johannesburg Sunday Times Extra (Black edition).

Kumalo has written about the working conditions of black migrant workers in mines, the use of child labor on farms, abuses of police power and deaths in detention.

Since fleeing from “police harrassment” in South Africa, he has written articles and book reviews for several newspapers and made a number of public speaking appearances.

Ed Ferguson, assistant professor of history and adviser to the African Student Association, said Kumalo also will visit Portland and Eugene this week. Kumalo is on a national speaking tour, Ferguson said.

Daily Barometer

Wednesday November 18, 1981

Writer explains apartheid

An exiled South African journalist will speak on “Life in Apartheid South Africa” at noon Thursday in the Snell Hall Forum in the Memorial Union East.

Dumisani Kumalo, who fled South Africa in June 1977 following police harassment, will talk about living conditions under the African country’s apartheid government in a speech sponsored by the OSU African Students’ Association.


Chief reporter for the Johannesburg Sunday Times Extra (Black Edition), Kumalo worked for several South African publications for 12 years before fleeing the country.

As a journalist in South Africa, he exposed working conditions of black miners and use of child labor on farms. Kumalo also reveals abuses of police power and deaths in detention.

The journalist has written articles and book reviews for several newspapers since his arrival in the United States. Kumalo, who is on a national tour, will appear in Portland and Eugene later this week.

His OSU appearance is free and open to the public.

‘Island’ plays tonight

The Memorial-Union Program Council Ethics Committee, the Honors and the Humanities Departments, Affirmative Action, and the African Student Association will present the play “The Island” at 8 o’clock tonight in the OSU Foundation Center in Austin Auditorium.

Tickets cost $3 for students and $4 for non-students and may be purchased from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Student Activities Center in the Memorial Union East.
White wrestlers added to black misery

By EPHRAIM MUCHADA GOVERE

First of all, the wrestlers' trip to South Africa should not be termed an exchange program. The term "exchange program" suggests that the two parties involved benefit

This South African trip by the former Pacific Northwest Collegiate wrestlers, organized by Dale Thomas, head wrestling coach of OSU, added to the oppression and misery of the black population in South Africa.

The injury might not be visible to many people, but as a Zimbabwean, I experienced such injuries during the former Rhodesian government.

The news that Dale Thomas and his disciples (wrestlers) brought home to United States was that "their blacks aren't educated at all... they're (the whites are) trying to educate them... they're giving them jobs."

These statements seem to imply that the blacks belong to the whites, and, therefore, the whites who own the blacks are trying to educate "their blacks" and "give them jobs."

These statements can only come from hallucinating minds.

There is no doubt in my mind that Thomas and his followers brought home "white lies" and are part and parcel of the South Africa's propaganda machine.

They have brought enough embarrassment to OSU, its president, students, faculty, the Corvallis community and Oregonians as a whole. It is high time we let Thomas know that we cannot stand it any longer.

In South Africa, Thomas' team just wrestled white wrestlers. I must point out that the photo in the Nov. 11 Barometer seems to indicate that Larry Beilenberg also wrestled black wrestlers in South Africa.

That is not true. Thomas' team never wrestled a black in South Africa. This team visited white suburbs, universities, clubs and families. In fact, one of the wrestlers who went told me he only saw blacks through the window of the van the wrestlers used for traveling.

This is clear that Thomas' team joined hands with the South African whites to practice "apartheid sport," which is the application of policies and practices of apartheid in sporting activities.

These same people who practiced apartheid in South Africa came back to tell the American people that the South African government has made improvements.

What the wrestlers fail to understand is that they and the South African governoent are just making apartheid more comfortable, rather than dismantling it.

We do not want our chains comfortable. We want them removed.

It should be clear to everybody that Thomas is entertaining and encouraging what I call the most vicious system since Nazism, where women, men and children are butchered, tortured and imprisoned each day and where two million blacks have been forcibly uprooted and dumped in the Bantustans.

But, the point that is indisputable is that we who are oppressed will be free.

That is not in question. All that the South African whites and their supporters can do is to decide whether they want freedom to come reasonably and peacefully, or through bloodshed and an armed struggle. These are the only options available.

We peace-loving blacks of Southern Africa and many other sane minds throughout the whole world still believe that international pressure (sports included) could still be an element in bringing the Pretor regime to the negotiating table before it is too late.

The blacks of Southern Africa have been provoked too long. The people's patience is not endless.

I should close with the Zimbabwean saying, "Chenjera kurumwa nechekuchera," translated, "Beware. Those bitten by the things they have provoked need no sympathy."

And, I now also understand why Jesus once said, "Father, forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing," and I am convinced looking down from heaven, he continues, "Father, forgive Dale Thomas and his misguided followers for they do not know what they are and what they are doing."

(Govere In a senior in forest management)
Apartheid foe sees rising in S. Africa

By Clay Eals
Of The Gazette-Times

The Republic of South Africa sports a unique brand of racism that eventually will be snuffed out by violence, a New York journalist said Thursday in Corvallis.

Dumisani S. Kumalo, who also serves as field representative for the American Committee on Africa, an anti-apartheid group, said it's inevitable the country's 22 million-member black majority will take up arms to revolt against the white-controlled government.

"I wish they wouldn't fight any wars, but there is no way that will deter black South Africans from fighting for their freedom," he told about 150 persons at Oregon State University's Snell Forum.

"I wish I could say nobody will die," Kumalo said. "I would be lying to you if I said change in South Africa would come without bloodshed. It's not in the history of the African continent that changes come on a silver platter. There's always been violent struggle."

Kumalo said the 4 million whites in South Africa have no incentive to change the repressive system of laws that give few civil rights to blacks.

"It's the most comfortable system for a white individual in the world," he said.

Kumalo, a 36-year-old black from South Africa, said he spends much of his time trying to persuade multi-national corporations to pull their investments out of the country, which lies at the southern tip of the African continent.

But such attempts, while they may provide some incentive for the government to change, probably won't prevent violence, he said.

Kumalo, who worked as a reporter for 12 years before fleeing South Africa in 1977, labeled apartheid - the legalized policy of segregation and political and economic discrimination against non-whites - "the most repressive system in the world."

The country's laws allow police to interrogate, torture and execute blacks for innocuous acts such as sitting on a whites-only bench or entering a room through a whites-only door, he said.

Furthermore, he said the government considers blacks who do such things Communists.

When executions occur, the government calls them suicides, he said.

Kumalo said a government "race classification board" determines "on mere appearance" who is white. He cited a case of a 15-year-old white girl who was born in Capetown and had European ancestry but classified as non-white because of a suntan.

Those who think it's wrong to bar South African athletes from touring the United States fail to realize that such athletes represent only the white-controlled government, he said.

Allowing athletes to tour the U.S., he said, gives "legitimacy to a racist regime."

Kumalo said the hosting of U.S. training camps for South African wrestlers - as OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas has done in recent years - is particularly troublesome because those wrestlers return to their country better trained to use strong-arm tactics as government police officers.

White Americans who visit South Africa are not given a complete picture of the country, Kumalo said.

"I know America is full of people who stay for two weeks in a Holiday Inn in South Africa and come back and say, 'Those blacks are so happy,'" he said.

President Ronald Reagan's administration is "absolutely insensitive" to apartheid because the United States wants South Africa as a political and economic ally, Kumalo said.

He said Reagan incorrectly assumes political and economic ties with the United States will be broken if there is black majority rule in South Africa.

Reagan's support of the white South African government isn't likely to be reversed, Kumalo said.

An indication of that is that South Africa has hired John Sears, Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign manager, as its official lobbyist in Washington D.C., he said.
Location doesn't preclude racism

By LAURA BARBER
of the Barometer

OSU, Oregon, the United States and South Africa.

Geographical location does not preclude racism, because racism is racism wherever you are, according to exiled South African journalist: Dumisani Kumalo.

And it is especially apparent in South Africa, a country under the most repressive governmental system in the world — apartheid, Kumalo said.

Apartheid means there are special ambulances for blacks and whites — ambulances which arrive for white South African citizens, he described. It means towns, or ghettos within towns, where the entire black, Indian and colored population of a South African city lives.

For an African, life in apartheid South Africa means segregation of church, employment and school.

"It is written into law that black people have no need for education. We are just going to prepare them to become a better tool for the white man," described Kumalo.

Next year, according to Kumalo, who is a representative of the American Committee on Africa, government-controlled television in South Africa will be revolutionized. Previously, blacks were not allowed on the screen, he explained. But in 1982 there will be a special channel for blacks and one for whites, Kumalo said.

Kumalo's description of life in apartheid South Africa was heard by approximately 125 people Thursday, in the Memorial Union East Snell Forum.

The journalist said he fled South Africa in 1977 following police harrassment because of his involvement in the Union of Black Journalists, an organization active in the Black Conscious Movement.

He said racism is not unique to South Africa. But it is both legalized and institutionalized there, he said.

Kumalo, quoting a former white South African, said it is illegal by law not to be racist in South Africa.

"I know America is full of experts who spend two weeks in South Africa and come back saying 'those blacks are so happy,'" Kumalo said.

But he added that South Africa is a country in which people are divided because of color. "It is the only country in the world that has a race classification board."

This board, according to Kumalo, decides on the "physical appearance" of the racial designation of South African citizens. There are approximately 4.5 million whites, 2.5 million colored people (of mixed black and white heritage), 800,000 East Indians and 22 million Africans in South Africa.

Yet, according to Kumalo, the government in South Africa is exclusively white. That government, Kumalo said, exercises such rights as the Terrorism Act, which allows indefinite detention without charge or trial.

Other government controls include the Internal Security Act, which allows detention of persons alleged to be engaged in activities that could endanger the security of the state and authorizes "banning without charge or trial."

The Population Registration Act, also in effect in South Africa, requires registration and classification of all South Africans by race, while the Abolition of Passes Act applies only to Africans and requires all Africans older than 16 to be fingerprinted and carry a passbook at all times.

Another regulation under apartheid government in South Africa is the Law of Suppression of Communism Act of 1950.

"If you sit on a bench marked for whites only, you have committed a crime of communism," he explained. "If you go through a door marked for whites only, that is another crime."

One African, charged for being a communist because he had formed an education committee, was arrested, Kumalo said. He added that the arrested man had talked with other parents to enlist their assistance in the education of black children.

He was arrested and taken to the seventh floor of a building where he was physically and mentally tortured until he died, Kumalo said. But that was not the end of the incident.

"They picked up his body and flung it off the roof of the building to fake a suicide. They then called the press," said Kumalo, a press representative.

"Here you have a classic case. The man jumped off the seventh balcony, landed on the first floor balcony, and he, on the way down, lost all of his fingernails."

According to Kumalo, members of U.S. President Reagan's Administration have been "very insensitive" to the apartheid situation in South Africa. But that could be, he added, because "Reagan is also insensitive about what's happening in America."

Kumalo continued, following a short explosion of applause, explaining that the Reagan Administration is supporting "racism this very moment in South Africa."

The journalist explained in an interview before his lecture that the Reagan Administration is "the worst thing that ever happened to the American people. He calls the South Africans allies."

"Just as money does not trickle from the richer to the poorer classes in economic theory, Kumalo explained, neither does financial or military aid from countries such as the United States sift to lower classes of countries such as El Salvador. This is also true for South Africa, Kumalo added.

"I would be lying to you if I said I see changes in South Africa without bloodshed," Kumalo told the audience. "In fact, it is not in the history of the African continent that changes come via the silver platter — there's always been violent struggle."

Kumalo said many people are concerned with the "wrong issues." He explained that many feel integration of "restaurants and toilets" will better the apartheid situation in South Africa.

"We don't need sympathy, we know what we want," Kumalo said in an interview. "We want freedom. We're not fighting for these rights — we're fighting to rule ourselves."
Journalist relates apartheid life

This is the final article in a 4-part series about an exiled South African journalist who spoke Thursday on campus.

By LAURA BARBER of the Barometer

In 1974, a writer and photographer from the Johannesburg Sunday Times Extra visited the South African Boksburg ghetto to cover a story about child labor.

They discovered that every morning in Boksburg, a black ghetto contained within the city of Vosloorus, police came out in trucks and arrested children 5 to 15 years old.

Officers took the children to the nearby government office and forced them to 'build with their hands a golf course for office employees.

That story was never printed in the Johannesburg Sunday Times Extra.


That's the section of the paper published especially for blacks — the section of the paper that exiled South African journalist Domisani Kumalo said white South Africans don't want to see.

"White people don't want to read about black people," Kumalo said in an interview Thursday on campus. "That edition (for black readers) would only sell in black areas."

He added that because neighborhoods in South Africa are segregated, it is easy to create and distribute the special edition of the paper.

And on the same Sunday, the article appeared on the front pages of English papers, thanks to an English reporter who sent the piece over a newspaper wire service.

"The next Monday, South African ambassador Carel de Wet called a press conference and condemned us (the black journalists who covered the article) for writing the story and as enemies of South Africa," Kumalo explained.

"A week later, the Sunday Times carried a wire story condemning the story (about child labor) white readers didn't read," Kumalo continued. He added that the wire story also condemned the journalists — employees of the same publication.

Now living in Brooklyn, New York, Kumalo fled South Africa four years ago following police persecution for his involvement in the Black Consciousness Movement. He founded the Union of Black Journalists, which participates in black consciousness activities.

From a population of 22 million blacks, there are only 100 black journalists among the 4 million whites, 2.5 million colored (mixed black and white) and 800,000 East Indians in South Africa, Kumalo said.

The government discourages Africans from being journalists because they (government officials) know their (Africans') writing is very influential," Kumalo said: "They are the only ones with a voice among the 22 million voiceless (Africans)."

Everything in South Africa is segregated, including professional groups, Kumalo continued. And that is part of the reason he founded the black journalists' organization, he said.

African press members are not allowed to join any society for white journalists — even though they may work on the same publication, Kumalo said. He said a law — the Industrial Conciliation Act — prohibits blacks and whites from belonging to the same organization.

The exiled journalist said that when he was in the country he encouraged fellow journalists to be as objective as possible when reporting about South Africa.

"They (journalists) are banned because they write stories the government doesn't want to hear," Kumalo explained. "They don't want to hear about inside racial hostility."

That segregation has been carried to other areas of mass communication in South Africa, according to Kumalo. He said government-controlled television and radio has been reserved for white use only.

But next year, Kumalo said, television in South Africa will be revolutionized.

"Next year, there will be separate channels for blacks and whites," he said. "One for white faces, and one for black ones."

Under the Police Act, journalists in South Africa cannot cover deaths in detention (prisoners who die during their prison term) until police officials release the information, Kumalo said.

But that is not the only law hindering the freedom of the South African press, according to Kumalo.

One of the most crucial acts constraining the freedom of the South African press is the Internal Security Act, he said.

"This is a crucial one (law)," said Kumalo, adding that by law "journalists cannot write any story that will incite racial hostility."

He also described the Terrorism act, a law that makes it an offense to criticize corporations in South Africa. And if journalists violate the act, he said, they may be liable for up to five years imprisonment or death by hanging.

"South Africa hangs more people than all the countries of the United Nations put together," Kumalo said. "One point two persons are hung daily on a yearly average — 99.9 percent of the people hung are black."

Kumalo added that a South African university study recently conducted indicates that in 10 years, only one white person has been hanged.

He added that while it is common for black prisoners to die in detention ("there have been 30 known deaths," he said), no white prisoners have died between 1976 and 1980.

One of the most difficult tasks Kumalo said he faces as a journalist is trying to make people understand about the brutality under apartheid South African government.

"People who were perpetuating the suffering (in South Africa) didn't see or hear about it," Kumalo said.

"I meet whites in America who don't believe what's happening," he added.

But Kumalo said he believes Americans must focus on the element of racism at home before they address the racism "10,000 miles away in South Africa."

"My job is to get Americans to realize they can't support racism in South Africa, or in America. And that (America) is where they should start."
Misinforming

To the Editor:

In reference to the wrestling guest editorial Nov. 19 by Ephraiin Muchada Govere, he stated that “Thomas’s team never wrestled a black in South Africa.”

I had the experience of wrestling black wrestlers at both Rands Africans University located in Johannesburg and in Cape Town.

Govere continues his misinforming by claiming a wrestler told him he only saw blacks out of a van window. In actuality, the team was shown cities (Soweto), occupational housing, and even other black countries (Transkei). You, Govere, attended a Contemporary Southern Africa seminar-class taught by Professor Ed Ferguson.

A wrestler, Mark Hirota, told of the above experiences. If you refuse to listen, much time should not be spent talking to you.

Govere continued by making reference to an earlier quote of a wrestler saying, “Their blacks aren’t educated at all...they’re (the whites) trying to educate them...they’re giving them jobs.”

Govere claimed that these statements implied that the blacks belong to the whites. This perceived meaning is Govere’s alone. He then derives the fact that these statements, or the meaning behind them, can only come from hallucinating minds. What are you on, Govere?

Govere overlooks the fact that until the team went over to South Africa, people around Corvallis weren’t as aware of the apartheid and its problems. Instead of an appreciation for this means of exposure, Govere condems those involved.

Throughout the entirety of the article, my fellow teammates and myself were called liars, apartheid supporters, and the like. These, to me, only seem to be flagrant accusations coming from a man 10,000 miles away from the experiences in reference.

Michael Bauer
senior in business
Exchange may seek Thomas’ resignation

By SHAWN CHURCH
of the Barometer

Dale Thomas may be asked to resign as executive director of the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange program as soon as he returns from his trip to Europe and South Africa, said Ed Burton, wrestling coach at Oregon City High School.

In a Nov. 7 meeting at Centennial High School in Portland, exchange program voting representatives adopted a resolution calling for a meeting with Dale Thomas to discuss his future with the exchange program, Burton said.

Thomas is due to return from his trip Dec. 21 and a meeting will be scheduled shortly after, he said.

“Some (coaches) feel he is hampering with the exchange program.”

Ed Burton

One reason Thomas may be asked to step down is the concern of some high school coaches about whether the exchange program should be directed by a high school coach or a college coach, Burton said.

Some coaches feel that since high school athletes participate in the exchange program, high school coaches should direct it, he said.

Also involved in the debate are high school coaches who would like to use part of the $230,000 in the cultural exchange budget for domestic wrestling exchanges as well as international exchanges, Burton said.

Thomas opposes this use of the money because he established the program exclusively for international exchanges, Burton said.

Thomas's libel suit against the Amateur Athletic Union is another reason coaches feel he is hampering the program.

“Some (coaches) feel he is hampering with the exchange program.”

Ed Burton

According to Greg Strobe!, OSU assistant wrestling coach, the AAU will not work with the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange in sanctioning wrestling meets as long as Thomas is a leader in the program.

“The AAU has not been cooperative with us since 1974 and the last sanctioned trip was in 1978,” Strobe! said.

The AAU wants complete control over how the meets are set up and Thomas has defied their authority on several occasions, Strobe! said.

In addition, the U.S. Wrestling Federation and the AAU are presently involved in a court dispute to decide which organization should be the governing body of U.S. amateur wrestlers, Strobe! said. Thomas recognizes and supports the U.S. Wrestling Federation, Strobe! said.

Because of several disputes between Thomas and the AAU, Strobe! said the AAU may be indirectly attempting to oust Thomas as executive director by refusing to sanction Oregon cultural exchange meets.

And although Thomas’ resignation may not change the AAU’s policy toward the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange, several high school coaches think it will, Strobe! said.

As for the outcome of Thomas’ future with the program, Strobe! said he could not say what will happen.

But, he did say, “I don’t think he will resign from pressure by the AAU... he would resign if he thought it was best for the program.”

One alternative proposed by Rolland Schimmel, Pendleton High School wrestling coach, is that Thomas resign and assume an advisory position for the exchange program, Strobe! said.

Schimmel was not available Tuesday for comment.

If representatives do elect to ask Thomas for his resignation, Burton said, “I don’t think there’s any way he (Thomas) is going to step out of it. I see him acting as an advisor no matter what happens.”
Discuss director status

Thomas to meet coaches

By NANCY BURKE of the Barometer

Oregon wrestling coaches will discuss the status of OSU Head Wrestling Coach Dale Thomas at a meeting Sunday Jan. 17 in Albany, according to Greg Strobel, OSU assistant wrestling coach.

"The wrestling coaches had a meeting on Jan. 7 (thursday)," Strobel said, "and proposed to meet with Dale Thomas as soon as it could be arranged."

Thomas is now travelling with the OSU varsity wrestling team and was unavailable for comment Thursday.

The team will return Saturday after four days of competition with Weaver State University in Utah, Brigham Young University, Utah State University and Boise State University.

The wrestling coaches are scheduled to meet with Thomas at 11 a.m. Jan. 17 at the T & R Restaurant, 3410 Spicer Road, Albany.

The coaches, including district representatives, will discuss the possibility of Thomas resigning his position as director of Oregon's Amateur Athletic Union Wrestling Cultural Exchange program, Strobel said.

On Dec. 11, Thomas returned from South Africa, where he spent approximately two and one-half months on sabbatical leave assisting South African athletes with their wrestling program.

"He (Thomas) came back all fired up with a lot of good ideas and reinforcement on his beliefs with South Africa and how they (wrestlers there) should be treated," Strobel said. "His claim is that we shouldn't boycott South Africa."

"Originally, it might have worked," he continued. "Now the best way to change South Africa is through communication."

Ed Ferguson, OSU African Student Association advisor, said he does not agree.

"The ASA supports the position of the Organization of African Unity and the position of the United Nations," he said, "which is that we should not engage in sporting relations with South Africa."

According to Ferguson, the OAU is a continental body within Africa that represents more than 50 African nations. South Africa is not a member of the OAU.

"We support the official position taken by both bodies," he continued, "because the government of South Africa does not represent the people in South Africa. To participate in sporting relations or any relations with South Africa acknowledges that illegal government (under apartheid rule)."

The ASA sees its role as an educational one, Ferguson said.

"We make the university, community and people of Corvallis aware of the international implications of Thomas' violations of the sporting boycott of South Africa," he explained. "We are definitely not planning any legal action of any kind against him."

In late October, Thomas filed a $1.1 million libel suit against Michael Ives, chairman of the Oregon AAU, and two AAU affiliate organizations. This action was taken after Ives sent a letter seeking Thomas' dismissal to OSU President Robert MacVicar, AAU officials and several Oregon newspapers.

The letter was a response to an alleged incident during a formal banquet in Vancouver, British Columbia, during the World Junior Wrestling Championships last July.

Ives charged Thomas with causing International Amateur Wrestling Federation officials to leave the banquet that was held in honor of foreign team leaders.
Thomas works for world understanding

By NANCY BURKE
of the Barometer

Creating a better world understanding between nations and people is the concern of OSU Head Wrestling Coach Dale Thomas.

And, as founder and director of the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange program, Thomas said he wishes to continue that understanding.

The coach will meet with the Cultural Exchange Committee at 11 a.m. Sunday at the T & R Restaurant in Albany to discuss “the direction that the organization is taking,” Thomas explained Monday from his office.

“The agenda (for the meeting) isn’t clear,” Thomas said. “It is a chance for me to find out what people are thinking of me as a director, and help me make me a more effective administrator.”

The meeting also is arranged as a chance for Thomas to decide whether to resign his position as director or lobby for himself.

“It will be a chance to explain my philosophy to the group and for them to explain their philosophy to me,” he said.

The Cultural Exchange Committee proposed to “meet with Dale as soon as possible upon his return” from sabbatical leave in South Africa to discuss the possibility of him resigning and taking an advisory position, said Greg Strobel, assistant wrestling coach.

Strobel said that at a Cultural Exchange Committee meeting Nov. 7, the majority of coaches wanted to hear what Thomas had to say before making their decision.

Thomas returned on Dec. 11 from sabbatical leave and arranged to meet the committee on Sunday.

“There were a few coaches who decided to get me out of there (as director),” Thomas said. “I don’t quite know why. People like that in any organization are looking for power. It just gained momentum while I was gone (on sabbatical leave).”

Thomas said the agenda for the meeting is not clear.

But the main discussion at the meeting will be to review what the organization is planning and “hope that the meeting draws us together as we sort out our problems and improve communication with each other,” he explained.

Thomas began the non-profit organization 20 years ago because he said he believed the Olympic movement did not “live up to an actual practice of what it was supposed to.”

