

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST POLICE ABUSE IN ALBANY
Key dates and events: 1967-1988

This is a somewhat subjective and certainly incomplete chronology of the ongoing struggle for community control of the police in Albany. Things have changed in twenty years, but there has been remarkably little change in regard to the level of real accountability within the APD and the City administration. The events of the past five years have placed us in position where we can have an impact on the incidence of abuse, brutality and racism on the part of the APD. Let's do it.

1967 the "Brothers" focus public attention on racism and brutality in the APD (petition drive, rallies, meeting with Police Chief)

1968 publication of Varieties of Police Behavior by sociologist James Q. Wilson which compared police departments in five cities and concluded that the APD was characterized by corruption, brutality and racism

1971 creation of Neighborhood Police Units - first effort by City to improve training and community accountability of APD

1971 Keith Ballou, an African-American teenager from Albany, killed by NYS Police / leads to petition campaign to establish a civilian review board in Albany

1981 Coalition Against Apartheid formed

1983 Mayor Corning dies after 41 years in office / Whalen becomes Mayor / conflict develops early between Whalen and the APD

1983 Coalition involved in anti-Klan activities

1983 Coalition and NAACP sponsor "Racism: A National Policy" conference

11/83 independent candidate Sandra Rose Temple defeats machine-backed incumbent Homer Perkins for county legislature seat representing Arbor Hill

4/84 first Jesse Jackson / Rainbow Coalition campaign

7/8/84 Jesse Davis killed by APD officers

7/84-12/84 unprecedented outpouring of community outrage and grief following death of Jesse Davis, including: community march through Arbor Hill; funeral service; formation of Coalition Against Police Abuse which initiates petition for police review board; public statements by groups of white and African-American clergy; pressure finally forces District Attorney to present case to grand jury; NAACP drafts proposed legislation to create civilian review board

aftermath of Jesse Davis killing also includes resignation of Chief Burke, revamping of Internal Affairs Unit and initiation of internal "management study" of the APD

12/84 Albany Coalition for a Civilian Review Board established / this group is focus of activity for 1½ years, first developing a concrete proposal, then engaging in a series of negotiation sessions with the City, eventually leading to agreement to create Community Police Relations Board

1984 APD Officer Valerie Von Dollen found liable in federal court for assaulting Ms. Keyes, a 51 year old, 4'11" tall, African-American woman in Arbor Hill

1985 grand jury issues report in Jesse Davis case: no officers are indicted / City does implement disciplinary procedures against three officers, but no officer was ever disciplined and no officer ever testified publicly about his role in killing Jesse Davis

7/85 memorial service held on 1st anniversary of Jesse Davis' death

5/86 Community Police Relations Board formed; includes Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and NAACP; Board has no real power, but does manage to effect certain improvements in APD complaint process

12/86 Jimmie Lee Bruce Killed by off-duty Middletown police officer in Wallkill, NY / campaign begins to have special prosecutor appointed (still unsuccessful)

12/86 Howard Beach incident

2/87 1st McKeever trial - hung jury

3/87 Coalition sponsors forum on police abuse at Arbor Hill Community Center with Roger Green, Alice Green, Don McKeever and others

5/87 most members of Community Police Relations Board threaten to resign; Mayor averts resignations by agreeing to provide the Board with more detailed information regarding internal affairs investigations

6/87 2nd McKeever trial - Von Dollen found liable for illegal search and ordered to pay punitive damages

7/87 Coalition initiates campaign to have Von Dollen disciplined / @ 1000 signatures collected on petition / Community Police Relations Board refuses to take any action, including simply asking the Mayor to review the matter

11/87 Alonzo Smith attacked in Peekskill / Tawana Brawley case starts

12/87 Thomas O'Dell killed by APD officers

1/88 Coalition raises racist violence issue at annual MLK march

1/88 Sen. Patterson and Assemblyperson Green introduce package of bills addressing racist violence and police abuse

1988 second Jesse Jackson campaign

3/88 federal Judge Cholakis orders City to pay substantial attorney fee award in McKeever case

4/88 Coalition sponsors forum on racist violence and police abuse / speakers include Elombe Brath, Roger Green, Zoilo Torres

4/88 federal jury awards \$407,000 to four former Albany students (1 African-American and 3 Latinos) who were harassed and abused by APD officers Krasher (who had been found liable in another civil rights suit several years earlier) and Turley / jury explicitly concludes that officers' actions were racially motivated / damages later reduced by Judge Cholakis to \$237,000

6/88 City settles claim of Gregory Baity against APD for \$12,500 changing a previous policy of never settling police abuse cases

6/88 State-wide Lobby Day in Albany for anti-bias bills

7/88 City settles lawsuits brought by Coalition, Vera Michelson and Aaron Estis arising out of early morning raid on Vera's apartment prior to the Springbok rugby game for a total of \$47,000

/88 City loses police abuse lawsuit in NYS Supreme Court: \$35,000 jury award (?)

/88 City settles federal false arrest suit in mid-trial for \$35,000

1/89 Officer Turley arrested for assaulting an African-American woman in the Div. II cell-block

Prepared by Mark S. Mishler, 1/8/89.



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

A Project of the Social Justice Center **JANUARY 1989**

**FIRST ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING...
EIGHT YEARS IN OPERATION...
SETTING THE AGENDA STRAIGHT.**

Thursday, January 26, 1989 at 7:30 p.m.
Urban League, corner of Ten Broeck and Livingston
Albany, New York

Critical planning meeting - make it a priority!

NEWS NOTES

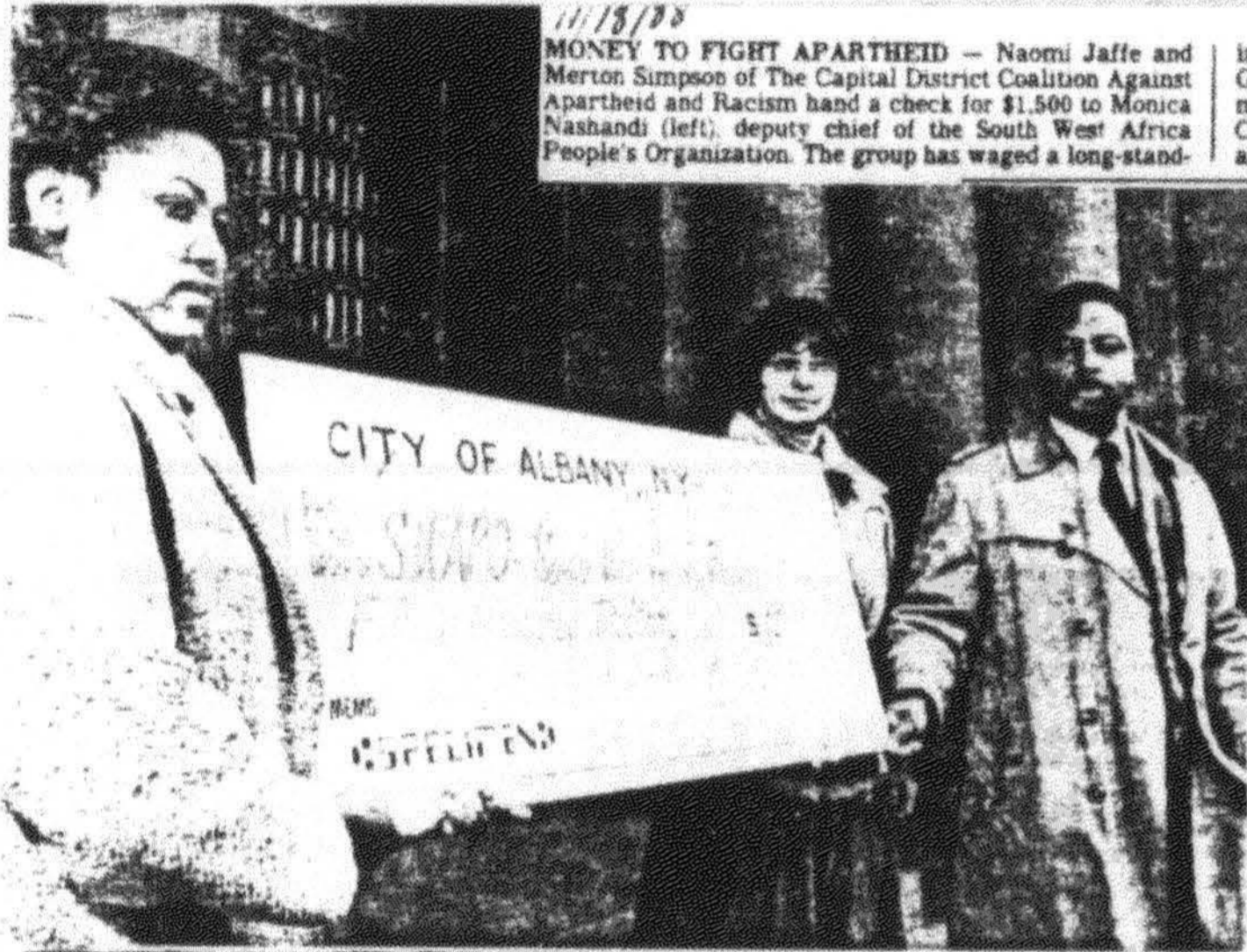
North East Southern Africa Solidarity Network - On March 11th, an all day strategy meeting is planned for New York City. If you are interested in attending as a member of the Coalition or would like to represent an organization to which you belong (church, labor, community, etc.), please call Celia Bess Cotton at (518) 436-9234. (See inside for more details)

"Broken Promises: Resurgence of Racism" - On January 29th from 8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Channel 10 will air a program examining different levels and aspects of racism in our society - campuses, educational systems, legal system

"The Palestinian Uprising: an Eyewitness Report" - A lecture and slide show by Greg Craig Morkhiber at 7:30 p.m in Lecture Center 22, Sunya, Albany on February 2nd.

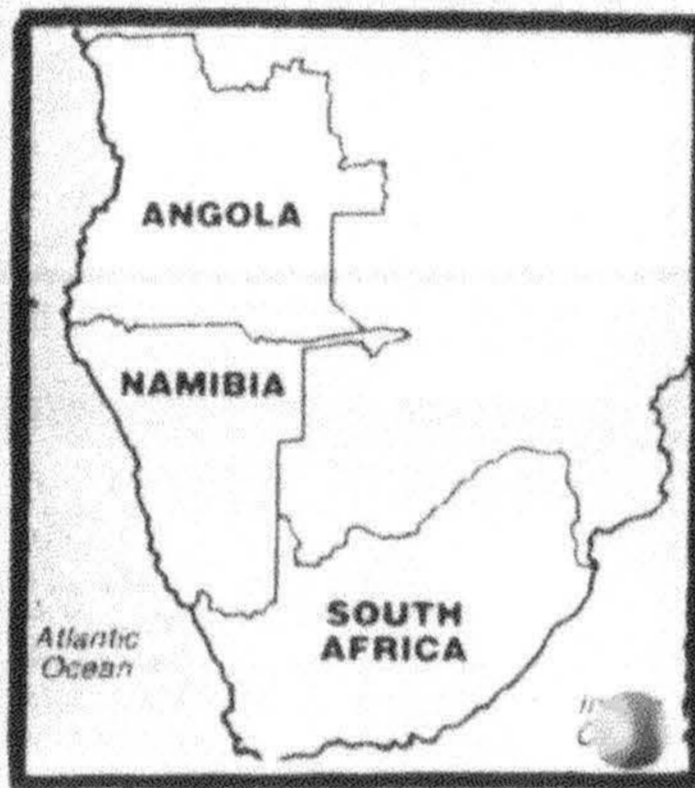
"Apartheid and the Tragedy of South Africa" - A showing of the film "Cry Freedom" and a lecture by Donald Woods, exiled South African newspaper editor and author at Siena College of Jan. 29th. For more information, contact Siena.

See inside for flyer on New York State Rainbow Coalition conference on Feb. 4th



11/15/88
MONEY TO FIGHT APARTHEID - Naomi Jaffe and Merton Simpson of The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism hand a check for \$1,500 to Monica Nashandi (left), deputy chief of the South West Africa People's Organization. The group has waged a long-

ing struggle against South African rule of the former German colony of South West Africa, also known as Namibia. The money was given out of a \$12,000 settlement. Coalition co-chair Vera Michelson received in a case arising from a police raid on her apartment.



Namibia Accords - At the United Nations on December 22, 1988, representatives of Angola, Cuba and South Africa signed accords which provide for the independence of Namibia. In 1978, U.N. Resolution 435 called for Namibia's independence. The apartheid regime of South Africa has been illegally occupying this former German colony and imposing on it the same brutal system as exists in South Africa. Some 100,000 South African troops are massed in Namibia and representatives of SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization - the legitimate representative of the Namibian people with an Observer Mission at the UN) are expressing cautious optimism about the accords. Many other peace plans have fallen through and Pretoria has used delaying tactics and excuses in the past for not implementing R435. South Africa has suffered serious military defeats in Angola over the past year which helped force them to the bargaining table. A long range timetable for withdrawal can give them time to recover their military position. The success of the peace accords ultimately depends on just one thing and that is the complete demise of the apartheid regime in South Africa. **And**, contrary to most U.S. media reports it is not the Americans who should be lauded for their efforts in helping Namibia gain freedom. It has been the continued pressure of Angola and the Cuban forces in Angola which have forced South Africa to the negotiating table.

North East Southern Africa Solidarity Network - One of the major goals of the N.E. Southern Africa Solidarity Network is to set up and expand a regional network ready to work consistently on a plan of action against apartheid. Follow-ups to the September New Haven Conference have been held in Albany and New York City. The next general meeting is set for March 11th in N.Y.C. An interim planning committee meeting will take place on Jan. 28th in N.Y.C. It is a major task to hammer out a program as one mass movement but it is imperative to the struggle for freedom in Southern Africa that we do so. Questions or suggestions for the interim planning committee should be directed to either Tim Johnson (212) 924-2523 or Vera Michelson (518) 436-0562. **Save March 11th on your calendar!!**



In Memoriam

Mfanafuthi "Johnny" Makatini
 Feb. 8, 1932 - Dec. 3, 1988

Member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC
 Director of the ANC Department of International Affairs
 Former Chief Representative of the ANC Observer Mission to the United Nations

A memorial service was held for Johnny, who died in Lusaka, Zambia, at the Canaan Baptist Church in Harlem on Dec. 16, 1988. Several members of the CDCAAR attended to pay respect to this great leader.

December 9, 1988

Dear Friends in the ANC,

As it is with so many people around the world, we are badly shaken by the death of Mfanafuthi "Johnny" Makatini. His passing creates such a tremendous void in the international movement for peace and justice.

Johnny's commitment and untiring energy became a motivating force to those of us who were fortunate enough to know him. He was equally effective with heads of state and local solidarity groups.

A comrade who had such high expectations of himself drove others to strive toward excellence.

We in the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism benefited greatly from our direct work with Johnny. His ability to analyze and problem solve served as a guiding force on many occasions. He was accessible and took every aspect of our work seriously.

We know that the many stories that we can tell about working with Johnny can be repeated around the world. We know that the struggle continues and we will all carry on the fight. We know that Victory is Certain. It's only that it's a little harder to get there without our friends.

(copy of letter sent 12/9/88)

Vera Michelson
 Amandla "Victory is Certain"
 VIVA ANC

We welcome to the new Chief Representative to the ANC Observer Mission, Tebogo "L." Mafole and his wife. Members of the Coalition have already met with them and are very enthusiastic about their presence in the New York ANC office. The discussions have been fruitful and we look forward to a positive working relationship in the future.

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism
A Project of the Social Justice Center
33 Central Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

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STEERING COMMITTEE

Vera Michelson, co-chair	Bill Ritchie
Merton Simpson, co-chair	Yvette Scarlett
Shobhna Gopal	Vicki Smith, representative to
Eileen Kawola, newsletter editor	Community Police Relations
Mark Mishler	Board
Roli Varma, treasurer	Anita Thayer

We are a Coalition of several community organizations and of individual members. We are supported by our members - you! We have no paid staff or overhead expenses so all funds go directly to lobbying efforts, education, printing and postage. **The struggle cannot continue without your support.** For more information, or to join the Coalition, call 518-436-0562. We desperately need contributions to the Coalition - send whatever you can afford today to:

CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM
BOX 3002 PINE HILLS STATION, ALBANY, N.Y. 12203

Victory to ANC of South Africa

Victory to SWAPO of Namibia

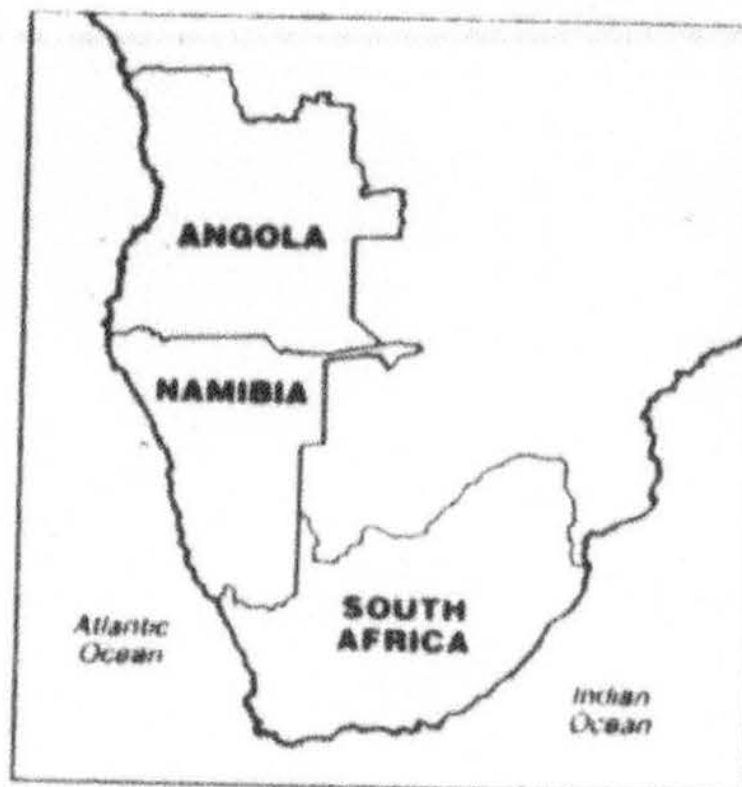
Another perspective on the situation in Namibia ^{ru} 11/89

To the Editor:

Your recent editorial, "Peace in Namibia," shows a complete lack of understanding of the current situation in southern Africa.

You have accused Cuba of adventurism because of its presence in Angola. You make referrals to "Marxist" Angola or the Angolan "regime." You attach the description of "belligerent" equally to Cuba, Angola and South Africa. You describe Jonas Savimbi as an anti-Marxist, as if to conjur up an image of legitimacy.

The reasons that the Cubans are in Angola are clear. In 1975, the Angolans won their independence from Portugal. Soon afterwards, South Africa engaged in the highest form of adventurism by attacking deep into the country beyond Angolan borders. It was only then that the sovereign country of Angola asked for Cuban assistance to fight off the South Africans. The attacks against Angola have continued over the years, causing havoc and destruction and death. The Cubans have remained in Angola, at the request of the government of Angola (a government recognized as the legitimate one by every country in the world except South Africa and the United States) to help them in their struggle against the brutal destabilization policies of South Africa. It is South Africa who must be accused of being the adventurist and belligerent regime.



The referrals to "Marxist" Angola or the Angolan "regime" are commonly used in the western media and are intended to have us react negatively and viscerally to the mention of Angola. There are accurate and descriptive words you could have used to describe South Africa, like "racist," "apartheid" or "regime," but you chose not to do that.

When you spoke of Savimbi, you failed to mention that the South African-backed Savimbi has absolutely no base of support among the Angolan people and that the

atrocities that are committed against the Angolans in the name of the Unita bandits have been fully supported by the United States and South Africa.

The most glaring piece of misinformation was your statement that the "Cubans were in Namibia in the first place to bolster the Marxist Angolan regime." This makes no sense. The Cubans were never in Namibia and no one is claiming that they were.

Finally, we must be clear that South Africa is not doing anyone any favors. They have been occupying Namibia illegally since 1945. They have been enforcing apartheid in Namibia. U.N. resolution 435, which calls for Namibian independence, is 10 years old. The South Africans have only now come to the table because they were being militarily defeated by the Namibians, Angolans and Cubans. It is these forces that should be applauded, not the South Africans and not (U.S. official) Chester Crocker.

The success of these peace accords will ultimately depend on one thing and one thing only, and that is the complete demise of the apartheid regime. This understanding can only come when the facts are presented clearly.

VERA MICHELSON
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid
and Racism
Albany

This took another year of struggle.

In the early years of the case, officers

Peace in Namibia

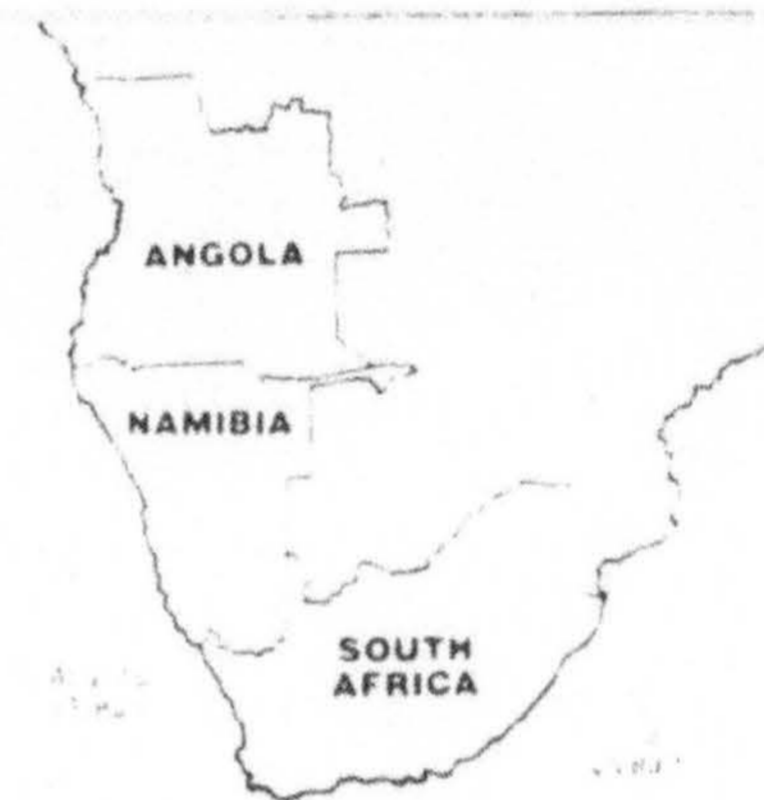
The Reagan administration has achieved a foreign policy success of sorts in Namibia, which is located in south-west Africa — and once went by the name Southwest Africa. There, after years of fighting, South Africa, Cuba and Angola have agreed to withdraw from Namibia and allow that desperate nation the autonomy it deserves.

In large part, it would appear the belligerents and their backers simply have been worn down by the fighting. The Soviet Union could no longer afford to support Cuban adventurism in Africa, while South Africa, facing increased opposition at home, had suffered some major setbacks in a series of battles in Angola.

South Africa, in short, was ripe for peace if only the right terms could be worked out. Enter Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and his plan to link Namibian freedom to the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

At the start of the Reagan term, Cuban forces in Angola numbered but 15,000. When the peace agreement was finally concluded, they had swelled to 50,000. For awhile, it appeared the situation could only get worse, especially since the Cubans were in Namibia in the first place to bolster the Marxist Angolan regime. (Namibia is situated between Angola, which lies to the north, and south African, which lies to the south.) The Angolan regime, meanwhile, was still facing heavy internal opposition.

Mr. Crocker, with the aid of events, was able to persuade the participants to the fighting that it was in everyone's interest for all foreign troops to withdraw from Namibia. For its part, South Africa was promised the removal of Cuban troops from near its own borders.

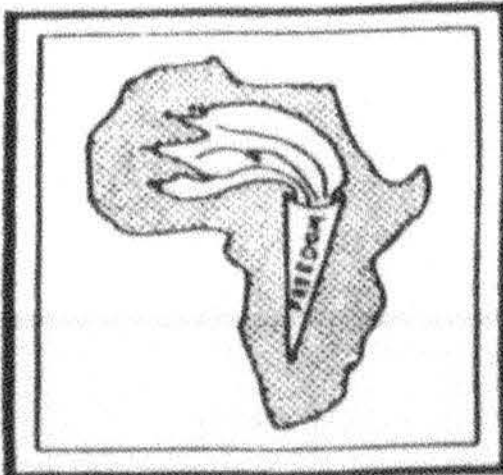


Cuba's protectress of Angola, would see South African troops withdrawn from that nation's borders.

Unfortunately, the Brazzaville agreement does not bring peace to Angola itself. There the anti-Marxist Jonas Savimbi continues to engage the government and Cuban troops for control of the countryside. The fighting has been going on now for 14 years and has added immeasurably to Angola's perpetual state of poverty and underdevelopment.

But Mr. Crocker's formula for peace in Namibia could provide the framework for some sort of peace in Angola as well. In exchange for the withdrawal Cuban troops and Cuban assistance, the U.S. and South Africa should be willing to agree to suspend its support of the anti-government Unita forces. Let the Angolans themselves, in other words, determine their own future in their own way.

As long as the Cubans remain, however, or otherwise aid the Marxist government, U.S. aid should continue.



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
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A Project of the Social Justice Center

**NEXT REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING: FEBRUARY 23rd, Thursday
7:30 p.m. at Albany Urban League, Corner of
Livingston and Ten Broeck Albany, New York**

Topics: "THE CRISIS IN NAMIBIA: OUR RESPONSE"

The situation in regard to Namibian independence is critical. We need to respond to SWAPO's call for increased vigilance and support at this time. An educational background presentation will be given. Discussion will center about what action we can take.

**UPDATE FROM POLICE ABUSE/RACIAL VIOLENCE
COMMITTEE**

Note: This committee has recently been reorganized and meetings have been held. Merton Simpson and Mark Mishler are co-chairs. Vicki Smith is continuing to serve on the Community Police Relations Board as the Coalition representative.

The committee plans to monitor the Board and is also working on a project to compile information about the scope of the problem of police abuse in Albany. If you know of any incidents of police abuse, please call Mark Mishler at 462-6753.

**Please see enclosed flyer - New York State for a People's
Budget - FOR HUMAN NEEDS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE - Lobby
Day scheduled for Monday, March 6th in Albany**

The Coalition is planning a community forum on U.S. foreign policy in Southern Africa - speakers from ANC and SWAPO - watch for details

Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Network - Work is continuing on the organizing of this vital network. Interim planning meetings have been held in Albany and New York city since the initial September call to action in New Haven. The general meeting is scheduled for March 1st in New York City. This meeting will be structured to implement the three initiatives that have been set forth - U.S. sanctions campaign, material aid for SWAPO and the ANC and the international Shell boycott. Organizing this network is critical to the solidarity movement if we are to meet the challenges present to us. If you would like more information about the Network or are able to represent your group at the March 11th meeting, call Vera Michelson at (518) 436-0562.

Special thanks to Assemblyman Roger Green and to NYPIRG for their help in the organizing effort.

Shell Oil - HELP WANTED - An assertive student wanted immediately to do local telephone research and detective work regarding Shell Oil. Please call 436-0562.