Thomas competed as a wrestler in the 1952 and 1956 Olympics. “Originally in 1952,” he said, “I noticed that the members of the free world and the Iron Curtain countries (competing in the Olympics) lived in separate villages.

“In 1956, they lived in the same village but ate separately. There wasn’t

(See THOMAS, page 6)
time to really get acquainted,” he stressed.

Thomas' contact with foreign athletes did not end with his Olympic wrestling. He competed in the 1954 World Championships, was a referee in the 1969 and 1964 Olympics and coached the U.S. wrestling team in 1961 and 1966.

“The (cultural exchange) organization didn’t suddenly arrive in a five-year period,” Thomas added. “It was a lifetime preparation.

“I found that worldwide amateur sports were organized for the administration, not for the athletes. Now it is more for commerce, but the quality of the experience doesn’t go up for the athlete,” he continued.

Thomas said the quality must be accomplished through national understanding.

“Striving for excellence had to be one of the important aspects of the cultural exchange,” Thomas said. “Another important part of the cultural exchange was for the media to objectively report the experience that the coaches and kids have with the people of the country that they visit...”.

The criteria under a true cultural exchange, according to Thomas, is to be in a situation where the people would get a true cross section of homes in that particular country.

“We want to make it a true cultural exchange position,” Thomas said. “This includes sharing the life of the people, not strictly living the life of a tourist.

“Athletes don’t know how to appreciate, partake and give of themselves (in a foreign country),” he added. “You have to get them involved so they can make decisions, be informed and show a true interest in the country,” Thomas said.

“To make it exciting, you learn to give, receive, participate, appreciate and understand. That is what the cultural exchange is,” he added.

Thomas said he sees a problem with the cultural exchange program because “the Amateur Athletic Union has restricted it by their sanctioning.

“They (AAU officials) control us to the point that many people consider it an abuse of their sanctioning power,” he continued. “The National AAU hasn’t allowed enough free enterprise. Our position for the last 10 years has been to not agree with that, and probably most coaches in the state that I know agree with that, too.”

The cultural exchange program has not violated any International Amateur Wrestling Foundation or AAU rules, and Thomas has not violated any rules as director of that program, he said.

Thomas said he made contacts for the exchange program from the Olympics. “As I studied the Olympics before, I was a hero-worshipper of the Olympics,” he said. “It becomes nationalism.

“If we go to Russia, we support communism. If we go to South Africa, we support apartheid,” Thomas said. “That doesn’t make sense. I’m advocating that you don’t do either one. It is counterproductive to have some ulterior motive other than to communicate and strive for excellence.

Thomas said it took him a lifetime to arrive at the organization. “I council other sports on how to conduct these types of exchanges, and I’m constantly changing and finding new ideas. My life isn’t over yet,” he said.
Thomas remains exchange chief

By TOM JOLLIFF
of the Barometer

The question of whether OSU head wrestling coach Dale Thomas will remain as director of the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange has been answered.

It's an official yes.

That conclusion was made by several Oregon wrestling coaches and appointed OWCE members at an OWCE meeting Sunday in Albany's T & R Restaurant.

Committee members requested a meeting with Thomas — "as soon as I returned from my sabbatical leave in South Africa" — to discuss whether he would be asked to resign his position, he said.

Some members had reportedly questioned Thomas's operation of the OWCE, Thomas said. OSU assistant wrestling coach Greg Strobel indicated, for example, that some members were concerned Thomas's outside activities were hindering his ability to obtain good trips for the organization.

Approximately 48 OWCE members attended the meeting, he added. Also present were two Amateur Athletic Union officials.

Rod Chase, Oregon Cultures Association president, had been designated to preside over the meeting for Thomas, but he was not present. Instead, Thomas appointed Oregon City High School wrestling coach Ed Burton to lead the meeting.

No vote was taken on the decision concerning Thomas's position with the non-profit organization.

The meeting was not a "voting-type meeting," said Greg Strobel, OSU assistant wrestling coach. "And the outcome of the meeting was as I had suspected, with the members ruling in favor of Thomas."

Strobel said that at the meeting he felt a "tremendous vote of confidence by those in attendance for what the cultural exchange program stands for."

In related matters, the majority of the wrestling coaches present favored "not joining the Amateur Athletic Union (as had been proposed earlier by the AAU)," Thomas explained.
Wrestling sign defaced

By EVE CRESS
of the Barometer

On Jan. 18, officials from the OSU wrestling office notified Campus Security that a sign, donated to the department by the Beaver Believers, had been stolen.

On Monday, that sign was returned — defaced and chained to a post near Milam Hall — said head wrestling coach Dale Thomas.

The three-sided orange sign was used to inform the public about wrestling matches and was designed by Pam Hutchinson, the sign's designer and junior in liberal arts.

When returned, the sign's wrestling match message had been transformed to:

Coach Thomas believes in apartheid
“I'm glad you support me,” he cried
He thinks that it's great
That Oregon State
prefers that the white race preside

On another side, Benny Beaver was depicted as saying, "Coach Thomas Believes in Apartheid."

The third side of the sign was defaced with a barbed-wire background and a "Home Wrestling Match" schedule:

- Jan. 15 Pretoria U.
- Jan. 32 Johannesburg U.
- Feb. 30 Orange Free State
- March 15 Cape Town Tech
- April 1 Auschwitz State

"It's incorrect to say I'm for apartheid," Thomas said. "I'm in no way a supporter of apartheid."

He added that Monday morning he had spent three hours in Philomath schools speaking about the problems South Africa is facing and their possible solutions.

Thomas said he is not sure who defaced the sign. "I don't know who I'm accusing," Thomas explained. "But with it sitting over by that (history department) office, it could have come from Ferguson."

D. Edwin Ferguson, to whom Thomas referred, is a history professor and member of the advisory board for the Black Cultural Center.

Ferguson said Monday that he had not heard of the sign theft and did not know who could have defaced it. "I don't approve of that kind of activity," he said, referring to the theft and defacement of OSU property.

Campus Security Sgt. Bill Slade said security officers are investigating the theft. He added that no suspect or suspects have yet been identified.

"It is malicious and a deliberate attempt to do harm for me," Thomas said. "It doesn't sound like the words of an educated person — it rhymes — that's nice."
By KAREN ALLEN
Of the Statesman-Journal.

Usually around this time of year, the biggest problem Oregon State wrestling coach Dale Thomas faces is trying to beat Oregon and trying to win the Pac-10 Conference title.

But this year things are different.

This year, the effects of a controversy Thomas stirred up with a recent trip to South Africa still linger.

On Jan. 18, a three-sided wooden sign promoting wrestling was stolen from in front of Langton Hall, where Thomas' office is.

At first, Thomas said, he thought the disappearance was a prank, or a case of common theft, because a small oak table also was taken.

Monday he found out differently.

'THE SIGN WAS returned, but it had been defaced and accused. Thomas of being a racist and supporting apartheid policies in South Africa.

One side of the sign was inscribed with a poem:

"Coach Thomas believes in apartheid/"I'm glad you support me,' he cried/He thinks that it's great/That Oregon State/Preferences that the white race preside."

On another side was a mock OSU wrestling schedule: Jan 15 — Pretoria U.; Jan 32 — Johannesburg U.; Feb 30 — Orange Free State; March 15 — Cape Town Tech; April 1 — Auschwitz State.

He said he is involved in South African politics, but that it is wrong to characterize him as a racist, or a supporter of apartheid policies.

"I believe in communication and in cultural exchanges," he said.

"Some people say there's no hope over there — that things will come to violence and bloodshed, but I just don't believe it, I think integration can be achieved slowly, and I think a boycott, shutting the door, is counter-productive. The situation over there is so complicated ... I don't pretend to have the solution, but I think it's a place that I can do some good."

THOMAS SAID THE relative freedom of movement by foreigners in South Africa encourages him.

"You go to Russia or somewhere, and you're pretty helpless. You can't get on their television or interviewed in the newspapers," he said. "Your ideas can't get out. But in South Africa they can. The schools are the only place really where there's kind of an iron curtain. They don't practice democracy in the schools. Some people still justify their racism on the basis of the Bible. But the movement for change is afoot, and I think we can help. There have been integrated sports events before, but I'm working at getting to the children — integrating training programs.

"SOME PEOPLE SAY it's just a matter of South Africa wanting outsiders to come in and do its dirty work for it, but I say we should do whatever we can."

Thomas said he thinks — and hopes — the sign theft and defacement was "an isolated incident." He said he doesn't think the personal controversy that has surrounded him has hurt his program.

Furthermore, he said he doesn't plan to let it change his habits.

"I plan to go back there this summer, and to have another group over here," he said. "I just won't believe isolation is the answer."
Thomas owes an apology

Dale Thomas, Oregon State University's wrestling coach, is a controversial man. He causes a stir every time he takes a group of athletes to the Union of South Africa, where a white minority has created a government and a way of life designed to systematically exploit the black majority.

Thomas believes his reputation as an apologist for South Africa's racist policies is underserved. He'll have to choose his words carefully if he hopes to shake that image. Yet earlier this week, in an incident involving his South African activities, he recklessly implied that a fellow OSU professor may have committed a criminal act.

Thomas is optimistic about the prospects for a peaceful end to South African racism. He believes cultural ties and visits will encourage integration. He acknowledges the political consequences of his trips to South Africa and hopes they are good ones.

Not everyone shares his views. Most of the world's countries, along with a sizeable segment of the American people, regard South Africa as a pariah nation. Visiting South Africa or engaging in sporting events with South African teams condones racial oppression in that country, they believe.

On Monday an OSU wrestling sign that had been stolen from campus was returned. It had been defaced with graffiti criticizing Thomas and South Africa's apartheid system, a code of laws mandating racial separation.

Campus police are investigating the vandalism and have no suspects. Thomas, however, told a reporter from OSU's student newspaper, the daily Barometer, that a certain OSU professor might have done it. To repeat the professor's name would be to amplify what might have been a damaging statement.

When asked to elaborate, Thomas told the Gazette-Times he has no idea who took the sign and defaced it. He went on, however, to describe local opponents to his South African activities as reasonable suspects.

If Thomas suspects someone of criminal involvement he should talk to the campus security officers who are investigating the crime. The knowledge that he and others strongly disagree on an important issue isn't evidence enough for public allegations.

Thomas should offer an apology the professor, who says he knows nothing of the incident. By making charges against people who don't agree with him, Thomas will not encourage the kind of dialogue he says he believes should take place on the question of South Africa.
Op Ed

Thomas’ wrestling trips speak louder than his words

By Ephraim Muchada Govere

“‘It’s incorrect to say I’m for apartheid, I’m in no way a supporter of apartheid.’ The words of Dale Thomas, who forgets that his actions speak louder than his words. For example, last year he spent three months in South Africa, spending the money OSU pays (legally his salary) in apartheid South Africa.

To make it worse he collected a wrestling team to join him on the trip to South Africa. To make the worse even worse his team wrestled only white South Africans and lived in “white only” areas.

To make the worse still worse, he trained and gave instructions to the South African police force.

All of what Thomas did was in defiance of the Organization for African Unity (which represents all independent African States) and the United Nations’ (which is a world body) efforts to free the oppressed black people of Southern Africa.

Thomas’ actions approve of and support Prime Minister of South Africa’s actions and goals. Early this month Prime Minister Botha said: “We need to know what our enemies are thinking about us and we need foreign exchange or investment and we need skilled defense manpower, these three are vital to the strength of South Africa’s armed forces, which we shall continue to use for internal repression as well as strike capabilities against independent African countries. Individuals should play a role by inquiring and inviting friends to South Africa.”

Also, Thomas' accusation of Dr. Ferguson is senseless and shows some desperation and lack of respect. Just because the sign was close to the history department it therefore came from Ferguson. My goal. In fact, I suspect Thomas is the one who stole and defaced the sign as a tactic which he learned in South Africa to defame other people and divert people from his evil deeds.

It is clear that Thomas enjoys publicity. He wants his presence felt. He wants his power to do what he wants to do and for what he does to be known and felt.

This is a kind of person we have at Oregon State University, an institution of higher education. Maybe he only took wrestling classes during his school days, if so I would advise him to register for some courses outside wrestling. I will volunteer to pay his tuition.

However, it’s a pity that Thomas refuses to reason, and it is disturbing to know that he continues to do things which clearly knows pain other people, millions of people. We respect individuals and we tolerate individuals’ misconceptions but at the same time we do not respect individuals at the expense of millions of people.

Govere is a scaler in forest management.
Thomas misunderstood

Coach smeared, ridiculed

By DÁN ERICKSON

Dale Thomas is inherently opposed to the oppression of South African blacks, yet he has been unjustly ridiculed, smeared and falsely quoted by Ed Ferguson and the African Students Association. Thomas feels that communication, persuasion and logic are necessary to resolve the situation.

If these goals become prominent, blacks of South Africa can, and eventually will, gain their rights as humans; they will gain equality.

Toward this goal Thomas is proceeding with a realistic approach. The whites and blacks must learn how to live with each other equitably, as we in the U.S. are still learning. South Africa needs a model, an example from which to build a free society.

Thomas recognizes this to be a complex issue, an issue that will take more than a lifetime to completely resolve. Yet, Thomas; through his trips to South Africa, is holding one door open, a door through which communication flows, the communication necessary to speed up the process of achieving equality within South Africa.

I feel Ferguson and the African Student Association support total seclusion of South Africa from communication. This is exemplified by their remarks about Thomas, and the threatening letters to the wrestlers whom intended to compete in South Africa.

Ferguson and company are attempting to close the door of communication to South Africa, the door which Thomas' foot is blocking. If all doors are shut, conditions will only degrade, and a revolution seems inevitable. What is your proposal, Ferguson? Revolution?

A revolution, with much bloodshed, may shift the power, but would that then be equality?

More doors must open. South Africa is not a communist country. The people of South Africa, black and white, want to learn. Through Thomas' communication exists, a tool with which we can exchange political views, and guide South Africa to a free society.

We are irresponsible if we don't get involved, and we are ignorant if we close all doors. Thomas is one of the few who is on the right track.

(Erickson is a senior in fisheries science.)

Fencing

Struggle

To the Editor:

I am writing to express my indignation about the defacement of the wrestling sign as reported in Tuesday's Barometer.

I found it really deplorable that whoever defaced the sign did not have enough courage to express his/her opinion through the legal channels that exist on this campus (Barometer, KBVR radio, flyers, etc). I think that the means they have chosen which result in the damage of school property, do not actually serve the cause they are trying to speak for; therefore such means should be avoided at any cost.

Concerning Thomas' allegations that, "because the sign was sitting over by the History Department, it could have come from Ferguson," it seems to me that is a totally senseless inference to draw about Ferguson.

As president of the African Student Association (Ferguson is the academic advisor), I had the chance to work with the man and in no circumstance would he degrade himself by such a cowardice form of expression.

Last year, when we (african students) started the struggle to expose Thomas' ties with apartheid and their possible consequences for the University, Ferguson always advised us on what constitute the appropriate media (letter to OSU President MacVicar, news releases, open forums, etc). I do not see any reason for him to ignore them now.

Although the substance of the inscriptions on the wrestling sign tend to reflect the spirit of our struggle, the means of expression selected is far from our ideal and therefore does not benefit of our support.

Winnie K. Tay
Graduate student in agriculture and resource economics

Monday February 1, 1982
Mat exchange chance dim

Chances appear dim for the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange to sponsor foreign exchanges of high school-age wrestlers in the near future, according to Ed Burton, an at-large member of the group's executive committee.

The cultural exchange program and its controversial director, Oregon State University wrestling Coach Dale Thomas, have been conducting a bitter feud with the Amateur Athletic Union for the past several years.

The AAU is the only U.S. organization sanctioned for international wrestling exchanges by the International Wrestling Federation, and the AAU has turned thumbs down on any independent exchanges by Thomas' group.

"We are one of the originators of wrestling cultural exchanges in the world," Burton said. "Doggone it, we started it (Thomas founded the Oregon program in 1964). Now we can't get out, and we can't get anybody else in."

"That hurts our feelings a little bit. We don't like anybody else telling us what to do with our organization."

Some of the bitter feelings between the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange and the AAU stem from Thomas' close ties with South Africa. The international federation refuses to admit South Africa because of that country's racial policy of apartheid.

Thomas came under fire by some of the rank and file members of the cultural exchange program last fall but survived a move to oust him in mid-January.

"It became apparent to us that even if Dale resigned, we would still have a lot of difficulty getting a foreign trip approved because of our philosophical differences with the AAU," said Burton, wrestling coach at Oregon City High School.

The Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange has $230,000 available to finance foreign trips. "We've established a committee to look into our differences with the AAU," Burton said. "Hopefully, we can find some answers."
Shun South Africa

To the Editor: Oregon State University's head wrestling coach, Dale Thomas, recently conducted an athletic exchange as a private citizen with the Republic of South Africa. Despite South Africa's apartheid policy, Thomas maintains that such exchanges can function as channels of communication, reasoning and example, which can help rectify the inequalities of apartheid. There is merit to this approach, but its application is questionable at this time.

In human cultures, social disapproval is expressed by some form of isolation of the offensive person or group. In extreme cases, this can include incarceration, exile or death. In contrast, social approval of a behavior can be reinforced by positive associations with peers. Thus, for many individuals, Thomas' actions will be construed as approval of apartheid regardless of his motivation. Furthermore, it is difficult to imagine how the type of exchanges advocated by Thomas will facilitate the dispersal of power in South Africa.

It is naive to assume that the continuation of apartheid is in any way related to a lack of communication with other societies or ignorance of less repressive social systems. When the white South Africans acknowledge apartheid as an egregious affront to human dignity, when they can accept the notion that they can share power with their black countrymen, then perhaps they will find the courage to make the necessary social and political changes. At that time, the type of exchange advocated by Thomas might be appropriate. Now, it is not.

JOHN PATT JR.,
1937 N.W. Hayes Ave.,
Corvallis.
Morning after

Steve Kelley

Unraveling sports woes

Unless you get all of your sports news from Tank McNamara, you must realize that the wide world of sports isn't all that wonderful.

As sports has grown in our society, so has its problems. It is only February and already we've been regaled with a garbage can full of problems this year.

We've learned of a UCLA booster and the multifaceted favors he bestowed upon that university's basketball players. We've heard John Lucas' tale of horror along the cocaine trail.

A Florida State basketball player called a news conference and admitted he had been given drugs and money. The University of South Carolina's women's basketball team was awash in scandal, its coach allegedly involved (according to a national sports magazine) in everything from lesbianism to point shaving.

We used to read about trades and games on the sports pages. Now we also read about abortions and point shavings.

The sublime humor that once was reserved for Tank McNamara has become the ridiculous reality of Sports in the '80s. Society has caught up to sports and its shared problems need solutions.

Harry Thompson thinks he has the solution.

Thompson's game was basketball. He learned it on the playgrounds of Harlem and dribbled his way through military service, playing for U.S. Air Force teams in Germany. He was a player-coach of an industrial league team in France where the seeds of his dream were planted.

The idea grew during Thompson's undergraduate years at Willamette University and that dream has become AREA.

"We are trying to provide a tool to help the whole understanding of sports and fitness," Thompson said. "It is aimed not only at the athletes, but at coaches, trainers, administrators and those who have an interest even in just becoming athletes."

Thompson has seen the sports explosion in this country — the emergence of sports lawyers, sports doctors, sports psychologists and 24-hour sports television networks. He believes there is a need for an organization like his to develop and educate the 55 million people he says are involved in daily physical exercise.

He envisions AREA as a sporting Ford Foundation, "an informational clearing house" that will provide myriad functions. He wants to sponsor seminars for colleges and high schools. He wants to establish foreign exchange programs that will send athletes, coaches and trainers around the world. He wants to form a counselling service and a referral agency.

If John Lucas has a drug problem, Thompson says he can come to AREA for help. If a company president is tired of looking at an overweight, out-of-shape office full of fat he can find an exercise program through AREA.

Thompson's dream has consumed his life since his organization was incorporated in 1980. It has swallowed his life savings and cost him a marriage. He envisions an international organization with regional offices around the world. But for now, Thompson, 31, has a threepiece suit, a small, regional audience in Portland and that same grand ideal.

Corporations, teams and players' associations have told Thompson they believe in his proposals, but they haven't put their money where their mouths are.

This weekend Thompson embarks on one of his most energetic ventures. The future of AREA may rest on his success. AREA is sponsoring a daylong seminar Saturday in PGE's Willamette Center entitled "Sports and Fitness in the Eighties." Former Trail Blazer Kermit Washington, OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas, sports activist Jack Scott and sports law professor James Nafzinger are among the panelists.

"We want this to be an on-going program so that the general public can become aware of what is going on in sports and physical fitness," Thompson said.

He doesn't want the Tank McNamara strip of today to become the sports page headline of tomorrow, so Thompson has gambled his life savings on some ideals. Now he must wait to see if those ideals take hold before his bank account folds.

A sports seminar addressing the topic of "Sports and Fitness in the Eighties" will be held Saturday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Portland General Electric Co. Willamette Center, 121 S.W. Main. Among the panelists will be former Portland Trail Blazer captain Kermit Washington, Oregon State University wrestling Coach Dale Thomas and sports law professor James Nafzinger. Sponsored by the local Athletic Research and Education Association, the seminar will charge $15 for adults and $5 for students. Lunch is included.
Steele objects to laws

By SHELLY MATTHYS
of the Barometer

"On Feb. 25, 1980, I was sentenced by a military court martial to a period of 12 months in prison for refusing to do military training," said Richard Steele, a white South African citizen and conscientious objector.

Steele spoke about nonviolent resistance in South Africa, and how he came to the point of refusing military service, Thursday afternoon in a speech sponsored by the OSU Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Military service is compulsory for white South African males older than 17, although black citizens may volunteer for service, Steele explained to an audience of approximately 50.

"What I was objecting to was the physical violence of military training and war," he said. "Soldiers and whites of the African Defense Force don't just engage in some type of theoretical abstract training, but in fact are engaged in an agrarian war of killing and dropping bombs on people."

"In South Africa, we have violence of a legal nature that separates people ... and which force black people to live in impoverished rural areas," he said.

Black people can only go to South African cities for restricted types of jobs, said Steele. When the breadwinner of a black family is employed in the city, it is illegal for his family to join him, he added.

If they do, those family members may be arrested and jailed, Steele explained.

"Whites have a complete monopoly on the wealth in the country (South Africa). This is violence of an economic nature."

Richard Steele

"In my opinion, that is violence of the first degree, violence of a social and physical nature," he said. "Whites have a complete monopoly on the wealth in the country. This is violence of an economic nature."

A high violent crime rate exists in South Africa, he continued. Rape, murder, inter-family violence and alcoholism are real problems, Steele said.

There are also and increasing number of clashes between guerrillas and the military, and anti-apartheidists and police, he added. "This is an indication of the level of alienation within people and between people. Our society is an incredibly violent society."

In South Africa, a white minority of 4 million governs a black majority of 22 million, he said. "Any government like that must have a very powerful police and military system to do that."

South Africa is not alone in this situation, Steele said, citing Argentina, El Salvador, Chile and Poland as examples of national security states.

A minority of people in power are seeking to perpetuate and conserve their particular power and privilege," he said, "even at the cost of the broad section of community."

According to Steele, South Africa has many laws which allow police to detain and incarcerate people without trial and without access to family, ministers or lawyers. "Torture during this occasion is a documented fact," he said.

"The military is a definite part of the social structure. It plays a part in perpetuating and maintaining the white privilege of South Africa," he explained.

After talking about these conditions in South African society, Steele explained his response to them.

In high school, he said, he had no questions about South African society.

"The military was right and it was a great and powerful and honorable thing to fight for my country, my church and my family," Steele said.

As a high school senior, Steele said, he spent one year as an exchange student in Cortland, N.Y. He said his stay in the United States raised questions that bothered him.

Steele said he began to think "perhaps things were not as rosy as I had believed." The gross inequalities and injustices of his society began to become apparent to him, he reflected.

These injustices became things Steele said he could not just recognize and analyze from afar, so he realized he had to make a commitment to South Africa on his principles.

After Steele had received his bachelor of arts degree and teaching certification from the University of Cape Town, he was conscripted into the military, he said.

Steele said joining the military was contrary to his personal beliefs, but he knew that if he refused to serve he could be court martialed.

He said he had two choices: to stay in South Africa and oppose military service, hence be placed in a military prison, or leave the country. If he left the country, he said, his South African citizenship would be revoked.

Steele chose to be imprisoned.

"A primary consideration for me was my Christian faith," he explained. "That faith teaches me what is truthful in human relationships is caring, feeling, justice, cooperation and participation."

"Jesus Christ's life was devoted to liberation — liberation of people that were mentally and physically oppressed," he added.

"The court martial charged me with failure to report to the military without good reason," Steele said. "I pleaded not guilty to that. In my opinion, I had very good reasons for not going in."

Court martial proceedings were an opportunity for Steele to explain and air his views publicly, he said.

"It is important for us to stand up and say we believe in these things and that we're going to act on them, and we're going to struggle for them — for our community," he continued.

STEEL, cont. from page 7

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"You can put us in jail, that won't end the struggle," he said. "You can't kill the ideas that we have. You can't kill the truth."

Steele said he believes nonviolent resistance is the only way to engage the masses of people in revolution.

Not all people can participate and be armed in a military revolution, Steele said. Nonviolent resistance is the only way to engage the masses of people in revolution.

Steele said he will return to South Africa next fall because he wants to be part of change in his country.

"Change is inevitable country," he said. "It's just a question of when, how long and what kind of methods will use."

S. African objector to speak

Richard Steele, a conscientious objector from South Africa, will be speaking today from 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. at Snell Hall Memorial East Forum.

He will be talking about his experience in South Africa and his imprisonment for refusal to serve in the military.

Steele has been traveling to Brazil and Europe to talk about the movement of nonviolent resistance. His talk was sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and is open to the publi
OSU to eliminate wrestling?

By Jeffrey Welsch
Of The Gazette-Times

The Oregon State University Board of Intercollegiate Athletics recommended Tuesday the elimination of wrestling and softball as varsity sports at Oregon State University beginning with the 1982-83 year.

The board, after meeting for more than four hours, voted 14-1 with one abstention on the recommendation, which also includes eliminating some support staff and funding for the marching band.

All action taken by the board is a recommendation to OSU President Robert MacVicar, who ultimately will make the budget decisions.

The board also recommended adding a men's sport, possibly tennis, so that OSU would continue to offer eight varsity sports. To remain a National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I school, OSU must maintain eight men's sports.

OSU now offers men's football, basketball, wrestling, baseball, golf, cross country, track and crew.

The recommendations came after men's director of athletics Dee Andros and women's director of athletics Sylvia Moore said it would be in OSU's best interests to drop a sport or sports rather than eliminate financial aid from all non-income sports.

The only sports designated by the board as revenue producers at OSU are football, women's gymnastics, and men's and women's basketball.

Both Andros and Moore said eliminating financial aid would seriously undermine the quality of the non-revenue producing sports. Andros said the teams' performances would be "embarrassing."

The recommended budget cuts would save approximately $188,000 for the 1982-83 year, according to figures on the proposed budget. OSU's projected budget deficit for 1982-83 had been approximately $158,000, so the cuts would leave the school with an approximate surplus of $30,000.

According to proposed budget figures, the men's program would have a surplus of approximately $80,000 for 1982-83, while the women would have a projected deficit of about $240,000, for the total of about $158,000.

OSU would save approximately $70,000 by eliminating Coach Dale Thomas' wrestling program, the proposal said. Another $48,000 would be saved by eliminating softball, $30,000 by not funding the band and about $40,000 by eliminating one or more members of the support staff.

Most of the meeting was spent in closed session. The board haggled primarily over the proposed budget and ways to solve the 1982-83 deficit and the 1983-84 deficit, projected to be about $1 million.

An interested spectator at the proceedings was women's volleyball coach Gerry Gregory, whose program could be hurt by MacVicar's edict of a week ago that eliminated financial aid to all sports except the four designated as revenue producers.

Letter of intent day for high school volleyball players was March 1 and Gregory has several recruits interesting in becoming Beavers. He said they may be forced to take their services elsewhere for financial reasons if OSU scholarships aren't available.

Those athletes will be forced to commit themselves one way or the other next week, Gregory said. He said he would learn from MacVicar today whether he can offer scholarships.

In another action Tuesday, the board rejected a proposal by board member Michael Oriard to forbid OSU athletic teams from participating in events in South Africa and from hosting South African teams in the United States.

A second part of the proposal — which would have required coaches traveling to South Africa on their own volition to insure MacVicar they weren't representing OSU — also was defeated in the 7-4 vote (three abstentions).

South Africa is currently boycotted by several nations because of its apartheid racial policies.

The board will meet again April 1 to rehash the proposed budgets for the next two school years.
Oregons Nugent fourth; Iowa wins title

AMES, Iowa — Oregon's Bill Nugent finished fourth at 142 pounds Saturday and Iowa won its fifth consecutive team title in the NCAA Wrestling Championships at Iowa State University.

Nugent, a Duck senior, lost a 7-5 decision to Minnesota's Jim Martinez in their consolation championship match. He was the only Oregon wrestler to place.

Oregon State senior Brad Swartz was eliminated Friday night in the 150-pound bracket with a consolation-round loss. He did not place in the tournament.

Iowa crowned three individual champions and tallied 131 points for the team trophy. Second was host Iowa with 111 points followed by Oklahoma with 109.

Oregon State's Mark Shultz at 177 pounds, who defeated Oregon State's Jim Baumgardner in the tournament's first round, was named the tourney's Outstanding Wrestler. Shultz won 18-0 over defending champ Ed Banach of Iowa in their championship final.

Oregon State assistant coach Greg Strobel announced that an informal meeting for all wrestling fans, supporters and other interested persons will be held Tuesday beginning at 8 p.m. in the Spec Keene Room in Gill Coliseum.

The meeting will concern itself with the recent OSU athletic board proposal to drop intercollegiate wrestling at Oregon State. The board also recommended eliminating women's softball.

The proposal will be presented to OSU President Robert MacVicar and OSU Athletic Director Dee Andros before a final decision is made.

NCAA WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS
118 pounds — Barry Davis, Iowa, dec. Kevin Darkus, Iowa St., 7-5.
142 — Andre Metzger, Oklahoma, dec. Len Zalesky, Iowa, 9-5.
150 — Nate Carr, Iowa St., dec. Kenny Monday, Oklahoma St., 3-2, 20T.
167 — Dave Shultz, Oklahoma, dec. Mike Sheets, Oklahoma St., 64-1-1, criteria.
184 — Pete Bush, Iowa, dec. Mike Mann, Iowa St., 3-2, 3-1, criteria.
197 — Bruce Baumgartner, Indiana St., dec. Steve Williams, Oklahoma, 4-2.

CONSORTION FINALS
125 — Wayne Jones, San Jose St., dec. Joe Gibbons, Iowa St., 7-3.
134 — Jim Gibbons, Iowa St., dec. Ed Baza, San Jose St., 14-4.
142 — Jim Martinez, Missouri, dec. Bill Nugent, Oregon, 7-5.
150 — Roger Frizziel, Oklahoma, dec. Wes Roper, Missouri, 5-2.
167 — Ricky Stewart, Oklahoma St., dec. Isreal Sheppard, Oregon, 2-1.
184 — John Reich, Navy, dec. Brad Bitterman, New Mexico, 10-4.
197 — Charlie Heller, Clarion St., dec. Perry Hammel, Iowa St., 8-1.
204 — Colin Kilrain, Lehigh, dec. Bill Sebert, Nebraska, 9-4.
Hwt — Lou Banach, Iowa, dec. Wayne Cole, Ohio St., 10-6.

TEAM SCORES: Iowa 151%, Iowa State 111, Oklahoma 109, Oklahoma State 71%, North Carolina 47, Nebraska 40, Indiana State 33, Lehigh 31%, San Jose State 20%, Northern Iowa 26, North Carolina State 24, Missouri 23, Bloomburg State 23, Penn State 20, Boise State 21. (Oregon finished 18th with 16% points, OSU finished 40th with four points.)

Wrestling rally slated for tonight

Oregon State University President Robert MacVicar, members of the OSU Board of Intercollegiate Athletics and representatives from the athletic department will be on hand tonight at a rally in support of the OSU wrestling team, Coach Dale Thomas said today.

The gathering will be in the Spec Keene Room at Gill Coliseum at 8 p.m. Also attending, Thomas said, will be University of Oregon wrestling Coach Ron Finley and Portland State University Coach Len Kauffman.

The rally is to protest a proposal made last week by the athletic board to eliminate wrestling at OSU.
Thomas says he will cut to save OSU wrestling

By Jeffrey Welisch
Of The Gazette-Times

Dale Thomas says the recommendation to cut wrestling at Oregon State wouldn’t have happened in the first place had he been aware the sport’s projected budget was so high.

And now that the OSU Board of Intercollegiate Athletics recommend to drop wrestling is official, the Beavers’ veteran coach says he’ll cut his budget where necessary to save the sport at OSU.

“I’ll take as much as you’ll give me,” said Thomas, addressing not only 100 ruffled up wrestling supporters who crammed into the Spec Keene Room at Gill Coliseum on Tuesday, but anybody and everybody involved in the budget-fixing procedure at OSU. “We’ll give you a quality program no matter what you do. Just don’t cut my sport.”

An official decision on the future of OSU wrestling — and other sports — will be made by OSU President Robert MacVicar by June 30, the day before the 1982-83 fiscal year begins. Other alternatives for slicing not only the 1982-83 budget, but future budgets as well, will be discussed at the next board meeting (April 1).

Tuesday’s group — primarily comprised of wrestlers, wrestling coaches and wrestling fans — had come from as far away as Portland to voice displeasure over the board’s March 11 recommendation to drop wrestling — as well as softball, a member of the sports information staff and a trainer. The board also recommended that the athletic department not financially support the OSU band.

The recommendations are part of the board’s attempt to balance an approximate $160,000 budget deficit in the athletic department.

Thomas’ projected budget for 1982-83 had been set at $102,000. But Thomas, who was at the Pacific-10 Conference championships when OSU coaches met to discuss budget problems, said he was unaware his budget was so high.

“I didn’t know it was $102,000 until I heard it on (the radio about two weeks ago),” said Thomas, OSU’s wrestling coach for 26 years. “Two weeks ago I met with (athletic business manager) Jerry Ward and told him to take everything out at the time except assistant coach (Greg Strobel), which was top priority, and travel and tuition money. But that message wasn’t carried to the board. I was very willing to cut it down — that’s the way I came into the job. I’ll take my share of cuts.”

Thomas, who earns a part-time coach’s salary, said all he needs to keep is full-time assistant Greg Strobel, travel money and tuition money for his wrestlers.

“We’ve got all we need — a mat, clock and a practice area,” Thomas said. “We don’t need promotion. I don’t need anything except an assistant.”

Several members of the audience, including Oregon Coach Ron Finley, said dropping wrestling at OSU would be disastrous for wrestling on the West Coast.

Meanwhile, MacVicar and Board Chairman S.J.T. Owen both tried — unsuccessfully, for the most part — to assure the restless wrestling supporters by explaining OSU’s budget predicament and how wrestling was fingered for the budget ax.

“We must operate within a balanced budget,” MacVicar said. “That principle’s been in effect since I’ve been here.”

They also made clear the fact that the recommendation to cut wrestling is just that — a recommendation. They added that if Thomas came up with new budget figures, they would be willing to consider other alternatives.

“The board is willing to look at anything,” said Owen, who was cast as the villain Tuesday. “There’s no reason why, if information changes, that we can’t change our minds. This board has agonized for some months over this. We were faced with $102,000, not 40 (thousand), I think if we’d have known about that we would have taken another look at it. We don’t want to cut sports, but we just don’t have the money. Don’t castigate the board for coming out and making a decision.”

Coaches back OSU wrestling

Here is what other coaches are saying about the possibility of Oregon State’s wrestling program being dropped:

Ron Finley, Oregon: “OSU is kind of like Oklahoma, Oklahoma State and Iowa — a rock you might say. When that rock gets knocked off, it starts a snowball effect. It would destroy wrestling in the Pac-10.”

Stan Abel, Oklahoma: “Dale Thomas and the OSU program have developed high school wrestling in a way that serves as a model for other states.”

Bobby Douglas, Arizona State: “It’s tragic. A ripple effect will move through other schools.”

Bert Waterman, Yale: “Any president or administrator who would think of cutting OSU’s wrestling should be fired first.”

Larry Ellis, Army: “It’s ludicrous. This is a sport in which youth takes part, a sport for all strengths and sizes.”

Bob Bubb, Clarion State: “It’s terrible to see a program like Oregon State’s dropped. They have the best team in the West.”
Coach willing to sacrifice if it saves OSU wrestling

By ALAN GUSTAFSON
For the Statesman-Journal

CORVALLIS — Nearly 100 people jammed into the Spec Keene Auditorium at Gill Coliseum Tuesday night in a show of support for the endangered Oregon State University wrestling program.

And coach Dale Thomas told the crowd, which included university president Robert MacVicar, that he is "willing to sacrifice" to save his program.

It is MacVicar who ultimately will make the budgetary decisions that will determine the fate of OSU wrestling, which traditionally has produced teams among the nation's best.

Last Tuesday, the OSU Board of Intercollegiate Athletics recommended the elimination of wrestling and softball as varsity sports starting with the 1982-83 fiscal year, which begins July 1.

The board proposed eliminating the sports in order to help erase a projected 1982-83 budget deficit of roughly $160,000.

The board also recommended dropping funding for the university's marching band and eliminating one or more support staff positions.

As proposed, the budget cuts would save about $188,000 in 1982-83. Specifically, that would be broken down as follows:

- $70,000 by eliminating wrestling.
- $48,000 by eliminating softball.
- $40,000 through reductions in support staffing.
- $30,000 by deleting funding for the marching band.

During Tuesday night's meeting, MacVicar outlined the budgetary crisis facing the athletic department, but he gave no indication what his final decision will be on the board's recommended cuts.

MacVicar, who earlier this month ordered a freeze on scholarships for all non-income producing sports, painted a stark budget forecast.

As a whole, OSU athletics has been "running in the red" for the last two years, he said, and projections for the next three years "are not very encouraging."

If something isn't done to balance the budget in 1982-83, the university's athletic programs will be "facing an absolute calamity" by the end of next year, MacVicar said. He did not elaborate on the extent, or implications of such a crisis, however.

As it stands now, the projected deficit for 1982-83 reflects an anticipated $240,000 shortfall in the women's program which is offset only partially by an anticipated $80,000 surplus in the men's program.

MacVicar emphasized that legally and ethically the university is bound to provide "reasonable parity" between the non-income producing sports for men and women.

The only sports that are considered income producers at OSU are football, women's gymnastics and men's and women's basketball.

To some degree, MacVicar said, the university is being forced to re-examine its athletic programs because the legislature and state board of higher education "are not interested in supporting intercollegiate athletics at Oregon State University with public funds at this time."

The silence that greeted the end of MacVicar's presentation was in stark contrast to the hearty applause that Thomas received for his remarks.

Saying that elimination of the wrestling program would be a "tremendous blow" to OSU athletics, Thomas added, "I'm willing to sacrifice and so are the kids and coaches in the state to keep it."

Thomas noted that no OSU wrestlers receive scholarships that cover room and board. While not specifying what sacrifices he would be willing to make to keep the program afloat, Thomas indicated he would go to great lengths to save money.

"I figured we could get by on about $50,000 ... but I also want to say I'll get by on nothing and we'll still give you a quality program," he said.

Faced with the budget crunch, MacVicar may hold Thomas to that.
CORVALLIS — Oregon State University will have wrestling among its intercollegiate sports next year after all, school officials announced Friday.

"We are going to retain our wrestling program with a much more restricted budget than in the past," said OSU President Robert MacVicar. He made the announcement after consulting with Athletic Director Dee Andros and Bob Becker, the budget chairman of the OSU athletic board.

The athletic board March 11 voted 14-1 to eliminate wrestling and women's softball for financial reasons. MacVicar indicated earlier in the week that the decision was pending.

Andros said, "Of course, we will continue to study our budget and consider what to do in the future."

No indication was made about the fate of softball.

Memorial Coliseum in a Peugeot Tennis Invitational match. The two will play a three-out-of-five set match beginning at 7 p.m.

The match will be preceded by a match between pros Chip Hooper and Jimmy Arias and a pro-celebrity match. Tickets will sell for $10 for box seats and $7 and $4 for reserved. Students 18 and under will be admitted for half-price.

Beaver wrestling will be retained

By Roy Gault and Jeff Welsch
Of The Gazette-Times

Oregon State University's wrestling program has been rescued from the brink of extinction.

OSU men's athletic Dee Andros said Friday that wrestling will not be discontinued as an intercollegiate sport.

The OSU Board of Intercollegiate Athletics had recommended to OSU President Robert MacVicar last week that wrestling be trimmed from the 1982-83 athletic budget.

Andros said the decision to retain wrestling was made after Robert Becker, chairman of the athletic board's budget committee, met Friday morning with MacVicar.

"Bob called me this morning and said it would be up to me, but that they would be willing to retain the wrestling program if it can be operated on a very, very restricted budget," said Andros, who is in Provo with the Oregon State basketball team.

"I feel pretty good about it. I've submitted a budget of $62,000 — which is a 40 percent cut," said Coach Dale Thomas. "As far as I'm concerned, if all other sports would cut back 30-40 percent I'm sure we'd be in the black. I can't speak for them, but that's what I recommended two weeks ago — that we all bite the bullet, not just one." Thomas said the wrestlers will be helped by a $70,000 endowment earmarked for wrestling. In addition, Thomas said the program will have its first ticket drive ever and will be aided by several large donations.

The board had also recommended that women's softball be dropped, that women's tennis be reduced to a no-expense budget, and that the athletic board discontinue financial support to the OSU marching band.

MacVicar could not be reached for comment. He left on a bus Friday with 42 members of the OSU band, destined for Provo where OSU was to play Georgetown today in the NCAA West Regional basketball finals.

Andros said wrestling operated on a $94,000 budget this fiscal year and was to have received $102,000 based the proposed 1982-83 budget.

He said he met Monday with Thomas and the two agreed that the program could be operated on an annual budget about half the $102,000.

"One reason the board chose to drop wrestling is that it's a sport we spend a lot (Continued on page 24)
—Beaver wrestling

(Continued from page 23)

on," said Andros. "But Dale said he'd be willing to cut back."

He said other options might have been to cut men's track, which has a proposed budget of $128,000 next school year, or baseball, which has a proposed budget of about $87,000.

He said track could not be dropped because it represents two sports — track and cross country. He said the board chose to drop wrestling over baseball.

"We had to look at which sport is most popular in the Pacific-10 Conference," he said. "Every team in our conference has track and cross country, every school but one has baseball, and only five have wrestling."

"But this doesn't mean that we might not have to cut back a little in the other sports if we're going to keep wrestling. Whatever we have to do to balance the budget, we'll do."

Cutting track and cross country is not an option, Andros said, because OSU must maintain eight men's sports in order to remain a member of Division I of the NCAA.

OSU now has men's teams in basketball, football, baseball, track, cross country, wrestling, crew and golf.

The athletic board had planned to add a low-budget sport, possibly tennis, to replace wrestling.

The only school in the conference that does not have baseball is Oregon.

Schools that have wrestling teams are Washington State, Oregon State, Arizona State, Stanford and Oregon. WSU Athletic Director Sam Jankovich told the Gazette-Times last week, however, that he would be forced to drop wrestling at WSU if Oregon State dropped it.

The athletic board's recommendation to drop wrestling came while Thomas was in Ames, Iowa, at the NCAA championships. Would the board have made such a recommendation if Thomas had been in Corvallis to protect his turf?

"We realized Dale was gone, but I don't think his being here would have changed our decision at that time," said Andros. "When it came down to a vote, the board's basic philosophy had been set."

Did Andros favor the board's recommendation to drop wrestling?

"The way it was put — would I rather cut all scholarships in non-income sports or drop one sport — I went along with the theory that we'd be better off dropping a sport, and the board went along with it," he said.

How will wrestling operate on a budget of about $50,000?

"That will be decided by the budget committee and myself, not by Dale," said Andros. "We'll have to go through things line-by-line, and we may have to adjust the budgets line-by-line in other sports."

Will Thomas continue to employ a full-time assistant coach, Greg Strobel?

"That's one of the things Dale doesn't want to give up, naturally," said Andros. "What he'll have to do to get along on $50,000 is either cut the assistant or — in my opinion — cut scholarships. And I know Dale doesn't agree with this, but he might not be able to have matches with anyone except teams west of the Rockies."

"Strobel is top priority," Thomas said.

"And next down the line is money for scholarships and travel money they can afford to give me."

Andros says a $50,000 budget for wrestling is only an approximation.

"I don't want to name an exact figure because I don't want to put myself in a corner," he said.

"I feel pretty good about it, but it's too bad if it did any harm to high schools and other colleges," said Thomas, noting that other college coaches had begun to recruit OSU wrestlers. "I feel a lot of damage has been done, but now we've got to focus back on wrestling."

OSU had projected a budget surplus of about $80,000 for men's athletics this fiscal year, but planned on a deficit of $240,000 for women's athletics — a total deficit of $160,000. In essence, the men's programs will be helping to fund the women's programs in 1982-83.

Will OSU's NCAA basketball paycheck balance this year's budget?

"I would certainly assume so," Andros said. "But we have to look down the road. This money is a windfall. We'd like to think it will happen every year, but we can't run a program hoping that kind of money will come in."

OSU will make from $180,000 to $198,000 from the NCAA playoffs, and could make up to $264,000 if it goes to the NCAA Final Four, said OSU officials.

"I should be the happiest guy in the world," said Andros. "But I can't enjoy myself because I don't know what's going to happen from one day to the other."
Wrestling program alive—but barely

By TOM JOLLIFF of the Barometer

Oregon State University’s wrestling program received a breath of life on Tuesday, Mar. 16.

It was decided on that day that wrestling would not be one of the athletic programs to be eliminated from the University. But, it will receive a budget cut along with the other departments.

"The proposed budget for next year’s wrestling program is $58,424," said assistant wrestling coach Greg Strobel. "This year, our budget was $94,000 and we profitted about $8,000.

The $58,424 goes towards coach’s salaries, athletic scholarships and meet expenses, according to Strobel. "Cutbacks had to be made," said Strobel. "The whole athletic department needs to have a balanced budget, they cannot operate in the red."

Originally, the OSU Board of Intercollegiate Athletics had recommended to OSU President Robert MacVicar that the wrestling program be eliminated from the 1982-83 athletic budget.

"The decision to keep the wrestling program was made after a meeting between Robert Becker, chairman of the athletic board, and the OSU President," said OSU Athletic Director Dee Andros earlier this month.

One reason that the board decided to have a budget cut instead of an elimination of the wrestling program is that, "If OSU cut a men’s sport, they would not be eligible for competition in the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division," said Strobel. "A college needs eight sports to remain in the NCAA division. If they cut wrestling, then they would have to create another sport."

The wrestling programs’ budget is not the only item in jeopardy.

Strobel’s assistant coaching job is also on the line.

Strobel said he has mixed emotions about losing his job. "I’d be losing something that I enjoy," Strobel added. "I enjoy this job."

Strobel came to OSU a year and a half ago from Roseburg High School. He was the head wrestling coach and a business teacher at Roseburg and had just received his tenure when he decided to make the move to OSU.

"It will be harder for us to recruit wrestlers if this budget is imposed," he said. "We are competing against all the other colleges in Oregon for the 4,200 high school wrestlers graduating from school.

"If our program was cut completely, it would have a serious impact on other schools in this country with wrestling programs," he continued. "We are ranked number five nationally and if other schools saw that we had dropped wrestling, then they might follow.

Many feel it would be a crime to eliminate from this University a program such as wrestling which has produced in Dale Thomas’ 26 years as coach, close to 56 All-America wrestlers and numerous National Champions.

OSU must trim athletic programs

By TOM JOLLIFF of the Barometer

OSU President Robert MacVicar, in an interview with the Daily Barometer on Friday, April 1, said MacVicar’s "longest look," to OSU’s athletic programs is to have already taken steps to balance the athletic budget and remove one sports coach.

"We must take several steps to balance the athletic budget, in order to save cost and make the freshman fund," said MacVicar.

"The decision to keep the wrestling program will be made in the coming year, I believe," MacVicar said. "We are ranked number five nationally and if other schools saw that we had dropped wrestling, they might follow.