Social Justice Center - Bowl for Peace - On Saturday, Feb. 25th at the Playdium Bowling Center on Ontario and Park in Albany, the Social Justice Center will hold the 3rd Annual Bowl - A - Thon. This is one of the Social Justice Center's major fundraisers and the Coalition is putting together teams. If you can participate or can pledge to one of the bowlers, call Celia Bess Cotton at 436-9234.

Social Justice Center - Peace Offerings Store will offer a pre-Spring sale on Saturday, March 4th from 10 a.m to 6 p.m., 33 Central Avenue, Albany, N.Y. 434-4037.



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WHAT IS SWAPO?

SWAPO stands for South West Africa People's Organization. It is recognized as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people - by the people themselves, by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-aligned Nations. It is the national independence movement for Namibia. (Namibia was colonized by the Germans in the 1880's. During World War I, the Germans were expelled by the South Africans. After the war, the League of Nations gave South Africa a mandate to promote material and moral well-being and social progress for the Namibians. South Africa promoted its brand of white supremacist rule. At the end of World War II in 1945 the newly formed United Nations placed the former League of Nations mandates under the Trusteeship Council to be granted independence. South Africa continued to oppress the people of Namibia and refused to report to the United Nations or to take steps leading to independence for Namibia. In 1966 the agreement between South Africa and the United Nations was terminated and Namibia was placed directly under the U.N. South Africa refused to leave and tightened its control over Namibia enforcing apartheid as brutally there as in South Africa. In 1978 the United Nations Security Council passed **Resolution 435** calling for the total independence of Namibia)



SAM NUJOMA
PRESIDENT OF SWAPO

SWAPO was founded on April 19, 1960. During the first five years of its existence, **SWAPO** carried out a campaign of opposition to South African oppression with protests, demonstrations and meetings. The South Africa regime suppressed the peaceful political activity of **SWAPO** by harassment, intimidation, detention and imprisonment of leaders and activists. By the end of 1963 all of the young independence movement's meetings were banned and much of the movement's leadership forced into exile. The leaders of **SWAPO** were faced with the reality that only protracted armed resistance would convince South Africa of the Namibian people's determination to end colonialism.

In August 1966 **SWAPO** launched the armed resistance with PLAN - the People's Liberation Army of Namibia. In spite of the strength of the South African army (which currently has over 100,000 troops in Namibia) PLAN has proved ineradicable. **SWAPO's** liberation ideology cuts across racial, religious, ethnic and cultural lines and mobilizes all Namibians. **SWAPO** has extensive political support inside Namibia. **SWAPO** will win a landslide victory if free, fair and democratic elections are held.

The accords which were recently signed providing for Namibian independence call for elections but the question now is how free and fair the elections will be - South Africa is in charge of the conditions of the elections, the United Nations forces (UNTAG) to supervise the elections have been drastically cut. **SWAPO** and the people of Namibia have been struggling against cruel injustice and oppression for over 100 years. Will this chance for freedom now be real or another illegal sham perpetrated by the apartheid regime and its friends in the U.S?

VIVA SWAPO
FREE NAMIBIA

VIVA ANC
FREE SOUTH AFRICA

VIVA MPLA
RECOGNIZE ANGOLA

ALBANY, N.Y.

press conference 2/20/89

Group protests move to dismiss police-bias case

By Brad Kelly 2/21/89
Staff writer T.U.

ALBANY — The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism on Monday criticized special prosecutor Christopher Rutnik for moving to have an assault charge against suspended police officer James Turley dismissed.

Turley, a nine-year veteran of the force, was arrested and charged last month with third-degree assault for allegedly pushing Peggy Ruffin, of 6 Maguire Ave., against a wall and dragging her into a holding cell at the Division Two police station by her hair on Oct. 9.

A grand jury investigating the case last week declined to indict Turley and Rutnik moved to have the criminal charge dismissed. Turley remains under suspension until departmental charges against him are resolved.

"The haste with which the special prosecutor is seeking to dismiss the charges in the Turley case ... is another step intended to protect the police from being found guilty of wrongdoing," Merton Simpson, co-chairman of the coalition, said in a prepared statement issued outside City Hall. "There are several disturbing issues in the way the Turley case had been handled thus far."

Simpson said the decision by Rutnik to convene a grand jury in the case prevented the public from "knowing how the evidence was actually evaluated."

"This is but another mechanism by which bias-related violence perpetrated by the police is whitewashed," he added.

Rutnik was not available for comment Monday.

Ruffin is one of four black people who claim they were racially harassed and unlawfully arrested on disorderly conduct and resisting arrest charges after a fight in Arbor Hill. All four have begun false-arrest lawsuits against the city.

The coalition called on Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III to provide the Community Police Relations Board with "additional resources" so that the panel can identify patterns of police abuse and bias-related violence.

Also attending the press conference were Vicki Smith, the coalition's representative on the police review board; Alice Green, head of the Albany office of the New York Civil Liberties Union and member of the board; and attorney Mark Mishler, who is representing two of the individuals in their false-arrest suits against the city.

Anti-Racism Coalition Wants Probe Continued

By CATHY WOODRUFF 2/21/89
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — Representatives of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism are calling on local authorities to continue pursuing departmental and misdemeanor charges against a police officer accused of beating a woman in the city lockup, despite the refusal of a grand jury to indict him on felony assault charges.

Representatives of the coalition gathered outside City Hall yesterday to urge city and police officials not to let their investigation of accusations against Officer James E. Turley drop with last week's conclusion of a grand jury investigation.

"We want them to know people are watching who are concerned about the outcome," said Merton Simpson, co-chairman of the coalition. He and other members of the group also said they will push for more public disclosure of the circumstances surrounding the case.

Turley, 32, remains on suspension without pay. Sgt. Robert Wolfgang, police department spokesman, said yesterday. "As far as our departmental charges, they're still in effect," he said.

Turley was suspended by the department on Jan. 6 after he was arraigned in Police Court on a misdemeanor reckless assault charge. His arrest followed an investigation by the department's Internal Affairs Unit, responding to a formal complaint made by 28-year-old Peggy Ruffin of McGuire Avenue.

Turley allegedly dragged Ruffin by her hair while she was handcuffed, pushed her against a wall and knocked her to the floor of the Division II lockup. Ruffin's eye was hurt when she allegedly fell against Turley's knee during the incident.

Ruffin was among five people arrested Oct. 9 during a fracas on Second Street involving more than 15 people. The fight reportedly began after a group of whites calling out racial slurs against Tawana Brawley forced a car carrying several black people to stop.

Ruffin, who is black, was one of the passengers in the car and was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

A grand jury investigating the case returned "no bill" against Turley one week ago. Christopher Rutnik, a special prosecutor appointed for the case by District Attorney Sol Greenberg, said that action effectively put an end to criminal charges against Turley. He said he expected to ask that the initial reckless assault charge brought against Turley in Police Court be dismissed.

Simpson yesterday criticized the handling of the case through the grand jury. "The decision to impanel a grand jury at the behest of [Rutnik] was not warranted for the intentional and reckless assault charges, both misdemeanors, and harassment, a mere violation," Simpson said in a prepared statement.

"By processing this case through a grand jury, the public and the victims and their attorneys, as well, are prevented from knowing how the evidence was actually evaluated," Simpson said. "This is but another mechanism by which bias-related violence perpetrated by the police is whitewashed."

Simpson also criticized the "haste" with which Rutnik decided to seek the dismissal of the previous assault charge. Mark Mishler, a lawyer and member of the coalition, even suggested that his group also could reach the conclusion that the charges against Turley are unfounded if the misdemeanor charge were to go to trial in Police Court. But because of the required secrecy surrounding a grand jury, he noted, the testimony of witnesses in the case is not public.

Alice Green of the New York Civil Liberties Union, who also attended the news conference, compared the case in some ways to the case of Jessie Davis, a 35-year-old former mental patient shot in his Arbor Hill apartment in July 1984 after allegedly twice lunging at police with a knife and serving fork.

Police ultimately were cleared of blame in the Davis shooting, but a grand jury did issue a report recommending changes in police procedure and training.

In the Turley case, Green said, "there are some of the same kinds of suspicions that were raised in Jessie Davis because the community never knows what happened." Rutnik could not be reached for comment on the case, but previously has asserted the need for a grand jury investigation in the Turley case, saying there were several "questions of fact" surrounding accounts of the incident.

Simpson also called for increased support of Albany's Police-Community Relations Board by Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III "so that patterns of police abuse and bias-related violence can be identified and incidents of bias-related violence, particularly by the police, can be stopped."

Simpson suggested that Whalen could throw his support behind a public relations campaign designed to encourage residents to report suspected incidents of police racism to the board.

Wolfgang said the Police Department's investigation of Turley will next go to an arbitrator for consideration of departmental misconduct charges.

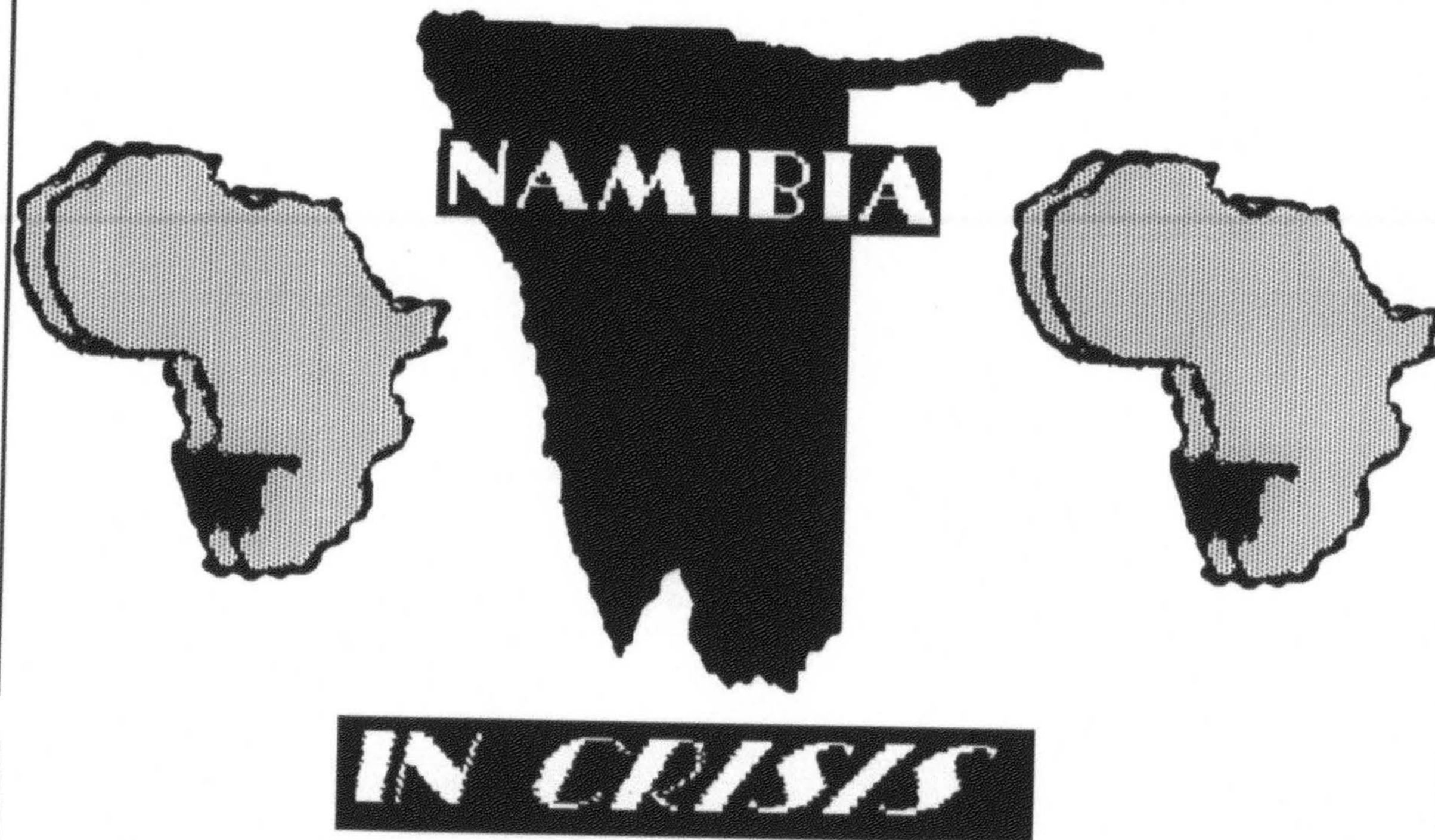
This is the second time Turley has been formally accused of mistreating suspects. In May 1988, he and fellow officer Peter Krasher were found liable by a federal jury for violating the rights of four former college students at a party six years ago.

Turley and Krasher were found to have taunted the students with racial slurs and placed plastic handcuffs too tightly on the students' wrists.

The city was ordered to pay \$235,000 in damages, and Turley and Krasher were ordered to pay \$1,000.

AFRICAN STUDENTS ASSOC.

PRESENTS:



a FILM and a PANEL DISCUSSION

Monday, February 27

LC 5

7pm - 10pm

Speakers
Sean P. Lewis : South African student
Vera Michelson & Merton Simpson :

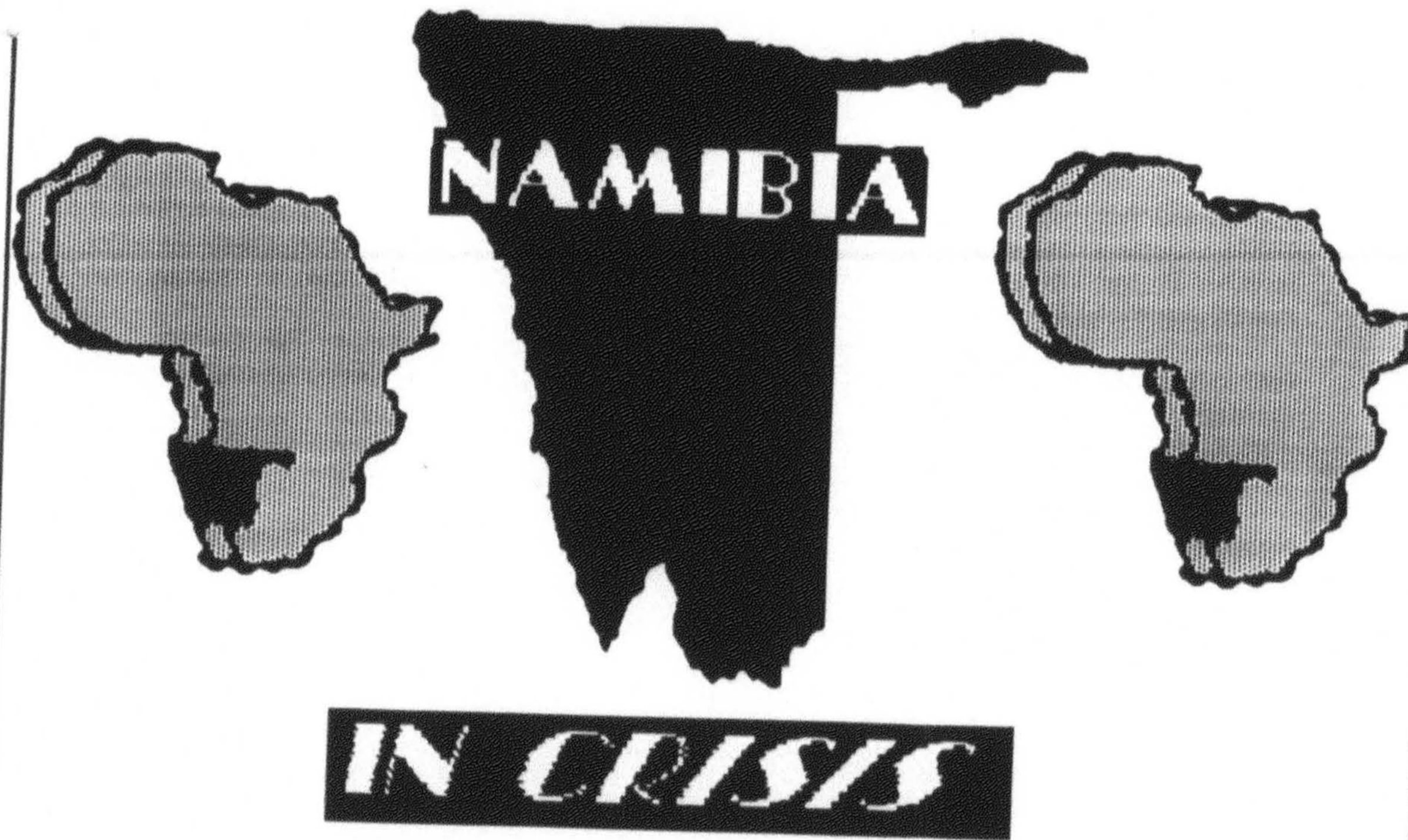
Co-chairs -
Cap. District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism

Moderator
Sekou Nkrumah

An SA-sponsored organisation

AFRICAN STUDENTS ASSOC.

PRESENTS:



a FILM and a PANEL DISCUSSION

*Manday
Tuesday, February 27*

LC 5

7pm - 10pm

*Speakers
Sean P. Lewis : South African student
Vera Michelson & Merton Simpson :
Co-chairs -
Cap. District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism
Moderator
Sekou Nkrumah*

An SA-sponsored organisation

Brothers and Sisters,

This is an appeal to you to realise three things : (1) Namibia exists. It is the last colony on the African continent, and it is colonised by none other than that hateful apartheid regime of South Africa, which is systematically robbing the country of its immeasurable wealth; (2) After years of struggle, and thousands of death, Namibia is supposed to gain its independence on November 1. However, South Africa is doing all in its power to hold onto Namibia, even though it is pretending to go along with UN Resolution 435, and the western world is turning a blind eye to South Africa's current list of crimes; (3) You, a citizen of, or resident in the USA, the most influential member of the UN Security Council, have the power to support the struggle of the people of Namibia and its vanguard organisation, SWAPO, to gain true independence, thereby stopping the long war for independence and saving lives.

All we ask is that you read the information below, learn about the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in Namibia, and support us in our campaign to bring knowledge of this struggle to the minds and hearts of all the people in the US. The US is the most influential member of the UN Security Council, which is playing such a crucial role in creating and intensifying the crisis for the Namibian people.

Come to the African Students Association Forum on February 27, from 7pm to 10pm, in LC 5. Learn more about the struggle in Namibia, and how you can contribute to liberating a nation.

**SUPPORT PEACE AND FREEDOM IN NAMIBIA!
AMANDLA NGAWETHU! ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!!**

NAMIBIA UNDER SIEGE

The independence of Namibia is under siege from two fronts. The one front, predictably, is the racist regime in South Africa. The other front, under the leadership and orchestration of the United States, is the entire Security Council of the United Nations, including the Soviet union.

SECURITY COUNCIL BLACKMAIL

The Security Council has overtly blackmailed the United Nations to amend, and significantly weaken Resolution 435, adopted by all these countries in 1978, which is to lead to the independence of Namibia, under UN supervision. This amendment includes a clause which is to reduce the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) from 7,500 to 4,650 men. The UNTAG contains a military component which is to monitor the election process, to prevent infringements of Resolution 435 and the Brazzaville Accords, signed in December 1988 by Cuba, Angola and South Africa.

This would mean that there would be more South African soldiers and police in Namibia than members of the UNTAG, and the UNTAG has to monitor both the South African army and police, as well as SWAPO. That is clearly not enough, especially when you consider that South Africa is at present using its police and army in Namibia to retain power. SWAPO and the Council of Churches in Namibia are desperately trying to convince the UN to maintain the strength of the UNTAG to ensure free and fair elections.

The Security Council nations are however threatening to stop payment if the UN does not accept their amendment - BLACKMAIL!

SOUTH AFRICA INCREASES VIOLATIONS

The wrangling in the UN has sent a clear message to South Africa; that the most influential members of the UN are not concerned with peace, security, justice and independence for Namibia, only with money and with cutting costs, regardless of the human cost and the human rights cost. South Africa has therefore responded with a sharp increase in the number and the extent of their violation of Resolution 435 and the Brazzaville Accords.

CHURCHES APPEAL AND SA VIOLATIONS

The Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) has twice in January sent emergency telexes to the United Nations, appealing to them to note South Africa's atrocities, and not reduce the UNTAG.



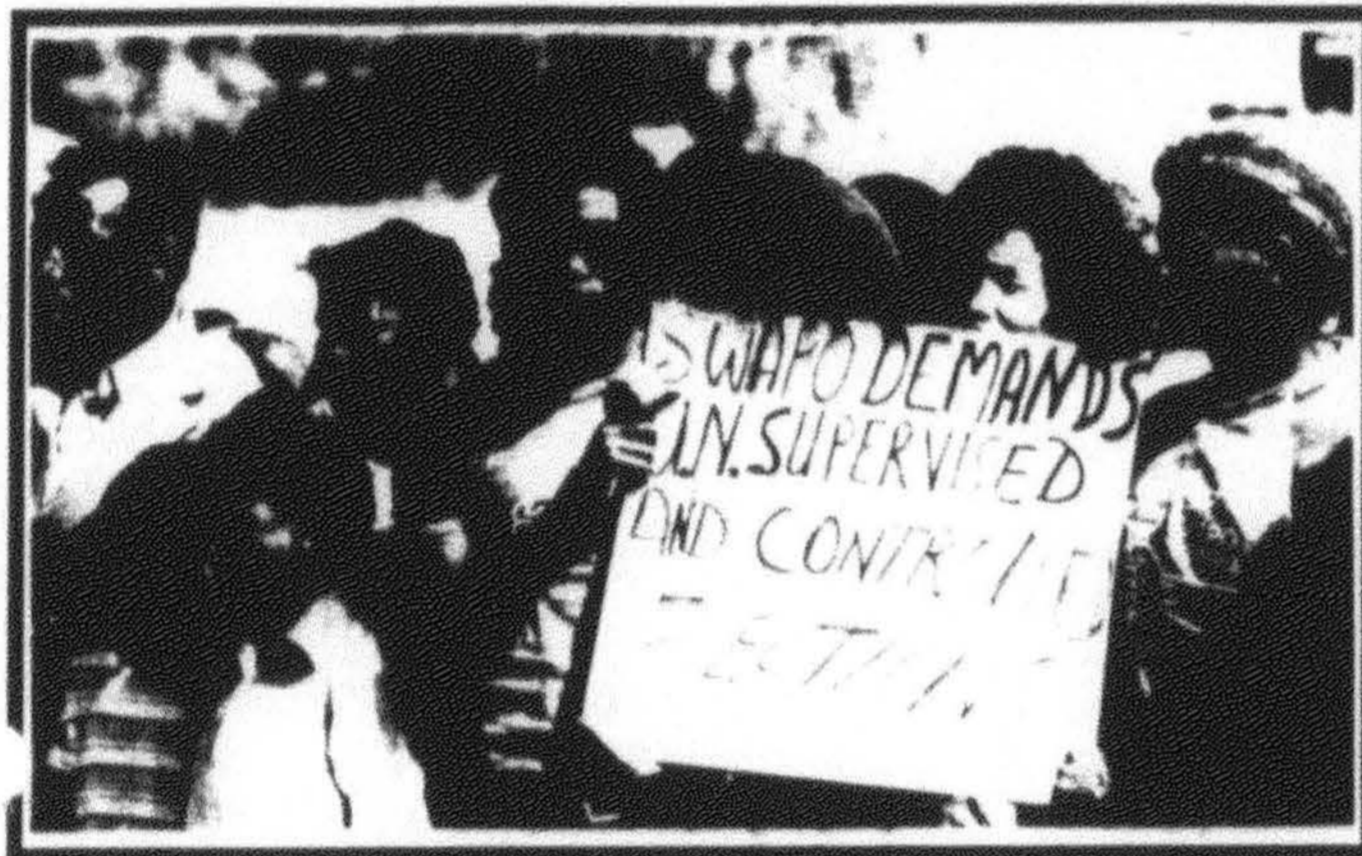
Times Union photo by John Carl D'Annibale

CHALLENGE — Booths of the Westchester Black Women's Political Caucus, left, and the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism were part of the annual conference of the state Association of Black and Puerto Rican Legislators in the Legislative Office Building in Albany on Saturday.

**CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION
AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM**

presents a Community Forum

"Crisis in Southern Africa"



Speakers

South Africa - representative of the ANC observer mission to the United Nations.

Namibia - Representative of the SWAPO observer mission to the United Nations.

Angola - Representative of the Angolan mission to the United Nations.