All of these suggestions will be discussed in more detail at the Athletic Board meeting on April 24th. The meeting will be held in the President’s office."

President MacVicar, said that if OSU were to drop a sport, that sport would be reversed. "If you cut out a sport in this year, you might get a better chance to add one next year," he said.

Kevin O’Hall, OSU head basketball coach, has said that OSU would be the exception to any cuts in men’s and women’s basketball, football, volleyball and gymnastics -- "If you cut out a sport in this year, you might get a better chance to add one next year," he said.

"A balanced budget for this year is essential," said MacVicar. "We must take several steps to balance the athletic budget, in order to save cost and make the freshman fund."
Morning after

Steve Kelley

Let's boycott South Africa

This won't be the kind of column everybody likes to read. It won't chronicle the glories of Moses Malone, the worries of the Portland Trail Blazers or the successes of Oregon State. The topic is ugly.

This column is about something many sports fans couldn't care less about: Apartheid. Racism in South Africa is a disease that doesn't go away. It festered on our apathy.

This column is about that racism and about Americans, such as golfer Johnny Miller, boxer John Tate and wrestling coach Dale Thomas, who by visiting South Africa offer token approval of the country's cancerous political structure.

Here are a few statistics to illustrate what apartheid is about:

Black South Africans still need a passport to enter the country's white districts, and 87 percent of the country is white territory. There have been 15 million blacks imprisoned in South Africa for entering these white areas illegally. The South African government spends approximately $180 times more per capita on white athletes than blacks.

Sports is forever wedded to politics in South Africa. Sports is a favorite propaganda tool. Miller earns $500,000 for winning a tournament in Sun City. Tate makes $2.3 million for a heavyweight fight. John McEnroe and Bjorn Borg are offered $600,000 each, plus $250,000 to the winner, for one challenge tennis match.

Message clear

McEnroe refused that offer, but the message of the South African government is clear: "Come to where the rich are. If we can impress the world's greatest athletes, we can deflect attention from our apartheid policies."

When we hear that Miller wins $500,000, most of us shrug off the news. When we read that about the Reagan administration approval of a U.S. tour by a South African rugby team called the Springboks, most of us simply say, "So what?"

Richard Lapchick has an answer for our apathy.

"When our athletes play against South Africans, and our fans buy tickets to the matches, the South Africans can argue, "Well, governments around the world may not recognize us, but the people-at the grass roots like us." It can be a major coup for us."

Largely because of the efforts of Lapchick and organizations such as ACCESS-The American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society, South African hops in this country have decreased.

South Africa is banned from Davis Cup competition. Lapchick led a massive demonstration in Nashville, Tenn., during the 1978 Davis Cup. South Africa was suspended from cup competition after that event.

Lapchick, 36, was raised to love sports. His father, Joe, was a member of the Original Celtics and was a great basketball coach at St. John's.

Lapchick attacked

Somebody considered Lapchick enough of a threat to the cause of apartheid that it arranged an attack on him in his office at Virginia Wesleyan College in 1978. The word "Niger" was carved into his stomach with a scissors. He suffered liver and kidney damage from the beating inflicted by man who called him "nigger lover" as they carved their misspelled hatred into his stomach.

Later, the South African minister of Information listed the attack on Lapchick as one of South Africa's "successes" in 1978.

Yet, three years later, we still are sending athletes and coaches to compete there. We invite a rugby team that includes only one token "colored" player to compete in our country and jeopardize the 1984 Los Angeles summer Olympics.

African nations say they will boycott the Olympics because of the Springboks tour of 1981. If the African nations boycott, other Third World nations and Eastern Europe probably will follow.

It would be a victory for South Africa. A boycott would further alienate black Africa from the United States. South Africa would gain from that alienation.

This isn't a pretty story. There is no thrill of victory in apartheid, only the sting of defeat. Sports may only be fun and games for most of us, but for South Africa it is life and death.

Our choices are very simple. If we continue to play golf, wrestle and fight there, apartheid will continue to thrive.

But if we ignore the South Africans, turn down the megadollar lures and resist the substantial temptations, we can stomp on the South African spirit and hasten the death of apartheid.

Sports mail

To the sports editor:

Boquets to Steve Kelley for a clear picture of apartheid in South Africa and something we Americans can do about it.

I'm an "if you can't beat 'em, join 'em" sports fan — my husband being the avid fan of the family. So I never miss (Kelley's) sports column as it's understandable for the beginner fan as well as informative for the well-versed.

Iona Maloney

Portland
Speaker says Thomas' tour helped fester apartheid

Oregon State wrestling coach Dale Thomas was singled out Thursday as this country's top sports promoter of South Africa in a talk given on the OSU campus by Dr. Richard E. Lapchick.

Lapchick is the national chairperson of the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sports and Society and is consultant to the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid.

Speaking in front of approximately 75 spectators, Lapchick presented a brief look into the struggle against the policy of apartheid. It is practiced by the Republic of South Africa, where a white minority of 16 percent rules the black majority.

But Lapchick also pointed out that an effective sports boycott of South Africa could help end the racist policies, and that recent actions by Thomas have only hurt that cause.

Thomas, in September of 1981, toured South Africa with a group of 12 wrestlers, six of whom were former Beaver performers.

As a result, Lapchick said, Thomas and his team have all been listed on a United Nations register of sports contacts with South Africa.

Persons listed on the register are in violation of the U.N.'s international sports boycott of South Africa, Some 125 countries subscribe to the register.

"In the United States," said Lapchick, "Dale Thomas is the No. 1 promoter of sports contacts with South Africa. Now Dale Thomas is out on a limb," he added, referring to his name being listed on the register. "They have ended up isolating themselves."

Thomas was not available for comment. He is in Tampa, Fla., attending a meeting of the U.S. Wrestling Coaches Association rules committee.

Other members listed from the tour were former Beavers Bill Anderson, Mike Bauer, Larry Bleneberg, Mark Hirota, Joe Kittell, Dick Knorr and Chuck Mondale. Others listed were Russ Crenshaw, Steve Hart, Carl Mangrum, Dave Luke and Kaje Holst.

Lapchick said that Thomas' comments upon his return to the U.S. last September noted that new freedoms of press and travel had been undertaken in South Africa. But Lapchick strongly disagreed.

He said that Black South Africans must use a special passbook to enter any white district, which constitutes some 87 percent of the country.

Lapchick added that most black workers are not allowed to live with their families for 11 months of the year because jobs often are in distant districts.

"As far as political and legal rights (for blacks) in South Africa," said Lapchick, "there are virtually none. "What we have learned (about South Africa) to a large degree is what South Africa wants us to know," he added. "Justice has always been a sometimes thing in South Africa."

Lapchick said that South Africa has used sports as a vehicle to gain acceptance in the international community.

But he also noted that the country has been barred from Olympic competition since 1960 because of its apartheid policies, and that 24 other international sports federations have excluded the South Africans.

More importantly, Lapchick said, is that the sports boycott is working, despite recent events that gained world-wide notice.

U.S. professional golfer Johnny Miller pocketed $500,000 in a recent tournament in South Africa. Another American, professional boxer John Tate, collected $2.5 million for a bout in South Africa.

Tennis professionals John McEnroe and Bjorn Borg were offered $600,000 just to participate in a one challenge match. Although neither participated, the winner would have taken an extra $250,000.

South Africa has been barred from Davis Cup competition since 1978. Lapchick was instrumental in leading demonstrations against its participation.

"South Africa's response to the (sports) boycott has been a painful one," Lapchick said. "Sports are very important in South Africa."

"Sport has been one area where African countries have maintained some control in the world," he added. "Sport is, ironically, the area that has gotten most of the publicity." According to Lapchick many African nations will likely boycott the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles because of a U.S. tour by a South African rugby team last year.

"The protest (in the U.S.) was unprecedented," Lapchick said of the rugby tour. "Two or three of the games played were done in secret. One was even played in a field with no spectators."

Lapchick also noted that he has a personal stake in the fight against apartheid.

In 1978, as a political science professor at Virginia Wesleyan College, Lapchick was beaten by men who then carved, with scissors, the word "Niger" into his stomach.
Apartheid wins in sports events

Richard Lapchick came to Oregon State University Thursday to issue a challenge. The world must do what it can, he said, to bring an end to South Africa's apartheid system. "On trial is the capacity of the world to show that it can act," he said.

The visit was significant because OSU employs Dale Thomas as its wrestling coach, and Lapchick described Thomas as America's No. 1 promoter of sports contacts with South Africa. Lapchick said the South African government uses athletic events to show the world and its own population that apartheid is a matter of concern for governments, not people.

Lapchick was a professor at Virginia Wesleyan College in Norfolk until 1978, when he was brutally attacked and severely injured after organizing a demonstration that led to South Africa's exclusion from Davis Cup competition. He now is national chairman of the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society and director of an African-refugee program for a private foundation.

Coach Thomas has made a controversial sideline of sponsoring athletic contests involving American and South African athletes. If those contests lend legitimacy to the apartheid system, Thomas' role in promoting them reflects poorly on OSU, if, as Lapchick believes, apartheid wins in sporting contests, Thomas is playing on the wrong side and should leave the field.

No one who has spoken with Thomas can doubt that his intentions are good and that he sincerely believes in racial equality. He hopes a process of racial integration can be encouraged in South Africa. One way to speed the process, he believes, is through integrated athletic events.

Thomas, however, is nearly alone in his hopes. South Africa has been banned from Olympic competition since 1960. The nation is excluded from 24 international sports federations. Thomas and athletes who accompanied him to South Africa are prevented from participating in sporting events in 125 nations because of their activities.

It is easy to understand why most nations would want to sever connections — athletic or otherwise — with South Africa. A few of the facts Lapchick recited give a glimpse of the pervasiveness and injustice of the apartheid system:

- A rigid system of "pass laws" requires blacks to obtain permission to travel outside reservation-like "homelands." Since the laws went into effect, 15 million blacks have been imprisoned for illegally entering the 87 percent of the country that is white-controlled. Blacks cannot vote or own property in South Africa.

- Since 1948, half of South Africa's black children have died before reaching 5 years of age. Of the survivors, 65 percent suffer mental handicaps due to malnutrition.

- South Africa spends 10 times as much on white children's education as on black children's schooling. Twenty times more whites graduate from universities than nonwhites. The white population has 100 times more doctors per capita than the black population. Of the 129 convicted executed in 1981, 128 were black.

The dismal figures go on and on. At every point of contrast, the white minority — 16 percent of the population — receives the best and the most. The legal system of apartheid keeps it that way.

Apartheid wins a propaganda victory every time an athlete or entertainer agrees to play or perform in South Africa. The appearances proclaim to the world that apartheid need not interfere with normal human relations.

Is Thomas being used in this manner? Friends say that on occasion he has tested the extreme limits of his South African hosts' tolerance and at least once was on the verge of being kicked out of the country. The answer would be clearer if he actually had been expelled, but Thomas undoubtedly has opened some closed minds.

Thomas must examine his own conscience to see whether the progress he is making in South Africa is greater than the ideological support the apartheid system gains from his visits. Lapchick's evidence and the weight of world opinion suggest that it is not.
Speaker urges S. Africa break

By SHAMRIA KIRK of the Barometer

Free speech is not found in South Africa, according to Dr. Richard E. Lapchick.

Lapchick, the National Chairperson of the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sports and Society (ACCESS), was on campus last Thursday to speak about sports and South Africa. The visit was sponsored by the OSU African Student Association and history department.

"I have never felt free (of racial segregation)," Lapchick said, adding, "I hope my children will feel free someday."

Persons who have spoken out against the government are either put in prison, on house arrest or are given a banning order, Lapchick said.

ACCESS was established in 1975 to encourage the termination of all sports contacts with South Africa as long as the government policy of apartheid (strict racial segregation) is continued.

Lapchick's aim is to make people aware of the everyday effects that sports has on the South African population.

According to Lapchick, persons participating in sports in South Africa have been put on a United Nations register. This list is used by the Supreme Council on Sport in Africa and countries that support the boycott to prevent the athletes and coaches from participating in sports.

The name of OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas and 12 wrestlers who went to with him to South Africa in September of 1981 appear on one such register.

According to Lapchick, only 15 percent of the population is white. This contrasts with the fact that 87 percent of the land of South Africa is inhabited by whites, while the remaining land is populated by the blacks.

Blacks must possess a passbook to enter that 87 percent of the area, Lapchick said.

Fifty percent of the black children die of malnutrition before they are five, and 65 percent of those who live have a form of retardation because of malnutrition, Lapchick said.

These problems have been around since 1939 when apartheid was designated as the South African government's policy.

Persecution has followed Lapchick, too. In February, 1978, after returning from Tennessee protesting the South African participation in the Davis Cup Tennis Tournament, Lapchick was attacked by two men wearing stocking masks in his office at Virginia Wesleyan College. The men proceeded to beat him and carve the word "nigger" into his stomach with a pair of scissors. He suffered liver and kidney damage from the attack.

The South African minister of information called the attack on Lapchick one of South Africa's successes of 1978.

"It's not a question of if, but when and how" the people of South Africa will be free of apartheid, Lapchick said.

Born in New York, he will be starting a syndicated column that will take on the plight of the black person at the beginning of June.

OSU’s Thomas inducted into Iowa Hall of Fame

By BILL READER
of the Barometer

OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas was inducted April 5 into the Iowa Wrestling Hall of Fame.

The ceremony was conducted in Cresco, Iowa, and was accompanied by a letter of congratulations from President Ronald Reagan.

The Iowa Wrestling Hall of Fame inducts wrestlers who were born in that state. Also enshrined this year was Paul Scott, who was Thomas’ wrestling coach at Iowa’s Cornell University. Thomas captained the 1947 Cornell squad, which won the NCAA title and the national AAU championship.

“Being inducted with Paul Scott made this honor kind of special,” Thomas said.

This accolade is the latest Thomas has accumulated in his illustrious 26-year stint as head wrestling coach at OSU.

In 1980, Thomas was selected to the United States Wrestling Federation’s National Hall of Fame for his many achievements. He is college wrestling’s winningest coach, compiling a record of 447-87-7 in dual meet competition.

Thomas also has been inducted into the Helms Foundation Hall of Fame. Although he says election to the USWF’s National Hall of Fame is his most prestigious honor, the one that he is most sentimental about is his entrance to his alma mater’s hall of fame.

On October 22, 1971, 12 athletes became the original inductees into the Cornell Hall of Fame, which honors athletes from all sports. Thomas was one of only two wrestlers accorded the honor. Thomas came to OSU in 1957, and his teams have won the Pacific 10 championship 12 of the last 18 years. He has produced 56 NCAA placewinners, and is proud to point out that all but two are Oregon natives.

Thomas’ highly successful program is one that is under scrutiny as a result of the financial crisis faced by the Beaver athletic department.

Although it now appears the wrestling program will be spared, the OSU Intercollegiate Board had recommended that the sport be eliminated. Thomas said he feels budget cuts should be made across-the-board, rather than eliminating programs entirely, which the Athletic Board favors.

“The cuts should be made in a fair way, not discriminating against certain programs,” he said. “All sports should be cut to balance the budget. But don’t take away any opportunity from the kids.

“I’ve already agreed to cut my budget,” Thomas continued. “I’m willing to do my fair share, but just because I’ve said I’m willing to cut back, I don’t want to have to.

Thomas said he has saved the department money by staying in homes rather than expensive motels on road trips. “Just because we’ve done a good job doesn’t mean we should be penalized,” he said. “I’ve told the department I’m willing to do my share, but to leave me three things. First give me some tuition money for the kids. Give me some travel money, and let me keep my assistant coach (former standout OSU wrestler Greg Strobel is Thomas’ assistant).

Thomas said he doesn’t feel the Athletic Board considered the long-term effects of dropping wrestling when it made its recommendations.

“Cutting an international sport like wrestling in school would kill it,” he said.

Tuesday April 13, 1982 Daily Barometer
A tryout tournament for a cultural exchange wrestling team that will tour South Africa this summer will be held Saturday.

The tournament will be held at Oregon State wrestling coach Dale Thomas' DD Wrestling Ranch in Eddyville. Thomas will be the head coach of the cultural exchange team.

Wrestlers will participate in a weigh-in session at 11 a.m. and wrestling matches will start at 2 p.m.

Wrestlers age 21 and under are eligible to try out for the team. The weight classes are 122 pounds, 130, 138, 145, 154, 162, 171, 181, 193 and heavyweight.

The cultural exchange team will tour South Africa from July 17 to Aug. 22.

Sports shorts

Ex-Beaver subject of protest

The African Students Association at Oregon State University has filed a protest over a former OSU wrestler who was to compete this weekend in the Canadian Open Freestyle Championships in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The organization is protesting the participation of Mike Bauer and of University of Washington wrestler Carl Mangrum. The group said its protest is based on information that Bauer and Mangrum competed in September, 1981, in the Republic of South Africa.

Such participation, said the African Students Association, is illegal under International Wrestling Federation rules.

Ex-OSU matman leads tour squad

Former Oregon State University wrestler Mike Bauer will take his Those Dudes Mat Club to Vancouver, B.C. this weekend to compete in the Canadian Open National Freestyle Championships.

The tournament will be conducted Friday and Saturday at the University of British Columbia.

Bauer — who won Pacific-10 Conference championships for Oregon State in 1977 and 1979 — is the head coach and organizer of the Those Dudes Mat Club. The club includes former OSU wrestler Howard Harris (198 pounds) and current Beavers Dale Krzmarzick (153), Mark Rodriguez (125.5) and Chris Bielenberg (220). Bauer will wrestle at 149.5 pounds.

University of Oregon wrestlers on the team are Bill Nugent (163), Randy Ohta (114.5) and Dan Cook (heavyweight). Washington wrestler Carl Mangrum (136.5) will also compete in the tournament for Those Dudes.

The team — which is sponsored by the Lamplighter Lounge of Corvallis — will also have an Arizona State flavor with brothers Pete and Phillip Ogan. Pete Ogan will wrestle at 105.5 pounds and Phillip Ogan at 114.

Oklahoma State wrestler Terry Jones — a former Oregon high school state champion from Estacada who is attending Linn-Benton Community College — will also wrestle for Those Dudes.

Wrestling

Canadian Open Championships

MAILGRAM SENT TO:
FOREIGN MINISTER OF CANADA
125 SUSSEX AVENUE
OTTAWA, CANADA

WE PROTEST PARTICIPATION IN CANADIAN OPEN NATIONAL FREESTYLE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP BY MIKE BAUER AND CARL MANGRUM OF UNITED STATES IN VANCOUVER BC MAY 14 AND 15. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE AGAINST APARTHEID HAS DOCUMENTED THEIR VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA IN SEPTEMBER 1981 WITH DALE THOMAS TO WRESTLE NON-MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING FEDERATION(FILA). THEIR PARTICIPATION IN FORTHCOMING VANCOUVER TOURNAMENT IS ILLEGAL ACCORDING TO FILA STATUTES.

AFRICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
CORVALLIS, OREGON 97331

copies to:
Dr. Robert MacVicar, President, Oregon State University.
John Dustin, National Wrestling Administrator, AAU.
Mario Saletnig, President, Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association.
Elliott Pap, The Vancouver Sun.
Steve Kelly, The Oregonian.
Roy Gault, Corvallis Gazette-Times.
Howard Graves, Chief, AP Wire Service, Portland.
Bill McFarland, Manager, UPI Wire Service, Portland.
Ibrahim Noor, Secretary, UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.
Sam Ramsammy, Chairman, South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee.
To the readers:

Thomas owes answers

I would like to comment on three articles which have appeared in the Gazette-Times' sports section this past week. They raise serious questions.

In the first article we learned that Dale Thomas, wrestling coach at Oregon State University, will be taking a group of wrestlers to South Africa from July 17 to August 22.

The second article informed us that local wrestlers went to Vancouver, B.C., this last weekend to compete in the Canadian Open Freestyle Championship. Two of those wrestlers toured South Africa with Dale Thomas last September. They are Mike Bauer and Carl Mangrum.

In the third article we read that the OSU African Students Association filed a formal protest against participation by Bauer and Mangrum in the Canadian championships. The protest was based on the statute of the International Wrestling Federation (FILA) which states: "Any individual who competes with South Africa will be suspended from international wrestling for life."

The protest was filed with the United States AAU, the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Federation, the Foreign Minister of Canada, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, and the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

As a result of the FILA statute, the British Columbia Wrestling Association took sanctions against Mangrum and Bauer. Both men were forbidden to wrestle in the Canadian championships.

I would like to raise two pressing questions based on the foregoing.

First, has Dale Thomas warned the young men who will accompany him to South Africa that they will be banned for life from international wrestling as a result of their trip to South Africa?

Second, is he taking any present or prospective members of the OSU wrestling team to South Africa in July?

Dale Thomas owes it to the wrestlers and the university to answer these questions.

Ed Ferguson
3043 N.W. Greenbriar Place

Fencing

Banned

To the Editor:

Three articles which appeared in the Gazette-Times section this past week raised serious questions about the consequences of South African tours led by OSU wrestling coach Dale Thomas. In the first article we learned that he will be taking a group of wrestlers to South Africa from July 17 to August 22.

A second article in the same issue informs us that local wrestlers planned to go to Vancouver British Columbia last weekend to compete in the Canadian Open Freestyle Championship. Two of those wrestlers had toured South Africa with Dale Thomas last September. They are Mike Bauer, formerly an OSU wrestler, and Carl Mangrum, who wrestled for the University of Washington.

The third article reported that the OSU African Students Association filed a formal protest against participation by Bauer and Mangrum in the Canadian meet. The protest was based on the statute of the International Wrestling Federation (FILA) which states: "Any individual who competes with South Africa will be suspended from international wrestling for life."

The protest was filed on May 13 with the United States AAU, the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Federation, the Foreign Minister of Canada, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, and the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid.

FILA legislation observing the international sports boycott of apartheid South Africa was taken against Bauer and Mangrum on May 14. Both men were forbidden to wrestle in the international meet.

Two important questions arise from the foregoing news. First, is Dale Thomas taking any present or prospective members of the OSU wrestling team to South Africa in July?

Second, has he informed the recruits who will accompany him that they will be banned for life from international competition as a result of their trip to apartheid South Africa?

Dale Thomas owes it to the wrestlers and the university to answer these questions.

Ed Ferguson
Professor of history
Black athletes suffer under boycott aimed at South African apartheid

By RON JENKINS of The Oregonian

EDDYVILLE — The international boycott that has tormented South African sports for two decades is lost on the man called Big Boy.

For he and his countrymen, the global bandwagon, ironically, has come full-circle. What was intended to help him — a black South African — now is slapping him in the face.

"I feel bad about it, but what can I do?" said Kholen Boy Elias Mnisi, also known as Big Boy. The 26-year-old wrestler and 32 other South Africans are in the middle of a five-week cultural exchange tour of the United States and are spending a week with Oregon State wrestling Coach Dale Thomas at his ranch near Eddyville.

The stars of the tour are the Springboks, 14 wrestlers who make up South Africa's national team in the sport. The Springboks, four of whom are black, are making their first trip to the United States, but hardly have been accorded the pomp and circumstance usually reserved for world-class athletes.

There have been no presidential welcomes, no star-studded receptions and no international matches against U.S. wrestlers. There is only the boycott, the world's way of showing its disgust at South Africa's racial policy of apartheid. The Amateur Athletic Union, the International Amateur Wrestling Federation and other bodies stand firm — anyone who competes against South Africa will be suspended for life from international competition.

That would be fine, Mnisi says, if apartheid existed in South African sport.

"As far as sports are concerned, we can forget about apartheid," he said matter-of-factly, then emphasized, "It just isn't there anymore."

The South Africa that is being boycotted, he said, died almost a decade ago, at least in the realm of sports. The death of racial segregation was a slow one, just as it was in the United States, but the rebirth has been dramatic.

The first multiracial sports event in South Africa took place in 1971. In 1972, five multiracial events were held. But in 1977, the number of mixed competitions had ballooned to 3,003 in 11 sports, 90 of those national events. The country stopped keeping statistics a year later, when mixed sporting events were too numerous to count.

The South Africans are barred from World Cup soccer play, but selected a team anyway. Nine of the starting 11 players are black. At the recent national boxing championships, more than half of the champions were black. The list could go on.

"It didn't happen all at once, but since about 1973 we have been given the same opportunities (as white athletes)," said Mnisi, who works in his homeland as a law instructor in the police force.

Is the world lagging behind, failing to take notice?

"That's right, dead right," Mnisi said. "They boycott South Africa because they don't think blacks are part of the country. What they don't think about is progress."

Lappe Laubscher, a South African sports journalist who is making the U.S. tour with the Springboks, asks the question: "What must black South African athletes do to get their rights?"

"For years, they were denied their basic human rights by their own country. Now the rest of the world is denying them those same rights," he said. "It took them 30 years in their own country, how long will it take in the outside world? What must they do to be accepted?"

Mnisi admitted that, although apartheid in sports is in his country's past, South Africa's political and social structure continues to feel the effects of racial segregation. But for that, he blames his own people.

"They're trying, but it takes time." Mnisi said. "There has to be a sound relationship between the white man and the black man, and the black man has not accepted it yet. So many times I see a white man trying to do something for a black man, but the black man says no because he sees a white man."

Related story 04 Page D3
Springboks try to win friends

By RON JENKINS
of The Oregonian staff

EDDYVILLE — Springboks.

The name alone is enough to shake up memories of three scarred months last summer, when South Africa's national rugby team toured New Zealand and the United States and left behind thousands of angry anti-apartheid demonstrators, bombings, arrests and injuries.

The name is the same, but the faces — and the purpose — are different as another group of Springboks, South Africa's national wrestling team, passes through Oregon this week on a five-week tour of the United States.

"We're not interested in winning matches, we're interested in winning people," Johan De Plessis, South African Wrestling Federation president, said Sunday as his 33-member delegation spent the day with Oregon State wrestling Coach Dale Thomas at his ranch near Eddyville.

The Springboks' arrival and journey through the states has not been met with the turmoil that haunted their sports brothers a year ago. International matches — which are banned by both the Amateur Athletic Union and International Amateur Wrestling Federation because of South Africa's racial policy of apartheid, with a penalty of suspension for life — are not scheduled. In their place, the Springboks are attending clinics, seeing the sights and meeting people.

"None whatsoever," De Plessis said when asked if the group had encountered any problems since it left South Africa June 16. "We've heard nothing but good words from all the people we've come in contact with. It's been absolutely great."

"We want to meet people and talk with them," said 23-year-old Francois Richards, the Springboks' team captain and a high school physical education teacher in South Africa. The Springboks are making their first trip to the United States, but Richards visited in 1976 as part of a junior cultural exchange team.

"That's the main thing. From what I've experienced, and what my teammates have experienced, much of the United States hasn't got a clue of what is really going on in South Africa.

"Some still believe we go around in costumes like a bunch of Tarzans."

As absurd as that sounds, so, too, does the thought of apartheid still existing in South African sports, the Springboks insist. Since the early-1970s, Richards said, "the gates have opened" for black athletes in South Africa.

Since 1971, when the first racially mixed sporting event was held in the country, all restrictions have been lifted. Blacks are representative in every sport, officials said, and even dominate some sports. In addition, presidents of national controlling bodies in at least three sports are black.

"Sport is the one area where legislation has changed the most in South Africa," said Frank Land, a South Africa consulate based in California, who traveled to Oregon to meet the team.

"That's one of the ironies of the boycott. We have a rapidly growing number of blacks and other non-whites who have had training in various sports, but they are being denied representation. The boycott was started for them, but now they are being boycotted.

"I cannot think of one sport in South Africa that is not multiracial. But where is the (international) acknowledgment of that?"

"If they must continue the boycott, why not boycott the white athletes only?" asked Richards, himself white.

"The whole thing has reached a point where no one will give us a chance to state our case," said Lappe Laubscher, a South African sports journalist traveling with the Springboks. "You may disagree with us, but at least listen to us. Maybe they're afraid they may find out we're not that bad.

"We're beggers, but give us a fair chance. We're also human beings."

The Springboks will leave Oregon later this week for Los Angeles, and will make stops in Oklahoma City and New York before traveling home July 12.
Panthers to wrestle South Africans

By DAVE PINKERTON
Staff Writer

Redmond High School wrestlers Bob Buck and James Terry will pit their skills against older athletes from South Africa June 24 at 8 p.m.

The South Africans, barred from most international competition due to the nation's racial policy of apartheid, will compete at Culver High School against a team of Central Oregon all-stars. Most of the visitors are in their late teens or early 20s.

Jim Quinn, Redmond wrestling coach, and Dan Elliott, his counterpart at Culver, organized the tour. Elliott said Oregon State University coach Dale Thomas persuaded them to take on the project. Thomas, who led a team of American wrestlers to South Africa last summer, is Quinn's stepfather. The tour included former Redmond grappler Dick Knorr.

The Culver coach, who will turn 30 Friday, will take part in the meet.

"We have the first string pretty much filled but we might have to bring in some outsiders," Elliott said.

The local grapplers will include Terry (149.6 pounds) and Buck (105.6), both of whom competed in the Class AAA folkstyle tournament this winter. Buck, who will be a junior, also earned a spot on the Oregon Cultural Exchange team that will tour Alaska and Canada this summer. Terry will compete for the University of Oregon next year.

Other familiar names will be Curt and Cliff Berger of Prineville, Bend's Scott Rebis, a top Greco-Roman specialist, and Culver's Steve Krueger, who was state Class A champion in 1980 and wrestled at OSU this year.

Quinn has traveled to South Africa a few times. He also organized a controversial tour of Oregon for a South African team seven years ago. Quinn filed suit against the Amateur Athletic Union for defamation of character.

The Panther coach, an author of guidebooks for white-water rafting, will lead the visiting matmen on a float trip down the lower Deschutes River Tuesday. The South Africans also will see the sights from atop Bachelor Butte next Wednesday.

High School wrestlers are selling tickets to the match. Admission will be $2 for adults and $1 for students.

"We've been holding back because of the political issue involved," Elliott said.

The South African contingent will include 14 wrestlers and 18 coaches.

"They're trying to learn a lot about how we teach wrestling," he said. "It's more like a clinic to them."

Reports on the talents of the South Africans from Knorr have prepared Elliott and the rest for some tough lessons. One of the visitors pinned Knorr, one of the top collegiate grapplers in the nation. "It was less a pin than a knockout, he was so physical," Elliott said.

Another South African, a superheavyweight, had NCAA champ Larry Bielenberg in trouble when the OSU matman turned a "lucky reversal," Elliott said.

"They'll probably teach us a few things," he said.

The proceeds will help cover the meet's expenses, including local travel. The remainder, if any, will go to area high school mat programs.
Africans confront all-stars

South African wrestlers and coaches will cap a week-long stay in Central Oregon with a meet against local grapplers Thursday.

The freestyle match will pit 14 South Africans against Central Oregon high school all-stars, including Bob Buck of Redmond, and collegiate wrestlers. Redmond's James Terry was supposed to compete but has meningitis.

The mat action will start at 8 p.m. at Culver High School. Admission will be $2 for adults and $1 for students.

South Africa is banned from most international competition due to the nation's former racial policy of apartheid.

The American youngsters taking part probably will be suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union, said Redmond High School coach Jim Quinn, one of the tour's organizers.

"The AAU and FILA (the worldwide amateur sports governing body) don't ban the Russians, Cubans, Uganda or Libya," Quinn said, "Do we condone the policies of those nations?"

The South African wrestlers, along with 17 coaches and a journalist, arrived in Portland Friday and spent the weekend in Prairie City and John Day. They went bareback riding and took part in a rodeo. Sunday they competed against a team of Eastern Oregon all-stars.

The visitors will stay with Central Oregon families through Friday morning. They swam at Cline Falls Monday, floated the lower Deschutes River Tuesday and will visit the top of Bachelor Butte today. The tour will continue to Corvallis Friday.
Touring South Africans like scenery, friendliness

By DAVE PINKERTON
Staff Writer

He's black but the word "boy" would not offend him.

Boy Elias Kholen Mnisi, 24, is one of 14 South African wrestlers touring Oregon this week. The entourage, including 17 coaches and a Johannesburg sports writer, arrived in Redmond Monday.

South Africa is banned from international athletic events due to the government's former racial policy of apartheid.

Mnisi did not know "boy" in America was a derogatory term for blacks. His teammates call him "Big Boy."

The resident of Pretoria, the nation's capital, is a law and wrestling instructor at a police academy for blacks. Coloureds (mixed races), whites and Indians have separate police training schools, he said.

"Some changes are coming rapidly," Mnisi said about race relations. "I am satisfied about my life. If other people around you lose their heads, you keep your cool."

Mnisi has been to the separate tribal nations that most other countries do not recognize, but this is his first trip overseas. The white-dominated South African government said it granted independence to the tribal homelands.

Like the rest of the group, he speaks English and Afrikaans, a derivative of Dutch. Mnisi speaks 10 other languages, mostly native tongues.

He teaches wrestling to 40 or 50 lads back home. They average one tournament a week. Mnisi's work keeps him too busy to take part in more than one tournament a month.

"This is a very nice country," he said. "I've enjoyed the real Western life."

Mnisi and many of the other South Africans rode a horse for the first time in Prairie City, where the hosts treated them to a barbecue, rodeo and country-western dance. Most of the town turned out to watch their meet against Eastern Oregon all-stars Sunday.

The two blacks, two coloureds and 10 whites on the squad had to qualify for the trip through tournaments. The youngest is 16 years old. Three are in high school. Standard 10 is the last of 12 grades before students enter universities, the military or a job. Military service is mandatory for all but the blacks, who have a draft in their homelands. Two of the wrestlers are teachers. The oldest grappler is 27.

"Seven won their matches Sunday," said Hannes Putter, 50. "We're proud of them, considering the long flight and traveling 300 miles (from Portland)."

The Pretoria mechanical engineer for the national transportation system is one of two senior coaches. The other coaches basically are spectators, Putter said, willing to pay some of the expense so they could learn American mat techniques. The staff also includes a manager and a referee.

"You have a tremendous country," he said. "The hospitality is tremendous. We didn't expect this."

Much of South Africa is desert. The wrestlers left winter and minus 2 Celsius temperatures for Oregon's summer.

Putter said he hopes South Africa will compete with the rest of the world again.

See story, column on Page 15.
Coach wants right to learn from South Africans

DAVE PINKERTON
Staff Writer

While many people equate South Africa with racism, Redmond High School wrestling coach Jim Quinn speaks of freedom — the American kind — when the foreign nation is mentioned.

Quinn, 37, and Dan Elliot, his mat counterpart at Culver High School, put together a tour of Central Oregon for 17 South African coaches and 14 wrestlers this week.

The Panther coach's association with South African wrestling dates from 1971 when he led the varsity program at Waldport High School. His youngsters competed with South Africans at an annual tournament in Reedsport.

"I was quite impressed with their mannerisms off the mat and their wrestling ability," Quinn said. "Without exception they were good wrestlers at every weight."

He was invited to lead coaching clinics throughout Africa soon thereafter. Because international athletic organizations have banned South Africa from competition for its past racial policy of apartheid, the former English colonizers tried to share the latest techniques. The South African government's Department of Sport paid his way.

Quinn had at least one clinic every day for six weeks. Once he flew from a session in Durbin in the morning to Pretoria at noon then to Johannesburg for an evening clinic.

In 1974 he became sourd on how the United States Amateur-Athletic Union and its international parent, FILA, dealt with people who dared to consort with South Africans.

Quinn organized a tour of South African grappling and wrestling schools. He sued the AAU for defamation of character after insinuations about where the proceeds from admissions went. The AAU had been sued many times, but had never lost. Quinn asked for hundreds of thousands of dollars in damages, but the court awarded $80,000. His lawyers received about half.

Even though the Oregon Wrestling Exchange had nothing to do with the tour, the AAU suspended the group.

"We as Americans have the right to communicate with and judge the people without any preconceived notions," Quinn said. "I don't think it's right to deny people the opportunity to have an exchange on a cultural level."

With the unjust suspension, Oregon high school wrestlers cannot take part in any international competition.

The exchange program wanted to take some teenagers to the 1976 Montreal Olympics merely to watch, but the proposed living accommodations with other countries' athletes was too much for FILA and the AAU to allow. Oregon stuck to American military bases in Italy a couple of years ago and will compete in Alaska this summer.

The team visiting here this week is not segregated. Four of the wrestlers are black. South African restaurants, public restrooms and grocery stores allow a mixing of whites and blacks, Quinn said.

"The South African whites are of a high moral character and extremely religious," he said... "That's part of their problem."

Quinn said he recently finished reading, "The Covenant," James Michener's historical opus about the Dutch, English and black settlement of South Africa. Despite 1,200 pages, even Michener admitted he merely was scratching the surface. Quinn said, "It's extremely complex," the coach said.

He visited South Africa twice more in 1978 and 1980. The middle class of Oregon would live like paupers compared to the whites there, he said. "The colonists weren't there to exploit the land. To them, it's not anybody else's country. It's theirs and they're not going to give it away like Rhodesia, Angola and the Congo were.

About 5 to 10 percent of the whites, mostly of English descent, are considered liberal or progressive and oppose the 1960s apartheid of complete segregation, which for the most part has been dismantled. In some instances such as education, the government policy is "separate but equal" treatment, Quinn said.

"It's like the Indians here," he said. "You can't take a culture and totally change it. You can't integrate people into a materialist, capitalist society overnight. We've decimated the eskimos and Indians.

"The president of the Bantu wrestling federation had five wives. He pointed to the white federation's president and said, "I wouldn't like to be like him. He has just one wife."

West Germany and a few other European countries are about the only ones that deal with South Africa between the sidelines and on the mats. The United Nations and communist countries do not want South African views understood, Quinn said.

"Look how isolated the Chinese are," he said. "If you don't understand something, you're not going to like it."
People, including journalists, are the same all over the world. That holds for South Africa despite the preconceived notions Americans might have about the ostracized nation.

Lappe Laubscher, 37, a sports writer for Rapport, an Afrikaans national weekly paper, spent last week in our household while touring with a South African wrestling team. FILA, the international governing body for sports, and the United Nations kicked out South Africa a few decades ago because of apartheid, the country's policy of strict racial segregation. South Africans must depend on the open-mindedness of folks like Redmond High School wrestling coach Jim Quinn, who has been to their country three times, to organize athletic tours outside official American channels.

In evening chats at our house, Laubscher said that apartheid died as soon as the government in 1966 applied the policy to a visiting British soccer team which had a black player - ironically, a former South African citizen. The refusal to let the integrated British team enter the country outraged most citizens, Laubscher said.

A couple of weeks ago non-whites were given representation in the parliament, driving one of the last nails in apartheid's coffin, he said.

Public facilities are open to all, Laubscher said, but schools are in a fix. Apartheid, which became law in 1947 after decades of custom, and its aftermath created the notion of "separate but equal" and "the human right of education in one's native tongue."

Local governments, with varying degrees of financial abilities because of the differing incomes of English, Afrikaans, coloureds (mixed), Asians and blacks, established separate schools and sports complexes. They were separate but unequal.

Business card shows Rapport's sports staff.

Tribes were hard pressed to find qualified teachers in their tongues and even more strapped to obtain textbooks in their languages. Students faced the nearly impossible task of learning a subject by hearing lectures in one language and reading a text in another.

One of the wrestling coaches told me that English and Afrikaans were the main languages. Everybody with the team spoke both. The latter is true, Laubscher said, but much of the nation is a chorus of 10 native languages - Xhosa, Zulu and Bantu, not to mention the tongue of Laubscher's ancestors, German. "Lutheran services still are in German," he said.

(continued over)
Laubscher said South African society will not be close to unity, especially in the eyes of an unsympathetic world, until the education and language problems are solved, which might take 20 or 30 years.

Questions members of that society must answer include: Which schools do you use? Will everybody speak English or Afrikaans? How do you persuade the Moslems to take part wholeheartedly in a system dominated by European Christians for three centuries? Where do you find the money to bring up the black, coloured and Asian schools to whites' standards?

Laubscher said he is confident that Africa’s most diverse nation will solve its problems someday. The hard part will be convincing the biggest voting bloc in FILA and the UN, black Africa, he said, which has more than 50 votes. The rest of Africa is having its revenge for the years of being snubbed by apartheid, he said, and he can understand that. “Apartheid was as bad as Nazi Germany,” he said.

The talk at our house was not confined to racial problems: South Africa’s main impression of President Ford was of a clumsy person always tripping and bumping his head. Laubscher could not believe the Reagan-Carter debate that revealed that the Democratic president went to his 12-year-old daughter to find out the world’s most important problem, nuclear arms.

Afrikaans (of Dutch ancestry) don’t like the stuffy attitude of the English segment of their country. Laubscher said he enjoyed American baseball umpires’ theatrics compared with the dull, dignified monotone of South African officials.

Gold mine companies own large shares of breweries, which in turn own other companies, so fluctuations in the metal’s price affect many facets of South Africa’s economy. The mines in the past few years have come to dominate agriculture because at first it was fashionable for executives to own farms as vacation homes. Personal tastes later became corporate policy.

Newspapers pay sports stars, celebrities and politicians for exclusive interviews, a verboten practice in America.

Genealogy is a popular pastime. The “roots” shoptalk with my wife monopolized one evening.

Many South Africans stubbornly hold on to outdated notions of superiority, but perhaps the world will wake up someday to see the renegade as somebody you would invite into your home. They’re human, flawed. The only difference is they admit it.
Prince maintains low profile on visiting wrestling contingent

By DAVE PINKERTON  
Staff Writer

Except for weight and talent, everybody is equal in South Africa when they step on the wrestling mats.

The same goes even for a prince of Swaziland.

Ephraim Dlamini (pronounced ShIa-MEE-nee), 34, is related to King Sobhuza II of Swaziland through the monarch's grandfather.

Dlamini was one of 14 South African wrestlers to visit Central Oregon last week on a five-week cultural exchange.

He is one of 13 princes, but only seven have a chance to become king. Dlamini also has a 12-year-old daughter.

The king ascended the throne in 1921. The 82-year-old regent has dozens of wives and scores of children. How many exactly? "Too much," Dlamini said.

Dlamini left Swaziland, an independent nation 50 miles from the Indian Ocean and surrounded by South Africa, for Johannesburg in 1970. He was a furniture salesman before becoming a police department clerical worker 10 years ago.

The title gives him a special role in national ceremonies and celebrations, he said, but not much else. No castle. No estate. No servants. No income.

His father, a tribal chief, died in 1965, the same year Swaziland gained independence. Princes and chiefs have similar roles, Dlamini said, including resolving disputes among tribesmen.

Only some of his fellow wrestlers and co-workers know about his title, he said.

He speaks English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Padi, Xhosa, Southern Sotho and Tsonga Ndebele. The Zulu expression for wrestling is "ukuvana amandla." He is taking correspondence courses in English and Afrikaans, which is a mixture of colonial Dutch, German and English.

Dlamini has been wrestling for only five years. His two Central Oregon opponents Thursday night at Culver High School gave him anything but a royal welcome.

"American wrestlers are pretty good," he said. "We haven't enough chance to practice."

The South African Black Amateur Wrestling Union member practices twice a week, compared to the daily workout routine most Americans use.

Dlamini also boxes and was a member of the 1978 national soccer team.

South Africa adopted a policy of separating the various races in 1948. The country's first integrated team was formed in 1971. The government has declared apartheid dead although a few laws remain on the books.

"Race relations have improved," Dlamini said. "They are much better."
Frank Armstrong of Madras has the upper hand against Ephraim Dlamini, a Swazi prince, Thursday night.

Ephraim Dlamini watches and learns from teammates, Oregon grapplers.
CULVER — Redmond High School wrestlers notched a better winning percentage than the rest of the Central Oregon all-stars as a South African cultural exchange team claimed 13 of 20 matches Thursday night.

About 200 Americans watched an exhibition of the type of wrestling dominant in the rest of the world, freestyle, rather than the kind invented in the United States, folkstyle.

Joseph Nothnagel of South Africa pinned Redmond’s Bob Buck with 15 seconds left in the 5-minute match at 106 pounds. Nothnagel led 3-2 before the fall. Buck will travel to Alaska in July with an Oregon Wrestling Exchange team.

At 180 pounds another Panther, Asa Deforest, outlasted South Africa’s Johnny Molligan for a 5-2 decision in the muggy Culver High School gym.

Deforest did not have much notice that he was going to take part, Panther coach Jim Quinn said.

"Asa really didn’t know what to expect," Quinn said. "Most wrestlers fear the unknown. That's about as unknown as you can get — somebody from Africa."

Muscular Johan Van Zyl bested three Oregonians at 149 pounds, seeming to grow stronger with every bout. The South African’s last two foes were Prineville’s Berger brothers, Cliff and Curt, who wrestle for Oregon State University.

Another top physical specimen, Francois Richards, played with his second opponent like a yo-yo. Richards held Romelio Salas by the legs and flipped him three times to expose his back to the mat, scoring two points each time on the way to a 14-1 win.

Hannes Putter, one of two senior coaches for the touring squad, said he was "very pleased" with his team’s showing. The American wrestlers were not as familiar with international freestyle rules as the South Africans, Putter said.

The South African national team left for Corvallis Friday morning. Oregon State University coach Dale Thomas will play host to the foreign matmen through Monday at his Double D Wrestling Ranch 20 miles west of Corvallis.

Thomas has arranged for wrestlers from all over the United States to compete with the South Africans. The country’s former racial policy of apartheid, strict separation of whites and blacks, continues to keep South African athletes from seeing much international competition.

Redmond’s Bob Buck glances at the clock while trailing Joseph Nothnagel of South Africa at 106 pounds.
To the editor:

Because of its racist policies called 'apartheid, South Africa has been effectively barred from most international sporting events. But it is disquieting to notice that on the tour of the Springbok wrestling team through Oregon a slanted picture is being presented to the public by those wrestlers in order to whitewash the apartheid regime.

While your article, "Panthers to wrestle South Africans," (Spokesman, June 23) does not interview those wrestlers, Dan Elliott, Culver wrestling coach, says "political issues" are involved. I would like to comment on those issues as they affect Oregon wrestlers and citizens.

South Africa uses its athletes to project a false image internationally of conditions in the country. It consistently devises new methods in its offensive for international acceptability. This veneer always provided for a degree of mixing on the sports field so the regime could con the world into believing it has complied with international requirements.

Blacks in South Africa must still undergo the humiliation of being treated as second-class citizens for a few token sports concessions. Some shrewd opportunists, to obtain professional and financial favors, support the "multinational" sports policy with even greater vigor than the whites. The black South African wrestlers on this team are members of the security force that controls the African population and enforces the racist apartheid laws.

South Africa spends vast sums of money each year to send such teams abroad and attract foreign sportsmen to South Africa. Because such visits lend credibility to that regime, the Harlem Globetrotters canceled their May 28-31 tour of South Africa. They realized they were being used to legitimize apartheid.

We are aware that deep ties exist between certain sportsmen in Oregon and South Africa. Dale Thomas, Oregon State University wrestling coach, will be taking Oregon wrestlers to South Africa in mid-July. It is our hope that the young wrestlers persuaded to accompany him will reflect on these points and will honor the international boycott. We believe it is not worth it to give up one's amateur standing for a free trip to the land of apartheid. The Pacific Northwest wrestlers, Mike Bauer and Carl Mangrum, found out the hard way. They were barred from the Canadian Open Wrestling Championships in May because they accompanied Thomas to South Africa last September.

Ade Awokoya
African Students' Association
OSU
Corvallis
Of wrestlers, writers, ropers

By DAVE PINKERTON
Staff Writer

South Africa's wrestlers hit Redmond quietly last week and left their hosts Friday amid tears, hugs, kisses and songs.

Despite some local news coverage, the foreign grapplers and coaches were one of the best-kept secrets in American sports circles this year. Last fall the Springbok rugby team's visit back east drew well-publicized protests of South Africa's past racial policy of apartheid.

The emphasis should be on past, if we believe the 32 South Africans who won the hearts of host families here. Apartheid was adopted in 1948, the program of a conservative political party that wanted to join World War II on the side of Hitler's Germany. The idea of separating blacks, whites, Indians and coloureds (of mixed blood) was based on national custom promulgated by the white minority. South Africa banned slavery before the United States did, but as in America, attitudes die hard.