Cultural Presentations by students from the Street Academy

Endorsers:



Friday, March 31
at
Macedonia Baptist Church
(172 N. Allen Street, Albany)
Program begins 7.30pm
Doors open 7.00pm

For more info, call or write

CDCAAR
PO Box 3002
Alb, NY 12203
(518) 436-0562

A JEWISH CALL IN SUPPORT OF MIDDLE EAST PEACE

We, the undersigned American Jews, deeply concerned for the future of the State of Israel, support the Palestinian right to statehood alongside the State of Israel. We see this as part of a comprehensive and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

We welcome the PLO leadership's statements in Algiers, Stockholm and Geneva, recognizing the State of Israel's right to exist, renouncing the use of terrorism, and supporting a negotiated political resolution of the conflict, based on U.N. resolutions 242 and 338. We support the official American readiness to open "substantive contacts" with the PLO, and stand together with the Israeli peace movement's call for the opening of talks between the Israeli government and the PLO leadership. We are convinced that this provides an historic opportunity to advance peace in the Middle East. We add our voices to the Palestinians, Israelis and Americans who are championing the cause of peace. We ask you to join us.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Susan Abbott | A. Carol Drije | Lawrence Greenfield | Robbi Neil Kominsky | Donna Nevel | Ellen Siegel |
| Katherine Abelson | Joseph Eger | Seth Grimes | Aryeh Kosman | Bill Nuchow | Steven Silverberg |
| Bella Alexander | Ellen Eichel | Robert Grossmark | Irving Kovner | Caroline Toll Oppenheim | Hilda Bernstein Silverman |
| Jackie Alper | Arthur Eisenberg | David Gurin | Frank Kramer | Grace Paley | I. Philip Singer |
| Carol Anshien | Kay Flick Effant | Stanley S. Guterman | Joe Krieger | Robbi Michael Paley | Arnie Small |
| Lester Arand | Beverly Elton | Louise Harap | Bertha Krieger | Diane Paley | Florine Snider |
| Carol Acher | Ken Elstein | Lesley Hasleton | Irving Kriesberg | Shelila R. Parks | Alisa Solomon |
| Adina Back | Rita Falbel | Muriel Heiberg | Jocaine Landy | Barbara Pasternack | Nancy Spora |
| Henry Badler | Hornist Feinberg | Peter Hanner | Lesley I. Lampert | Irving Pollin | Judy Spickard |
| Andreas Barron | Bess Feiner | Michael M. Hirsch | Robbi Beverly Lerner | Shoshone Perry | James Spouard |
| Irving Benin | Joel Feiner | Sam Hirsch | Irving Lerner | Letty Cottin Pogrebin | Albert Stern |
| Peter Belmont | Roger Feinstein | Steve Hochman | Lee Levin | Robbi James Posner | Richard C. Sterne |
| Robbi Philip J. Bentley | Hayyim Feldman | Suzanne Hodas | Alan Levine | Jack Huxon Porter | Ellen E. Stone |
| Phyllis Bermon | Gordon Fellman | Inge S. Hoffman | Larry Levine | Harold L. Posner | Ellen M. Stone |
| Linda Bernas | Robbi Helene Ferris | Bessie Horowitz | Lauran Levine | Robbi Sanford Rogins | I. F. Stone |
| Reena Bernards | Margie Fine | Jonathan House | Efrat Levy | Irving Rappaport | Philippa Strum |
| Betty Bernstein | Florence Fishbein | Roger Hurwitz | Irving Levy | Shirley Rappaport | Ellen Sulzman |
| Dan Bernstein | Samuel Fleschaker | Miriam Hymen | Mark Levy | Michael Ratner | Barry Sukonik |
| H.P. Bronwanger | Henry Foner | Steven Hymen | Miriam F. Levy | Miriam M. Raviv | Bill Tate |
| Faye Bittker | Lorraine Foner | Ariene Istar | Stephen Levy | Tom Rawson | Sherman Teichman |
| Edward J. Bloch | Moe Foner | Noami Jaffe | Mary Lich | Susan Rita | Richard Tallor |
| Robbi Herman Blumberg | Nava Frank | Mitchell Kamen | Robbi Mordechai Liebling | Deborah H. Roberts | Miriam Thompson |
| Aviva Bock | Janet Friedman | Helene Kamen | Henry Linschitz | Cindy Kaplan Rooney | Ann Tolbert |
| Robert Boehm | Ida Friedman | Charles Kamen | Herman Liveright | Nancy L. Rosen | Arnold Trachtenman |
| Frances Boehm | Martin Garbus | Som Kamen | Mickie Lynn | Paul Rosenberg | Joan Kania Trachtenman |
| Judy Brantman | Robbi Everett Gandler | Deborah Kaplan | John E. Mack | Norm Rosenblum | George Wald |
| Robbi Balfour Brickner | Joseph C. Garson | Morry Kaplan | Sally A. Mack | Max Rosenfeld | Arthur Waskow |
| Janet Brof | Allen Ginsberg | Todd Kaplan | Beatrice Magdoff | Suzanne Ross | David Waskow |
| Eve Brooks | Arthur Glickman | Doris Kapp | Henry Magdoff | Albert Ruben | Care Weiss |
| Stephen Brooks | Paul R. Glickman | George Kapp | Robbi Jose Rolando Matalon | Judy Ruben | Grace B. Weiss |
| Arriel Bulovsky | Mark Gold | Jack Karlin | Barry Markman | Elissa J. Sampson | Peter Weiss |
| Paul Caffeaman | Robbi Robert E. Goldberg | Gladys Karlin | Robbi Marshall T. Mayer | Morris U. Schoppas | Barbara Wilcox |
| Esther Cohen | Michal Goldman | Walter Kaslin | Samuel Meyers | Hilal Schenker | Max Wohl |
| Betsy Cohen | Paul Goldsmith | Deborah Katz | Vera Michelson | David W. Schwartzman | Sylvia World |
| Nora Cohen | Ezra Goldstein | Donna Katzin | Jean E. Minuchin | Sam Schwesler | Judith Woodruff |
| Barry Commanger | Steven Goldstein | Rose B. Kalman | Mia F. Morosoff | Walker Scott | Jane Wolf |
| David Coyne | Leon Golub | Harbert C. Kalman | Rona Hellig Morris | Edith Segal | Lynn Yaskow-Finn |
| Gail Danekar | Joseph L. Goodman | Steffi Kirschner | Marnie Mueller | Robbi Chaim Seidman-Feller | Dvora Zepkin |
| Ari Davidow | Noami Goodman | Irene Kipfiat | Barbara H. Geller Nathanson | Kathia Seidman | Rein Zohar |
| Art D'Luoff | Deborah Gordis | Ervin Knoll | Miriam Heimerik | | |

NY Times
3/89
p.12

Dear Friends,
Here's a copy of the ad that appeared in the NY Times 2/3/89. Sorry it took so long to get it to you. Thanks very much for your support.

Sincerely,
Naomi

Please make a contribution to help defray the cost of this and other ads. If you wish to have your name added to the list when it appears in newspapers in the U.S. and Israel, please send us your name along with a contribution.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone #: _____

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

Please make your tax-deductible contribution payable to:
"Friends of New Outlook Magazine", and mail
c/o Middle East Peace Conference
122 W. 27th St, 10th Floor
NYC, NY 10001

THIS AD HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF JEWISH LABOR LEADERS, RABBIS AND ACTIVISTS

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Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism
A Project of the Social Justice Center
33 Central Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

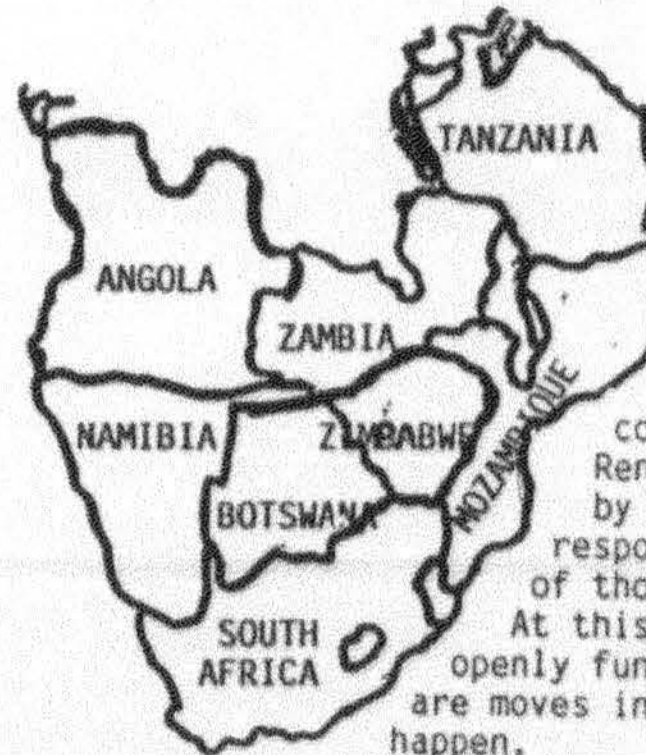
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THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN CONTRA MAP

CONTRA: A USA financed and controlled puppet army, established for the sole purpose of overthrowing a legitimate government of the people. The term was first used to describe the band of soldiers, recruited by the CIA in an effort to overthrow the Nicaraguan government and its revolution. The term CONTRA means counter-revolutionary. They perform the function of keeping American businessmen rich and powerful and the people poor and embattled.

ANGOLA: has been under constant attack by South Africa
UNITA: a band of Angolan contras led by Jonas Savimbi, financed by the US and South Africa. Unita is portrayed as a group of Black freedom fighters. They are not. They are contras. They attack roads, railway lines, women, children, farmland. The Cubans, at the request of the Angolans, are in Angola to help the Angolan govt. stave off the combined onslaught of SA, USA and UNITA.

NAMIBIA: has been illegally occupied by South Africa for over 20 years. Over 100,000 South African troops are enforcing apartheid in Namibia..... homelands,....shanties,....no Black voting rights, etc.



MOZAMBIQUE: is also under attack by South Africa and **RENAMO:** (or Mozambique National Resistance - MNR) is the contra group in the country. Renamo is financed and run by South Africa and is responsible for the massacres of thousands of Mozambicans. At this time Renamo is not being openly funded by the US but there are moves in Congress to get this to happen.

Anti-Racism Coalition Wants Probe Continued

By CATHY WOODRUFF
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — Representatives of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism are calling on local authorities to continue pursuing departmental and misdemeanor charges against a police officer accused of beating a woman in the city lockup, despite the refusal of a grand jury to indict him on felony assault charges.

Turley was suspended by the department on Jan. 6 after he was arraigned in Police Court on a misdemeanor reckless assault charge. His arrest followed an investigation by the department's Internal Affairs Unit, responding to a formal complaint made by 28-year-old Peggy Ruffin of McGuire Avenue.



The Community Police Relations Board will be meeting on Monday, March 27, 1989 at 7:00pm at City Hall. The public is invited to attend, provide comments and suggestions and submit complaints of police abuse. The Coalition is an organizational member of the Board and has selected Vickie Smith as the group's representative.

The Coalition urges its members to attend these public meetings which will occur every fourth Monday of each month. See the newsletter and the local newspapers for the time and place.

Representatives of the coalition gathered outside City Hall yesterday to urge city and police officials not to let their investigation of accusations against Officer James E. Turley drop with last week's conclusion of a grand jury investigation.

"We want them to know people are watching who are concerned about the outcome," said Merton Simpson, co-chairman of the coalition. He and other members of the group also said they will push for more public disclosure of the circumstances surrounding the case.

Turley, 32, remains on suspension without pay, Sgt. Robert Wolfgang, police department spokesman, said yesterday. "As far as our departmental charges, they're still in effect," he said.

"By processing this case through a grand jury, the public and the victims and their attorneys, as well, are prevented from knowing how the evidence was actually evaluated," Simpson said. "This is but another mechanism by which bias-related violence perpetrated by the police is whitewashed."

Simpson also criticized the "haste" with which Rutnik decided to seek the dismissal of the previous assault charge.

Mark Mishler, a lawyer and member of the coalition, even suggested that his group also could reach the conclusion that the charges against Turley are unfounded if the misdemeanor charge were to go to trial in Police Court. But because of the required secrecy surrounding a grand jury, he noted, the testimony of witnesses in the case is not public.

Alice Green of the New York Civil Liberties Union, who also attended the news conference, compared the case in some ways to the case of Jessie Davis, a 35-year-old former mental patient shot in his Arbor Hill apartment in July 1984 after allegedly twice lunging at police with a knife and serving fork.

Turley allegedly dragged Ruffin by her hair while she was handcuffed, pushed her against a wall and knocked her to the floor of the Division II lockup. Ruffin's eye was hurt when she allegedly fell against Turley's knee during the incident.

Ruffin was among five people arrested Oct. 9 during a fracas on Second Street involving more than 15 people. The fight reportedly began after a group of whites calling out racial slurs against Tawana Brawley forced a car carrying several black people to stop.

Ruffin, who is black, was one of the passengers in the car and was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

A grand jury investigating the case returned "no bill" against Turley one week ago. Christopher Rutnik, a special prosecutor appointed for the case by District Attorney Sol Greenberg, said that action effectively put an end to criminal charges against Turley. He said he expected to ask that the initial reckless assault charge brought against Turley in Police Court be dismissed.

Simpson yesterday criticized the handling of the case through the grand jury. "The decision to impanel a grand jury at the behest of [Rutnik] was not warranted for the intentional and reckless assault charges, both misdemeanors, and harassment, a mere violation," Simpson said in a prepared statement.

Police ultimately were cleared of blame in the Davis shooting, but a grand jury did issue a report recommending changes in police procedure and training.

In the Turley case, Green said, "there are some of the same kinds of suspicions that were raised in Jessie Davis because the community never knows what happened."

Rutnik could not be reached for comment on the case, but previously has asserted the need for a grand jury investigation in the Turley case, saying there were several "questions of fact" surrounding accounts of the incident.

Simpson also called for increased support of Albany's Police-Community Relations Board by Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III "so that patterns of police abuse and bias-related violence can be identified and incidents of bias-related violence, particularly by the police, can be stopped."

Simpson suggested that Whalen could throw his support behind a public relations campaign designed to encourage residents to report suspected incidents of police racism to the board.

Wolfgang said the Police Department's investigation of Turley will next go to an auditor for consideration of departmental misconduct charges.

This is the second time Turley has been formally accused of mistreating suspects. In May 1988, he and fellow officer Peter Krasher were found liable by a federal jury for violating the rights of four former college students at a party six years ago.

Turley and Krasher were found to have taunted the students with racial slurs and placed plastic handcuffs too tightly on the students' wrists.

The city was ordered to pay \$235,000 in damages, and Turley and Krasher were ordered to pay \$1,900.

CRISIS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: A COMMUNITY FORUM

On Friday, March 31, 1989 at 7:30 p.m. representatives from the ANC of South Africa Observer Mission to the U.N., the SWAPO of Namibia Observer Mission to the U.N. and a representative of the Angolan Mission to the U.N. will discuss the current crisis in Southern Africa. (see enclosed flyer for details)

This is a very important educational event for the Capital District. Several critical questions about the future of Namibia, the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and future peace for Angola will be addressed by this distinguished panel.

We are encouraging everyone to come to this important event - to learn more and to help welcome these honored guests to our community. The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is sponsoring this event which will take place at Macedonia Baptist Church, 172 N. Allen Street in Albany.

ANTI-RACISM FRONT PROTESTS AGAINST MEIR KAHANE

Approximately 75 people from area organizations gathered in front of Page Hall of the downtown SUNYA campus in Albany to protest against a lecture by Rabbi Meir Kahane. Signs were carried reading "Kahanism is Racism," "Albany Opposes Kahane" and "Kahane doesn't speak for this Jew." It was a great example of the unity in the Capital District to confront and isolate avowed racists.

Meir Kahane has espoused a doctrine of violence, hate and racism. He and his followers pose a threat to the life and liberty of Palestinian Arabs, to fabric of Israeli society, and to prospects for peace and justice in the Middle East.

Many organizations protested in the demonstration - the Capital District Committee for Palestinian Rights, Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Student Committee for Palestinian Rights, New Jewish Agenda, Albany State Black Alliance, SUNYA Peace Projects and Minority Affairs Council.

There will be war ... in Namibia ...

*Until the philosophy
That makes one man inferior
And another ... superior
Is finally ... and permanently
Discredited ... and abandoned
There will be war
(Robert N. Marley)*

The man was wise and spoke the truth. In South Africa there can be no peace until apartheid is destroyed. In Namibia, there can be no peace until the illegal occupation of the racist South African regime is ended, and all that remains of apartheid in Namibia is destroyed.

Namibia is the last remaining colony on the African continent. It was initially taken, by force, by the Germans in the 1880's. Colonial rule changed hands but not substance in 1919, when South Africa was 'awarded trusteeship' of Namibia by the League of Nations. It seems that the western imperialists thought it their right to dispose of a country and its people as though they were mere pawns in their political machinations and not people. However, that is done!

South Africa's trusteeship agreement was that it would develop the Namibian people economically, educationally, etc to prepare them to govern their own land. South Africa, however, tried to turn its trusteeship to its own racist advantage. In barbarous fashion, it exploited both people and resources, violently expropriating rich agricultural and mineral-rich land, crushing all forms of protest. Throughout its occupation, up to the present the South African regime has systematically been denying Namibians political rights in their own country. South Africa has raped the land, the people, and even the trust placed in it by the international community.

The people of Namibia did not accept this passively however. They resisted the German occupation and they are resisting the South African occupation. Because of their often heroic and always legitimate resistance, they have been met with brutal repression by these colonial slavemasters. South Africa's massacre of almost 900 unarmed refugees, men women and children, at Kassinga is just one case in point.

Despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles and overwhelming odds, the Namibian resistance through its vanguard organisation, the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) has grown from strength to strength. SWAPO now has an army, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), which is taking on the strongest army on the African continent, and scoring victories against it in the field. It has developed refugee settlements and training camps in neighbouring countries, which produce soldiers, scholars, technicians etc. - people committed to fighting for peace in Namibia and building a strong and just country. Even more importantly, it enjoys overwhelming support amongst Namibians, despite massive attempts by the government and the government-controlled media to discredit it. In the event of fair and open elections, there is no doubt that SWAPO will win.

South Africa has been forced to the negotiating table and has finally agreed to end its occupation and withdraw from Namibia, thus allowing the country to attain its independence. However, South Africa has used this tactic before. It promises withdrawal to gain time and breathing space, then uses it to launch a fresh attack on the independence process. The indications are that they are trying to do this again.

The United Nations passed resolution 435 in 1978, calling on South Africa to withdraw and for Namibia to hold free and open elections under UN supervision. To this end, they proposed that a UN peacekeeping force be established, consisting of 7500 people, to monitor any attempts by the South African police and army to influence or disrupt the elections. Now the UN, under pressure from the USA, which claims to be interested in democracy, yet has consistently supported South Africa's illegal occupation, has amended the resolution to reduce the number to 4650. They plead financial considerations. (sic!)

7500 was considered necessary in 1978, when the South African police in Namibia numbered only 600. Now they number 8000. There are over 100,000 South African military personnel in Namibia and South Africa is still conscripting white Namibians into its South West African Territorial Force (SWATF), which it pledged to disband. It is clear South Africa's intentions in Namibia are not benign!

The UN amendment to resolution 435 is a recipe for chaos! In order to ensure that democracy, justice and peace prevails in Namibia, SWAPO and all the other freedom-loving people of Namibia have to fight harder, and we have to work harder in their support, because the liberation of Namibia is another nail in the coffin of apartheid, and a major step towards the complete freedom and independence of the entire African continent.

It is for this reason that we turn to you for international solidarity with the people of Namibia. The peoples of South Africa and Namibia turn to you, not as helpless victims of apartheid and colonialism, but as

proud peoples fighting for their liberation. We need to make people aware of the crisis in Namibia, and we need to develop structures whereby we can give aid to the people of Namibia. We need to continuously expose South Africa's violations of all its international accords, and US hypocrisy, and we have to work to make this a media issue.

One of the many interesting things said by Kwame Ture on his visit to SUNY was, "If you are not for this system, you are against it!" I put it to you, "If you are not doing anything about changing the system, you are for it!" and this system includes the superexploitation of Africa, in general and Namibia, in particular.

Come to the tables in the Campus Centre lobby on 29 through 31 March, and find out how important you are to the Namibian independence process, how it affects you and what role you can play in this struggle against a combination of apartheid and colonialism - two words that should have died a quick death a long time ago.

Yours in Struggle

Sean P. Lewis

Sponsored by: African Students Association, Albany State Univ. Black Alliance, Fuerza Latina, Minority Affairs, Pan-Caribbean Association



Let us join together in burning the flame of freedom through all of Africa!

Stories of Leadership

By Bernadette Reiser

Fredua A. Ofori-Atta is a 22-year-old junior at SUNY Albany. Ofori-Atta is from Ghana, West Africa. He has a double major in communications and art and was just elected president of the African Students' Association at SUNY Albany. He came to the United States in 1986 and began studying at SUNY in 1987. Ofori-Atta is also involved in the Capitol District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, a community-based organization in Albany.

What brought you to an American university?

The education is easier here.

How?

In Ghana, education is like the British system. After the equivalent of the twelfth grade, you take the ordinary level exam. Then you go for a two-year course, which is the equivalent of a community college here. Then you take the advanced level exams. If I seem to be a little too old for my college status, it's because I took those two years in Ghana.

You've just been elected president of the African Students' Association (ASA). What other extra-curricular activities have you been involved in?

In my freshman year, I was the Communications Chairperson for ASUBA for one semester. I was also involved in Minority Affairs with George Lewis and Whome Podderingham, as far as programming. Last year I was the treasurer of the ASA and I joined the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism (CDCAAR). I was the chairperson for the students' committee for the coalition's Namibia campaign this past summer. I am also a member of the Vice President's Committee on Racial Concerns.

What are your goals for the ASA this semester?

Since we're starting a little late, we're basically going to try to educate people about the anti-Apartheid struggle in Southern Africa, as well as try to increase our membership. On October 20, we're planning a fundraiser in the Ballroom. This is part of the Namibia campaign and we also want to introduce our organization to new students.

In November, we're going to be bringing speakers from the American Commission on Africa. There will also be a visit by student members of the African National Congress (ANC), the organization of Nelson Mandela. Student members of the ANC will tour the United States and they're going to be stopping by here to inform us about issues in South Africa.

You're always wearing a different button, but usually the FREE NELSON MANDELA button. Do people ever comment or question you about these?

Always. Even one of my professors asked me to get her one. The buttons help me start conversations with people and allows me to give them an insight on the anti-Apartheid struggle and how they can get involved: by joining the CDCAAR or by joining the ASA.

I mainly wear the Mandela button because I believe that Nelson Mandela will be free and I will keep stating that he should be free and the button is just coming off 'til he's free. I think that's going to be very soon.

Why?

Because the mass democratic movement, which is a mass of people who are fighting against Apartheid and understand the necessity of a free people, have kept their struggle going for years. We are not going to be let down, it's hard, but we're not going to be let down.

How can you be so optimistic in light of the government's staunch position on Apartheid?

That's a good question. They keep talking about reform and integrating places like Johannesburg, so what you're saying is true. Those reforms are a facade. The reality is that these people are squirming under those sanctions that the U.S. has imposed on them. If the U.S. and other countries like Britain and Japan would do more in terms of sanctions, these people will give in. People like Bishop Desmond Tutu, Winnie Mandela, Albertina Sisulu, all leaders of the anti-Apartheid struggle have asked the U.S. and other countries to impose these sanctions. I hope that more sanctions will be coming very soon. That is why I seem optimistic. Apart from that, I'm an optimistic person, I always like to look at the bright side.

Tell me about the "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign?

That is the campaign that was started by the CDCAAR in March of 1989 to raise funds to send to Namibia. As you know, the UN has finally decided, under Resolution 435, that Namibia deserves independence from South Africa. On April 1, the Namibia independence process began and is scheduled to end Nov. 1 when there will be voting for the first time in the life of Namibians.

Other than fundraising, the intention of the CDCAAR is to educate people on the atrocities, the crimes, the killings and the oppression that South Africa is imposing on the Namibian people. They are doing everything in their power to keep Namibia from gaining total independence.

What is your opinion of the student populations' interest on this campus?

Campus politics should concern everyone, they teach the fundamentals beyond the college campus

Unfortunately, there aren't too many students who tend to be interested in the anti-Apartheid struggle, Southern Africa, or Africa issues in general. I



Fredua Ofori-Atta

wish there was more interest because anti-Apartheid issues should concern everyone.

When you read the Freedom Charter of the ANC, it states clearly its non-racial approach to the whole struggle. But unfortunately, students see me tabling and some won't stop at all. I wouldn't say that it's always because of my skin color, it's just because they have no interest.

This is unfortunate because campus politics is supposed to train and prepare you for the community and the real world out there. That's why we go to school, to learn the fundamentals beyond the college campus.

Do you think these activities are as important as classroom experience?

Definitely. Definitely. The classroom has given me the theoretical aspect of the experience outside. I get to analyze it and try to apply it when I step out there. That's one of the reasons I became more involved in community work and want to get more students involved. Because that's where the reality is. We still have to do our studying and apply it to the real world and our community.

How do you fit all these activities in and still attend classes and do your work? Do you ever have to sacrifice the academics?

Actually, I don't know how I do it. I'm not an A student, but I'm surviving. I love what I'm doing as far as extra-curricular activities. I don't know how I do it though.

What are some of your observations about the United States as compared to your home?

Well, for one thing, people are much more individualistic as opposed to communal. For example, I don't feel that people watch out for people here as much as in Ghana. There I felt like family just about everywhere I went. It's not that the U.S. citizens are bad people, the system just makes them become more individualistic.

Do you plan to go back to Ghana after you finish school?

Absolutely. Definitely. I want to go back to Ghana. I have to go back to Ghana and I will go back to Ghana. After I get my bachelor's degree I want to go to law school and I know the U.S. doesn't need another law student like me. They have enough, and my country doesn't.

For the Scrapbook!

2/28/89

INTERNATIONAL

The Venceremos Brigade — 20 and going strong

By Marc Frank

HAVANA — A longshoreman from Seattle, an 80-year-old housing activist from New York, a delivery driver from Boston, a key participant in grassroots Chicago politics, a long-time community organizer from New Mexico: they are among the 20th anniversary contingent of the Venceremos Brigade, whose 250 members arrived here Sunday.

"Thank you for working to strengthen the ties between our two people," Renaldo Gonzalez, Vice-President of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the People, told the Brigade's 1989 contingent Monday evening.

"The Brigade has brought more than 5,000 people to our country over the last two decades. They have been able to compare Cuban reality with the systematic lies and distortions about us in the U.S. media and then return home to tell your people the truth. The Brigade has been and is a vital link of communications between the Cuban and North American people."

Kenneth Jones, an African-American community organizer from Washington D.C. and member of the Brigade's Executive Board, said the "Cuban Revolution will go down in history as one of the most important ever, in particular because of its outstanding social achievements and uncompromising struggle against imperialism, racism and

sexism.

"The U.S. government is terrified that the people will learn the truth about Cuba, that even if you are poor, you can provide a decent diet, medical care, education, housing and jobs to all."

Jones compared the situation in Havana with that in Washington. "Here there are no drugs, prostitution, pornography. There really is no violent street crime in Havana and all young people are in school.

"In Washington we are losing a whole generation to drugs and violence. . . The infant mortality rate in the Black community is almost twice that of Cuba."

Jones brought the crowd to its feet when he touched on Cuba's support for the struggle against apartheid and for Namibia's independence.

"A key job of our movement," he said, "is to end the United States' criminal blockade and, most of all, the travel ban that stops our people from seeing Cuba for themselves."

Jones also observed that the Brigade brings people together who might not have the opportunity to work together at home.

During their two-week stay on the island the brigadistas will pick citrus fruit and help on construction as a show of support for Cuba's development efforts. They will also meet with Cubans from all walks of life, march in Havana's May Day rally and tour part of the country.



For the past 20 years, with calloused hands and sunburned bodies blackened by the burnt cane or whitened by concrete carried out their solidarity work. It's the Venceremos Brigade, made up of representatives of the U.S. progressive movement who come to understand and then tell others about the Cuban reality

Havana, June 1

AGAINST ALL ODDS



"It's not fair for the U.S. government to keep Americans from visiting Cuba." (Charles Marshall, Los Angeles attorney)



"A propaganda of lies against the Cuban church is being spread in the United States." (Yilma Ramirez, who works for a New York Protestant church)



"Slogans on this 20th anniversary of the Venceremos Brigade are 'Relations with Cuba' and 'End the blockade.'" (Belven Louie, electronics worker from San Francisco)



"I am dismayed by the support my government gives to the anti-Cuba Radio Marti." (Shaleah M'Balla, journalist from Durham, North Carolina)



"Truth is lacking in U.S. news broadcasts about Cuba." (Patricia Trowers Johnson, information specialist, ABC TV)



"The attention given what most impressionable." (Francis, worker from Arizona)

STOS AHMED ...
 ...to discredit the work of the Cuban Revolution, the 20th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade, representing the best of the U.S. progressive movement, arrived recently in Cuba.

The contingent consisted this time of 250 members from 50 cities in 20 states. They belong to a total of about 200 pacifist, women's religious and other organizations.

As on past occasions, these guests of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples (ICAP) were lodged at the Julio Antonio Mella International Camp, in the Havana municipality of Calimto, some 30 kilometers west of the capital, where they picked oranges and lemons, and cleared some land for public buildings and new agricultural areas.

The Brigade also toured schools, cooperatives and sugar mills in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces, and in the capital they attended conferences on Cuban democracy, culture and religion. In addition, the contingent took part in the May Day parade held in the José Martí Revolution Square.

A BIT OF HISTORY
 When the first contingent of the Venceremos Brigade arrived in Cuba in December 1969 to cooperate in the 1970 sugar harvest effort, it was too early to predict the eventual importance of these groups in the development of the solidarity shown by people in the United States towards the first socialist revolution of the western hemisphere.

For over the past 20 years more than 5500 Americans have come to Cuba on the Brigade and cut thousands of tons of sugarcane, picked citrus fruit, helped prepare land and built homes for Cuban workers. By doing so they have challenged the U.S. blockade and protested against the aggressions of the U.S. government.

Brigade members from the various states are grouped into regional committees, through which they carry out many activities in solidarity and friendship with Cuba. These include conferences, exhibits and film showings.

Lately their solidarity work has been extended toward the Salvadoran, Nicaraguan, Puerto Rican and Namibian peoples.