After upheavals in the early 1960s, the South Africans fielded an integrated soccer team in 1971. By that time, however, the rest of the world had booted South Africa from international competition. Integration is the rule instead of the exception today, yet most of the world will not forgive South Africa and forget the past. Ironically, Germany, which was forgiven so quickly after World War II, is one of the few nations that will compete with South Africa.

All of the wrestlers, black and white, plus their coaches were excellent ambassadors. Redmond High School mat coach Jim Quinn, who has been to South Africa three times, already is talking about taking some local grapplers overseas.

My wife and I played host to a South African sports writer, Lappe Laubscher. The mat exchange and Laubscher left us with some fond memories and vivid images of South Africa and foreign journalism:

* The visitors hung a South African flag from the Culver High School gym ceiling Thursday night and sang their national anthem in Afrikaans. Oddly enough, the gym lacked an American flag. Although I'm no superpatriot, the a cappella version of "The Star-Spangled Banner" we sang to a blank wall brought a lump to my throat.

* South African newspapers routinely pay celebrities, sports stars and politicians for exclusive interviews. Laubscher's paper ran a series about a national beauty queen. Midway through the articles a rival paper shattered her wholesome image by running an old nude photo of her on its cover.

* As a teen-ager Laubscher grew to hate apartheid. His grandfather was a rancher and his black workers loved him. When he died, the workers dug his grave and carried his coffin, but were refused when they tried to enter a Dutch Reformed church for the funeral. "How can something that stands for love of your fellow man do such a thing?" he asked.
dyville (AP) — South Africans visiting Oregon with their national wrestling team say an international boycott against the country's athletic teams is obsolete.

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International and U.S. amateur sports governing bodies bar South African teams from competition in reaction to the country's restrictions on its non-white residents. The restrictions are called apartheid.

Mnisi and others said inclusion of blacks in South African sports has expanded rapidly since the early 1970s.

"It didn't happen all at once, but since about 1973 we have been given the same opportunities," said Mnisi, a 26-year-old, law instructor in the police force.

The team is on a five-week cultural exchange tour of the U.S. — attending clinics, meeting people and seeing sights. The 33-member tour group spent Sunday at the Eddyville-area ranch of Dale Thomas, wrestling coach of Oregon State University in Corvallis.

Frank Land, a South Africa consul based in California, said, "That's one of the ironies of the boycott. We have a rapidly growing number of blacks and other non-whites who have had training in various sports, but they are being denied representation. The boycott was started for them, but now they are being boycotted."

The South Africans leave Oregon this week to visit Los Angeles, Oklahoma City and New York before leaving for South Africa on July 12.

Boycott not a worry for South Africans

EDDYVILLE, Ore. (AP) — South Africans visiting Oregon with their national wrestling team say an international boycott against the country's athletic teams is obsolete.

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South African blacks say sports racism non-existent

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"I cannot think of one sport in South Africa that is not multiracial. But where is the acknowledgement of that?"

The South Africans leave Oregon this week to visit Los Angeles, Oklahoma City and New York before leaving for South Africa on July 12.

Letters

Apartheid whitewashed

Because of its racist policies called apartheid, South Africa has been effectively barred from most international sporting events. But is is disquieting to notice that on the tour of the Springbok wrestling team through Oregon a slanted picture is being presented to the public, in an orchestrated manner, through newspapers like the Gazette-Times, which are being used to whitewash the apartheid regime.

The G-T's article, "South African blacks say sports racism non-existent," only touches on insignificant trends and does not get to the issues at stake.

South Africa uses its athletes to project a false image internationally of conditions in the country. It consistently devises new methods in its offensive for international acceptability. This veneer always provided for a degree of mixing on the sports field so the regime could convince world into believing it has complied with international requirements.

Blacks must still undergo the humiliation of being treated as second-class citizens for a few token sports concessions. Some shrewd opportunists, so as to obtain professional and financial favors, support the "multinational" sports policy with even greater vigor than whites. The black Springbok quoted in the article is a member of the security force that controls the African population and enforces the racist apartheid laws. The fact that he is called "big boy" speaks for itself.

South Africa spends vast sums of money each year to send such teams abroad and attract foreign sportspersons to South Africa. Because such visits lend credibility to that regime, the Harlem Globetrotters cancelled their May 28 through May 31 tour of South Africa. They realized they were being used to legitimize apartheid.

We are aware that deep ties exist between certain sportsmen in Oregon and South Africa. Dale Thomas, Oregon State University wrestling coach, will be taking Oregon wrestlers to South Africa when the Springboks return there in mid-July.

It is our hope that those young wrestlers persuaded to accompany him will reflect on these points and honor the international boycott. We believe it is not worth it to give up one's amateur standing for a free trip to the land of apartheid. The Pacific Northwest wrestlers, Mike Bauer and Carl Mangrum, found out the hard way. They were barred from the Canadian Open Wrestling Championships in May because they accompanied Thomas to South Africa last September.

Ade Awokya, publicity chairman
African Students Association
222 N.W. 14th
Athletes sacrifice for liberation

Much ado is being made about the South African athletes currently visiting Oregon State University wrestling coach Dale Thomas. South Africa is barred from all recognized amateur sport and any athlete that competes with a South African is barred from amateur competition for life. Thomas, as a representative of our state and of OSU, has repeatedly insulted all of us by his relationship with South Africa.

Now that some South African athletes are visiting Thomas, there is great sympathy expressed for the black athletes. Now that blacks are allowed to participate on some teams, they are being punished along with the white players. First barred by apartheid in their own country and now by a United Nations rule, they seem to get it both ways. The fact that young people cannot be allowed to compete fully is a sad commentary on society.

The answer is not to lift the ban against South African participation, however. As long as apartheid is the law in that nation the rest of the world must find every way possible to protest. The ban on athletic competition is an important protest.

Those black South African athletes who find themselves in the middle must sacrifice the joys of international competition but their sacrifice is small when compared to the sacrifice of those in South Africa and throughout the world who give their lives for freedom and justice.
Apartheid prevails

The June 29 article in the Gazette-Times quoting a black South African who claims racism in sport in his country is non-existent obscures more than it reveals.

The black wrestler, travelling with a 14-member South African team, claimed in an interview at Oregon State University wrestling coach Dale Thomas' Harlan ranch that, "As far as sports are concerned, we can forget about apartheid." Such statements must be placed in their proper context or readers will be led to believe that the OSU wrestling coach is in the vanguard of the civil rights push for South African people.

Sports in South Africa, with the exception of events for international consumption, are strictly segregated — a government policy announced in 1976 that still prevails:

"That the sportsmen and sportswomen of the whites, coloureds, Indians and black people belong to their own clubs and control, arrange and manage their own sports matters."

However, in an effort to break its isolation from international sports competition, the apartheid regime has conscripted a token number of black athletes to participate in international sports. Apartheid businessmen and multi-national corporations have put up sponsorship money to lure blacks into subservient affiliation with white South African sports clubs. The purpose of this is to give the apartheid government a veneer of respectability in the international community.

The African National Congress, recognized by the United Nations as the true representative of the South African people, refers to black participants in these activities as "stooges." The policy is purely cosmetic: beneath the veneer of black participation in international sports, the brutality of apartheid continues unabated. In February 1980, the South Africa sports minister said the new sports policy "involves no policy change but only a change in procedure aimed at streamlining the present system."

With the exception of events for international consumption, sports in South Africa is strictly segregated. All the laws that directly affect the playing of mixed sports are still on the statute books. Blacks who are lured into overseas travel are still humiliated and treated as second class citizens — all to reopen the way for white international participation.

Despite the clever public relations ploy of the racist South African government (and its friends in the sporting world), no fundamental change has occurred in its racial and class politics. The beatings, jailings, and brutal facts of apartheid oppression are a part of everyday life for black South Africans.

William G. Robbins
590 Alsea Highway
Philomath
Progress in sports is hard to define

By LARRY PETERSON
of the Barometer

Over the past two weeks, OSU’s controversial wrestling coach, Dale Thomas, has played host to a group of 23 South African wrestlers and coaches.

Thomas’ “clinic” is self-supported. The wrestlers competing in the clinic followed only the private guidelines of Thomas himself. Many people believe that under no circumstances should any members of the athletic community of South Africa be allowed to participate in the U.S., because of South African’s apartheid policy. Thomas, however, believes his clinic is in the best interest of all (black and white) and is a sign of progress.

Among the 23 Africans on the tour are 10 Springboks (all white) and two blacks and two coloured (mixed race). A Springbok is an athlete from any sport who makes the South African national team after competing in the African and Springbok Games. Since no blacks made the Springbok team, Thomas, dealing with the most conservative people involved in wrestling — the Afrikaaners, invited two blacks and two coloureds to join the whites at his wrestling ranch.

While a few sports in South Africa flourish with black players (track and field, boxing and soccer) wrestling is dominated by whites, “much like the U.S. where it is 90 percent white,” said Dirk Zandberg, the Springbok team manager.

Thomas feels by teaching blacks the fine techniques in wrestling, they can take this experience back home, and use it to upgrade the black wrestling situation.

Johan Vaniyi, a 28-year-old white African wrestler, who is the 146-pound South African champion said, “I learned quite a lot here and a lot of the black wrestlers told me the same thing: I think it is good that they came (blacks) here. I hope this will upgrade black wrestling. This would mean that the competition would increase between the white and blacks and we would all benefit from it.”

This is the first time that a Springbok wrestling team has come to the U.S. and the first for any blacks. The first appearance of black wrestlers looks interestingly good to many, but the fact that all four are South African police detracts from the situation.

“Black police are the only ones that wrestle there,” Thomas said. “It’s a beginning — some people can call it a token — but it’s a beginning.”

Representatives of the Black Student Union feel that bringing black police to Thomas’s clinic means nothing for the black man — that it is to the white minority African’s advantage to showcase the black wrestlers. The mixing, the students feel, provides adequate ammunition for South Africa’s friends to support the racist regime’s re-entry into international sports federations.

The black students also feel that, if the common black man of South Africa learns wrestling techniques here (in Oregon) it would show only a slight hint of athletic progress.

Thomas wants to see wrestling brought down to the children’s level in Africa but teaching blacks on his ranch is the only possible tool that he has to work with.

But according to El Hadi Maatouqui, former vice-president of African Students Association, “Integration in sports in South Africa is only on the national and international levels. There has been no change on the lower levels. Boycotting the national levels will keep pressure on the government. The only reason you see a few blacks in sports is because of the pressure.”

Until 1973, blacks were not allowed to be Springboks. There are now many blacks that participate for the national team. To some, this shows signs of progress.

To answer the question of progress in South African sports is not only difficult but confusing. Training black police at Dale Thomas’ camp could be progress or it could be showcasing.

The future is the only answer.

It would be great to see more blacks here next year representing the black man — and no police. If this comes about, then Thomas’ clinic could be called progress — if not, it is just another apartheid disaster.
Olympic Wrestlers in County on Sunday

PRAIRIE CITY — Prairie City Lions club is sponsoring the appearance of a group of Olympic Wrestlers from South Africa Sunday evening at 7:30 p.m. The matches will be held at the Prairie City high school's new gym.

Tickets for the event are being sold by the Junior Development Wrestling Club of Prairie City and by the Grant County Free Style Wrestling club of John Day.

Tobe Zweygardt, who has coached Olympic Wrestling teams from Nigeria in the past, is in charge of the arrangements. There are 14 wrestlers in the group, accompanied by trainers, managers and others making 34 in the party. The men will be hosted by families in Prairie City for their stay and a number of activities have been planned for the visitors and their host families.

A free wrestling clinic will be held Sunday afternoon beginning at 1 p.m. at the Grant Union High School gym which will be open to the public, according to Zweygardt.
Continued from page 6

Prairie City pitted U.S. wrestlers against the South Africans and victories in the 14 matches were split 7-7, according to Zweygardt.

Among the Oregon wrestlers pitted against the South Africans was Jim Baumgardner, a junior at Oregon State from Roseburg and a PAC 10 champion.

Zweygardt expressed special thanks to the many host families who housed the South African wrestlers on their visit.

From Prairie City they were Paul and Clara Beth Doe, Mark and Sandy Murray, Delbert and Evelyn Kimberling, Bob and Delta Rude, Dave and Jean Kline, Dutch and Helen Patient, Don and Barbara Strong, Floyd and Norma Rynearson, Don and Ellen Parker, John and Virginia Forrest, Bob and Diane Burrill, Bob and Rosita Stambro, Nick and Gladys Coupe, Merritt and Marlene Woodley, Nel and Vivian Rookstool, Tim and Judy Cooley, Sid and Fern Horn, Alton and Jackie Rapp, Alfred Coombs, Carl and Ruth Johns and Tobe and Janet Zweygardt.

From John Day-Canyon City, host families were: Dave and Virginia Tolman, Ken and Jane Margraf, Gordon and Lura Glass, and Francis and Bonnie Kocis.

Zweygardt said thanks also go to the Oxbow Ranch, Prairie City Lions for lunch at the park, to Stan Horrell and Jackie Rapp for driving buses to school districts 3 and 4 for use of their facilities and equipment and to the Prairie City Police Dept.

South African Wrestlers Warmly Received Here

By vocation they include a boilermaker foreman, a policeman who teaches at an academy and students.

But when they appeared in Grant County last weekend the 33-member troupe from the Republic of South Africa all were "goodwill ambassadors" here to exchange ideas and present a clinic and exhibition on International Freestyle Wrestling.

And, come July 17 one of their Grand County hosts, Tobe Zweygardt of Prairie City will lead a contingent of 15 United States wrestlers on a five-week exchange tour to the Republic of South Africa.

The South African wrestlers will be in Oregon until July 5. Dick Van DerMerwe, who organized the South African tour, says it is his fifth visit to the U.S. and his second to Oregon. He still finds it "exciting".

While in Grant County the South African wrestlers were sponsored by the Prairie City Lions Club. They stayed with host families and were treated to a large dose of Grant County hospitality.

They spent Saturday morning at the Oxbow Ranch near Prairie City where they saw demonstrations in cow cutting and team roping. Prairie City Lions treated them to a picnic lunch Saturday at Depot Park and a western style barbecue dinner was held Saturday evening at Tobe Zweygardt's home.

On Sunday the wrestlers conducted a clinic at the Grand Union High School gym in John Day and Sunday evening the grand finale, a free style exhibition, was held at the Prairie City High School gym. Mayor Don Parker presented a key to the city to the wrestlers.

Zweygardt, who was a member of the 1960 U.S. olympic wrestling team, arranged the tour visit to Grant County in behalf of Prairie City Lions Club.

The weekend was a reunion, of sorts, for Zweygardt. Some years ago he had coached the father of one of the visiting wrestlers.

The exhibition matches at the Oxbow Ranch, Prairie City Lions for lunch at the park, to Stan Horrell and Jackie Rapp for driving buses to school districts 3 and 4 for use of their facilities and equipment and to the Prairie City Police Dept.
The fine points of packing a mule are explained to a contingent of wrestlers from the Republic of South Africa and others attending a barbeque last Saturday evening at the home of Tobe Zweygarf at Prairie City.
Representatives of the wrestlers from the Republic of South Africa offer pointers during a special-wrestling clinic that was conducted Sunday afternoon at Grant Union High School in John Day (photos above and right).
Gathered in comraderie during a luncheon held at Depot Park by the Lions Club on Saturday are (from left) Johan DuPlessis, president of Republic of South Africa Wrestling Federation; Dick VanDerMerwe, organizer of the wrestling exchange program; Efraim Dlamini, South African wrestler; Tobe Zweygardt, of Prairie City Lions Club; and Francis Richards, wrestler.

Guests line up for a barbeque dinner at the Tobe Zweygardt home Saturday.
During Oregon tour
SA national team
stops in Culver

Some world-class wrestlers were in Culver last Thursday night, representing the Republic of South Africa's national team, which is touring Oregon to stage exhibition bouts and exchange ideas on wrestling technique. Twenty matches were held at Culver, with approximately 300 spectators on hand to witness the event.

"We (locals) gave them a tough match at almost every level," said Bulldog coach Dan Elliott. "There were some really super matches."

Johan Van Zyl, a world-class competitor representing the touring South African's, took charge of the 149 pound class and displayed some of the evening's best overall technique. He defeated Chuck Lampkin of Portland, Kurt Burger of Prineville and Cliff Burger of Prineville.

In another feature bout, at 114½, Hanes Strijdom won a superior decision over former national Greco Roman champion Scott Revis. Highly touted Maurius Boges was unable to compete due to a rib injury.

Elliott said the wrestling styles used by the two teams were contrasting and interesting to compare. Single-leg take-downs seemed to bother the African competitors, but they were generally the quicker opponent and used counter moves to offset the American's aggressiveness.

"They (Africans) kind of hold back and when they do something it's very quick," said Elliott, "They wait for an opening and then really go."

In other matches Johan Vonflensburg won a superior decision over John Deckebach of Canby in the 126 pound division, Christo Ritz was unable to wrestle at 136 and Efriam Blamini filled in, losing to Frank Armstrong of Madras and Scott Morton of Culver, Cornelius.

Josef lost a superior decision to Elliott and then decisioned Kelly Williquette of Culver at 163, Francois Richards decisioned Roy Jackson of Madras and Romello Salas of Portland.

Johnny Molligan lost a decision to Asa Defrost of Portland in the 180 pound class, Danie Britz decisioned Ron Sather and David Jones at 198, Bighoy Mnisl lost by fall to Rod Hickson of Lowell and by decision to J.D. Alley of Culver at 198, Thumus Rossauw lost a decision to Jim Baumgartner from Oregon State University at 220 and Danie Vouges won decisions over Chris Bielenberg of OSU and Keith Krueger of Culver in the super-heavyweight class.

Members of the South African team left Culver late last week for a week's stay at the Double D wrestling camp near Corvallis. Clinics and practice sessions will be held at Double D.
CULTURAL EXCHANGE — Danie Britz rides Ron Sather during exhibition between South African and local wrestlers.
At Culver High School

Bergers' to wrestle touring S. African team

Ex-Crook County grapplers Curt and Cliff Berger will participate in an exhibition wrestling match against a touring South African team, Thursday evening at Culver High School.

The Berger brothers (who now wrestle at Oregon State University) will side with Redmond Coach Jim Quinn and Culver mentor Dan Elliott in the 8 p.m. exhibition. Others wrestling on the Central Oregon team are Redmond's Bob Buck, and James Terry, Bend's Scott Rebise and Culver's Steve Krueger.

“We've been trying to play this thing down because of the political issues that are involved,” explained Elliott Friday afternoon. The South Africans have been banned from most international competition because of the nation's racial policy of apartheid. “South Africa is barred from the Olympics,” added Elliott, “but this would be the team that would represent them if they went.” The South African squad will include 14 wrestlers and 18 coaches both black and white.

Last summer OSU Coach Dale Thomas led a team of American wrestlers on a controversial tour of South Africa. He also helped arrange this tournament according to Elliott.

Tickets can be purchased from Cliff or Curt at $2 for adults and $1 for students. All tickets that the Bergers sell will go back into Crook County's wrestling program.

Matches will begin at 8 p.m. at Culver High School. For ticket information contact the Berger's at 447-1047.

Central Oregon grapplers face S. Africans tonight

If you haven't got any plans tonight you might want to check out the touring South African wrestling team at Culver High School.

The grapplers, which represent the Africans national team will be up against an all-star team from Central Oregon that includes two ex-Crook County wrestlers in Cliff and Curt Berger.

Both of the Berger's now wrestle at Oregon State University.

The exhibition meet is set to begin at 8 p.m. at Culver High School. All tickets purchased from Cliff or Curt will be returned to the Crook County wrestling program.

Tickets are on sale for $2 for adults and $1 for students.
South Africa's national men's wrestling team took on an Oregon all-star squad in international style grappling Thursday night at Culver High School.

Over 125 people turned out to watch 19 bouts, in which the South Africans won 12 and lost seven. Cliff and Curt Berger of Prineville were also on hand to fill out the Oregon card. Both wrestled at 149 pounds against the same opponent, Johan Van Zyl, and both lost decisions.

Curt challenged Johan in the first of two, 2½ minute rounds while a South African official enforced the international rules of wrestling. Curt lost a 4-1 decision.

Cliff took on Johan in the final bout of the evening and lost 4-3. Van Zyl held a 3-0 lead over Berger, but he came back in the latter part of the second round to make the score close.

The South Africans have been staying with host families in Redmond, Culver and Prairie City for over a week while touring Mount Bachelor, the Deschutes River and other Central Oregon attractions with Redmond wrestling coach Jim Quinn and Culver head-mentor Dan Elliott.

Said a South African spokesman to the crowd before the start of Thursday's show, "On this tour I think we did more than 60 politicians could have done in 50 years time. I want to say that we had a most wonderful time."

SOUTH AFRICA'S OREGON ALL-STAR TEAM


Berger Boys

Curt Berger (top photo) holds a secure position on the mat during first round action against South Africa's Johan Van Zyl. Van Zyl went on to win the decision 4-3.

In the last bout of the evening Cliff Berger (right photo) tries to shoot on Van Zyl. Both Cliff and Curt wrestled at 149 pounds against the same opponent.
Blacks used

To the Editor: Because of its racist policies called apartheid, South Africa has been effectively barred from most international sporting events. It is disquieting to notice that on the tour of the Springbok wrestling team through Oregon, a slanted picture was presented through newspapers like The Oregonian.

The analysis by Ron Jenkins (June 28) only touches on insignificant trends and does not get to the issues at stake. South Africa uses its athletes to project a false image internationally of conditions in the country. It consistently devises new methods in its offensive for international acceptability. This veneer has always provided for a degree of mixing on the sports field so the regime could con the world into believing it has complied with international requirements.

Blacks must still undergo the humiliation of being treated as second-class citizens for a few token sports concessions. Some shrewd opportunists, so as to obtain professional and financial favors, support the multinational sports policy with even greater vigor than whites. The black Springbok interviewed by your writer is a member of the security force that controls the African population and enforces the racist apartheid laws.

South Africa spends vast sums of money each year to send such teams abroad and attract foreign sportspersons to South Africa. These visits lend credibility to that regime and legitimate apartheid, the Harlem Globetrotters canceled their May 28-31 tour of South Africa. They realized they were being used.

Dale Thomas, Oregon State University wrestling coach, is taking Oregon wrestlers to South Africa this month. It is our hope that the young wrestlers who accompany him will reflect on these points and honor the international boycott.

ADE AWOKOYA,
Publicity secretary,
African Students Association,
Student Activities Center,
Corvallis.
South African wrestlers boost apartheid

by Ed Ferguson

Secrecy surrounded the arrival of the South African Springbok wrestling team in Portland, Oregon, on June 18th. Seeking to avoid local opposition and a repeat of the Springbok rugby fiasco of last September, the organizers of the tour had to avoid advance publicity of the premier U.S. tour which included the first blacks to wrestle outside South Africa. The 33-man delegation was quietly taken some 300 miles to rural Oregon where the Springboks would spend half their four-week tour. The remainder of their visit would be to California, Oklahoma, and New York.

Oregon has a history of sporting ties with South Africa. The Springbok tour is the latest episode in a long series of wrestling exchanges that date back to 1968. The exchanges were initiated by Dale Thomas, wrestling coach at Oregon State University (OSU) for 29 years. Suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) in 1973 for his ties with South Africa, Thomas has been described as "America's No. 1 promoter of sports contacts with South Africa" by Richard Lapchick, National Chairperson of the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sports and Society.

Thomas' ties went unchallenged locally until 1980 when the African Students' Association (ASA) at OSU protested. By the summer of 1981 they successfully prevented Thomas from taking a team of 12 OSU wrestlers on a five-week tour of South Africa. The ASA has continued to educate people locally about apartheid South Africa. Speakers brought to the OSU campus include Fred Dube of the African National Congress, Ellen Musialela of SWAPO, Dumsani Kumalo of the American Committee on Africa, and Richard Lapchick.

The Springbok visit was organized by two central Oregon high school coaches after Dale Thomas "persuaded them to take on the project." Coaches joined high school and college age wrestlers to compete with the Springboks. Such competition is illegal under the statutes of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA) which expelled South Africa from that body in 1970 because of its racist policies of apartheid. The AAU, which implements FILA statutes in the U.S., is now processing the case. Those Americans found to have engaged in competition with South Africans will be banned from international competition for life. Six of the wrestlers who competed with the Springboks are members of Thomas' OSU wrestling squad.

The 33-member Springbok delegation was composed of 14 wrestlers (10 white and 4 black), 18 coaches, and a journalist. After their arrival they were active in public relations work. Johan du Plessis, President of the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation, remarked, "we're not interested in winning matches, we're interested in winning people." The image presented by du Plessis was one of "blacks in South Africa who have more comforts than in the whole of Africa together." The Springbok journalist informed the local press that "a couple of weeks ago non-whites were given representation in the parliament, driving one of the last nails in apartheid's coffin." The images conflicted with front-page news of state brutality against striking miners in South Africa.

The four black Springboks, all of whom work for the South African police, conveyed a similar image of South Africa. 26-year-old Elias Mnisi, called "big boy" by the white Springboks, met the press frequently to reveal "I am satisfied with my life." Mnisi said "as far as sports are concerned, you can forget about apartheid. It just isn't there anymore." Blacks are responsible for the slow pace of change in South Africa according to Mnisi. It is his opinion that "there has to be a sound relationship between the white man and the black man, and the black man has not accepted it yet. So many times I see a white man (Please turn to page 9 column 1)
Behind the Springboks tour...

(Continued from page 1 column 6)

trying to do something for a black man, and the black man has not accepted it yet.”

Springbok statements reported in the Oregon press did not go unchallenged. The OSU African Students' Association (ASA) replied to the distortions saying, “It is disquieting to notice that on the tour of the Springbok wrestling team through Oregon a slanted picture is being presented to the public.” “Blacks in South Africa,” the letter said, “must still undergo the humiliation of being treated as second-class citizens for a few token sports concessions. Some shrewd opportunists, to obtain professional and financial favors, support the 'multinational' sports policy with even greater vigor than the whites. The black South African wrestlers on this team are members of the security forces that control the African population and enforce the racist apartheid laws.”

The letter countered “the false image projected by the South African athletes.”

It was revealed during the Springbok visit that South Africa extended to the Oregon organizers of the Springbok tour an invitation inviting a team of 15 local wrestlers to travel to South Africa for a five-week tour beginning July 17th. The ASA protest letter remarked that “because such visits lend credibility to that regime, the Harlem Globetrotters cancelled their May 28 through May 31 tour of South Africa. They realized they were being used to legitimize apartheid.” The students concluded, “It is our hope that those young Oregon wrestlers invited to South Africa will reflect on these points and honor the international boycott.”

When the Oregon team gathered at the Portland airport to depart for Johannesburg on July 17th, three of the original invitees were absent. A black collegiate wrestler, a Hispanic collegiate wrestler, and a black collegiate coach had honored the boycott and refused to go.
OSU wrestlers violate S. African ban

By DOUG WILLS
of the Barometer

Four members of the Oregon State wrestling team have traveled to South Africa to compete in a cultural exchange program despite an international sanction that prohibits them from doing so.

Special Report

An informed Barometer source, who asked not to be identified when approached, confirmed that Walt Markee, Chris Bielenberg, Barry Miles and David Jones, all currently members of the OSU wrestling squad, are part of a team now in South Africa.

South Africa has been banned from international competition as a result of its apartheid or policies.

The team is made up of 15 Oregon white coaches and athletes who were selected at an open try-out camp at OSU head coach Dale Thomas' ranch near Eddyville, held in late April.

Thomas confirmed the source's account that there are current (and former) OSU wrestlers competing in South Africa. He refused to reveal their names however.

The head coach chose not to make the trip and said it was not organized by him, although he admits he was associated with the venture.

Thomas has toured with several wrestling groups before and only last summer was stopped by the OSU officials from taking a group of members of the Oregon State wrestling squad.

Instead, Thomas took a group of former OSU athletes to South Africa in September which created a public outcry led by the OSU African Students Union calling for his resignation.

The penalty for wrestlers who break the international sanction is expulsion from competition or coaching in such events as the Olympics, the World University Games and the Pan-American games.

The Amateur Athletic Union is the governing body of wrestling for the United States which supports the International Wrestling Federation sanctions against South Africa.

In a separate incident in Central Oregon, six members of the Oregon State wrestling team again defied the international sanctions by wrestling the "Springboks," an elite group of South African wrestlers.

At Culver high school, Jim Baumgardner, Cliff & Curt Berger, Bielenberg, Jones and Keith Kruger — all current members on the OSU wrestling team — participated in open competition with the "Springboks," as reported in a Redmond Spokesman. The Spokesman article said that Thomas had arranged the "Springboks" to compete against U.S. wrestlers.

Curt Berger, when reached for comment by the Barometer, said all the team members who participated were aware of risks of sanctions by the AAU and were willing to accept the penalties.

The group with the OSU athletes left for South Africa July 17 and are scheduled to return August 22. They are led by Toby Zweygardt from Prairie City, Oregon.
OSU mat coach again flouts AAU with S. Africa tour

By PAUL BUKER

Oregon State University wrestling Coach Dale Thomas admitted Thursday that a 12-man team of Northwest wrestlers, some with college eligibility remaining, is competing in South Africa in violation of international sports sanctions against the segregated country.

But the controversial Thomas, who has been at odds with the Amateur Athletic Union since 1973, says this latest cultural exchange tour is no different than the others he has been involved in since 1967.

Thomas, said the team is participating independently and not representing the state or any Northwest schools.

"To me, it's just like going to Russia, Japan, China, or any other country," Thomas said from his farm near Eddyville. "I've never treated South Africa any differently."

Because of South Africa's apartheid racial policy, the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, known as FILA, has threatened to ban wrestlers from competition for life if they compete against the country, which is also banned from the Olympic Games.

The AAU, which governs the sport in the United States, has made similar threats and in 1973 slapped Thomas with a five-year suspension for taking a group of weightlifters and wrestlers to South Africa.

The team in South Africa now includes four Oregon State wrestlers and a former University of Oregon wrestler — but no black wrestlers. The athletes left for South Africa July 17 and are scheduled to return Aug. 22.

Thomas refused to identify team members, but the OSU student newspaper, the Barometer, said the squad includes OSU wrestlers Walt Markee, Chris Bielenberg, Barry Miles and David Jones.

The Associated Press reported that the group also included former Oregon wrestler Henry Hosfield, John Deckebach, a former student at Oregon who worked out with the Ducks but never competed for the school, and Scott Revis, a graduate of Marist High School.

One member of the Oregon team, Lorenzo West, a black, was invited but declined, as did a black wrestler at Oregon State, Clarence Hawthorne. "They were under a lot of pressure not to go," Thomas said.

The team was selected at a tryout camp in April at Thomas' ranch, which also serves as a wrestling camp.

"I said all along I wasn't going to release the names," said the OSU coach. "The people at the university know who they are."

Oregon wrestling coach Ron Finley said: "Dale talked to me about several of my wrestlers going. I said that if I've got a kid with no eligibility left who wants to go, I'm not going to stop him.

"If they want to go, it's their business, but I would never encourage any of my wrestlers to go because they might lose their eligibility."

Thomas said there would be "no problem" with wrestlers losing their eligibility. "If there was, I wouldn't have organized the team," he added, noting the sanctions (by FILA and the AAU) are always a possibility, but it's the same as last year. It's nothing new."

Thomas obviously has strong feelings about the international athletic boycott of South Africa. "I think any sports boycott is immoral and insensitive to human rights," he began, "and I'm sure the kids all feel the same way.

"My basic belief is that sports is one of the greatest things we have in this country to (promote) human rights. All the boycott does is create bad feelings, misunderstanding and animosity.

"It's not that I'm trying to prove a point, or that I've got a big quarrel with the AAU or FILA," continued Thomas, who put together a trip to South Africa last year while on sabbatical leave from OSU.

"I just feel there should be open competition with everyone."

Thomas said he strenuously opposes apartheid. "Not a person on that trip goes for apartheid," he said. "I would love to take an all-black team down there and have a cultural exchange with the white South Africans. It would be a tremendous influence; it might open their eyes.

"The boycott," Thomas said, "is counterproductive, really. What the South Africans need is more contact from the outside world that's positive. And a cultural exchange is positive."

Thomas feels he has touched the South Africans over the years. "I think we've been very effective in influencing them to make some changes," he said. "I've seen a tremendous influence already among the wrestling people, who are among the most racist group in the country."

Steve Hart, a former Oregon wrestler who went on the trip to South Africa last year, told the Associated Press: "I loved it; it was a great trip, very educational. I'm sure South Africa has problems, but every country in the world has problems.

"I thought it was kind of ridiculous that Bill Nungent (a Duck wrestler) could compete in Russia (with a U.S. team in the world championships) and everybody thought it was great, but we can't compete against South Africa. We can wrestle against Iran, but not South Africa."

"We've got racial problems in the U.S., too," Hart said, "so I don't know what we can talk about."

Former OSU wrestler Toby Zweygardt, who coached a South African team in 1962 at the world Greco-Roman championships, heads up the current touring team. Black researcher Harry Thompson of Salem is on the trip as "correspondent and analyst," according to Thomas.

Thomas said he feels that OSU Athletic Director Dee Andros and OSU President Robert MacVicar are behind him. "They know what I'm doing is right," Thomas said. "They know I don't believe in apartheid. I think they sympathize, but they don't dare declare themselves."

Andros and MacVicar were both unavailable for comment Thursday night.
Thomas lets AAU wrestle with South Africa rules

By Roy Gault
Sports Editor

Dale Thomas wants the Amateur Athletic Union to be forced to do the legwork.

That's why he refused to announce the names of wrestlers who would tour the Republic of South Africa when a team was selected in June, and that's why he won't confirm the names now that the team is in Africa.

"If the AAU wants to find out, that's their business," says the Oregon State University wrestling coach. "But I told the kids I wouldn't name them.

The team entered the spotlight this week when the OSU Summer Barometer reported that four members of the Beavers' team are on the squad that is now in South Africa.

That revelation made headlines because competition against South Africa is in violation of sanctions brought against that country by the International Wrestling Federation. Wrestlers who compete against South Africans could be banned for life from competing on United States teams - including Olympic teams.

Thomas openly advertised tryouts for the team, which were conducted at his DD Wrestling Ranch near Harlan. But he never announced the results of the tryouts.

The team left for South Africa on July 17 and will return to the United States on Aug. 23.

The Barometer reported that OSU wrestlers Walt Markee, Chris Bielenberg, Barry Miles and David Jones are on the team.

Thomas says Jones is not a member of the OSU team. He says one additional member of the OSU team is on the trip, but he refused to name the wrestler.

The Associated Press reported that team members also included former University of Oregon wrestler Henry Hosfield; former Oregon student John Deckenbach, who had worked out with the Ducks but had never competed for them; and Scott Revis, a graduate of Marist High of Eugene.

The AP also reported that two black wrestlers - Lorenzo West of Oregon and Clarence Hawthorne of Oregon State - were invited to make the trip, but declined.

Thomas said 14 persons are on the trip, including 12 wrestlers.

"We never wanted to cover anything up," he said. "If the AAU wanted the names they could have come to the tryout camp. They were aware the team was being formed, and so was everyone else. If the AAU wants to go out and get the names, fine. But it's not anybody's business if a wrestler wants to go to South Africa. It's the business of the people who went.

The AAU is interested in wrestlers who compete against South Africans because it is the governing body officially recognized by the International Wrestling Federation. Eligibility for athletes who compete on U.S. teams is cleared through the AAU and through the international governing body.

"We're not violating any laws, rules or regulations," said Thomas. "The only controversial thing is the same thing that's been going on since 1970 - anyone who associates with South Africa in wrestling violates the international governing body ban.

"It (the sanction) was initiated by Russia, but the U.S. voted against it. I think it's immoral and insensitive of people to put any kind of boycott in sport. I don't feel there's any people in the world that we shouldn't communicate with in sport, because if you don't it'll cause misunderstandings."

Thomas says he opposes apartheid, South Africa's policy of racial separation, but doesn't oppose competing against South Africans.

The Barometer reported all coaches and team members now in South Africa are white, but Thomas took exception, saying one wrestler is Hawaiian.

He also said Harry Thompson, a black from Salem, is accompanying the team as a correspondent and analyst. He said Thompson is president of the Athletic Research and Education Association.

The coach of the team is Tobe Zweygardt of Prairie City, a former OSU wrestler and long-time wrestling official at high school and collegiate meets in Oregon.

Thomas said 10 wrestlers attended the tryout camp. Not all the wrestlers at the camp made the team because some were the same weight.

Team members at other weights were picked by a selection committee, said Thomas. He said the committee was comprised of Zweygardt, Pacific University coach Mike Clock, part-time Oregon assistant coach Steve Hart, and wrestlers Thomas would not name.

"I wasn't really on the selection committee myself," said Thomas. "It's Tobe's team.

Thomas arranged the trip for the team a year ago when he took a group of ex-collegiate wrestlers to South Africa. He had planned to take a team of OSU wrestlers but the university blocked that plan.

Expenses for the team are paid by the South African Amateur Wrestling Federation. Thomas said private companies reimburse the federation for most of the expenditures.

Final arrangements for the trip were made this spring when the South African national team, the Springboks, were at Thomas' ranch.

Thomas said he also arranged for the Springboks to visit Los Angeles, Oklahoma City and Stillwater, Okla.

He said the Springboks wrestled matches in Prairie City, and Redmond while in Oregon. The Barometer quoted another newspaper, saying OSU wrestlers Jim Baumgartner, Cliff Berger, Curt Berger, Bielenberg, Jones and Keith Kruger wrestled in at least one of those matches.

Thomas said four black wrestlers also accompanied the Springboks and competed. He said black wrestlers in South Africa have not yet attained the competitive level of white wrestlers and were not members of the national team.

Thomas said participation on this tour will not jeopardize the collegiate eligibility of his wrestlers.

(Continued on page 9)
He has on file a letter dated July 30 documenting that OSU officials checked the eligibility of the wrestlers through the NCAA. The letter is from athletic director Dee Andros and is addressed to OSU President Robert MacVicar.

Oregon Coach Ron Finley is less confident.

“Dale talked to me about several of my wrestlers going,” Finley told The Associated Press. “I said that if I’ve got a kid with no eligibility left who wants to go, I’m not going to stop him.

“If they want to go, it’s their business. But I would never encourage any of my wrestlers to go because they might lose their eligibility.”

Hart, the UO assistant coach who Thomas says helped in the selection, accompanied Thomas to South Africa last summer.

Thomas says that — to his knowledge — the AAU has imposed no penalties against wrestlers who made the trip a year ago.
NW athletes competing in South Africa

By BOB CLARK
Register-Guard Sports Editor

A former University of Oregon wrestler and two other wrestlers from Eugene are competing with a team in South Africa in violation of international sports sanctions against the segregated country.

The trip by the group was first reported by the student newspaper at OSU, the Barometer. The trip was paid for by a South African sports federation.

While Thomas would not identify any members of the team, the Register-Guard learned that among its 12 members were former Duck Henry Rosfield, who did not compete for Oregon last year. John Deknebech, a former student at Oregon who worked out with the Ducks but never competed for Oregon, and Scott Revis, a graduate of Marist High School.

"Dale talked to me about several of my wrestlers going," said Oregon Coach Ron Finley. "I asked him and Lorenzo said no, he wouldn't go."

Steve Hart, a former UO wrestler who went on the trip to South Africa last year and helped select this year's team, said he didn't understand why there were repercussions from this year's group going.

"I loved it, it was a great trip, very educational," he said of going last year. "I'm sure South Africa has problems, but every country in the world has problems.

"I thought it was kind of ridiculous that Bill Nugent (an Oregon wrestler) could compete in Russia (with a U.S. team at the world championships) and everybody thought it was great, but we can't compete against South Africa. We can wrestle against Iran, but not South Africa.""

"We've got racial problems in the U.S., too, so I don't know what we can talk about.

"Hart said he was aware of possible sanctions against him for competing last year, but said the AAU had taken no action against him.

"They were going to ban me," he added. "I threatened them with a lawsuit, and they haven't done anything."

Hart has served as an unpaid assistant coach for Finley, and is expected to continue in that capacity this year. While the Oregon coach has not been involved with any of the trips, he said he did not think he could forbid Hart from taking part.

"It's a right of free speech," explained Finley. "He can do what he wants, everybody has a right to their opinions."

While not identifying participants on the team, Hart said he believed at least two members were black, neither current or former members of the Oregon or OSU teams. But when asked about minority representation on the squad, Thomas said one member of the team was "Hawaiian," disputing the Barometer story which reported the team and coaching staff was comprised entirely of whites.

Thomas also said that Harry Thompson, a black from Salem, accompanied the team as a correspondent and analyst.

"We're not violating any laws, rules, or regulations," contended Thomas. "The only thing is the same thing going on since 1970—anyone who is associated with South Africa in wrestling violates the international governing body ban."

"It (the sanctions) was initiated by Russia, (but) the U.S. voted against it," added the OSU coach, who said he strongly opposes apartheid. "I think it's immoral and insensitive of people to put any kind of boycott in sport."

"I don't feel that there's any people in the world that we shouldn't communicate with in sport, because if you don't it'll cause misunderstandings."

Thomas also confirmed that some OSU wrestlers were involved in competition earlier this summer against a touring South African team at a meet at Culver High School, near Redmond. That South African team included blacks; Thomas said, at his urging.
OSU wrestlers among those breaking S. Africa sanctions

CORVALLIS (AP) — Four Oregon State athletes are among a group of 12 wrestlers from the Pacific Northwest competing in South Africa in violation of international sports sanctions against the segregated country.

The team was selected at a tryout camp in April at a ranch owned by Oregon State Coach Dale Thomas near Eddyville. The trip by the group was first reported by the student newspaper at Oregon State, the Barometer. Thomas and others have since confirmed the group is in South Africa competing, and will return Aug. 22. The trip is financed by a South African sports federation. The student newspaper said the team includes current members of the Oregon State team Chris Bielenberg, Walt Markee, Barry Miles and David Jones.

While Thomas would not identify any members of the team, the Eugene Register-Guard newspaper learned that the group also included former University of Oregon wrestler Henry Ilosfield; John Deckebach, a former student at Oregon who worked out with the Ducks but never competed for the school; and Scott Revis, a graduate of Marist High School.

One member of the University of Oregon team, Lorenzo West, a black, was invited but declined, as did a black wrestler at Oregon State, Clarence Hawthorne.

Because of South Africa's racial policy of segregation, the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA) has threatened to bar wrestlers from competition for life if they compete against South Africa.
Twelve wrestlers violate South African ban

CORVALLIS (AP) — Twelve wrestlers from the Pacific Northwest, some with college eligibility remaining, are competing in South Africa in violation of international sports sanctions against the segregated country.

The team was selected at a tryout camp in April at Oregon State University wrestling Coach Dale Thomas' ranch near Eddyville.

The trip by the group was first reported by the student newspaper at Oregon State, the Barometer. Thomas and others have since confirmed the group is in South Africa competing, and will return Aug. 22.

The trip is financed by a South African sports federation.

The student newspaper said the team includes current members of the Oregon State team Chris Bielenberg, Walt Markee, Barry Miles and David Jones.

While Thomas would not identify any members of the team, the Eugene Register-Guard newspaper learned that the group also included former University of Oregon wrestler Henry Hosfield; John Deckebach, a former student at Oregon who worked out with the Ducks but never competed for the school; and Scott Revis, a graduate of Marist High School.

One member of the University of Oregon team, Lorenzo West, a black, was invited but declined, as did a black wrestler at Oregon State, Clarence Hawthorne.

"Dale talked to me about several of my wrestlers going," said Oregon Coach Ron Finley. "I said that if I've got a kid with no eligibility left who wants to go, I'm not going to stop him.

"If they want to go, it's their business but I would never encourage any of my wrestlers to go because they might lose their eligibility."

Because of South Africa's racial policy of segregation, the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA) has threatened to bar wrestlers from competition for life if they compete against South Africa, which is also banned from the Olympic Games.

The Amateur Athletic Union, which governs the sport in the United States, has made similar threats, and in 1973 handed Thomas a five-year suspension for taking a group of weightlifters and wrestlers to South Africa. Thomas, who says he has been involved with taking teams to that country for 30 years, organized a trip to South Africa last year while on sabbatical leave from Oregon State.

That team was made of former college athletes.

Steve Hart, a former Oregon wrestler who went on the trip to South Africa last year and helped select this year's team, said he didn't understand why there were repercussions from this year's group.

"I loved it, it was a great trip, very educational," he said of going last year. "I'm sure South Africa has problems, but every country in the world has problems.

"I thought it was kind of ridiculous that Bill Nugent (an Oregon wrestler) could compete in Russia (with a U.S. team at the world championships) and everybody thought it was great, but we can't compete against South Africa. We can wrestle against Iran, but not South Africa.

"We've got racial problems in the U.S., too, so I don't know what we can talk about."

Hart said he was aware of possible sanctions against him for competing last year, but said the AAU had taken no action against him.

"They were going to ban me," he added, "but I threatened them with a lawsuit and they haven't done anything."

While not identifying participants on the team, Hart said he believed at least two members were black, neither current or former members of the Oregon or Oregon State teams. But when asked about minority representation on the seven-member team, Thomas said one member of the team was "Hawaiian," disputing the Barometer story which reported the team and coaching staff was comprised entirely of whites.

Thomas also said that Harry Thompson, a black from Salem, accompanied the team as a correspondent and analyst.

At Culver High School, a group that included ex-Roseburg High wrestler Jim Baumgardner participated in open competition with the "Springboks," an elite group of South African wrestlers. According to the Redmond Spokesman, the matchup was arranged by Thomas.

Baumgardner will be a junior at OSU in the fall. He won the 191-pound title at the Pac-10 championships this past year.
OSU wrestlers tour South Africa

CO athletes turn down bid to make trip

From UPI and local reports

CORVALLIS — A group of college wrestlers, including members of the Oregon State University team, is competing in South Africa in defiance of international sanctions against the segregated country.

OSU head wrestling Coach Dale Thomas confirmed a story in the OSU campus newspaper Wednesday that the team of a dozen wrestlers from several Northwest colleges and junior colleges was selected during an open tryout camp at Thomas' wrestling ranch at Harlan, near Eddyville, in late April.

However, the team apparently doesn't include any of the three Central Oregon wrestlers involved with the OSU program, Culver's Kurt Kreuger or Prineville's Curt and Cliff Berger. Another wrestling member of the Berger family, Rob, said his older brothers were invited to join the trip to South Africa but declined because of possible conflicts with the Amateur Athletic Union.

Kreuger was unavailable for comment this morning.

The AAU and the international governing body for wrestling, the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, have said any wrestler who competes against a South African team will be banned from competition for life. The South Africans also have been banned from any Olympic competition.

In an interview with UPI, Thomas confirmed that current and former OSU wrestlers are taking part in the visit to South Africa, a country shunned in international athletic competition because of its apartheid racial policy. He did not identify the team members.

However, the OSU Summer Barometer, the university student newspaper, quoted an unidentified source who said OSU wrestlers, Walt Markoe, Tillamook; Chris Bielenberg, Silverton; Barry Miles, Canby, and David Jones, La Grande, are members of the team in South Africa. Thomas said Jones isn't a member of the OSU team.

"I told the kids that if they wanted people to know, they could tell them, I wouldn't," Thomas said. He said he helped the South Africans organize the trip.

Thomas said he invited all wrestlers, black and white, to take part in tryouts for the trip. Coaches from the University of Oregon and Portland State University also attended, he said.

He said one wrestler on the team was "Hawaiian," disputing the student newspaper's report that there were no minority members.

Last year, while on sabbatical leave, Thomas took several OSU wrestlers, including former Redmond High School athlete Dick Knorr, on a similar cultural exchange visit to South Africa, but all had completed their college athletic eligibility. This year, Thomas said, some of those on the tour still have eligibility left.

"We're not violating any laws, rules or regulations," Thomas said. "The only thing is the same thing going on since 1970 — anyone who associates with South Africa in wrestling violates the international governing body ban."

"It was initiated by Russia, actually — the U.S. voted against it. The ban is by organizations, not government."

The group left for South Africa July 17 and is scheduled to return Aug. 22. It is led by former OSU wrestler Toby Zweygardt of Prairie City, who helped organize the trip, Thomas said.

The South African national team made a tour of Oregon last month. That trip included an exhibition match in Culver against a team of Central Oregon athletes.
CORVALLIS, Ore. (AP) — Four Oregon State athletes are among a group of 12 wrestlers from the Pacific Northwest competing in South Africa in violation of international sports sanctions against the segregated country.