But this has been no easy task. In their work they have clashed with the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have had to put up with threatening phone calls, housebreaking, mail interception, bugged telephones and car sabotage.

And so, for 20 years with calloused hands and sunburned bodies blackened by the burning cane or whitened by concrete, they have carried out their solidarity work against all odds.

WITH THE BRIGADE MEMBERS

Charles Marshall: "This year we set up the Coalition for Free Interchange of Ideas with the aim of overturning the U.S. laws banning free travel to and from Cuba."

Marshall is an old friend of Cuba. He's been in our country nine times. A Los Angeles attorney, Marshall presides over the local Brigade regional committee.

"It's not fair for the U.S. government to set up a wall preventing Americans from visiting Cuba, while at the same time sponsoring a diversionist radio station unrespectfully named after National Hero José Martí, to broadcast propaganda against the Cuban Revolution."

He said that Brigade members have done radio programs in the United States on life in

...cultural activities.

...had seen how the country — thanks to the ongoing rectification process — has improved many things, particularly living standards and food distribution.

"I was in Calimto and in Pinar del Rio province, where I talked with the people and saw some vegetable markets selling a lot of produce that was hard to find before."

He added, "the capital is also changing. More tall buildings are being put up, in spite of difficulties due to shortage in some materials."

"I believe, however, that in this field you shouldn't rush when it comes to finishing buildings. The main thing is to complete the work with good quality. And if you have been able to make something as big as the Revolution, you're surely able to do many other things perfectly."

Belven Louie: This young man of Chinese origin lives in San Francisco. The last time he was in Cuba was in 1970, as member of the Brigade's first contingent.

"The changes I've seen so far in the places I've visited are many. I think there's not a single spot in Havana where some sort of

...for the so-called Radio Martí — as the

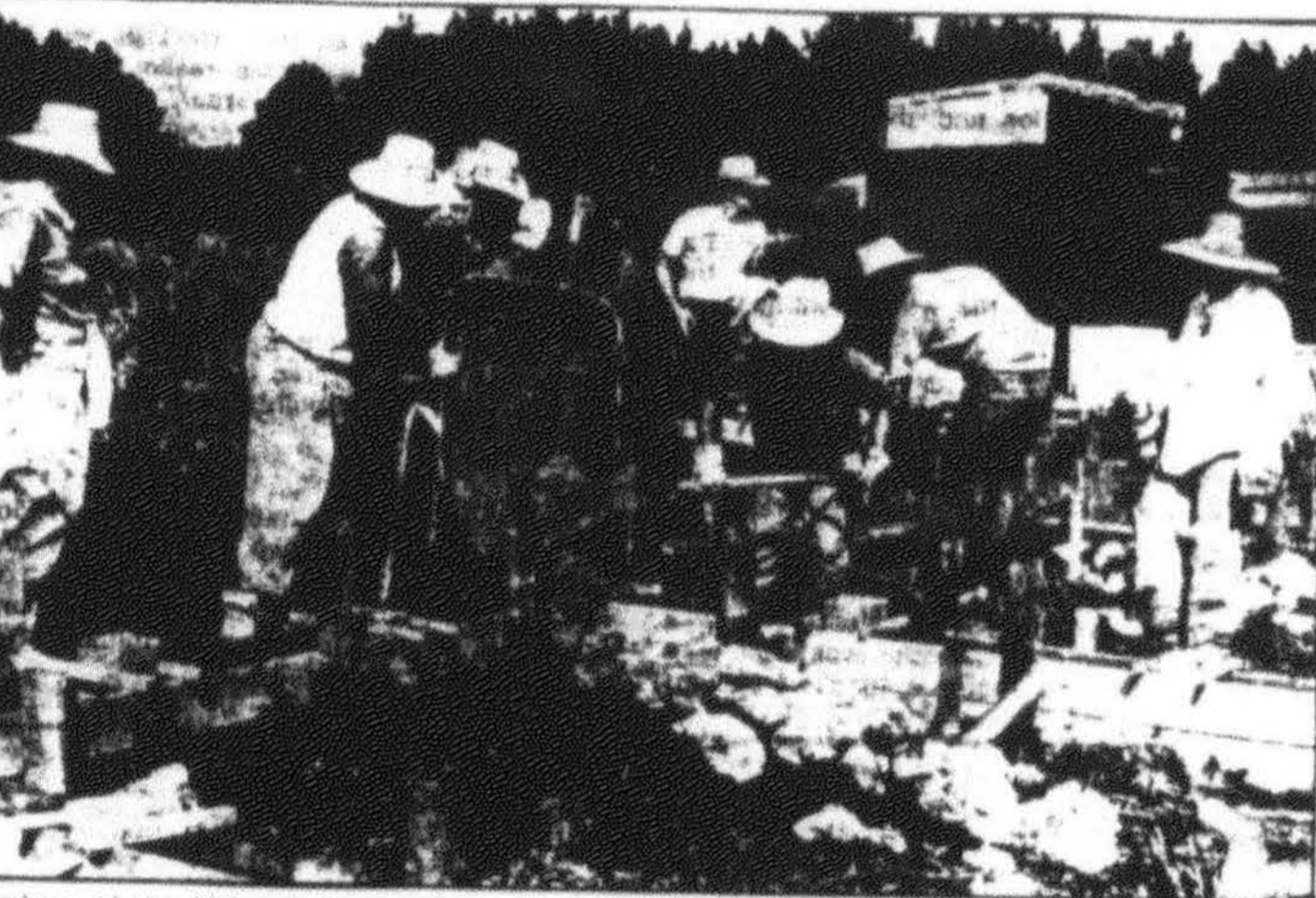
"This is an affront to the Cuban people, a way of twisting and underestimating the accomplishments of their Revolution."

In this, her third trip to Cuba, Shefeah has roamed Havana streets and chatted with people.

"I haven't seen hungry or barefoot children, little beggars. This is the only place I haven't seen them, because the reality in other Latin American countries I've visited as a reporter is intolerable."

And then she added, "There may be some problems in Cuba, like those resulting from poor distribution or shortages in some nonbasic products, or due to poor organization and infrastructure. But you have to be very aware that the basic human needs — food, housing, health and education — are guaranteed in this country." She said that two periods in life which require extra care, childhood and old age, are secure in Cuba.

Vilma Ramirez: Of Chilean origin, she lives in New York City and works in a Protestant church as assistant on Latin American and Middle Eastern affairs.



Members of the 20th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade, hard at work.

construction work isn't going on, be it homes, hospitals and day-care centers. It's incredible the progress I've seen."

Louie said that in contrast with all that and with the increasingly evident support of the Cuban people for their Revolution, it is absurd for the U.S. government to continue to enforce its hostile and intransigent policy toward Cuba.

"Our slogans on this 20th anniversary of the Venceremos Brigade are 'Relations with Cuba' and 'End the blockade,' because there is growing interest on the part of different U.S. trade and industry sectors for rapport with Cuba."

He said that in his own sector, electronics, many exchanges could take place among both countries' specialists.

"We must put our intelligence at the service of détente. The U.S. government should think about this more carefully, instead of continuing the stubborn and reactionary policy toward Cuba for 30 years."

Shefeah M'Beile: A reporter from the Justice Speaks of Durham, North Carolina, she said that



A rest period.

A propaganda of lies against the Cuban church is being spread in the United States. There they claim that there's no freedom of religion in Cuba, which is totally false."

One way of countering this situation, she said, would be for churches in the United States to enlarge the annual tours by U.S. religious people, to put them in contact with their Cuban colleagues.

"Bringing in more religious people wishing to understand the Cuban reality and showing them how believers live here and that there is freedom of expression and of ideas."

She said that for the past four years U.S. church members made trips to Cuba, but "this

should be increased and made better known in the United States."

Patricia Trowers Johnson: For this information specialist for ABC television network, the main thing is truth, which is lacking in U.S. news broadcast about Cuba.

"I've talked with people in Havana, especially young people, and I've cleared up all my doubts about this country and, at the same time, I've discovered that the radio and television propaganda about Cuba is all a big lie."

Patricia said that as in many world capitals, including those of the industrialized capitalist countries, Havana has problems. She cited poor urban transportation — there aren't enough buses.

But these are temporary problems for Cubans which can be solved with time and a little effort. It's not like that with the problems facing other underdeveloped countries, like poor health care and facilities, an uncertain future for children and unemployment."

Francisca Cabazos: I met this Chicana social worker living in Arizona moments before leaving the camp. Smiling, she said this was her fourth visit to Cuba and that there was something which always impressed her here.

"It's the happiness of Cuban children. I've seen it in their faces in all my trips to Havana, particularly when we visited the Ernesto Che Guevara Pioneers Palace."

Cuban children are the happiest in the world, she said, because "they don't know about hunger, an uncertain future or drug use, which is very common in my country."

"We need revolutions like the Cuban Revolution, capable of putting into practice programs to help children. And this is the feeling every Venceremos Brigade member, over the past 20 years has had after being in Cuba."

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For moi

3/30/89



Free time at the camp.



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Fine Hills Station
Albany, N.Y. 12203

March 20, 1989

Joe McDermott, President
Civil Service Employees Association
143 Washington Ave.
Box 7125 Capitol Station
Albany, N.Y. 12224

Dear Joe,

I was recently made aware of your Dec.30th letter to Chemical Bank regarding their financing role in the takeover of Consolidated Gold Fields by MinorCo (a South African controlled company).

Your actions in support of the international boycott of the apartheid regime, not only represent the will of your members but also serve to demonstrate that CSEA is taking the issue beyond a rhetorical level by providing leadership in the trade union movement in New York State.

I understand that you will also be establishing anti-apartheid committees in each CSEA region in the state. We were very pleased to hear about all of these activities and look forward in the future to a productive working relationship with New York State's largest Public Employee's Union.

Congratulations on your election success.

Towards peace in Southern Africa
and a new day in CSEA

Vera
Vera Michelson
Co chair

cc Willie Terry
Joel Schwartz

Flight on schedule

A gaggle of geese sweeps in on a final approach for landing on Saratoga Lake on an overcast first day of spring Monday.

Times Union photo by Skip Dickstein

Court rules informer can remain anonymous

By John Caher *Times Union*
Staff writer 3/21/89

NEW YORK — A federal appeals court has ruled that authorities may keep confidential the identity of an FBI informant whose tip-off to Albany police led to arrests during the Springboks demonstration in 1981.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan — in a decision handed down last month — held that Vera Michelson of Albany and other members of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism are not entitled to know the identity of the informant.

Michelson, Aaron Estis of Washing-

ton, D.C., and several other members of the coalition were arrested in 1981, just prior to their planned protest of a rugby match between the South African Springboks and a club from Schenectady.

Police had said they raided Michelson's 400 Central Ave., apartment because the informant said the protestors were Communist Workers Party members planning a violent demonstration at the rugby game.

Charges of marijuana and fireworks possession against Michelson and Estis were dropped and they filed a civil lawsuit against the city of Albany, the FBI and Albany County, alleging

authorities conspired to prevent them from staging a peaceful protest against apartheid, South Africa's policy of racial segregation.

The city last year agreed to pay a total of \$47,000 to Michelson, the coalition and Estis, but an action against the FBI and Albany County was dismissed by U.S. District Judge Neal P. McCurn in 1987.

McCurn previously refused to order officials to reveal the identity of the informant, agreeing that he could be in jeopardy if his identity was disclosed, according to court records.

Attorney Lanny E. Walter of Albany, who represented Michelson and the

coalition, was not immediately available for comment. Walter handled the appeal on behalf of all the plaintiffs.

Estis' lawyer, Lewis Oliver of Albany, said he regretted the decision. He said an arrangement should have been worked out to both protect the informant and the plaintiffs.

"This means anytime a judge is conned into believing national security is at stake, citizens' rights are forfeited," Oliver said. "Whenever proceedings are held in secret, democracy is undermined. They used to have something in England called the 'Star Chamber' and I thought we had gotten away from that."

Baseball card dealers foul out in Albany

ALBANY — Seven baseball card dealers were cited Sunday for not having the documents that allow them to collect and pay state sales tax, the state Department of Taxation and Finance said.

The citations were issued at 11 a.m. at the Polish Community Center on Washington Avenue, department spokesman Paul Rickard said.

The maximum penalty for the misdemeanor charge of failure to possess certificates of authority is a year in prison and a \$1,000 fine, Rickard said.

"Selling these cards, some of which may be worth considerable sums of money, is a sale of tangible personal property subject to sales tax in New York state," Rickard said.

"If you enter into a show or a flea

2 vie for Cohoes school board seat

COHOES — Two Cohoes natives are in the running for the one seat up for grabs in the upcoming Board of Education election.

John Niedbalec Jr., 42, of Melville Avenue and Joseph Nadeau, 36, of Western Avenue have announced their candidacy for the seat now held by board President Stephen Cowan.

Cowan has yet to announce his intentions in the May 2 district election.

Niedbalec, a 19-year employee of Grand Union, graduated from Keveny Memorial Academy and served in the Air Force during the Vietnam war. He is the father of two daughters who attend Cohoes public schools.

Niedbalec is also a charter member of the Cohoes High School Parent Teacher Association and currently serves as vice president of the Cohoes High School Men's Association.

He said his campaign will emphasize financial planning for the district.

"Fiscal responsibility and public accountability are what the Cohoes school board should be concentrating on. I believe I can be a strong and active advocate toward these goals," he said.

Nadeau, a former General Electric employee who now runs his own construction business, has two children who attend the Abram Lansing Elementary School.

He is a member of the Abram Lansing Parents' Club and has participated in Project Pride.

He said he believes that the board has put good financial controls in place.

"I've waited a long time to run and ... I would like to help keep the district moving in a positive direction," Nadeau said.

Board plans third budget workshop

BETHLEHEM — The Bethlehem Central School District Board of Education will hold a third public workshop session Wednesday on its 1989-90 fundamental operating budget.

The proposed budget so far calls for

Scotland. Franz Zwickbauer, district administrator, noted the rate in New Scotland had decreased the last two years.

The new budget totals \$24,807,518 compared to the present budget of \$22,016,010.

If some of what officials call "priority items" are approved, the projected tax rate could increase another \$4.08 in Bethlehem and \$6.45 in New Scotland, Zwickbauer said.

more security guards.

City police have said they will not arrest Jackson if it could be avoided.

An autopsy was conducted and the cause of Bristol's death was determined by Albany County Coroner Paul Marra. Jackson is being held in Alb

Jorling to speak

ALBANY — State Environment and Planning Commissioner Jorling will be among the speakers at the Northeast Regional Office of the Great Lakes United.

Ribbon-cutting ceremonies will be held at the regional office will be held at the Great Lakes United.

Other speakers will include the State Society, and the chairmen of the conservation committees.

Audubon has 60 chapters and members nationwide.

State discipline

ALBANY — Two area nurse practitioners were disciplined by the State Department after being charged with neglect of their duties.

The nurses were identified as Edgewood Acres Mobile Park, Hickory Road, Albany.

Ouellette, a licensed practitioner, allegedly slapped the hand of a physically abusive, according to the State Discipline.

The incident took place Feb. 15 at the Valatie. Ouellette agreed to the discipline.

Schiotis had her license as a nurse practitioner suspended for a period of 90 days for not showing up for work.

According to disciplinary proceedings, administrator Stillmate, a non-concurrent suspension in 1987 at the Eden Park. Schiotis is responsible for administering the

State to begin

BALLSTON SPA — State fishery technicians will stock Ballston County beginning Monday and continue through Friday.

According to the Bureau of Fish and Game, to receive the most trout, 2,500, 300 fish, the second largest amount of trout.

Stoci in these other bodies of water, according to the fishery technicians. ● Ballston — Mourning Kill

Shroud Stays On FBI Stoolie, Court Decides

ALBANY ^{3/24/82} — Two apartheid opponents have lost another attempt to learn the identity of an FBI informant whose tip led to their arrests during the 1981 visit of a South African rugby team.

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last month turned down a bid by Vera Michelson of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and her former colleague Aaron Estis to overturn a federal judge's decision keeping the informant's identity confidential.

The three-judge panel, in a ruling issued Feb. 13 in New York City, found that the lower court judge, Neal P. McCurn, had not abused his discretion in "concluding that the claim of informer's privilege outweighed the plaintiffs' need for disclosure of the informer's identity."

Michelson and Estis had argued that their rights were violated by not being permitted to face their accuser, while the government maintained that the confidentiality was needed to protect the safety of the informer.

"Needless to say, we are very disappointed," said lawyer Lanny E. Walter, who represents the plaintiffs. "In my view, secret police work was allowed to go unchecked. We are a free society, and in a free society, that ought not be allowed to happen."

Lewis Oliver, who represented Estis in the earlier stages of the case, compared the decision to the infamous Star Chamber, where a person could be convicted and severely sentenced on the basis of secret testimony. "I thought that was dead hundreds of years ago. It's very unfortunate that the courts have arrogated to themselves the right to decide whether a person can learn the identity of his accuser."

Michelson and Estis had filed suit in federal court accusing the FBI, Albany police, and the Albany County district attorney's office of violating their civil rights in the 1981 raid on Michelson's apartment. All but some of the Albany police were dismissed as defendants, and the city settled out of court last August, paying \$47,000 to Michelson, the coalition and Estis.

Police raided Michelson's Central Towers apartment before dawn on Sept. 22, 1981, the day of a match between the South African Springboks rugby team and the Schenectady-based Eastern Rugby Union. Their search warrant, based on claims by the FBI informant, claimed that Michelson had weapons in the apartment and that a violent protest was planned at the Springboks match.

Police found fireworks and marijuana, but no weapons. Michelson and Estis, who was at the apartment, were charged with marijuana and illegal fireworks possession. Both spent time in jail, missing the coalition's protest march, but the counts were later dismissed by Police Court Judge Thomas Keegan.

In December 1982, the two, along with the coalition, filed a \$9 million civil suit seeking damages, claiming the search and their arrests were illegal and based on fabricated information.

"Our clients did nothing to justify a 3 a.m. invasion of their apartment," Walter said. "Now they'll never be able to determine what was behind the FBI falsehood about the apartment."

He said no final decision had been made about whether to ask the U.S. Supreme Court to review the case.

**CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION
AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM**

presents a Community Forum

'Crisis in Southern Africa'



Speakers

South Africa - representative of the ANC observer mission to the United Nations.

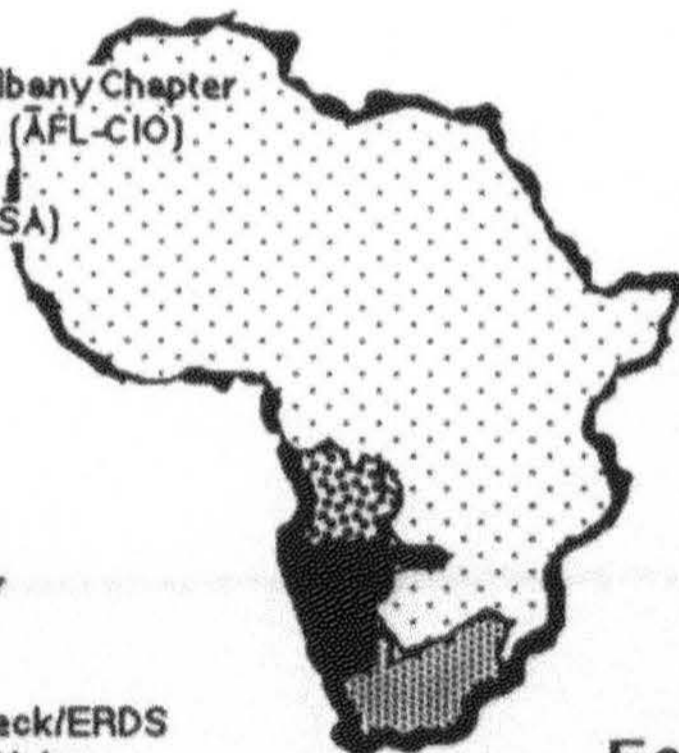
Namibia - Representative of the SWAPO observer mission to the United Nations.

Angola - Representative of the Angolan mission to the United Nations.

Partial Endorsers:

- African Students Association
- Affirmative Action Office of Student Association (SUNY)
- Albany County Central Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO)
- Albany State Univ. Black Alliance
- Arbor Hill Democratic Club
- A. Philip Randolph Institute
- Association of Black Social Workers-Albany Chapter
- Albany Public School Teachers Assoc. (AFL-CIO)
- A Universal Being Inc.
- Central America Solidarity Alliance (CASA)
- Comm for a New Korea Policy
- Feminist Action Project
- Kitchen Table: Women of Color Press
- Knolls Action Project
- Malcolm X Study Network
- NAACP-Albany
- NAACP-Schenectady
- National Lawyers Guild-Albany Chapter
- Palestinian Rights Committee
- Pan-Caribbean Association
- Public Employees Fed., Div. 165, OD Heck/ERDS
- Siena College Black and Latin Student Union
- Solidarity Committee of the Capital District
- SASU
- SUNY (Albany) chapters of: AKA, ΣΦΡ, ΖΦΒ, ΩΨΦ, ΦΒΕ, ΚΑΨ, ΑΦΑ, ΔΣΤ
- The Women's Building

Cultural Presentations by Students from the Street Academy



Friday, March 31
at
Macedonia Baptist Church
(172 N. Allen Street, Albany)
Program begins 7.30pm
Doors open 7.00pm

For more info,
call or write



CDCAAR
PO Box 3002
Alb, NY 12203
(518) 436-0562

A loss for Albany

To the Editor:

The people of Albany will suffer a great loss because Alice Green will no longer serve on the Community-Police Relations Board.

Dr. Green has been the most articulate and consistent advocate of increased accountability for the Albany Police Department. She has worked diligently, and against great odds, to give substance to the intentionally vague mission of the Community-Police Relations Board.

In contrast with the prevailing attitude of "see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil," Dr. Green has sought to open up the complaint process and give greater voice to the victims of police misconduct.

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is proud to have worked with Dr. Green -- on the relations board and elsewhere -- in the ongoing effort to decrease racism and brutality in the Police Department. We will continue to look to Dr. Green to provide leadership and clarity in the struggle to end police abuse.

MERTON SIMPSON
Co-Chairperson
Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism
Albany

3/29/89

T.M.

Court rules informer can remain anonymous

By John Caher

Staff writer

NEW YORK — A federal appeals court has ruled that authorities may keep confidential the identity of an FBI informant whose tip-off to Albany police led to arrests during the Spring-
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oks demonstration in 1981.

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Albany Visitors See 'Different' Cuba

By BRIAN NEARING
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — Several people dressed in surgical garb stood at the dissection table, examining the "patient" to find out what killed it. They skillfully cut it open, then studied the organs.

* * *
The average age of the surgeons was no more than 10 or 11 — and their patient was a chicken. It was just another one the classes at a special school in Cuba, where other young children in other classrooms learned mechanical repair or the principles of dentistry.

That was just one of the pictures of this island painted by several Albany residents who recently returned from a two-week visit there last month as part of a cultural program that began in 1969.

It is a portrait they say never comes out in the U.S. media, which distorts Cuba as a prison nation run by a cigar-smoking dictator, said Vera Michelson.

Rather, said Michelson and six other people yesterday, Cuba is a nation in which education is important, people learn to cooperate for the national interest and where no one goes hungry, is homeless or lacks for medical attention.

Michelson and eight other Albanians visited Cuba as part of the Venceremos Brigade, a group founded in the U.S. to promote awareness of the country by Americans. Because travel to Cuba is restricted by the U.S. government, brigade members went as hosts of the Cuban government.

After arriving in Havana, the Albany group went to a camp about an hour's bus ride from the city. There, a total of about 250 people from all over the U.S., many of them active in a variety of social causes, assembled with the goal of getting a taste of Cuban life.

Their visit included work, so that the Americans could see how some Cubans make a living, as well as seeing sites of special interest, such as the Pioneer Palace, said Michelson, one of three special schools in the country where young children can get exposure to practical training in a variety of fields as a way of helping them choose a career.

There are three pioneer palaces in the country. At each school, more than 32,000 children a year will ultimately pass through for a eight-week course on a specific field, she said. The weekly sessions are in addition to regular school.

"In one class, we were observing an operating theater," said Larry Mauldin, a state worker who made the trip. "And there were four or five kids dissecting this chicken. And they were doing it ... the teachers were just standing off to one side ... over here, the most any kid ever dissects is a frog." Mauldin was similarly surprised when he saw young children in a class on dental science, where a woman dentist taught her young charges. "They were cleaning the instruments, cleaning each other's teeth, and making molds of teeth ... they were this tall, no more than 10," he said. Despite his respect for the young student's abilities, Mauldin did not get into a chair for a checkup, he added with a chuckle.

... other classes, children learned to run a sugar cane factory or how to repair and operate farm machinery, said Brigade member Celia Cotton.

Because of her interest in neighborhood organizing, Vicki Smith chose to visit one of the country's thousands of Committees of Defense of the Revolution. The groups, based on a neighborhood level, are responsible for a wide variety of social service activities, coordinating such diverse efforts as voting drives, sexual education and seeing to it that housing is built.

There is a CDR in every neighborhood in Cuba, from the remotest villages to the heart of the cities.

The Americans were also exposed to the Cuban notion of work by doing several jobs during part of their visit. One morning it was digging house foundations. Later it was pruning citrus trees. In between, they planted orange trees.

Each day at the camp, where men and women were separated in simple dormitories, began at 6 a.m. Brigade members boarded buses to a prearranged work site, where they labored until about 11 a.m., said Michelson. The rest of the day was set aside for visits to various sites, with individuals often going to those events that personally interested them.

At each job, they were assisted by Cubans who had volunteered to work with the Brigade. It is common in Cuba for management workers to take three years off from their jobs to work in the countryside, in agriculture or in building housing. "The Cubans don't feel that the intellect and manual labor should be separate," said Michelson. "They feel that it creates feelings of superiority."

While the work was mainly symbolic, that didn't mean it was easy. One morning, the group planted more than 500 orange trees. "We were singing 'New York, New York,' in the grove ... it brought down the house," said Crystal Comacho. Later, she took part in a visit to the embassy of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Cuba is the only nation to have a PLO embassy.

There, the ambassador spoke with them at length about the historical background of the Middle East conflict. "He said the uprising was part of the planned long-term struggle and that the Israeli economy is hurting ... but he couldn't pinpoint the outcome."

Another visit was to a collective farm, said Michelson, where about 210 families

lived and worked. In Cuba, belonging to a collective is voluntary, and about 20 percent of all farmers decide not to, she said.

The primary crops of this collective were tobacco and citrus fruits. Collective members decide how much of the crop will be kept for the group and how much will be passed along to the state, she added.

"We saw no hunger problem anywhere in Cuba that we went," she said. "No homeless either."

The Americans' hectic schedule did include time for themselves to do what they wished. Some went to the country's beaches. Mauldin decided to visit Havana. Some parts of the city are deteriorating from lack of maintenance, he said. "You can tell they need work," he said. Many of the big hotels built before the 1959 revolution still remain in a contrast to the appearance of the other housing. "Their housing priority is in the rural areas," said Mauldin.

City residents were very friendly when they learned he was an American, he added. "They would ask you about your life. If you



5/13/89

were hungry, they would feed you," said Mauldin.

Most people showed little interest in talking about politics or the disputes between the two countries' governments. "They wanted instead to ask about your personal life, about what you do for a living," said Smith.

One thing Cubans were interested in was American pop music, she added. People on the street asked whether she had any cassettes by such groups as U-2, Michael Jackson and Taylor Dane, she said.

Many of the products they saw there came from the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries. Most of the cars are Soviet-made or pre-1960 U.S. models that are well-preserved relics of the pre-revolutionary era. But there was also evidence of Japanese goods, such as computers used in some of the schools.

Japanese electronics firms have to build a special computer just for the Cuban market, because the U.S. has refused to buy any computer that is also available to the Cubans, said Mauldin.

Eleven Will Go to Cuba In 20-Year-Old Program

By BRIAN NEARING
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — Two men and nine women will spend two weeks in Cuba this spring as part of a cultural program that has been going on since 1969.

* * *
"I'm going mainly out of curiosity," said Larry Mauldin, a state worker who remembers well the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. "I want to see for myself about this little island that the U.S. is so worried about."

Mauldin and the others are going to Cuba as part of the Venceremos Brigade, a group founded in the U.S. to promote awareness of the country by Americans, said Vera Michelson, another brigade member. Venceremos is Spanish for "We shall overcome," she said.

This is the first year a tour has been organized from the Albany area, she said. A total of about 200 U.S. citizens are expected to make the journey to a camp on the outskirts of Havana, where brigade members from around the world will live.

Mauldin said he is interested in seeing a Cuban hospital and day-care center after

reading about the state of that country's health care. "I'd also like to visit a prison. We're in the middle of a prison crisis here and I'd like to see how they handle it there," he said.

Brigade visitors will be given tours of a such other Cuban institutions as farming cooperatives, schools and labor unions, said Michelson. Travel to Cuba has been restricted by the U.S. government since Fidel Castro took power in a 1959 revolution. "This trip is completely legal," said Michelson, noting that travel to Cuba is also permitted for such professional groups as academics and writers.

The U.S. visitors are mainly social activists representing a variety of causes, from tenants rights and South African apartheid to AIDS patients and the homeless, said Michelson, herself a volunteer for the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

Michelson said it will be an interesting time to be in Cuba because of the recent visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the recent peace treaty in Namibia, where Cuban troops have been fighting South African forces since the late 1970s.

She said the visitors want to see Cuba for themselves because they feel U.S. news organizations don't present the full story about what is happening there. "Why are we so terrified of this small country?" she asked. "It's like nothing has changed in the 30 years since the revolution."

Other local people making the tour include Barbara Allen, Patricia Trowers, Eleanor Thompson, Crystle Comacho, Celia Cotton and Vicki Smith.

Barb

NYCLU

New York Civil Liberties Union, 132 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036 Telephone (212) 382-0557

Legislative Department

Alice Green, Director
Scott N. Fein, Counsel
James W. Lylie, Counsel

March 22, 1989

Legislative Office

90 State Street
Albany, NY 12207
(518) 436-8594

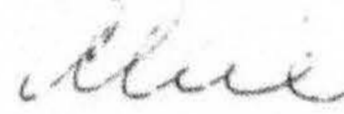
Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism
Box 3002-Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

Dear Steering Committee Members:

I have had an opportunity to read your letter of March 7, 1989, addressed to the Albany NAACP Board of Directors and the letter sent to the Times Union. Needless to say, I was personally flattered by your kind assessment of my work in the community and I thank you. I was even more impressed and pleased with the tone and focus of the letter. I share your concerns over the political implications of Anne Pope's actions, but will continue to work vigorously towards effecting change regarding the police department and other institutions governed by racism.

Your letter also demonstrated the high level of courage, dedication, and commitment shared by those in the Coalition. I look forward to our continued association in our steadfast struggle against racism.

My fondest regards,



Alice Green



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

March 7, 1989

To the Board of Directors, Albany NAACP:

This letter is written out of a deep sense of solidarity with the NAACP, a solidarity arising from the origin of our organization in 1981 during the struggle against the South African rugby team. The NAACP played a formative and leading role in that struggle. The memberships of the NAACP and the Coalition overlap to a large extent. We have worked together on numerous projects since 1981 and the Coalition is proud to count the NAACP as among its member organizations.

The long and close relationship between the Coalition and the NAACP makes this a difficult, but necessary, letter. It is offered in the spirit of friendly, yet serious, criticism.

We were dismayed to learn that the NAACP sent names of three nominees to Mayor Whalen from which he will select the NAACP representative to the Community / Police Relations Board. Our dismay is most probably matched only by the glee with which the NAACP's letter was likely received by the Mayor. Based on the leadership role Alice Green has played in the fight against police misconduct in Albany, including her diligent work on the Community / Police Relations Board since its creation, we believe the NAACP gave the Mayor an opportunity to cripple the already weak Relations Board.

Many organizations, including the NAACP in previous years, simply refused to play into the Mayor's game of purposefully creating an ineffective Relations Board. The Mayor's strategy is to attempt to usurp the independence of the organizations participating on the Relations Board. The primary tactic in this regard is his bizarre concept that he has the right to choose who represents a community organization. Unfortunately, the NAACP's action assists the Mayor by permitting him to diminish the independence of the NAACP and to exploit potential divisions within its ranks.

We believe the primary obstacle to increased accountability for the Albany Police Department is Mayor Whalen. His administration was forced by community pressure - including from the NAACP - into creating some sort of forum for discussion of concerns about the Police Department. But, the Relations Board, the result of that pressure, was designed to be ineffective. It is not a review board. It has few powers and virtually no access to information. Fortunately, due to the relentless

and articulate advocacy of Alice Green, the Relations Board has succeeded in at least being a public forum for presentation and discussion of issues relating to police misconduct. Alice, along with several other Relations Board members, has snatched a certain measure of victory out of the jaws of planned defeat. Certainly the Board can not be considered a success. But, at least there has been attention focused on key issues.

We believe that progress results from the broadest possible unity and a refusal to accept the status quo as unchangeable. We plan to continue to be part of building unified action in Albany to effect a decrease in racism, brutality and arrogance in the Police Department. We have been proud to work together with the NAACP in the past in this regard and hope that the NAACP will continue to articulate the strong positions that have been articulated by Dr.Green up to this time.

Yours, for unity in the struggle to end police violence,

Steering Committee,
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Merton Simpson

Merton Simpson

Vickie Smith

Vickie Smith

Mark S. Mishler

Mark S. Mishler

Vera Michelson

Vera Michelson

Eileen C. Kawola

Eileen C. Kawola

Shobhna Gopal

Shobhna Gopal

Anita Thayer

Anita Thayer

William S. Ritchie

William S. Ritchie

Enclosed: Copy of letter to the Times-Union



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station

Albany, NY 12203

APRIL, 1989

A Project of the Social Justice Center

→ **IMPORTANT APRIL MEETING TO PLAN "DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA" CAMPAIGN.**

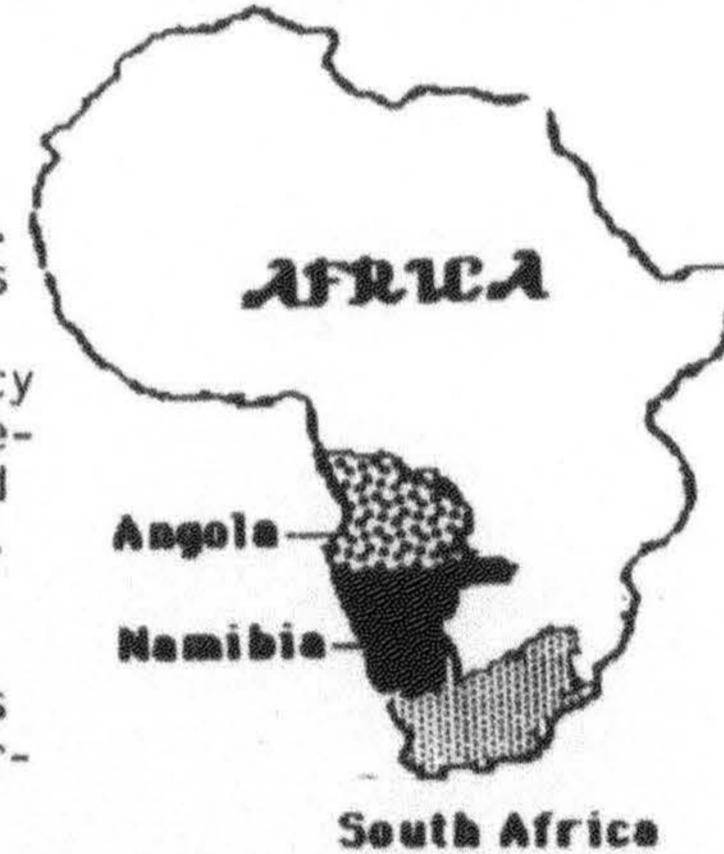
Thursday, April 27, 1989 at 7:30 at the Albany Urban League,
corner of Livingston and Ten Broeck Streets, Albany, N.Y.

On April 1, 1989, the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 calling for Namibian independence began. November 1, 1989 is the date that has been set for elections in Namibia. There are critical concerns about how free and fair these elections can be. One of the gravest obstacles is that South Africa, the brutal colonizer of Namibia since World War I, is setting the conditions. **(HOW CAN THE APARTHEID REGIME WHICH HAS ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED NAMIBIA FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS NOW BE CONSIDERED A LEGITIMATE PRESENCE CAPABLE OF PRESIDING OVER AN ELECTORAL PROCESS THERE? THIS CRUEL IRONY POSES A CRITICAL THREAT TO THE ASPIRATIONS AND HOPES OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE)**

Some of the real problems facing the electoral process is that South Africa is setting the voting age at 21, thereby excluding thousands of Namibians between the ages of 18 and 21. This group makes up a large number of SWAPO supporters. South Africa is discharging South African soldiers in Namibia and if they have been there for at least a year they are eligible to vote! Illiteracy is widespread as a result of years of apartheid repression of the Namibian people so there is a need to educate the people about the electoral process.

It is generally accepted that the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) can win an overwhelming majority of the vote **if the elections are free and fair**. However, South Africa is determined to prevent SWAPO from gaining the necessary 2/3 majority.

→ **"DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA"** is a material aid campaign being conducted throughout the U.S. to raise the funds which are critically needed by the people of Namibia to insure free and fair elections. The money will go for voter education, election monitoring and other election processes.



COALITION FORUM FOCUSES ON SOUTHERN AFRICA...

On Friday evening, March 31st at the Macedonia Baptist Church in Albany, the Coalition presented a community forum: **Crisis in Southern Africa**. Monica Nashandi of SWAPO and Victor Mashabela of the ANC were the main speakers at this event which was attended by over 140 people from the Capital District.

Nashandi reviewed the events in Southern Africa which forced the Pretoria regime to negotiate peace accords for Namibia, stressing the defeats suffered by the South African forces inside Angola by the Cuban and Angolan forces. She also outlined the problems that still lie ahead for the Namibian people as they approach independence.

Mashabela gave an overview of events in South Africa since the state of emergency was imposed by the racist government. In spite of wide scale arrests, detention and oppression, the people continue to offer wide scale resistance to the apartheid system.

The program also included a presentation by Vera Michelson, Coalition co-chair, calling on those present to join the "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign. The funds raised in this campaign will be used to help insure that the elections in Namibia, scheduled for November, will be free and fair.

Herminio Jacome Rivera, Jonathan Freeman and Brian Brown, students at the Albany Street Academy, presented two raps to open the program - A.F.R.I.C.A. by the nationally known group, the Stetsasonic and Do you know what it means to be free?, an original rap by Brian Brown. The students expressed the belief that rap is a good way to teach youth more about the struggle and to learn who you are for and who you are against in the fight against racism and apartheid.

Many people contributed to the success of the forum which was co-sponsored by over 25 student, labor and civil rights groups in the Capital District. Special thanks to Rev. Leonard Comithier of Macedonia Baptist Church, the Student Association of SUNY and Division #165 of the Public Employees Federation at the O.D. Heck Developmental Center who contributed \$100 for the struggle against apartheid and racism.

The information presented by the two main speakers at the forum was vital to those who want to learn the truth about what is happening in Southern Africa. With the press 'white' out imposed by the South African regime and the almost total manipulation of news coming from Namibia by the South Africans, it is critically important that we hear of what is really happening from sources who represent the people.

Below find a letter from Hazine Eytina who was accused with a hijacking attempt, the ostensible destination was Cuba. The Coalition is involved with helping to disseminate Hazine's story.

April 10, 1989

Dear Friends,

On Monday, July 25, 1988, I was arrested and my house was thoroughly searched. For my first court appearance, my husband, Mylo, represented me. From then until sentencing I was represented by Edward D. Wilford. During that time, Mylo acted as co-council.

At my detention hearing, I was denied bail since the prosecution started out by asking for the death penalty and the trial would have been held in Uniondale, N.Y. I was afraid that I could not get a trial by my peers so I agreed to a plea bargain. After working night and day for months with Mylo I submitted a lengthy statement for my probation report. The court read it thoroughly and on November 7, 1988 I was sentenced to a five year term, consisting of six months incarceration to be followed by a suspended sentence and fifty four months probation.

I am now happy at home with my husband and children. I wish to express my heart felt gratitude to all of you who have loved and supported me through my ordeal.

Sincerely yours,
Hazine Eytina

(If anyone is interested in making a donation to Hazine to help offset her considerable legal expenses, they can make a check out to:
Hazine Eytina and send to P.O.Box 3002, Pine Hills Station, Albany, N.Y. 12203)

The Coalition continues to do work in the community to fight against police and racist violence.

The next meeting of the Coalition's Police and Racial Violence Committee is April 18th at 7:30.

Vicki Smith continues to serve as the Coalition representative on the Community Police Relations Board. The next meeting of the Board is scheduled for April 24th.

For more information about these meetings, call 438-2845

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is a Coalition of several community organizations and of individual members. We have no paid staff or overhead expenses so all funds go directly to lobbying efforts, education, printing and postage. The struggle cannot continue without your support. For more information, or to join the Coalition, call 518-438-0309. To make contributions, send checks to:
The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
Box 3002 Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203

The people of Albany will suffer a great loss now that Alice Green will no longer be the NAACP representative to the Community Police Relations Board. She has been the Board's most consistent and articulate spokesperson advocating increased accountability from the Albany Police Department. The Coalition is proud to have worked with Alice and will continue to look to her for leadership and clarity in the struggle to end police abuse.

Since April 1st, the date for the beginning of the process for independence in Namibia, many reports have come from Namibia about SWAPO. Most all of the reports on T.V. and in the press quote South African spokesmen, in other words, the illegal colonizers of Namibia for over seventy years are telling what is happening there. To counter some of the false information, we reprint for you a press statement issued by SWAPO from Harare on April 2nd.

SWAPO PRESS STATEMENT

HARARE, April 2nd, 1989

SWAPO decided voluntarily in September to enter into cessation of the hostile acts with South Africa. We have honoured that undertaking to the letter.

On March 29th, after I have received my part of the identical letter regarding the ceasefire from the United Nations Secretary General, I addressed the PLAN combatants regarding ceasefire. These letters contained terms and conditions of the ceasefire as required by United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978). I have duly, on behalf of SWAPO Central Committee, signed this letter which came into force on April 1st at 004 hours GMT. SWAPO is committed to honour the letter and spirit of that ceasefire, however, we are aware and we have incontrovertible evidence that South Africa has her own schemes. We have already warned the international community about these schemes but suffice it to restate a few of them:

1. South African regime through its many spokesmen has vowed that it will never allow the "red flag" to be hoisted over Windhoek, therefore, no implementation of resolution 435.
2. South Africa's maximum strategy is to engineer and set off events that will lead to the abrogation of the transition process but without appearing to be the culprit.
3. If resolution 435 is implemented they vowed, through their agents which were created after 435 was adopted such as Koevoet murder squad, South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), ETANGO, Ezuva, Namwe, etc. which are commanded by the South Africa Defence Force to prevent SWAPO forming a government.
4. They even stated that even if elections are to be held under resolution 435, SWAPO should not be allowed to win two thirds majority.
5. To achieve the above mentioned objectives, South Africa by necessity has to be engaged in large scale intimidation, terror campaign, blackmail and finally the rigging of the elections themselves.

It is against this background that the latest developments must be viewed.

Therefore, the allegations made by the South African government that SWAPO freedom fighters have violated the ceasefire and that there was a fight between South African police and SWAPO combatants, during which 38 alleged SWAPO combatants and 2 South African police died is figment of its imaginations. SWAPO forces are strictly ordered to observe the ceasefire. In this case, they were attacked inside Namibia and only responded in self defence.

Since these allegations, we have extensively checked and the information from Namibia is the following:

1. At Okahange, northern Namibia, SWAPO members who were celebrating the pending implementation of resolution 435 were attacked by South African soldiers and 33 bodies were found.
2. At Okalongo, northern Namibia, seven people were shot dead by members of battalion 101.
3. At Ananghulo and Okadila, northern Namibia, 8 people were killed and many others wounded when they were attacked by a helicopter gun ship.
4. Today at 1400 hours thousands of SWAPO members and supporters returning from Windhoek where they attended a rally yesterday were ambushed between Tsumeb and Oshivelo. Many were wounded, some seriously and are now in hospitals in Tsumeb and Windhoek.

Many other cases of similar serious nature are taking place all over the country.

Furthermore, what is more disturbing, is that after the permanent members of the Security Council have deliberately reduced the original UNTAG military components to be sent into Namibia from 7500 to 4650, the special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General yesterday agreed to use South African troops, the murderous battalion 101 to murder our people.

SWAPO is dismayed and shocked by the news that we heard that the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General has agreed to use dreaded killer squad of the South African army also known as battalion 101 the very forces against which we asked the UNTAG to protect our people from, to once again kill and maim our people. We earnestly expect to hear an explanation from the United Nations Secretary General.

Once again, I would like to reiterate the fact that SWAPO abides by the ceasefire it has signed.

Note: Resolution 435 called for United Nations forces to number 7500. At the urging of the U.S. the number was cut to 4650. Only 1000 were in place in Namibia on April 1st. And the United States Congress has yet to release the money the U.S. promised for its share of the UNTAG expense. The complicity of the U.S. with South Africa in sabotaging independence and peace for Namibia cruelly continues.

VIVA ANC
FREE SOUTH AFRICA

VIVA SWAPO
FREE NAMIBIA

VIVA ANGOLA
RECOGNIZE ANGOLA

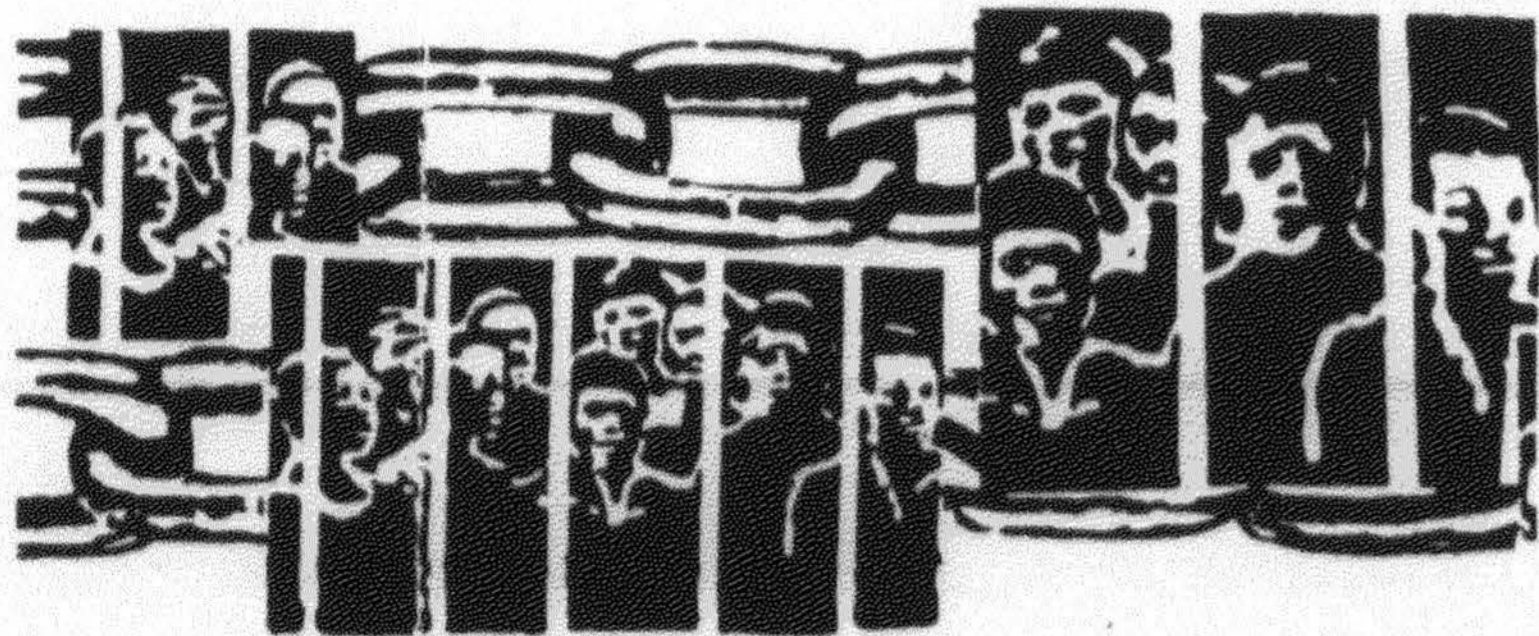
BLACK MEN'S MOVEMENT UPDATE

Robert Taylor, Arthur Majeed Barnes, and Abdul Haqq have joined the growing number of political prisoners in the United States. They were arrested on July 17th, 1987 in Orange County, N.Y. and charged with weapons possession. They were tried, convicted and immediately remanded in July, 1988 by 11 whites and one Black in a racist county. This occurred despite the fact that they were forced to go to trial without the lawyers they had retained and, facing certain conviction, still had made the 70 mile journey to Goshen every day.

The case of the Brothers stemmed from the N.Y.C. Police Intelligence Division operation called the "Black Desk". This operation engaged in widespread spying of political activists of the Black community who were involved in organizing against police and white racist mob violence, and particularly focussed on a group of activists formerly known as the New York 8 (8 Black men and women who were arrested, tried and acquitted of conspiracy charges in 1985). Robert Taylor, and the other members of the N.Y.8, along with Majeed and Abdul, are members of the Black Men's Movement Against Crack. They had become the scapegoats to cover the illegal activity of the Black Desk. It is in this content that our Brothers were arrested.

Robert and Abdul are presently incarcerated and serving terms whose minima are two and six years respectively. Majeed was recently released on bail pending appeal in the amount of \$50,000 cash ransom. He was sentenced to one and a half year minimum despite the fact that he had no prior record.

The case is now in the appeals stage. Essential to the appeal are the trial transcripts. We are asking you to help us force Orange County to produce these transcripts by writing to: Mr. Arnold Edman, Deputy Clerk Appellate Division, Second Department at 45 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201.



James B. Campbell - Albany Social Justice Activist



Campbell

The Coalition notes with sadness the death of "Jim" Campbell and we extend to his wife, Pearl, and members of his family deep condolences.

Jim and Pearl have been outstanding leaders in issues of peace and social justice throughout their lives. Early civil rights activists, they have been involved in the anti-apartheid movement as well in other movements dedicated to social change. Jim will be greatly missed in the community because of the leadership and example he provided in dedicating his life to making the world more just.

The Coalition would like to recognize the excellent work being done by one of the members of the Steering Committee, **Bill Ritchie**. Bill, a member of the Albany Public School Teachers Association and the New York State United Teachers, has been tireless in his work with the unions of the Capital District in putting the issue of apartheid on union agendas. The links he has made with the unions aid greatly in making the struggle one in solidarity.

NORTHEAST SOUTHERN AFRICA SOLIDARITY NETWORK ADOPTS PROPOSALS

On March 11th in New York City, over 100 activists representing scores of anti-apartheid organizations met to solidify the Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Network. The Network organizing began in Sept., 1988 at a conference in New Haven Connecticut which called for anti-apartheid organizations throughout the Northeast to work with the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to coordinate anti-apartheid efforts.

The Network adopted three proposals. The first is to focus immediately on national legislation calling for comprehensive sanctions and on efforts to pressure Congress to release the \$150 million in U.S. funds pledged for the U.N. peacekeeping forces (UNTAG) in Namibia. The Shell boycott was endorsed as the second campaign with the primary strategy to be the implementation of "Shell-Free Zones." Institutions will be urged to boycott all Shell products. A "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" material aid campaign was the third proposal adopted. This campaign will solicit funds to help insure a fair election in Namibia.

The participants also set up the mechanism to continue the work of the Network which is vital to strengthening the U.S. anti-apartheid movement.

If you belong to an organization - labor, church, student, community - which does anti-apartheid work and you are not yet part of this Network, please contact the Network at the following address for more information:

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
Box 2003, Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism
A Project of the Social Justice Center
33 Central Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

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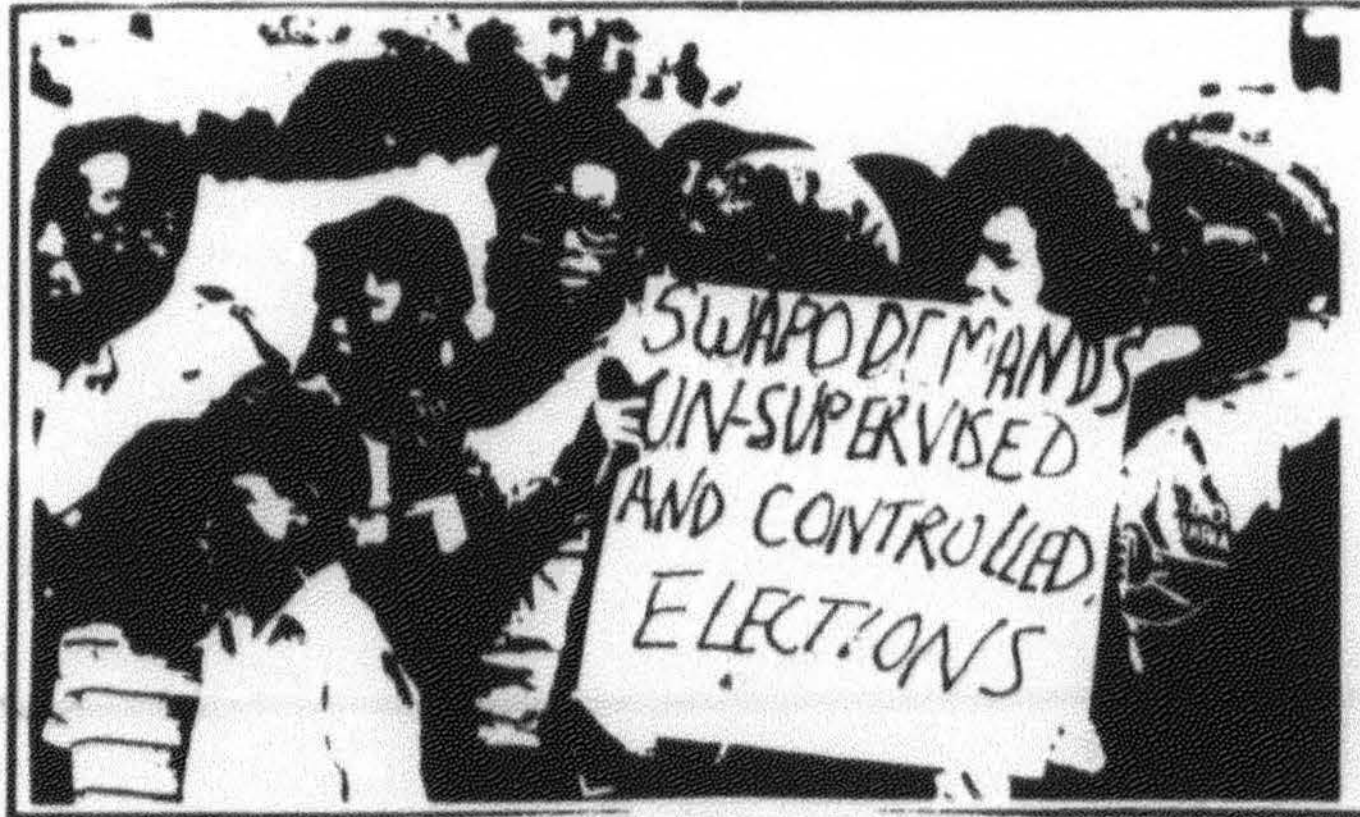
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Next Coalition Meeting: April 27th

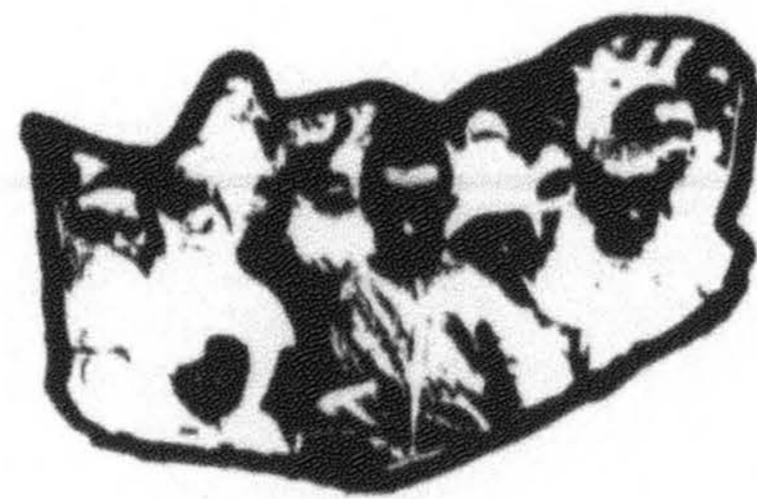
"DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA"

We urge all labor, church, student and community organizations who are interested in helping insure free and fair elections in Namibia to attend this very important meeting.