The team was selected at a tryout camp in April at a ranch owned by Oregon State Coach Dale Thomas near Eddyville.

The trip by the group was first reported by the student newspaper at Oregon State, the Barometer. Thomas and others have since confirmed the group is in South Africa competing, and will return Aug. 22.

The trip is financed by a South African sports federation.

The student newspaper said the team includes current members of the Oregon State team Chris Bielenberg, Wilt Markee, Barry Miles and David Jones.

While Thomas would not identify any members of the team, the Eugene Register-Guard newspaper learned that the group also included former University of Oregon wrestler Henry Hosfield; John Deckebach, a former student at Oregon who worked out with the Ducks but never competed for the school; and Scott Revis, a graduate of Marist High School.

One member of the University of Oregon team, Lorenzo West, a black, was invited but declined, as did a black wrestler at Oregon State, Clarence Hawthorne.

Because of South Africa's racial policy of segregation, the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA) has threatened to bar wrestlers from competition for life if they compete against South Africa, which is also banned from the Olympic Games.

"Dale talked to me about several of my wrestlers going," said Oregon Coach Ron Finley. "I said that if I've got a kid with no eligibility left who wants to go, I'm not going to stop him.

"If they want to go, it's their business but I would never encourage any of my wrestlers to go because they might lose their eligibility."

The Amateur Athletic Union, which governs the sport in the United States, has made similar threats, and in 1973 handed Thomas a five-year suspension for taking a group of weightlifters and wrestlers to South Africa. Thomas, who says he has been involved with taking teams to that country for 30 years, organized a trip to South Africa last year while on sabbatical leave from Oregon State.
12 Northwest wrestlers competing in S. Africa

By United Press International

A group of Northwest college wrestlers, including members of the Oregon State University team, are competing in South Africa in defiance of international sanctions against the segregated country, the OSU coach confirmed Wednesday.

The OSU Summer Barometer revealed in its Tuesday edition that college wrestlers were participating on the tour.

Head wrestling coach Dale Thomas said a team of 12 wrestlers from several Northwest colleges and junior colleges was selected during an open tryout camp at his ranch near Eddyville in late April.

In an interview Wednesday with UPI, Thomas confirmed current and former OSU wrestlers are taking part in the visit to South Africa, a country shunned in international athletic competition due to its apartheid racial policy. However, he declined to identify the team members.

"I told the kids that if they wanted people to know, they could tell them. I wouldn't," he said, adding that he helped the South Africans organize the trip.

The OSU Summer Barometer, the university student newspaper, quoted an unidentified source who said OSU wrestlers Walt Markee, Tillamook; Chris Biedenberg, Silverton; Barry Miles, Canby, and David Jones, La Grande, are members of the team in South Africa.

Thomas said Jones currently is not a member of the OSU squad.

The coach said he invited all wrestlers, black and white, to take part in tryouts for the trip. Coaches from the University of Oregon and Portland State University also attended, he said.

He also said one wrestler on the team was "Hawaiian," disputing the newspaper's report that there were no minority members.

Last year, while on a sabbatical leave, Thomas took several OSU wrestlers on a similar cultural exchange visit to South Africa, but all had completed their college athletic eligibility, he said. This year, he said, some of those on the tour still have eligibility left.

"However, they do not officially represent their schools," Thomas said.

He said the Amateur Athletics Union and FILA, the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, have threatened to bar wrestlers from competition for life if they competed against South Africa, which also has been banned from the Olympics.

He said he has "never been notified" about the amateur status of the wrestlers involved in last year's tour.

However, Thomas noted, "most don't wrestle after they get out of college, anyhow, so they aren't sacrificing anything."

"We're not violating any laws, rules, or regulations," Thomas said. "The only thing is the same thing going on since 1970 -- anyone who associates with South Africa in wrestling violates the international governing body ban."

"It was initiated by Russia, actually -- the U.S. vetoed against it. The ban is by organizations, not by government."

The group, which left for South Africa July 17 and is scheduled to return Aug. 22, is led by former OSU wrestler Toby Zweygardt of Prairie City, who helped organize the trip, Thomas said.

There was an attempt to integrate the team, according to Ed Ferguson, assistant professor of history and advisor to the Oregon State University African Students Association.

Ferguson said one black coach, three black college wrestlers and one Hispanic wrestler were invited to join the team by Thomas but that all declined the offer.

Thomas said black researcher and basketball player Harry Thompson, Salem, head of a firm called the Athletic Research and Education Association, is on the trip as a correspondent and analyst.

Thomas, 59, a two-time Olympic wrestler who has coached U.S. and AAU teams, said he has been visiting South Africa for 39 years.

In 1973, Thomas was slapped with a five-year suspension by the AAU for taking groups of weightlifters and wrestlers to South Africa.

"We're not violating any laws, rules, or regulations," Thomas said. "The only thing is the same thing going on since 1970 -- anyone who associates with South Africa in wrestling violates the international governing body ban."

"It was initiated by Russia, actually -- the U.S. vetoed against it. The ban is by organizations, not by government."

Thomas, a member of the U.S. Wrestling Federation Hall of Fame, said he strongly opposes apartheid, but added, "I think it's immoral and insensitive to put any kind of boycott in sport."
OSU wrestlers disobey ban, go to Africa

By United Press International

A group of Northwest college wrestlers, including members of the Oregon State University team, are competing in South Africa in defiance of international sanctions against the segregated country, the OSU coach confirmed Wednesday.

Head wrestling coach Dale Thomas said a team of 12 wrestlers from several Northwest colleges and junior colleges was selected during an open tryout camp at his ranch near Eddyville in late April.

In an interview Wednesday, Thomas confirmed that current and former OSU wrestlers are taking part in the visit to South Africa, a country shunned in international athletic competition due to its apartheid racial policy. However, he declined to identify the team members.

The OSU Summer Barometer, the university's student newspaper, quoted an unidentified source who said OSU wrestlers Walt Markee, Tillamook; Chris Bielenberg, Silverton; Barry Miles, Canby, and David Jones, La Grande, are members of the team in South Africa.

Thomas said Jones currently is not a member of the OSU squad.

Last year, while on a sabbatical leave, Thomas took several OSU wrestlers on a similar cultural exchange visit to South Africa, but all had completed their college athletic eligibility, he said.

He said the Amateur Athletics Union and FILA, the international Amateur-Wrestling Federation, have threatened to bar wrestlers from competition for life if they competed against South Africa, which also has been banned from the Olympics.

However, Thomas noted, "most don't wrestle after they get out of college anyhow, so they aren't sacrificing anything."

The group, which left for South Africa July 17 and is scheduled to return Aug. 22, is led by former OSU wrestler Toby Zweygardt of Prairie City, Ore.

Thomas, a member of the U.S. Wrestling Federation Hall of Fame, said he strongly opposes apartheid, but added, "I think it's immoral and insensitive of people to put any kind of boycott in sport."

"I think politics and sport are together — no doubt about it," he said. "It's very political, but I don't feel that there's any people in the world that we shouldn't communicate with in sport, because if you don't it'll cause misunderstandings."
Thomas dedicated

Congratulations to the Gazette-Times for a relatively unbiased report on Dale Thomas' latest efforts to send athletes to South Africa for cultural exchange.

As I see it, Dr. Thomas feels that the sports boycott of South Africa is wrong and is causing more harm than good. He feels that through communication and sharing ideas, South Africans will develop a broader view and relax their abhorrent apartheid policies.

It is possible that by isolating South Africa from the rest of the world through the boycott, we are inadvertently polarizing their society, thus making a bloody revolution more likely. This would benefit the Soviets' efforts to dominate the African subcontinent and its vast mineral wealth.

It is certainly debatable whether or not the sports boycott is a good idea. The blacks there are obviously not treated as equals, and this is a grievous wrong. It was evident to me, in discussing the apartheid policy with a number of members of the recent South African entourage, that the younger people are much more open-minded about such topics as interracial marriage, equal pay for equal work, and elimination of restrictions on blacks than are the older people. This is a hopeful sign. The black policeman from Soweto also appeared hopeful that peaceful change for the better is occurring.

The sports boycott does seem discriminatory. It is done for human rights violations, yet other countries — Iran, Syria, Cambodia, Uganda, Russia, Chile, North Korea, El Salvador, Poland — seem as bad or worse. It does seem inconsistent that South Africa is the only country being boycotted.

In any case, Dr. Thomas is very sincere in his beliefs that athletes from one country should be able to compete against those from any other country, regardless of their political system. Sports can be a positive way to improve international relationships. Americans have never been afraid of the exchange of ideas and sharing of cultural differences. In fact, our whole political system is based on this principle.

It is surprising, then, that very few voices have been raised in this college community in support of Dr. Thomas. He is a dedicated man trying to help find a peaceful solution to a difficult problem.

Glenn Morgan
2730 S.W. DeArmond Way
By JOHN LARREA
of the Barometer

No football? The world is worth watching also

Now that summer's over and school has started all the little problems we were able to forget, to brush aside over the vacation come tumbling back into the limelight. Books, classes, school and of course money, now occupy a major portion of many students waking thoughts. But, for a while, there was the summer respite from worry, and after returning many found that some of those problems that seemed so pressing at the end of last term had vanished.

But some problems don't just vanish with the start of a new day or another term. Problems like South Africa, El Salvador, Poland, Afghanistan and the Zeitgeist of the news media, Lebanon, continue on. And for the people who must live through the horror of apartheid, military repression and terrorism there is no rest.

But what does this have to do with OSU? Why should students pay attention, get involved with the problems of people and nations so far removed from the United States or the Oregon State campus?

Because these problems and many others aren't as removed from OSU as some would believe and others would have some believe. Iranian students daily carry on their battle, fighting for the freedom of their country through intense information campaigns most students are only dimly aware of.

Some Palestinian students left OSU when the fighting broke out in Lebanon. Some returned when their entrance visas were taken away. Some are still there and others haven't been heard from since their arrival. Many Palestinians living on campus are apprehensive, not for themselves so much as for their families and friends living in Israel.

Yes, Israel. Events, revealed by Palestinian students who can never give their real names for fear of reprisals, that will never reach American newspapers or television. Stories of beatings, harrassment and of whole families forced to flee under the cover of darkness are spoken of -- actions reminiscent of the Reconstructions in the Old South of U.S. history.

Apartheid still exists in South Africa. Pretoria is still carrying on its terroristic destabilization campaign with the independent African nations on its border. Stateside, the Oregon Legislature is planning to vote on the possibility of divestment, a total corporate withdrawal of all Oregon money from companies with business interests in South Africa.

But to bring apartheid down from state to campus level, as recent as this summer four members of the OSU Wrestling team traveled to SA to compete, in violation of the Amateur Athletic Union sanctions against it. The AAU supports the International Wrestling Federation ban.

This summer OSU Wrestling coach Dale Thomas also arranged for the SA Springbok wrestlers to compete in Central Oregon, according to the Redmond Spokesman, in defiance of AAU sanctions. Again OSU team wrestlers competed.

The bloodbath in Central America continues. Honduran and Nicaraguan tensions are escalating with American blessings. The murder continues in El Salvador. You remember El Salvador.

Most Americans grew tired of it a while back so the news media shuffled it off to the back pages, much to the delight of the Reagan Administration. But new evidence has surfaced, guaranteed to thrust it back onto the front pages.

There is much more: Lech Walsea is still in jail. Poland is still under martial law. And Afghanistan rebels are still trying to drive out the Russians.

Why not spend a little extra time learning some facts about what's going on in the world? After all, with the professional football strike still on, maybe now's the time to acquaint yourself with some of the world's problems instead of box scores.
World's worth

To the Editor:

Concerning John Larrea's column "No football? The world is worth watching also": Larrea is making a value judgement without proper research.

He asked, "Why not spend a little extra time learning some facts about what is going on in the world?" Larrea then criticized OSU wrestlers for competing with an integrated South African Springbok team.

I wrestled the team in Central Oregon, and was one of four OSU students who traveled to South Africa last summer.

In Oregon, wrestlers from approximately six universities, including a Pepsi truck driver from Tillamook, all competed with the South Africans. We did not represent our universities whatsoever. Yet in this article we were accused of bringing apartheid down from a state to a campus level. What better way is there to learn about other countries and their cultural differences than by first-hand experience?

The team that went to South Africa had wrestlers from four universities in three states. Our coach was a cattle rancher from Eastern Oregon. A black correspondent from Salem traveled with us and was hosted by white families.

We didn't go to South Africa just to compete. In five weeks I spent a total of 94 minutes competing with both white and black South Africans. We did not go there to pressure the South Africans into changing their policies, but for friendship, to influence them.

We traveled 6,000 miles in Toyota vans learning about the culture of both blacks and whites. We also went to Transki and Soweto and held clinics for blacks who had not seen wrestling before.

A boycott is not a peaceful solution, it can only cause a violent revolution. Athletics can be a great way to communicate, and what better way can the problem in South Africa be solved than through awareness and communication? The pressure to change must come from within the country rather than from pressure outside, such as a boycott.

Cultural exchange can be a catalyst to a change from within. Exchanging ideas first-hand with others is very informative, so I did "spend a little extra time learning about what is going on in the world."

Walt Markee
Junior in physical education
Rule stops South African lad from competing on prep teams

By DAVE PINKERTON
Staff Writer

Foreign visitor Lennie Hildebrand would like to run cross country for Redmond High School.

With only three weeks before the district meet and a consistent "no" from the Oregon School Activities Association, the South African's host, Panther wrestling coach Jim Quinn, wants to appeal the case.

OSAA rules prohibit foreign students who are not here with an accredited exchange program from taking part in high school athletics.

"It's been the rule for a long time," said Bud Lewis, OSAA assistant executive director.

Redmond had a girl from Denmark on the swim team last year. She was not here with American Field Service as were two other foreign students on the team. The Panther girls won the district title and sent four members to state. One girl won a state title.

"It's to keep people from bringing them back from overseas just to compete," Lewis said. "That was happening."

Redmond cross country coach Bill May said an Oregon wrestling coach once brought back six Japanese grapplers from a tour to attend high school in America.

Don Rich, RHS athletic director, said, "If we could make him legitimate, we would."

Rich said, "It's also a matter of who's paying for athletic programs" — local people.

Before Hildebrand left South Africa, Quinn this summer asked Al Bacheller, RHS principal, about eligibility for unattached foreign students, Rich said. The OSAA told Bacheller "no," Rich said.

That was when Rich found out about last year's Danish student. "I said, 'You're kidding me,'" Rich said. He said everybody assumed she was with an exchange program.

He said he doesn't think OSAA is interested in punishing Redmond for last year's oversight. The girl, Sue Holland, swam on junior varsity relays.

"Last year — that's over," Rich said. "I don't see any reason to forfeit everything. I don't mind paying the price at the time."

Hildebrand's father met Quinn about four years ago on one of the coach's four trips to help that country's wrestling program.

"It was too late for Lennie to be in AFS," said Quinn's wife, Terry, when he decided this summer to study here.

Hildebrand obtained a student visa, which his consulate said would entitle him to all the privileges of American students, Rich said. Rich said the consulate was told about the OSAA rule.

Hildebrand belongs to wrestling and tennis clubs back home, but runs on his own. He said he would like to turn out for those sports, too.

"When I was in top form I could run 20 kilometers in 50 to 60 minutes," Hildebrand said.

Converted to 5,000 meters, the distance for Oregon boys' cross country, that would be 12:30 to 15:00. Panther senior Clinton Hall's fastest time this year is 14:55. Hall is one of the state's best runners.

"It's only three more weeks until district," said May. "I wish something would happen.

"He seems like a nice kid. I know some people are edgy about South Africa."

International athletic organizations have banned South African teams from competition because of its racial policy of apartheid. Quinn has had legal battles with the Amateur Athletic Union over South African wrestling tours.

Redmond has an AFS student, Karen Bryant, attending school and competing in track in South Africa this year.
South African teen faces army duty

By DAVE PINKERTON
Staff Writer

"Shooting a few terrorists" is a South African student's wish. Lennie Hildebrand, 18, will face two years of military duty after leaving Redmond next summer.

Hildebrand is staying with the family of teacher Jim Quinn and attending Redmond High School.

The teenager from the country ostracized because of apartheid said he wanted to see how school and life work in America. His stepfather, an electrical engineer, met Quinn during the wrestling coach's journeys to South Africa. Hildebrand speaks Afrikaans and English. His mother speaks both and his stepfather, who came from Great Britain 12 years ago, speaks English.

The Johannesburg resident attends a private school of 250 students back home. A part-time job in a clothing store helped him finance the trip.

Racial segregation is disappearing in South Africa, he said, with most restaurants, theaters, hotels and other businesses having "international" status. The term applies to those that allow all races. Schools remain segregated, he said, although universities aren't.

"Some of the blacks get up tight," he said. "They caught some terrorists in Pretoria last year."

His 23-year-old nephew is with the South African army fighting in Namibia to the Northwest. South Africa is fighting guerrillas and Angolan troops.

South African black soldiers are at the front. "It's their country, too," Hildebrand said.

Namibia, formerly South-West Africa, used to be a League of Nations protectorate of South Africa several decades ago. South Africa says it is trying to protect Namibia's right to self-determination.

Attitudes about race extend to the playing fields. He said some spectators are adamant that white teams not play black ones, although Hildebrand and most of his friends see no harm.

The teen said he is making friends at school in Redmond. He would like to take part in cross country, wrestling and tennis, but the Oregon School Activities Association has a rule barring students who are not part of a certified exchange program.

Hildebrand arrived Oct. 1, nearly a month after school started. Catching up has not been too difficult, he said.

"Some of the classes here are easier," he said.

He is taking biology, art, contemporary design, home furnishing, modern U.S. history, and advanced math. Next semester the lad will study government rights and advanced drawing.

"I would like to be a draftsman," he said.

Hildebrand also enjoys building plastic and wood model cars.

He belongs to wrestling and tennis clubs. The athlete also runs on his own, usually 20 kilometers. Schools also have field hockey and rugby teams.

America is "really nice," he said. "I would like to go to a university here."

The South African this winter will face a colder climate than he is used to. June through August is the rainy season back home. The rest of the year is like some. "We had two days of snow last year," he said. "It was the first snow in 14 years." Before returning to South Africa, Hildebrand said he would like to see Disneyland.
REGISTER OF SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

1 April - 31 December 1981

Report by the Special Committee against Apartheid

Note: The Special Committee published this report on 1 March 1982, which contains the second register of sports contacts with South Africa, covering the period from 1 April to 31 December 1981. (The first register, published on 15 May 1981, covered the period from 1 September 1980 to 31 March 1981).

The "register" itself contains two lists:

(a) A list of sports exchanges with South Africa arranged by the code of sport; and

(b) A list of sportsmen and sportswomen who participated in sports events in South Africa, arranged by country.

The first register contained a third list of "promoters and administrators who have been active in collaboration with apartheid sport." That list has been discontinued but the information has been incorporated in the report of the Special Committee.

It is intended that the register will be kept up-to-date and published from time to time. Names of persons who undertake not to engage in further sports contacts with South Africa will be deleted from future lists.

* All material in these notes and documents may be freely reprinted. Acknowledgement, together with a copy of the publication containing the reprint, would be appreciated.
Introduction

The Special Committee decided in 1980 to publish a "register of sports contacts with South Africa" as one means to promote the full implementation of the United Nations resolutions for the cessation of all sports exchanges with South Africa.

It noted that while most Governments and international sports bodies had taken action to boycott apartheid sport, some sports bodies, sportsmen promoters and others were actively collaborating with apartheid sports bodies enabling them to continue international exchanges. It hopes that the publicizing of the sports exchanges, and the names of persons involved, would help Governments, organizations and individuals to persuade those concerned to cease further collaboration.

The list of names in the register was limited to sportsmen who had participated in sports events in South Africa, and did not include those who played against South African teams outside South Africa. It was emphasized that any person who undertook not to engage in further sports contacts with South Africa would be deleted from the list.

The register was a means to make those concerned aware of the revulsion felt by most of humanity toward apartheid and its collaborators. Since many sportsmen, sports bodies and administrators were enticed to South Africa by financial rewards, derived from the brutal exploitation of the black people, they were warned that "if they fraternize with and profit from apartheid, they cannot expect to fraternize with the sportsmen of many other countries nor make money in those countries."

The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that the first register has received wide attention and helped highlight violations of United Nations resolutions for the boycott of apartheid sport. Fewer sportsmen are competing in South Africa. Several sportsmen have indicated their intention not to compete in South Africa and others are reportedly reconsidering their attitudes for fear of exclusion from competitions in many countries if not because of firm opposition to apartheid. South Africa has had to resort to secret sports tours in order to avoid the increased public attention.

The General Assembly of the United Nations - in resolution 36/172 I of 18 December 1981 - noted with satisfaction the action of the Special Committee in publishing the Register "in order to enable the Governments and organizations to take any action that they may deem appropriate."
Volleyball

203. An Israeli Volleyball team, Alpha-Beton, toured South Africa in September 1981. It played against several South African provincial sides. 1/

Wrestling

204. United States professional wrestlers "moondog" Rex Strongbo and Jack Mulligan fought professional bouts at Johannesburg's Ellis Park in August 1981. 2/

205. A tour of 12 Oregon State University wrestlers, to be led by Dr. Dale Thomas, was cancelled after the Wrestling Division of the Amateur Athletic Union announced they would be expelled. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) had also announced that the athletes would have been banned from all intercollegiate competitions if they went to South Africa. 3/

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States requested that the following group of wrestlers be placed on the United Nations Register as a result of a tour of South Africa in September:

Dr. Dale O. Thomas, Wrestling Coach, Oregon State University - promoted this and several previous tours to South Africa and visits of South Africans to the United States

Russ Crenshaw, Assistant Coach
Bill Anderson
Steve Hart
Mark Hirota
Carl Mangrum
Mike Bauer
Dave Luke
Joe Kittell
Dick Knorr
Chuch Mondale
Larry Bielenberg
Kaje Holst

The AAU also requested that the Oregon Wrestling Cultural Exchange Committee, of which Dale Thomas is chairman, be placed on the register as a promoter. 4/

Water Skiing

206. Bob la Pont of the United States of America, holder of the world Slalom record, went to South Africa in December 1981 to promote the sport. 5/

1/ Natal Mercury, Durban, 7 September 1981.
2/ Rand Daily Mail, 26, 31 August 1981.
The Oregon Anti-Apartheid Files

Introduction

This box of files contains material on the anti-apartheid struggle in the state of Oregon from 1975 through 1985. These struggles took place because of existing links between Oregon and Apartheid South Africa.

It is organized according to three activities designed to break those links. The first activity was to get Oregon State University to honor the international sports boycott of Apartheid South Africa. The second was to pressure the state legislature to pass a divestment bill. The third was to shut down the South African Consulate in Portland.

While all three movements enlisted statewide support, each had its flashpoint. For the international sports boycott it was Oregon State University (OSU) in Corvallis where the wrestling coach, Dale Thomas, had been violating the international ban on sports contact with South Africa since the early 1970s by taking local wrestlers there and bringing South African Defense Force wrestlers to Oregon. The campaign to stop these exchanges began seriously in 1980 through the initiative of the African Students’ Association at OSU.

It was activist students in the law faculty at the University of Oregon in Eugene, 40 miles east of OSU, who spearheaded the divestment campaign in the state from 1978 to 1987. James Campbell, one of the most dedicated activists, has provided a legal history of this struggle.

The third activity was inspired by the Free South Africa Movement sit-ins in late 1984 at the South African embassy in Washington DC. Similar sit-ins followed nationwide at South African Consulates. That at the Consulate in Portland, Oregon, was organized by a coalition of local groups coordinated by the American Friends Service Committee and the Black United Front in December 1984 and January 1985.

All three movements achieved their goals. The exchanges between Oregon and South African wrestlers ceased in late 1982 and the South African Consul resigned and closed the Consulate in early 1985. Two years later a divestment bill was passed by the state legislature.

These files were prepared by Ed Ferguson who arrived at Oregon State University in 1979 to teach African history and, soon after, became advisor to the campus African Students’ Association. Ties were then established with anti-apartheid activists in Eugene, Salem and Portland
to create a statewide movement in support of a democratic and free South Africa.

edferguson2@comcast.net
Martin Luther King Day, 2012
The Oregon Anti-Apartheid Files

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