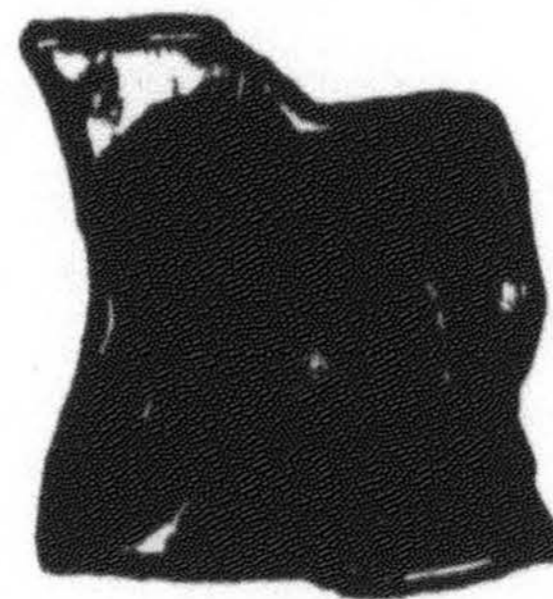
The situation in Namibia, as the move toward independence begins, is very critical. Most of the news coming out of Southern Africa is being controlled by the South Africans. The "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign is being set up to help aid Namibian independence. **COME TO THIS MEETING TO FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN BE PART OF THIS URGENT AND CRUCIAL CAMPAIGN.**



A Community Forum



**CRISIS IN
SOUTHERN
AFRICA**



presented by

**THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION
AGAINST APARTHEID & RACISM**

**Friday, March 31
at**

**Macedonia Baptist Church
(172 N. Allen Street, Albany)**

**Program begins 7.30pm
Doors open 7.00pm**

Invocation

Reverend Leonard Comithier
Host Pastor
Macedonia Baptist Church

Welcoming Remarks

Merton Simpson, Co-Chair
Capital District Coalition against
Apartheid and Racism
Street Academy Performers

Cultural Presentation

Call for Action*

Vera Michelson, Co-Chair
Capital District Coalition against
Apartheid and Racism

Speakers

Solly Simelane

Deputy Representative of the ANC
observer mission to the United
Nations

Monica Nashandi

Deputy Representative of the SWAPO
observer mission to the United
Nations

Representative of the Angolan mission to the United Nations

Question and Answer Period

Closing

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika

*Call for Action - "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign. This campaign is being launched in coordination with the Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Network to raise funds for the upcoming elections in Namibia. These funds will go to insure that the elections will be free and fair. There will be a special meeting of the Coalition on Thursday, April 23, 1989 at 7:30 p.m. at the Albany Urban League to work on this urgent call for action. Organizations, unions, and churches are urged to send representatives. Individual participation is also needed.

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

SWAPO

(The South West African People's Organization) represents the aspirations and interests of the struggling people of Namibia. It is also recognized as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people to the United Nations.

Its military wing is **PLAN**, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia.

ANC

(The African National Congress) represents the struggling people of South Africa.

Its military wing is **UMKHONTO WE SIZWE** (The Spear of the Nation).

THE FRONT-LINE STATES

Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania. This list does not include Namibia, which is still a colony of South Africa, against the will of the Namibian people.

UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION 435

Proposed in 1978 by the Contact Group, and accepted by both SWAPO and the South African government, then adopted as a resolution by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

This resolution provides for the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, and the withdrawal of all South African troops and government machinery from Namibia.

It also provides for open and democratic elections to take place in Namibia under UN supervision. To that end, the UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) was to be established. The UNTAG includes a military component of 7500 personnel to monitor the elections and prevent unfair influence, or disruption being brought to bear on the elections.

BRAZZAVILLE ACCORDS

An agreement reached between Angola, Cuba and South Africa, which stipulates that South Africa will end its attempt to invade or destabilise Angola, which it has been doing since August of 1975.

It would also comply with the provisions of UN resolution 435 and stop preventing its implementation, in return for which, the Cubans would withdraw from Angola.

NKOSI SIKEL' IAFRIKA

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo
Yizwa imithandazo yethu
Nkosi sikelela
Thina lusapho lwayo

Woza moya
Woza moya
Woza moya oyincwele
Nkosi sikelela
Thina lusapho lwayo

Morena boloka setshaba sa etsho
Ofedise dintwa le matshoenyeho

O se boloke
O se boleke
Setshaba sa etsho
Setshaba sa Afrika

O se boloke Morena
O se boloke setshaba
Setshaba sa etsho
Setshaba sa Afrika

Makube njalo
Makube njalo
Kude kube ngunaphakade
Kude kube ngunaphakade

Language: Xhosa and Sotho

LORD BLESS AFRICA

Lord give your blessings to Africa
Let her glory rise above
Hear our pleas and hear our prayers
Lord bless
Her sons and daughters

Come spirit
Come spirit
Come spirit, holy spirit
Lord bless
Her sons and daughters

Lord save our nation
Rid it of wars and troubles

Save it
Save it
Our nation
Our nation of Africa

Save it Lord
Save our nation
Our nation
Our nation of Africa

So let it be
So let it be
Untill eternity
Untill eternity

A.F.R.I.C.A.

An anti-apartheid rap for liberation
(Learn the words - Learn what's behind the words)
(G. BOLTON, A. HAMILTON)

A.F.R.I.C.A. is a rap by the nationally known group the Stetsasonic. We urge you to follow along as the Street Avcademy performers rap A.F.R.I.C.A.

For tonight's program, the belief of the Stet (and of the performers from the Street Academy) is that A.F.R.I.C.A. expresses how we feel about the situation (in southern Africa). We hope that people who hear our words - and feel the beat - will learn more about the countries, leaders and movements and problems of our brothers and sisters across the sea. It is not enough to know who you are gainst. You also have to know who you are for - and why."

CHORUS;

A-F-R-I-C-A, Angola, Soweto, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, and Botswana
So let us speak! about the Motherland

I know this girl whose name is Lola
She lives in a country called Angola
Her president's name is Dos Santos
And a man named Savimbi playin' him too close

She says "Hey brothers, my country's in a war, we are
Fightin' rebels backed by Pretoria"
Upon hearin' this I was pretty upset, you know what?
I went and told the Stet and the Stet said

CHORUS

Yo ... Is Lola's last name Falana
No! Well my cousin lives in Botswana,
Are they in war too?
a heel on a shoe? My man, they know apartheid like I know you!
The president is Masire, the capital

Gaborone

When the fight for freedom is a universal tone.
So are you with it / I'm in a shadow of doubt
Well, let's spell it on, spell it on, spell it on out

CHORUS

I've seen the TV report and I watched it all week
That Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed in a crash that couldn't be explained
Yo D. I wanna break! Yo, Brother, refrain!
Kenneth Kaunda's in Zambia, I'm in America
SWAPO's in Namibia, Nyerere's in Tanzania
Mugabe's in Harare, Jesse just came back
From the homeland, the green and the black!
So let's spell it out

CHORUS

Apartheid is nothing less than conspicuous anti-Black and pro-ridiculous
Feel it in ya' heart 'cause it's so for real
But in the mind it develops and becomes the deal
As the struggle survives South Africans rely
On us and U-N-I-T-Y
Thinkin' back as a slave, bonded in those chains
The thoughts of being free was never the same
Some committed suicide 'cause times were harsh
And the ones who survived, they got brainwashed
From lightning and thunder hails the storm
We can never forget 'cause the struggle lives on
Release the chains or history will burst
Mandela, Mugabe, He's first, Freedom's power
This is Africa's hour, the unforgotten people in

CHORUS

THE SOUTHERN AFRICA CONTRA MAP

CONTRA: A puppet army, financed and controlled by the USA, and established for the sole purpose of overthrowing a legitimate government of the people. The term was first used to describe the band of soldiers, recruited by the CIA in an effort to overthrow the Nicaraguan government and its revolution. The term CONTRA means counter-revolutionary. They perform the function of keeping American businessmen rich and the people poor and embattled.



ANGOLA: has been under constant attack by South Africa and **UNITA:** a band of Angolan contras led by Jonas Savimbi, and financed by the US and South Africa. UNITA is portrayed as a group of freedom fighters. They are not. They are contras. They attack roads, railway lines, women, children, farmland. The Cubans, at the request of the Angolans have been in Angola since 1975 to help the Angolan government stave off the combined onslaught of SA, USA and UNITA.

NAMIBIA: has been illegally occupied by South Africa for 70 years. Over 100,000 South African troops are enforcing apartheid in Namibia: homelands, ... shanties, ... no black voting rights, ... etc.

MOZAMBIQUE: is also under constant attack by South Africa and **RENAMO:** (or Mozambique National Resistance - MNR) is the contra group in the country. Renamo is financed and controlled by South Africa and is responsible for the massacres of thousands of Mozambicans. At this time, Renamo is not being openly funded by the US, but there are moves in Congress to do this to happen.

Endorsers:
 African Students Association
 Affirmative Action Office of Student Association (SUNY)
 Albany County Central Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO)
 Albany State University Black Alliance
 Arbor Hill Democratic Club
 A. Philip Randolph Institute
 Association of Black Social Workers-Albany Chapter
 Albany Public School Teachers Assoc. (AFL-CIO)
 A Universal Being Inc.
 Blacks in Government - Upstate Chapter
 Central America Solidarity Alliance (CASA)
 Committee for a New Korea Policy
 Feminist Action Project
 Holding our own: A Fund for Women
 Kitchen Table: Women of Color Press
 Knolls Action Project
 Malcolm X Study Network
 NAACP - Albany
 NAACP - Schenectady
 National Lawyers Guild
 Palestinian Rights Committee
 Pan Caribbean Association
 Public Employees Fed., Div. 165.
 OD Heck/ERDS
 Siena College Black and Latin Student Union
 Solidarity Committee of the Capital District
 SASU
 SUNY (Albany) chapters of: AKA, EOP, ZOB, OYP, OBE, KAY, AFA, ΔET
 The Women's Building
 YWCA - Albany
 (Special thanks to SASU for all of their assistance)

or More Information About Southern Africa Contact:

The Africa Fund 198 Broadway
 New York 10038 (212)962-1210
 The Mozambique Support Network
 343 South Dearborn, Suite 601,
 Chicago, IL 60604 (312)922-3286
 The Washington Office on Africa
 110 Maryland Ave., N.E. Washing-
 ton, D.C. 20002 (202)546-7961
 TransAfrica 545 8th Street SE,
 Washington DC 20003 (202)547-
 2550
 African National Congress of
 South Africa 801 Second Ave.,
 New York 10017
 SWAPO of Namibia 801 Second
 Avenue, New York 10017
 Capital District Coalition Against
 Apartheid and Racism, Box 2003
 Pine Hills Station, Albany, N.Y.
 12203.



The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is a Coalition of several community organizations and of individual members. We have no paid staff or overhead expenses so all funds go directly to lobbying efforts, education, printing and postage. The struggle cannot continue without your support. For more information, or to join the Coalition, call 518-438-0309. To make contributions, send checks to:
 The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
 Box 3002 Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

- I support free and fair elections in Namibia.
- I want to help the DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY campaign.
- Please call me to participate in a press conference announcing this campaign.
- I will come to the Coalition Meeting on April 27, 1989 at 7:30 p.m. to learn more about this campaign and help plan Capital District participation.
- I will make a personal financial donation to DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY.
- I would like my church, labor union, school, or other organization to participate in this project. Please call me. The name of my organization is _____.
- Please send me _____ (insert number) brochures for me to share with my friends and co-workers.
- OTHER - List other ways you will help. _____

NAME: _____ PHONE: _____
ADDRESS: _____

Albany Visitors See 'Different' Cuba

By BRIAN NEARING
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — Several people dressed in surgical garb stood at the dissection table, examining the "patient" to find out what killed it. They skillfully cut it open, then studied the organs.

* * *

The average age of the surgeons was no more than 10 or 11 — and their patient was a chicken. It was just another one the classes at a special school in Cuba, where other young children in other classrooms learned mechanical repair or the principles of dentistry.

That was just one of the pictures of this island painted by several Albany residents who recently returned from a two-week visit there last month as part of a cultural program that began in 1969.

It is a portrait they say never comes out in the U.S. media, which distorts Cuba as a prison nation run by a cigar-smoking dictator, said Vera Michelson.

Rather, said Michelson and six other people yesterday, Cuba is a nation in which education is important, people learn to cooperate for the national interest and where no one goes hungry, is homeless or lacks for medical attention.

Michelson and eight other Albanians visited Cuba as part of the Venceremos Brigade, a group founded in the U.S. to promote awareness of the country by Americans. Because travel to Cuba is restricted by the U.S. government, brigade members went as hosts of the Cuban government.

After arriving in Havana, the Albany group went to a camp about an hour's bus ride from the city. There, a total of about 100 people from all over the U.S., many of them active in a variety of social causes, assembled with the goal of getting a taste of Cuban life.

Their visit included work, so that the Americans could see how some Cubans make a living, as well as seeing sites of special interest, such as the Pioneer Palace, said Michelson, one of three special schools in the country where young children can get exposure to practical training in a variety of fields as a way of helping them choose a career.

There are three pioneer palaces in the country. At each school, more than 32,000 children a year will ultimately pass through for an eight-week course on a specific field, she said. The weekly sessions are in addition to regular school.

"In one class, we were observing an operating theater," said Larry Mauldin, a state worker who made the trip. "And there were four or five kids dissecting this chicken. And they were doing it ... the teachers were just standing off to one side ... over here, the most any kid ever dissects is a frog." Mauldin was similarly surprised when he saw young children in a class on dental science, where a woman dentist taught her young charges. "They were cleaning the instruments, cleaning each other's teeth, and making molds of teeth ... they were this tall, no more than 10," he said. Despite his respect for the young student's abilities, Mauldin did not get into a chair for a checkup, he added with a

Other classes, children learned to run a sugar cane factory or how to repair and operate farm machinery, said Brigade member Celia Cotton.

Because of her interest in neighborhood organizing, Vicki Smith chose to visit one of the country's thousands of Committees for Defense of the Revolution. The groups, based on a neighborhood level, are responsible for a wide variety of social service activities, coordinating such diverse efforts as voting drives, sexual education and seeing to it that housing is built.

There is a CDR in every neighborhood in Cuba, from the remotest villages to the heart of the cities.

The Americans were also exposed to the Cuban notion of work by doing several jobs during part of their visit. One morning it was digging house foundations. Later it was pruning citrus trees. In between, they planted orange trees.

Each day at the camp, where men and women were separated in simple dormitories, began at 6 a.m. Brigade members boarded buses to a prearranged work site, where they labored until about 11 a.m., said Michelson. The rest of the day was set aside for visits to various sites, with individuals often going to those events that personally interested them.

At each job, they were assisted by Cubans who had volunteered to work with the Brigade. It is common in Cuba for management workers to take three years off from their jobs to work in the countryside, in agriculture or in building housing. "The Cubans don't feel that the intellect and manual labor should be separate," said Michelson. "They feel that it creates feelings of superiority."

While the work was mainly symbolic, that didn't mean it was easy. One morning, the group planted more than 500 orange trees. "We were singing 'New York, New York,' in the grove ... it brought down the house," said Crystal Comacho. Later, she took part in a visit to the embassy of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Cuba is the only nation to have a PLO embassy.

There, the ambassador spoke with them at length about the historical background of the Middle East conflict. "He said the uprising was part of the planned long-term struggle and that the Israeli economy is hurting ... but he couldn't pinpoint the outcome."

Another visit was to a collective farm, said Michelson, where about 240 families

lived and worked. In Cuba, belonging to a collective is voluntary, and about 20 percent of all farmers decide not to, she said.

The primary crops of this collective were tobacco and citrus fruits. Collective members decide how much of the crop will be kept for the group and how much will be passed along to the state, she added.

"We saw no hunger problem anywhere in Cuba that we went," she said. "No homeless either."

The Americans' hectic schedule did include time for themselves to do what they wished. Some went to the country's beaches. Mauldin decided to visit Havana. Some parts of the city are deteriorating from lack of maintenance, he said. "You can tell they need work," he said. Many of the big hotels built before the 1959 revolution still remain in a contrast to the appearance of the other housing. "Their housing priority is in the rural areas," said Mauldin.

City residents were very friendly when they learned he was an American, he added. "They would ask you about your life. If you



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were hungry, they would feed you," said Mauldin.

Most people showed little interest in talking about politics or the disputes between the two countries' governments. "They wanted instead to ask about your personal life, about what you do for a living," said Smith.

One thing Cubans were interested in was American pop music, she added. People on the street asked whether she had any cassettes by such groups as U-2, Michael Jackson and Taylor Dane, she said.

Many of the products they saw there came from the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries. Most of the cars are Soviet-made or pre-1960 U.S. models that are well-preserved relics of the pre-revolutionary era. But there was also evidence of Japanese goods, such as computers used in some of the schools.

Japanese electronics firms have to build a special computer just for the Cuban market, because the U.S. has refused to buy any computer that is also available to the Cubans, said Mauldin.

Linda Quattlebaum was with a friend in Gibby's Paradise Lounge, a popular Arbor Hill hangout, early in the morning of Friday, May 12. The Albany police were beginning a series of raids that would soon be highly publicized. Raids lasted through the weekend, and they were done, more than 80 people, most of them black, would be arrested.

"I was sitting at the bar having a drink when the police came busting into the bar," Quattlebaum recalls. They announced it was a raid. She was knocked to the floor by a cop who pushed her out of the way as he jumped over the bar to arrest the bartender. Police ordered the patrons to stand with their hands on the bar.

"I was fussing because they knocked me down," Quattlebaum says. "so another cop came over and apologized." That's when she realized that they all seemed to know her name. But because of her complaining, she says, a policeman called her a "bitch." At this point, the police were patting people down, arresting and handcuffing some, releasing others. "When they got to me,

they said, 'We have to strip search this one,' and they demanded that I take my clothes off," Quattlebaum says.

At first she protested, but then, in an expression of her growing frustration, she started to take off her shirt. The police stopped her and told her to go into the bathroom with a woman officer. The officer examined her clothing but did not conduct a body search. Nor did she look at the contents of Quattlebaum's purse. "I feel they stripped me just to bother me," Quattlebaum

said. A raid at Gibby's over, Quattlebaum went to Otis', another Arbor Hill bar, arriving just in time to be caught up in another raid. She recognized some of the officers from Gibby's. It was there that she learned that her 22-year-old son, Mark "Sharkie" Johnson, had just been arrested, picked up on a sealed grand-jury indictment for two counts of third-degree criminal sale of a controlled substance. According to police, Johnson had sold cocaine in Albany on March 9 and 22.

Johnson recently gained notoriety when he was arrested with boxer Mike Tyson. The pair had been caught speeding down Central Avenue in separate vehicles. When Quattlebaum heard that her son had been arrested she began to cry. A friend who was with her said the police had delivered the news in a sarcastic tone. "How does everyone know my name?" Quattlebaum asked, still miffed by her seeming notoriety among the police. She was told that they had been watching her. "So I asked why," she says. "if you've been watching me, then you know I'm clean." She says that the police officer in charge of the raid told her he agreed.

But down at the Division II lockup, "Sharkie" Johnson was having a rough time. "In the cell, they told my son that they had just fucked with me," Quattlebaum says. "They told him I was a w... Johnson later told his mother that he had been beaten after his arrest and that one police officer had "taken hold of his balls" and squeezed them until he "cried." "I'm mad," Quattlebaum says. "I'm afraid that they might continue bothering

BATTLE TACTICS

Are blacks' rights being trampled as Albany fights its drug war?

By Jeff Jones



Black youths are watched by police on Albany's Orange Street.

me. But I don't use drugs or deal drugs. I drink occasionally. There is no reason for them to bother me."

Quattlebaum has decided to file a suit against the city of Albany, charging that her civil rights were violated by the strip-search at Gibby's.

James Haley stepped off the Greyhound bus at the Albany terminal and did what he always does when he comes to visit his mother. He went to the phone, called her to come and pick him up and stepped outside to wait. It was 7:15 PM on March 24. He was coming home for Easter. Snow was falling. There was nothing to do but hang out at the station.

Just then, Haley was approached by two plainclothes Albany police detectives. "They came up and started asking me questions," he recalls. "What are you here for? Who did you come to see?"

At first, Haley was surprised. What's going on? he thought. "They didn't pull out any badges until they had asked a few questions," he says. "They didn't identify themselves as police officers right away."

The two white male cops didn't seem threatening—just "odd," Haley says. He grew up in Schenectady and comes often to visit his mother, who now lives in Albany. The 29-year-old Haley operates a forklift and other heavy equipment for a company near his home in central New Jersey.

"They asked me, 'Did I have anything?'" Haley explains. He knew what they meant, and he answered yes. Haley had a roach in his pocket, less than one-half of a marijuana cigarette. He had never been in trouble with the law, but figured if he wanted to avoid a trip "downtown," he'd better come clean. The police patted him down, then told him to bring his bag and follow them into the terminal's men's room.

There, Haley emptied his pockets. His bag was thoroughly searched. "They didn't throw anything around, but they were looking pretty hard," he says.

"After they looked through the bag, they asked me to drop my pants. They just looked down into my pants and at the floor. They didn't do anything," Haley says.

While Haley had his pants down, a man entered the men's room, looked around and left. Neither Haley nor the police knew that

the man was a private investigator, hired by two Albany criminal-defense lawyers to check out reports that police were routinely stopping black and Hispanic males getting off buses at the Greyhound terminal.

"I was annoyed because I hadn't been doing anything," Haley says. "I was just picked out of the bunch. I felt upset and scared."

When the police were done with Haley, they flushed the roach down the toilet and told him to get dressed. "They didn't give me an apology," he complains.

Last Sunday night things were quiet at the Greyhound terminal. Buses arrived from New York City, Long Island and Glens Falls. People got off, met friends or grabbed cabs and were on their way. No one was stopped by the police and questioned.

But that's not the way it was during the last week in March, according to private investigators hired to monitor the activities of Albany's undercover narcotics police working the bus station.

This very unusual situation—after all, how often are private detectives hired to watch undercover police operations—resulted from the concern of two local criminal-defense lawyers, Terrence Kindlon and Joseph Donnelly. Both grew suspicious after hearing from clients the same repeated complaint, raising in the attorneys' minds the possibility that police were using a profile consisting only of one category—race or ethnicity—to stop and question people at the terminal.

According to the detective agency's report, released last week, the private detectives did not see one black or Hispanic male pass through the bus terminal without being questioned when the undercover police were in the station. The censored report—Kindlon covered over any reference that could have been used to identify the undercover police officers before releasing the document—lists a series of incidents between March 20 and 30.

Throughout the week, a rotating team of investigators was in the terminal for up to four hours a day. They saw the arrival of the 7:15 PM bus from New York City on Friday, March 24. "A number of white individuals, some of them rather shabby and suspicious-looking, got off the bus. One clean-cut black man got off the bus, they paid no attention to anyone but him," the report says. He was followed to a pay phone, where he called his mother. It was James Haley.

According to the report, three police officers approached and questioned Haley, then led him into the men's room. A female officer stood outside the door, but when her attention was diverted, one of the investigators went inside. He saw Haley standing in the middle of the room with his pants down around his shoes. His luggage had been opened and spread out on the counter. The police ordered the investigator to leave the room and he backed out.

By week's end, the police were aware of the countersurveillance. The investigators reported to Kindlon and Donnelly that activity of the type they observed during the first week had subsided in the terminal.

BATTLE TACTICS ◀ 11

"After several days, the activity at the bus station had dropped off to zero," Kindlon says.

But not before there was one incident between police and the investigators. In a second report that Kindlon showed *METROLAND* on Monday, the investigators claimed that on March 30, two of the undercover police officers sat down next to an investigator and engaged in a mock conversation, loudly saying that all private investigators were "homosexuals." At this point, the investigator left the terminal followed by three police officers. According to this new report, the investigator was "pursued" by the police when he left the area in his car.

"We don't want to embarrass the police force or the city of Albany," Kindlon says. He thinks the private investigation forced a stop to the practice, which he considers a clear violation of the Constitution's Fourth Amendment protections against illegal search and seizure. "But then," says Kindlon, the police activity "started again." This led to the lawyers' decision to release the report to the press, and to their suggestion that Gov. Mario M. Cuomo consider appointing a special prosecutor to investigate the way the Albany police department is conducting its war on drugs.

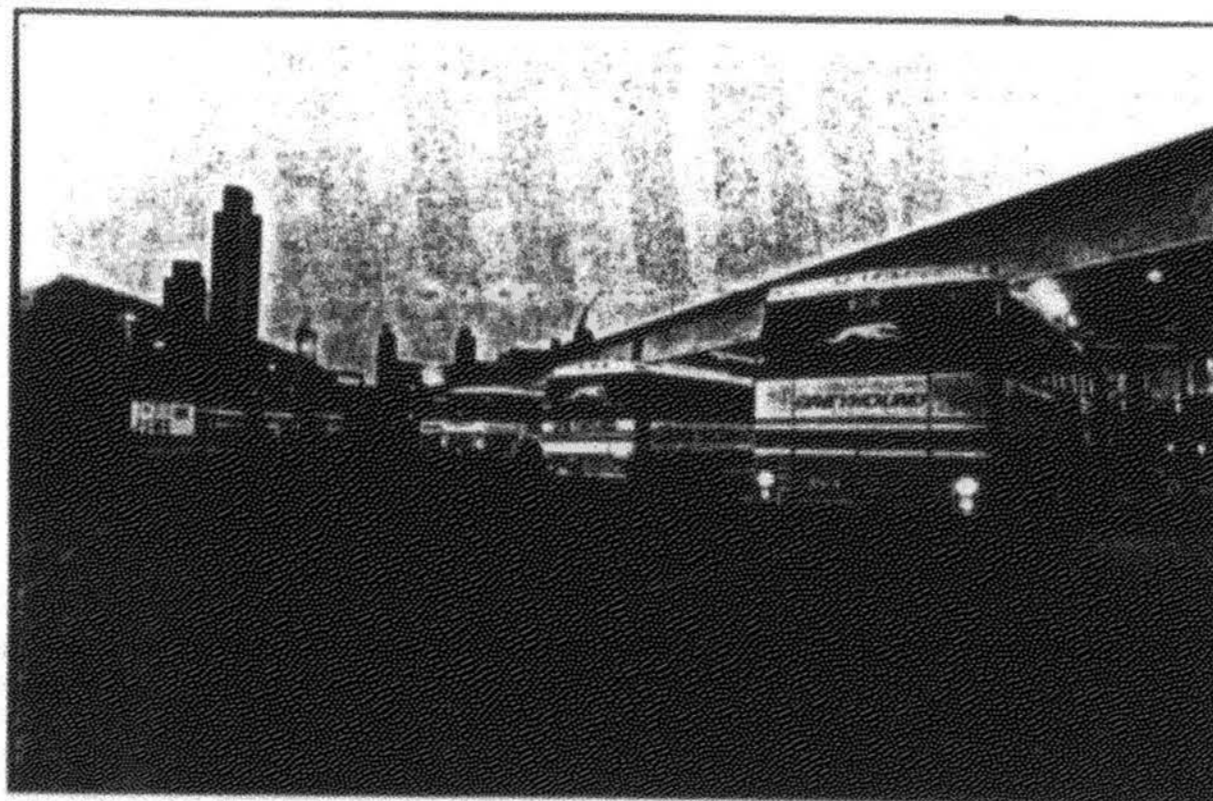
None interviewed for this story disputed that there is a drug crisis, or that the drug war has come to Albany. In a *Times Union* series that has run this week, the *Times Union* has documented how deep the problem has embedded itself in the Capital Region. In Albany's black neighborhoods, notably Arbor Hill and the South End, a clear shift is perceptible, especially among teenagers and young adults, from the casual usage several years ago to small-time dealing today. But is the drug problem concentrated in the black community, as the police response seems to indicate?

Not everyone is satisfied with the way the Albany Police Department is conducting its war on drugs. In recent weeks, fueled by the drug sweeps and the bus-terminal report, there is an increasing fear that the target is not drugs, but Albany's young blacks. With summer vacation only a month away, anger and tension are rising. In numerous interviews, *METROLAND*, like attorneys Kindlon and Donnelly, heard repeated stories too similar to discount, indicating that police are engaging in generalized harassment of young blacks that could involve significant violations of constitutionally protected rights (see *Heroines and Heretics*, page 7).

Most of those interviewed refused to give their names or allow pictures to be taken, some out of fear of retaliation from drug dealers, but most from fear of police retaliation. There are reports of police using excessive violence, stealing money from suspects, making racial slurs. And there is evidence of the arbitrary use of police power, too. One black teenage student swept up in the raids was kept in the Albany County Jail for a week, simply because an officer said she had a "bad attitude." When she finally appeared before a judge, the charges against her were dropped.

Most alarming, perhaps, are the reports of police activity directed at children 12 and 13 years old.

It is now common knowledge that drug dealers are using young children as couriers, because they cannot be prosecuted as adults. But reports—like one called in to Alice Green of the New York Civil Liberties Union earlier this week by a mother whose 12-year-old son came home traumatized after he was stopped and questioned by police while running an



The Albany Greyhound terminal.

errand for her to the corner store—raise questions that must be answered by the officials in charge of Albany's war on drugs. Is police practice creating hostility and fear among the city's children? Are seeds being planted that will ripen into a crisis deeper than the one now faced?

"We don't feel we've overstepped our bounds," says Albany Police spokesman Sgt. Robert Wolfgang. "Whatever we've done, we feel that we're working within the guidelines set by law."

Wolfgang maintains that there were "a lot of problems" with the Kindlon-Donnelly report on police activities at the Greyhound terminal. As for the report's allegations, he says, "I don't know that they show any wrongdoing." He also defends the use of Albany police officers at the Amtrak station in Rensselaer as an example of cooperative relationships with other jurisdictions. "We are not limited to the City of Albany," he explains.

But many people, especially in Arbor Hill, remain convinced that something has gone wrong. A number of people contacted this week told of different community responses being planned.

Merton Simpson of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism says that his group is working to compile a list of complaints of police abuse of a racial or discriminatory nature. According to Simpson, the coalition wants to meet with the police officers identified as causing problems, as a way of increasing community dialogue. "We are not in a position to represent individuals who have complaints," Simpson says, "but to document concrete evidence which would

then be presented to the Community Police Relations Board and the Mayor." (Those who wish to contact the coalition should write to PO Box 3002, Pine Hills Station, Albany, NY 12203.)

Lenora Graham and Lois Willis are two women whose concern has led to action. They have recently formed Mothers Against Drugs and are among those planning for a communitywide meeting next Tuesday (May 30) at the Trinity Institution in Albany's South End. "We're trying to get the people involved citywide in what's going on," Graham says. "Now it's just being focused on one group of people." Graham said she was heartbroken by some of the stories she heard about the recent police drug raids. "I'm not saying all the police are bad," she says. "But the few that are cause people in the community to lose respect for the rest of them."

Graham believes there is a drug problem in Albany. "The drugs are there," she says. "We're just mothers, and we're trying to stay away from politics. The thing that hurts me, I see the young black youth being sacrificed." Graham says that some of those arrested in the raids were innocent children who were just in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Willis said the upcoming meeting would focus on the need for jobs for young people. This year, like last, Albany Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III has announced that the city will provide a summer job for any young person who wants one. "They want jobs," Willis says. "They don't want to be out there selling dope." But young people don't see an alternative, Willis continues. "They go looking for a job and they find the door

slammed in their face."

Martha isn't her real name. But like so many others, she's afraid. She's a professional, working in the legal field and raising two children in Arbor Hill. It's her 18-year-old son she worries about the most.

"He was stopped once, around the beginning of March, walking down Livingston Avenue with his sister and some friends," Martha says. "Two cops stopped him because there had been some trouble up the street." They frisked him and let him go.

Another time he was stopped and asked his name and where he lived because, the police said, he looked like a robbery suspect. "He politely told them he was coming from church rehearsal," Martha says. Her son is president of the Junior Choir at their church. "They didn't bother him any more. But I was petrified because you don't know what they are going to do."

Martha believes her son when he says he is not into drugs. He will graduate from Albany High School next month. He has a job, working with computers. Recently he was invited to perform a rap song he wrote in Atlanta, at the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolence. But she worries, not about her son being into drugs, but about the police. "He is a healthy young black man," she explains. "He wears his hair in a gumby but he has no gold." Her fear is that sometime this summer, her son will be caught up in a police sweep. Maybe he'll get pushed around. Maybe he'll be called a "nigger." Maybe he'll fight back. Then anything might happen.

Whether her fear is groundless or not, it's real.

"I almost wish he was not in the area for the summer," she says. "Everyone is out school. There is nothing to do. The Arbor Hill Community Center does not provide as much recreation as the young people need and are interested in. My son has said, 'Mom, I don't want to go out of the house,' because he doesn't want to be stopped."

"It's the innocent people like us that are getting a big portion of all this stuff," Martha says. "Why are they after the little people? They are not the suppliers. Some suppliers are white. I just don't think that Arbor Hill should be the focal point. We should not be condemned because we are black."

One last time, Martha is asked if she would allow her real name to be used. "We are not dumb," she says. "And we know that if the names get out, we will be harassed." She is worried about drugs being planted, especially on her son. "I really wish I didn't mind the name aspect of it. But I am so afraid. I am afraid for my child." ■



Alice Green of the New York Civil Liberties Union fields complaints of police harassment.

**Photographs
By
Michael
Ackerman**

N.Y. Teacher 6/20/89

A South African teacher union leader speaks out

'Without justice, there is no peace'

In recent years, trade unions have become one of the main targets of the South African government in its attempt to destroy opposition and to entrench white domination.

The National Party government intensified its suppression of trade unions last year when it enacted harmful restrictive amendments to existing labor laws; and, after peaceful protests by more than 3 million workers, then extended the state of emergency for a third year.

One union that is certainly unpopular with the government is the banned National Education Union of South Africa — the country's most militant anti-apartheid teacher organization.

NEUSA's president, Curtis Nkondo, who in 1977 led the mass resignation of hundreds of high school teachers in Soweto Township to protest Bantu education, recently visited United Teachers headquarters in Albany as part of a U.S. study tour.

In an interview with the New York Teacher, Nkondo describes South Africa as a nation run by a government bent on demonstrating to whites that it is in control. He views the government-controlled education system as "a weapon of domination."

Excerpts from the interview follow:

New York Teacher: How does the government-controlled education system suit apartheid's goal?

Nkondo: Supporters of apartheid believe that whites have God's given right to rule by virtue of having overthrown the blacks.

To fulfill this, the nationalist government introduced Bantu education, which is a powerful weapon of domination, a weapon that will keep blacks hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Apartheid's philosophy is that blacks must not be trained in such a way that they will aspire to the same level as whites or graze in the green pastures of the whites.

And as a result of that philosophy, the nationalist government immediately introduced the "bantustans," or homelands.

Blacks are dumped into those homelands. They are



Curtis Nkondo visits with NYSUT First Vice President Antonia Cortese and Charles Santelli, NYSUT director of policy and program development. (Photo by Rick Flemming, NYSUT Public Relations)

dumping grounds of the unemployed and the aged.

New York Teacher: Where do teacher organizations fit into this crisis?

Nkondo: Immediately after the introduction of Bantu education in 1954, teachers organizations were relevant in the sense that they worked with revolutionary movements.

But because of repression or opportunism, some people decided to take the line of least resistance and came up with organizations that were acceptable to the government, that toe the ideological line. Those organizations still prevail today.

New York Teacher: Why does the government fear your union?

Nkondo: NEUSA came into being as an indictment of racial education. Because it mobilizes both white and black teachers, it is seen as a threat to apartheid.

Except for NEUSA, the rest of teachers organizations are divided along ethnic, tribal, or racial lines so that you find white teachers organizations, colored teachers organizations, etc.

speak of a majority. It wants to refer to any groupings as minorities. That is why P.W. Botha has said there is no majority in South Africa. It's a divide-and-rule policy.

NEUSA has become a victim of repression. Members have been killed, some have been banned, others detained.

New York Teacher: Tell us about detention.

Nkondo: You can be detained indefinitely, without charges or trial. There's detention under section 29 — solitary confinement. There you are harshly interrogated. The government subjected me to electric shocks to get what they termed "the truth."

In detention, they give you a list of various organizations to which you allegedly belong and leave you alone in the cell. You have to write about all of these organizations, whether or not you belong to any of them. They try to persuade you to admit that, in fact, you do belong to organizations that are against the law, like the African National Congress.

If you don't admit to this, your period of detention is lengthened. If you continue to resist, they will use other methods. So suddenly you may be a member of an organization to which you don't belong, because you just want to be relieved of the torture.

New York Teacher: What most impressed you about our educational structures?

Nkondo: For the first time in my life I have found teachers and parents working harmoniously together for the development of education. This doesn't exist in my country. It wouldn't be allowed to exist.

Each time NEUSA comes up with a democratic process, that process is swatted. They don't want a democratic process. They want control. Education, whether for whites or blacks, is a means of control.

New York Teacher: What's the next stage?

Nkondo: Everything depends upon what the government can do to get out of their crisis. We have made our demands and our demands are clear, loud and clear. And there is no way in which we can change our demands. We shall not. We have made those demands because we are fighting for justice, knowing very well that with justice we shall have peace, but without justice there is no peace.

CURTIS NKONDO

- President of the National Education Union of South Africa
- Vice President for the Transvaal United Democratic Front (UDF)
- Chairperson for the Release Mandela Campaign 1980-83
- Patron of the Alexander Arts Center; Committee Member of the Alexander Arts Center
- Member of the Board of Trustees for Dynamic Images
- Member of the Board of Trustees for Open Schools
- Member of the Board of Trustees and Patron of Community Based Education
- Member of the Education Information Center
- Member of the Cultural Desk
- Member of Dorkay House
- Member of the South African Musicians Alliance
- Co-Developed Independent School System
- Advisor to Sage Wood School - (Non-Racial School)
- Author of Several Articles on Education and Politics which impact on the State of the Nation
- One of 16 Leaders of the UDF Charged with High Treason in 1984



THE BLACK MEN'S MOVEMENT THREE!

Three of the Black Nation's staunchest freedom fighters,
Robert Taylor, Abdul Haqq and Arthur Majceed Barnes.

Dear Judge Haight,

It has been nearly two years since papers were first filed in your court concerning illegal police surveillance of Black political activists in New York City. This surveillance by the New York Police Dept. Intelligence Division's "Black Desk" clearly violates the Handschu settlement over which you preside.

Members of our community have suffered and continue to suffer because of this surveillance. You have the power to stop this unconstitutional activity by holding the Police Dept. in contempt and releasing the surveillance documents to the targets. We cannot afford to have the current victims (the Black Men's Movement Three) of this latter-day COINTELPRO program find themselves in the same situation as other political prisoners, as in the pending case of a political prisoner, who, despite clear evidence of illegal FBI activities, cannot obtain redress and discharge from prison because the legal system took over 10 years to force the FBI to release the documents. Judge Haight, you should not make yourself an accomplice of this current illegality.

**DECIDE NOW ON THE HANDSCHU CONTEMPT MOTIONS!
RELEASE THE SURVEILLANCE DOCUMENTS**

From: Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

To: Judge Charles Haight
40 Foley Square
New York, New York 10007



June, 1989

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

A Project of the Social Justice Center

Two Important Meetings

- **NEXT REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING:**
Thursday, June 22, 1989 at 7:30 p.m.
Urban League - Corner of Livingston and Ten Broeck, Albany

- **AGENDA: SUMMER PLANNING MEETING**

Coalition actions in response to OTB Tennis Tournament in Schenectady (South African players)
National sanctions legislation - report on meeting with Rep. Michael McNulty
Follow up discussion on Community Police Relations Board and Albany's drug arrests (see details for meeting on this issue below)

This is an important planning meeting to determine Coalition work for the summer - please make your attendance a priority.

- **COMMUNITY POLICE RELATIONS BOARD** - public meeting on Monday, June 19, 1989 at 7:00 p.m. Crenshaw Memorial Community Center (near Division 2 on Morton Ave, Albany)

- **A PUBLIC MEETING TO ADDRESS POLICE METHODS IN MAKING DRUG ARRESTS.**

The Coalition plans to raise the following questions:

- Has Albany suspended the 4th amendment?
- What about the rights of the innocent? of family members?
- What alternatives to jail are offered petty offenders?
- What is Mayor Whalen doing about the need for treatment programs?

The issue of drug use is critical - so, too, is the question of police methods in drug busts. Your attendance at this meeting will send the message to the city politicians and police that there is deep community concern about the city's response and accountability.

(Vicki Smith is the Coalition's representative on the Board. Complaints can be made to Vicki at 449-8875)

AMNESTY LETTER WRITING CAMPAIGN FOR PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA...



Please sign and mail the attached letter to South Africa.

The Amnesty International group in Albany currently has a committee working on behalf of prisoners in South Africa and is participating in a worldwide South Africa campaign. Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working impartially for the release of all prisoners of conscience, fair and prompt trials for political prisoners and an end to torture and executions. It is funded by donations from its members and supporters throughout the world. It works mainly through the use of letter writing campaigns.

Thousands of letters are arriving in Pretoria, South Africa these months, showing that the world knows about the men, women and children in South Africa's prisons. Since the state of emergency was declared in July, 1985, more than 30,000 South Africans have been detained, many only because of their non-violent work against the violent system of apartheid.

Some of the prisoners on whose behalf we have written have been released which encourages us to continue the work and also to ask you for help to increase the number of letters coming from Albany, New York.

Please sign the attached letter for Eric Molobi and mail it to the address shown. Include your return address. (postage 45¢ airmail)

Thank you,
Verena Diemer, Albany Amnesty

THANKS TO THE STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF SUNY (SASU) FOR THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT

MEL KING SPEAKS ABOUT HIS TRIP TO PALESTINE

By David Aube (518) 434-4037
Capital Dist. Committee for Palestinian Rights

Mel King, National Rainbow Coalition activist, former Massachusetts State Assembly Member and former Boston mayoral candidate, presented a talk and slide show recently at the Trinity United Methodist Church where he discussed his trip to the West Bank and Gaza Strip (Occupied Palestine)

The presentation expressed the determination of the Palestinian youth to resist and remove the occupation and to create a sovereign Palestinian state. The beauty of the landscape was evident. The slides from Arab (East) Jerusalem and villages, surrounded by endless olive groves, displayed the rich and settled history.

Mr. King reiterated the position of the Rainbow Coalition, which has supported a "two state" solution - a Palestine State alongside Israel.

The presentation was organized by the Capital District Committee for Palestinian Rights and co-sponsored by the Rainbow Coalition (23rd and 24th district), American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, SUNYA Student Committee for Palestinian Rights and the National Lawyers Guild.

Angola, Cuba, S. Africa sign pact

"Southern Africa will be transformed into a zone of peace and international cooperation in the near future" if the historic peace accords signed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa are faithfully carried out, says Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos.

The accords provide for an end to South Africa's repeated invasions of Angola, independence and free elections for Namibia (illegally occupied by South Africa), and withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola.

Angolan leaders believe the accords will reduce the human suffering and economic destruction which have plagued southern Africa and allow Angola to begin national reconstruction after 13 years of nonstop South African attacks. The attacks began shortly before independence when South African forces opened the way for Unita and were finally stopped just 100 miles short of Luanda.

The government of Angola demonstrated its good faith in sending home the first 3,000 Cuban soldiers three months ahead of the April 1 deadline set by the agreement, signed a few days before Christmas at the United Nations. South Africa's agreement to end its attacks on Angola, and its pledge to allow independence for Namibia, where over 50,000 South African troops have been based along Angola's southern border, will remove the threat to Angola's security which led the Angolan government to seek Cuban military assistance.

The long negotiating process, which included meetings in Brazzaville, Cairo, Geneva, and New York, was mediated by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. Former Secretary of State George Shultz, as well as United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, attended the signing ceremony and both the U.S. and the Soviet Union are taking part in the supervising commission.

Reprinted from Angola Update, February, 1989

The U.S. anti-apartheid movement must take on the task of aiding in the process of peace for Angola and ultimately bringing an end to the white minority system of apartheid in South Africa.

We must demand that the U.S. stop funding the contra terrorists of Jonas Savimbi and UNITA.

We must demand that the U.S. government grant immediate recognition to the legitimate government of the MPLA of Angola

(See attached article for background on Angola)

ANGOLA

EVENTS TO INDEPENDENCE IN 1975

*Angola, on the west coast of Africa, was one of the countries most devastated by the slave trade after Portugal settled on the coast some 500 years ago. At the beginning of the 20th century, Portugal also brutally conquered the African peoples of Angola's interior.

*From 1961 to 1974, Angolans fought a war for independence. The fascist government of Portugal refused to negotiate and arrested and killed Angolans struggling for liberation. In 1974, the army of Portugal, weary of fighting colonial war, staged a coup and overthrew the government of Portugal.

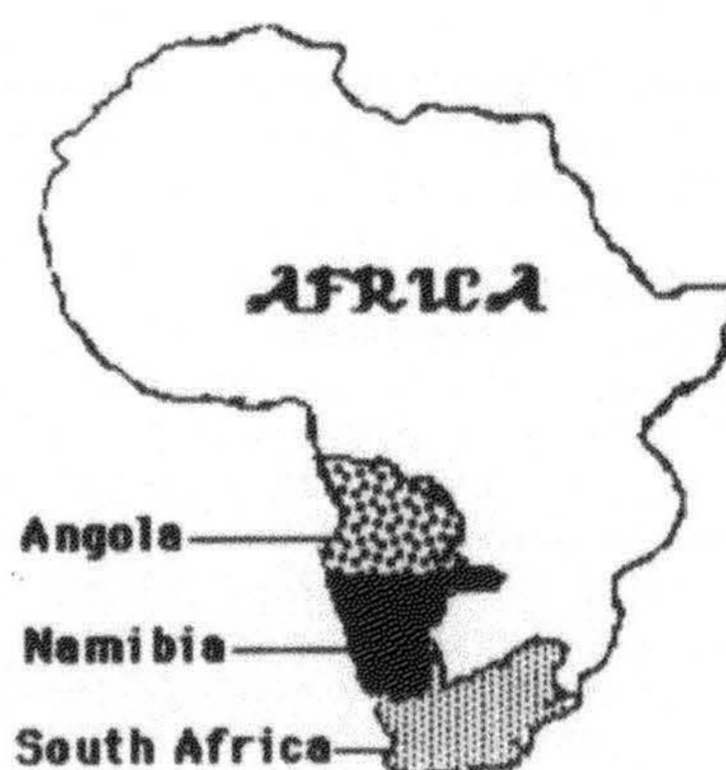
*This opened the way for negotiations for independence for Angola and Portugal's other African colonies of Mozambique and Guinea Bissau. Three major nationalist movements emerged during the struggle for Angola's independence from Portuguese colonial rule: the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). (Today, the FNLA no longer exists, the MPLA has led the legitimate government of Angola since 1975, and UNITA exists as a terrorist guerilla organization seeking to destabilize the country with South African and U.S. help)

*In January 1975 at Alvor, Portugal, the three movements negotiated with the Portuguese to reach an accord on the date and arrangement for independence. They agreed to share power with Portugal in a transitional government and hold elections after independence day which was set for November 11, 1975.

*Angola is rich in oil and strategically located so it became a prime target for outside intervention. The apartheid regime of South Africa and the United States intervened to block the nationalist movement which they saw as the most significant threat - the MPLA.

*The Alvor Accords were destroyed just two weeks after they were signed when the U.S. CIA gave military aid to the FNLA and convinced them to attack the MPLA without provocation. The CIA also enlisted the support of two Zairian battalions to support the FNLA. The U.S., with the support of conservative settlers in Southern Angola, also encouraged and funded UNITA to attack the MPLA. UNITA also appealed to South Africa for support, and with CIA encouragement, South Africa invaded Angola, first in August 1975 and then with thousands of troops in October 1975. The CIA funded the FNLA and UNITA forces with over \$30 million in covert aid. This onslaught led the MPLA to call for large scale assistance from Cuba and Cuba responded by sending thousands of troops to Angola to help repel the South African invasion.

*On November 11, 1975, Angola became independent under the MPLA government but war has continued unabated since that time.



WAR CONTINUES

*Within a year virtually every country in the world except South Africa and the United States had recognized the new People's Republic of Angola. The U.S. still has not granted recognition to Angola. This fact is a shame-indication of a natural affinity between the U.S. and the apartheid regime of South Africa.

*South Africa has viewed Angola as the greatest threat to the regime's attempt to dominate the Southern Africa region. Angola is the country in Southern Africa least dependent on South Africa and could provide an example of a successful ruled majority ruled nation. Angola's vast mineral and agricultural resources provide a base for a potentially strong economy. The Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) has focused on Angola's port and transportation facilities as a means to lessen the entire region's economic dependence on South Africa. Angola is the only country in Southern Africa with significant oil resources. These oil deposits are, of course extremely attractive to South Africa and could help extend the apartheid system for years. For all of the above reasons the destabilization of Angola has been a top priority.

*From the time of Angolan independence, South Africa has followed a plan of "total strategy" - mobilizing all forces, economic, political, military and diplomatic against neighboring states. Pretoria's campaign against Angola has been almost completely military. Countless invasions by South Africa since 1975 have brought widescale destruction and destabilization to Angola. In addition to direct attacks, South Africa has funded and trained UNITA rebels as a means of maintaining a surrogate army in Angola. The Angolan economy has been devastated by the costs of this war with billions of dollars in damage to Angola's infrastructure. South Africa and UNITA forces have sabotaged schools, health clinics, farming areas, oil refineries, storage and transportation facilities and the Benguela railroad.

*South Africa began its involvement with and support for UNITA during its August, 1975 invasion (at that time, P.W. Botha had been Minister of Defense). In 1979, when P.W. Botha became Prime Minister of South Africa, the apartheid regime began to give massive financial aid and military support to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA forces.

*In 1976 the U.S. Congress discovered the role of the CIA in Angola and passed the Clark amendment to prohibit American support of any of the groups involved in the war in Angola. In 1981, Reagan adopted a policy of "constructive engagement." This policy worked in tandem with South Africa's "total strategy." In 1985 Congress repealed the Clark amendment and

direct aid to UNITA was resumed. This aid still continues and George Bush promised in January 1989 that the support will go on.

*One of the Reagan administration's justifications for supporting UNITA forces was its opposition to Cuban troops in Angola. Note that the MPLA of Angola requested Cuban help after South African troops had invaded Angola and after the CIA had funded UNITA and the FNLA. Cuban troops have remained in Angola at the request of the legitimate government of Angola and have served as a rear guard for Angolan forces against UNITA bandits and the South African troops. They also have been used to guard U.S. oil installations in Angola. An irony exists here that the U.S. is Angola's largest trading partner and that oil installations in Angola are American. U.S. tax payer dollars finance UNITA attacks on the U.S. companies!

*The government of Angola professes socialist principles but the constitution and the government preserve a mixed economy with state cooperative and private sectors. U.S. investment there exceeds 500 million dollars. From the onset of independence, the Angolan government has encouraged friendly U.S. trade, economic and political relations. Yet the U.S. funds the forces determined to overthrow that government using anti-communist and cold war arguments as rationalization.

It is time that the U.S. recognizes the legitimate government of Angola and stop trying to dictate to the people of Angola whom they should chose to govern them and how they should be governed.

*The campaign of terror and destruction carried out in Angola by the rebels of UNITA under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi is financed and assisted by the apartheid regime of South Africa and by the United States. Savimbi boasts of recognition from many nations but his support comes from right wing regimes around the world. The only country on the African continent that acknowledge support of UNITA and Savimbi is South Africa. He is viewed as an opportunist and collaborationist throughout the rest of Africa and by freedom loving people throughout the world. Savimbi was an honored guest at the 1984 inauguration of P.W. Botha. In 1986 he appeared on the CBS program "60 Minutes" and said "...I see the Executive President of South Africa as my friend." In addition to his South African allegiance, he has been a frequent visitor to the U.S. and was warmly greeted by Reagan. The American people need to know that aid to Savimbi is aid to South Africa. To the slogan "Savimbi has no bank in the bush" can now be added "Savimbi has a bank in Bush."

*Throughout his career, Savimbi has been the ultimate opportunist. There is documented evidence that he collaborated with Portuguese colonialists. In the 1960's he asked the Soviets for aid and when refused aid he denounced the MPLA for its socialist views. He then sought and found support in China and adopted Maoist rhetoric. Later he joined the CIA payroll and appealed to South Africa declaring himself anti-Marxist and pro-west. He has survived because he has made himself useful to the forces opposed to self-determination in Africa - the South African apartheid regime.

*Savimbi has been denounced by the Organiza-

tion of African Unity (OAU), the Frontline States of Southern Africa and by most of the countries of the world. By continuing support for Jonas Savimbi, the U.S. places itself in the nefarious company of those who seek to maintain white minority control of Southern Africa and the destabilization of the whole region.

At a Washington news conference, Rev. Ben Chavis displays a photo of U.S. land mines supplied to UNITA. Rufino Chaviano, 11, lost both legs to a UNITA mine, while Fernando Segunda, 15, lost one. Both are being fitted with prostheses. (Photo: William E. Carter)



It is time for all Americans who have any regard for human life to demand an end of U.S. support of Savimbi and UNITA and their policy of human terror and economic devastation.

*UNITA operates mainly out of southern Angola. Since 1981 the intergration of the South African Defense Force and UNITA has been especially close. A "stage-set" capital was built at Jamba near the sparsely populated area near the Namibian border. From this location UNITA and South African commandos have attacked strategic economic targets and waged a war of terror against civilians. UNITA attacks medical workers, health facilities and vehicles carrying medical supplies. This policy fits in perfectly with South Africa's policy of terrorizing Black Southern African countries. **UNITA regularly plants U.S. supplied Claymore anti-personnel mines in fields and paths used by farmers and children.** This limits farming and has created severe food shortages. It is a systematic strategy aimed at causing famine and terror. **This strategy has created a population in Angola of over 20,000 amputees, the highest rate of amputees in the world.** UNICEF has estimated that over 50,000 children in Angola die yearly as a result of South Africa and UNITA's war. Over 25% of the population has been displaced.

*Savimbi claims to be "fighting for freedom" in Angola. He is, in fact, an evil agent of apartheid. When the U.S. aids Savimbi in his dirty war, the U.S. is collaborating with apartheid South Africa.

Eileen Kawola
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid
and Racism, Albany, New York
(Sources: publications from the American
Committee on Africa, Washington Office on;
Africa, Angola Update, U.S. House of Rep.
Select Committee on Hunger)

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism
A Project of the Social Justice Center
33 Central Avenue
Albany, New York 12210

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Next regular Coalition meeting: June 22, 1989, 7:30 p.m., Albany Urban League

Angolan President Dos Santos:

**“A just and honorable
peace for all”**



President José Eduardo dos Santos

In December 1989, Angola, South Africa and Cuba signed the Tripartate Agreements calling for independence for Namibia, the removal of South African troops from Angola and the removal of Cuban troops from Angola.

See inside for an article on Angola...

It is time now that the U.S. anti-apartheid movement demand that the U.S. government immediately stop funding the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi. Americans who have any regard for the quality and sanctity of life must force the U.S. administration to stop its support of the terror and devastation in the sovereign nation of Angola.

It is time that the U.S. recognizes the legitimate government of Angola (which is recognized by every country in the world except the U.S. and South Africa). The U.S. must stop trying to dictate to the people of Angola whom they should choose to govern them and how they should be governed.

The recognition of Angola and an end to aid for UNITA must not be linked to any more conditions imposed on it by the U.S. or by South Africa.

VIVA ANC
FREE SOUTH AFRICA

VIVA SWAPO
FREE NAMIBIA

VIVA MPLA
RECOGNIZE ANGOLA

Feminist Action Network (FAN) presents...

GUATEMALA AND CUBA TODAY

A presentation on a pre- and a post-revolutionary society with a focus on race, gender, and class issues.

with Judith McDaniel
and Vickie Smith



~~JUNE 19, 1989~~

RESCHEDULED

(to be announced)

WHY RESCHEDULE ?

We rescheduled this event due to an important public meeting of the Community Police Relations Board that one presenter, Vickie Smith, must attend. The Board has asked the Albany Police Department to address reports of police harassment in Arbor Hill and the South End. The police have also been asked to discuss police strategy when investigating drug-related crimes.

Our presentation should not conflict with this important meeting. We urge everyone to be present at this Community Police Relations Board meeting.

DATE: MONDAY, JUNE 19th
PLACE: CRENSHAW COMMUNITY CENTER
7 MORTON AVENUE
TIME: 7:00 pm

MORE INFO: call 434-5184

This is your opportunity to ask questions about recent drug busts and police conduct in making these arrests.
YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW !!!

Tavern Owner Charges Police With Racism In 'Storm Trooper' Raid

By STEVE NELSON
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — The owner of a popular nightclub in Arbor Hill has filed a formal complaint of racism with the city over the actions of a team of police officers who raided his bar during a major drug sweep over the May 12 weekend.

The complaint, filed with the Internal Affairs Division by Albany lawyer Mark Mishler on behalf of William B. Gibson, was given to the Police-Community Relations Board last night at a special meeting attended by Detective Sergeant Thomas Fargione, head of the police department's Special Investigations Unit.

The unit spearheaded a sweep of suspected drug dealers that resulted in the arrests of more than 90 people on charges of drug dealing and other drug-related activities. The police officer attended the meeting to answer questions and field complaints about the police activities that weekend.

(Ironically, Alderman Peter Hoyan, chairman of the Common Council police committee, told the council last night that the committee had recently met with Police Chief John Dale for two hours to discuss community complaints and reaction to the May drug raids. Dale said that despite public complaints about the activities of police that weekend, not a single formal complaint had been filed with Internal Affairs.)

The complaint filed by Gibson, owner of Gibby's Paradise Lounge at 112 Ontario St., named Fargione as one of 20 to 30 officers who used "storm trooper" tactics when they raided the nightspot around 12:45 a.m. May 12.

"I believe certain of these officers acted inappropriately, unfairly and used 'storm trooper' tactics in an effort to intimidate, harass, and threaten me and my patrons. I do not believe the officers would have acted as they did if I was a white person and if the patrons of my bar were predominantly white," the bar owner claimed in a five-page affidavit accompanying the formal complaint form.

In the affidavit, Gibson said he learned of the raid in telephone call from an employee of the bar, who informed that Yana's Bar on Lexington Avenue in Arbor Hill had just been raided and Gibby's was next.

The nightclub owner said he greeted the officers led by Fargione at the door of his establishment and asked them what was the problem.

Detective Fargione responded 'police investigation' and shoved me out of the way. He and the other officers then stormed into the bar," Gibson alleged in his complaint. "Some officers leaped over the bar knocking patrons to the floor and spilling drinks. When the patrons were told freeze and put their hands on top of their heads, Gibson said, he told the police they couldn't do that.

He said the police response was that they could arrest him, to which Gibson replied, "On what charges?" What followed, according to the complaint, was a running dialogue between Gibson and the police during which Gibson repeatedly asked them what right they had to do what they were doing and they repeatedly responded by threatening him with arrest.

"I must have been threatened with arrest 10 times that night but never told on what charge. I must have been told to shut up

own place when I was in the right and they were abusing people's rights," Gibson testified in his affidavit.

The dialogue between Gibson and the police continued, he said, while other customers were searched, including a female customer who was strip-searched in the bathroom by a female officer. At one point,

send a report to the State Liquor Authority and "do everything he could to close me down."

Gibson complained that the police presence in his bar that night had since had a chilling effect on business.

"Since May 12, 1989, my business has been significantly decreased," the affidavit said. "I have been told that people are afraid to come to my place because they might be harassed by police. I believe that the police officers present . . . treated me and all of my patrons as sub-humans, worse than convicted criminals."

He further alleged that the department has continued its harassment of him, culminating in a visit by two detectives to the bar about a half-hour after Gibson spoke at a public forum at Trinity Institute. The police officers, he said, came into the bar and demanded to see his SLA permit.

"I'm sure they were disappointed to learn that all of my paperwork is in order," he said.

Last night, Fargione fielded questions about how his unit conducted drug investigations and heard complaints and comments about the behavior of police on the job.

The questioning began with the Rev. Robert Dixon, chairman of the Police Community Relations Board, who asked if the police department had utilized a "profile" in making searches and arrests of people, mostly black and Hispanic, at the Greyhound bus station. Fargione denied that his unit employed any "profile" based on color, creed or ethnicity to make arrests or searches at the bus station.

"That's not true," the police officer responded when asked why only blacks and Hispanics were stopped and searched at the bus station. "We stop any number of whites and any number of people," based solely on "indicators" of potential criminal behavior.

"To say that we targeted any particular group based on color, creed or any specific ethnic background is patently false," he said. "We do not use profiles. We use a number of indicators. Each case is taken on its own merit." Fargione was reluctant to be specific with what constituted an "indicator," fearing that what he revealed might come back to haunt the unit in future investigations.

Fargione fielded questions concerning all aspects of drug investigations and police behavior involving minority suspects. However, Fargione's responses and comments appeared to receive little support from some of the members of the board, not to mention those in the audience.

"Scores of people have complained that their rights were violated. Are they all lying?" questioned Alice Green, the director of the Albany Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

In a formal statement, Green said that based on a controversial report from defense lawyers Joseph Donnelly and Terence Kindlon, who hired private investigators to observe police activities at the bus station for one week in March, the American Civil Liberties Union was exploring the possibility of filing a lawsuit against the city. (The report concluded that the police at the bus station almost without exception stopped only blacks or Hispanics for further investigation.)

Green said the lawsuit is a class action suit in federal court against the city for conspiring to violate the civil rights of African-Americans and Hispanics. She will also seek an injunction to enjoin the police from the use of such illegal tactics in the future. Green said in her statement, Green later said no legal papers had been filed by the ACLU in connection with alleged police behavior.

'Storm-trooper' drug raid tactics assailed

By Gary Sheffer

Staff writer

ALBANY — A city tavern owner filed a formal complaint Monday with the Community-Police Relations Board, saying police used "storm-trooper" tactics in a May 12 drug raid at his bar.

William B. Gibson, owner of Gibby's Paradise Lounge at 112 Ontario St., delivered the complaint at a meeting at Crenshaw Memorial to discuss alleged police abuse of the rights of minorities, particularly on a drug sweep in May in which more than 80 people were arrested.

Sgt. Thomas Fargione of the police department's Special Investigations Unit answered questions from board members and the public at the meeting, at which residents accused officers of singling out blacks and Hispanics as drug suspects and of police brutality.

Gibson's complaint states that the officers threatened and harassed black patrons while a white customer was ignored and that detectives threatened to have the state pull his license.

"I do not believe the officers would have acted as they did if I was a white person and if the patrons of

my bar were predominantly white," Gibson said in an affidavit attached to his complaint.

Three people were arrested in the bar during the raid, according to the affidavit.

Since the raid, Gibson said his business has suffered because of fear of police harassment. Gibson claims on May 30, about 30 minutes after he detailed his complaints at a community meeting, detectives came to his bar and asked to see his State Liquor Authority permit.

Fargione said at the meeting he differed with Gibson's account of events of that night but was cut off by Gibson and others.

Fargione denied that police use a "drug courier profile" based solely on race or ethnicity. Police do use "indicators" during surveillance based on individual situations to determine suspicious behavior, he said.

For instance, an indicator could be someone who is excessively nervous or who separates themselves from their luggage after getting off a bus, though he said he could not be more specific for fear of endangering the narcotics unit's operations.

"It's not about color of skin," Fargione said. "It's

about are they drug couriers or are they not drug couriers?"

But Fargione's responses did not satisfy the residents, including Vera Michaelson of the Capital District Coalition Against Racism and Apartheid.

"Your response that we don't have any bad apples (in the police department) is what is leading people in the community to say 'what is the point of filing a complaint?'" Michaelson said.

The Rev. Robert Dixon, pastor of the Mount Cavalry Baptist Church and chairman of the relations board, said the board would write a letter to the mayor reflecting the concerns expressed.

In a separate meeting at City Hall, Ninth Ward Alderman Peter Horan, who heads the Common Council police committee, told aldermen Monday night that he found no evidence of civil rights violations or abuse during the sweep.

Horan said his committee met with Deputy Police Chief John Dale, who explained the raid was the result of an ongoing investigation into drug trafficking in the city and that arrests were based on grand jury indictments.

Horan noted that no complaints had been filed then with the department's Internal Affairs Division.

Linda Quattlebaum was with a friend in Gibby's Paradise Lounge, a popular Arbor Hill hangout, early in the morning of Friday, May 12. The Albany police were beginning a series of raids that would soon be highly publicized. The raids lasted through the weekend, and before they were done, more than 80 people, most of them black, would be arrested.

"I was sitting at the bar having a drink when the police came busting into the bar," Quattlebaum recalls. They announced it was a raid. She was knocked to the floor by a cop who pushed her out of the way as he jumped over the bar to arrest the bartender. Police ordered the patrons to stand with their hands on the bar.

"I was fussing because they knocked me down," Quattlebaum says, "so another cop came over and apologized." That's when she realized that they all seemed to know her name. But because of her complaining, she says, a policeman called her a "bitch." At this point, the police were patting people down, arresting and handcuffing some, releasing others. "When they got to me,

they said, 'We have to strip search this one,' and they demanded that I take my clothes off," Quattlebaum says.

At first she protested, but then, in an expression of her growing frustration, she started to take off her shirt. The police stopped her and told her to go into the bathroom with a woman officer. The officer examined her clothing but did not conduct a body search. Nor did she look at the contents of Quattlebaum's purse. "I feel they stripped me just to bother me," Quattlebaum says.

Quattlebaum went to Otis, another Arbor Hill bar, arriving just in time to be caught up in another raid. She recognized some of the officers from Gibby's. It was there that she learned that her 22-year-old son, Mark "Sharkie" Johnson, had just been arrested, picked up on a sealed grand-jury indictment for two counts of third-degree criminal sale of a controlled substance. According to police, Johnson had sold cocaine in Albany on March 9 and 22.

Johnson recently gained notoriety when he was arrested with boxer Mike Tyson. The pair had been caught speeding down Central Avenue in separate vehicles.

When Quattlebaum heard that her son had been arrested she began to cry. A friend who was with her said the police had delivered the news in a sarcastic tone. "How does everyone know my name?" Quattlebaum asked, still miffed by her seeming notoriety among the police. She was told that they had been watching her. "So I asked why," she says, "if you've been watching me, then you know I'm clean." She says that the police officer in charge of the raid told her he agreed.

But down at the Division II lockup, "Sharkie" Johnson was having a rough time. "In the cell, they told my son that they had just fucked with me," Quattlebaum says. "They told him I was a

Johnson later told his mother that he had been beaten after his arrest and that the police officer had "taken hold of his balls" and squeezed them until he "cried." "I'm mad," Quattlebaum says. "I'm afraid that they might continue bothering

BATTLE TACTICS

Are blacks' rights being trampled as Albany fights its drug war?

By Jeff Jones



Black youths are watched by police on Albany's Orange Street.

me. But I don't use drugs or deal drugs. I drink occasionally. There is no reason for them to bother me."

Quattlebaum has decided to file a suit against the city of Albany, charging that her civil rights were violated by the strip-search at Gibby's.

James Haley stepped off the Greyhound bus at the Albany terminal and did what he always does when he comes to visit his mother. He went to the phone, called her to come and pick him up and stepped outside to wait. It was 7:15 PM on March 24. He was coming home for Easter. Snow was falling. There was nothing to do but hang out at the station.

Just then, Haley was approached by two plainclothes Albany police detectives. "They came up and started asking me questions," he recalls. "What are you here for? Who did you come to see?"

At first, Haley was surprised. What's going on? he thought. "They didn't pull out any badges until they had asked a few questions," he says. "They didn't identify themselves as police officers right away."

The two white male cops didn't seem threatening—just "odd," Haley says. He grew up in Schenectady and comes often to visit his mother, who now lives in Albany. The 29-year-old Haley operates a forklift and other heavy equipment for a company near his home in central New Jersey.

"They asked me, 'Did I have anything?'" Haley explains. He knew what they meant, and he answered yes. Haley had a roach in his pocket, less than one-half of a marijuana cigarette. He had never been in trouble with the law, but figured if he wanted to avoid a trip "downtown," he'd better come clean. The police patted him down, then told him to bring his bag and follow them into the terminal's men's room.

There, Haley emptied his pockets. His bag was thoroughly searched. "They didn't throw anything around, but they were looking pretty hard," he says.

"After they looked through the bag, they asked me to drop my pants. They just looked down into my pants and at the floor. They didn't do anything," Haley says.

While Haley had his pants down, a man entered the men's room, looked around and left. Neither Haley nor the police knew that

the man was a private investigator, hired by two Albany criminal-defense lawyers to check out reports that police were routinely stopping black and Hispanic males getting off buses at the Greyhound terminal.

"I was annoyed because I hadn't been doing anything," Haley says. "I was just picked out of the bunch. I felt upset and scared."

When the police were done with Haley, they flushed the roach down the toilet and told him to get dressed. "They didn't give me an apology," he complains.

Last Sunday night things were quiet at the Greyhound terminal. Buses arrived from New York City, Long Island and Glens Falls. People got off, met friends or grabbed cabs and were on their way. No one was stopped by the police and questioned.

But that's not the way it was during the last week in March, according to private investigators hired to monitor the activities of Albany's undercover narcotics police working the bus station.

This very unusual situation—after all, how often are private detectives hired to

watch undercover police operations—resulted from the concern of two local criminal-defense lawyers, Terrence Kindlon and Joseph Donnelly. Both grew suspicious after hearing from clients the same repeated complaint, raising in the attorneys' minds the possibility that police were using a profile consisting only of one category—race or ethnicity—to stop and question people at the terminal.

According to the detective agency's report, released last week, the private detectives did not see one black or Hispanic male pass through the bus terminal without being questioned when the undercover police were in the station. The censored report—Kindlon covered over any reference that could have been used to identify the undercover police officers before releasing the document—lists a series of incidents between March 20 and 30.

Throughout the week, a rotating team of investigators was in the terminal for up to four hours a day. They saw the arrival of the 7:15 PM bus from New York City on Friday, March 24. "A number of white individuals,

some of them rather shabby and suspicious-looking, got off the bus. One clean-cut black man got off the bus, they paid no attention to anyone but him," the report says. He was followed to a pay phone, where he called his mother. It was James Haley.

According to the report, three police officers approached and questioned Haley, then led him into the men's room. A female officer stood outside the door, but when her attention was diverted, one of the investigators went inside. He saw Haley standing in the middle of the room with his pants down around his shoes. His luggage had been opened and spread out on the counter. The police ordered the investigator to leave the room and he backed out.

By week's end, the police were aware of the countersurveillance. The investigators reported to Kindlon and Donnelly that activity of the type they observed during the first week had subsided in the terminal.

BATTLE TACTICS ◀ 11

"After several days, the activity at the bus station had dropped off to zero," Kindlon says.

But not before there was one incident between police and the investigators. In a second report that Kindlon showed *METROLAND* on Monday, the investigators claimed that on March 30, two of the undercover police officers sat down next to an investigator and engaged in a mock conversation, loudly saying that all private investigators were "homosexuals." At this point, the investigator left the terminal followed by three police officers. According to this new report, the investigator was "pursued" by the police when he left the area in his car.

"We don't want to embarrass the police force or the city of Albany," Kindlon says. He thinks that the private investigation forced a stop to the practice, which he considers a clear violation of the Constitution's Fourth Amendment protections against illegal search and seizure. "But then," says Kindlon, the police activity "started again." This led to the lawyers' decision to release the report to the press, and to their suggestion that Gov. Mario M. Cuomo consider appointing a special prosecutor to investigate they way the Albany police department is conducting its war on drugs.

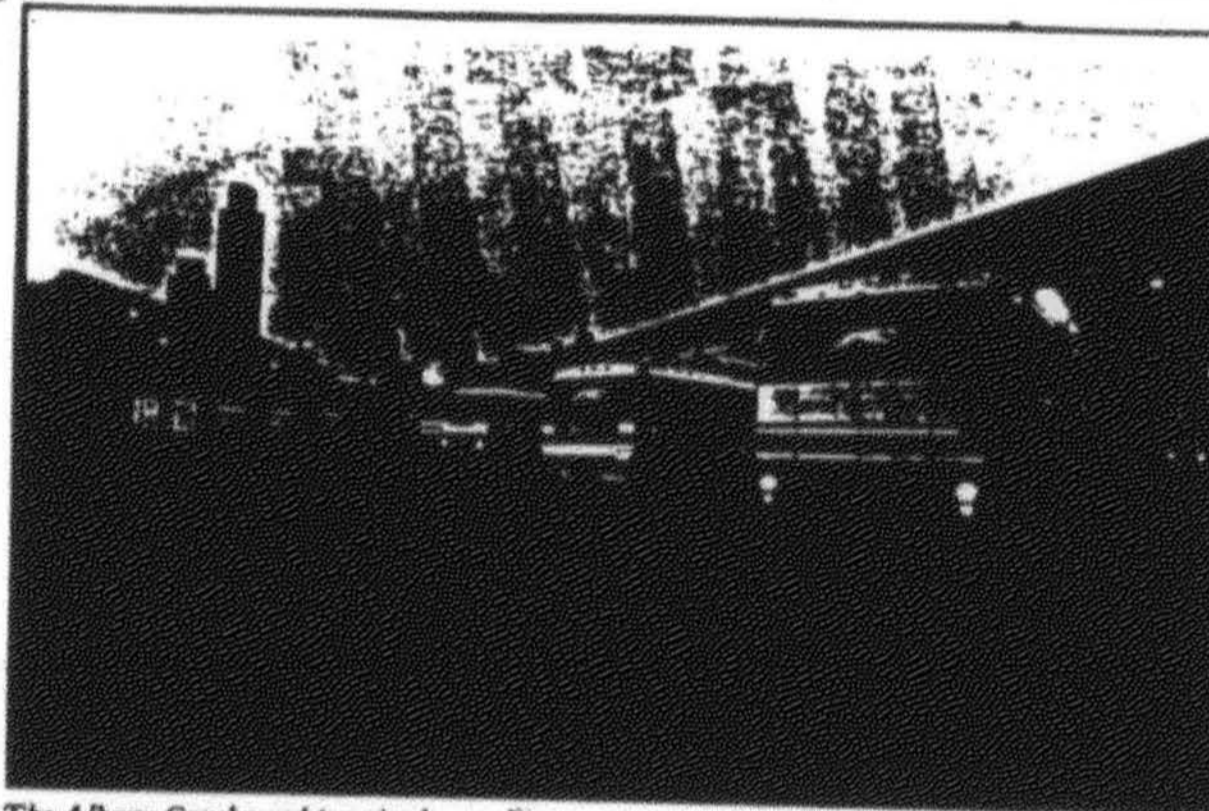
None interviewed for this story disputed that there is a drug crisis, or that the drug war has come to Albany. In a multipart series that has run this week, the *Times Union* has documented how deep the problem has embedded itself in the Capital Region. In Albany's black neighborhoods, notably Arbor Hill and the South End, a clear shift is perceptible, especially among teenagers and young adults, from the casual usage several years ago to small-time dealing today. But is the drug problem concentrated in the black community, as the police response seems to indicate?

Not everyone is satisfied with the way the Albany Police Department is conducting its war on drugs. In recent weeks, fueled by the drug sweeps and the bus-terminal report, there is an increasing fear that the target is not drugs, but Albany's young blacks. With summer vacation only a month away, anger and tension are rising. In numerous interviews, *METROLAND*, like attorneys Kindlon and Donnelly, heard repeated stories too similar to discount, indicating that police are engaging in generalized harassment of young blacks that could involve significant violations of constitutionally protected rights (see *Heroines and Heretics*, page 7).

Most of those interviewed refused to give their names or allow pictures to be taken, some out of fear of retaliation from drug dealers, but most from fear of police retaliation. There are reports of police using excessive violence, stealing money from suspects, making racial slurs. And there is evidence of the arbitrary use of police power, too. One black teenage student swept up in the raids was kept in the Albany County Jail for a week, simply because an officer said she had a "bad attitude." When she finally appeared before a judge, the charges against her were dropped.

Most alarming, perhaps, are the reports of police activity directed at children 12 and 13 years old.

It is now common knowledge that drug dealers are using young children as couriers, because they cannot be prosecuted as adults. But reports—like one called in to Alice Green of the New York Civil Liberties Union earlier this week by a mother whose 12-year-old son came home traumatized after he was stopped and questioned by police while running an



The Albany Greyhound terminal.

errand for her to the corner store—raise questions that must be answered by the officials in charge of Albany's war on drugs. Is police practice creating hostility and fear among the city's children? Are seeds being planted that will ripen into a crisis deeper than the one now faced?

"We don't feel we've overstepped our bounds," says Albany Police spokesman Sgt. Robert Wolfgang. "Whatever we've done, we feel that we're working within the guidelines set by law."

Wolfgang maintains that there were "a lot of problems" with the Kindlon-Donnelly report on police activities at the Greyhound terminal. As for the report's allegations, he says, "I don't know that they show any wrongdoing." He also defends the use of Albany police officers at the Amtrak station in Rensselaer as an example of cooperative relationships with other jurisdictions. "We are not limited to the City of Albany," he explains.

But many people, especially in Arbor Hill, remain convinced that something has gone wrong. A number of people contacted this week told of different community responses being planned.

Merton Simpson of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism says that his group is working to compile a list of complaints of police abuse of a racial or discriminatory nature. According to Simpson, the coalition wants to meet with the police officers identified as causing problems, as a way of increasing community dialogue. "We are not in a position to represent individuals who have complaints," Simpson says, "but to document concrete evidence which would

then be presented to the Community Police Relations Board and the Mayor." (Those who wish to contact the coalition should write to PO Box 3002, Pine Hills Station, Albany, NY 12203.)

Lenora Graham and Lois Willis are two women whose concern has led to action. They have recently formed Mothers Against Drugs and are among those planning for a communitywide meeting next Tuesday (May 30) at the Trinity Institution in Albany's South End. "We're trying to get the people involved citywide in what's going on," Graham says. "Now it's just being focused on one group of people." Graham said she was heartbroken by some of the stories she heard about the recent police drug raids. "I'm not saying all the police are bad," she says. "But the few that are cause people in the community to lose respect for the rest of them."

Graham believes there is a drug problem in Albany. "The drugs are there," she says. "We're just mothers, and we're trying to stay away from politics. The thing that hurts me, I see the young black youth being sacrificed." Graham says that some of those arrested in the raids were innocent children who were just in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Willis said the upcoming meeting would focus on the need for jobs for young people. This year, like last, Albany Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III has announced that the city will provide a summer job for any young person who wants one. "They want jobs," Willis says. "They don't want to be out there selling dope." But young people don't see an alternative, Willis continues. "They go looking for a job and they find the door

slammed in their face."

Martha isn't her real name. But like so many others, she's afraid. She's a professional, working the legal field and raising two children in Arbor Hill. It's her 18-year-old son she worries about the most.

"He was stopped once, around the beginning of March, walking down Livingston Avenue with his sister and some friends," Martha says. "Two cops stopped him because there had been some trouble up the street." They friaked him and let him go.

Another time he was stopped and asked his name and where he lived because, the police said, he looked like a robbery suspect. "He politely told them he was coming from choir rehearsal," Martha says. Her son is president of the Junior Choir at their church. "They didn't bother him any more. But I was petrified because you don't know what they are going to do."

Martha believes her son when he says he is not into drugs. He will graduate from Albany High School next month. He has a job, working with computers. Recently he was invited to perform a rap song he wrote in Atlanta, at the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolence. But she worries, not about her son being into drugs, but about the police. "He is a healthy young black man," she explains. "He wears his hair in a gumby but he has no gold." Her fear is that sometime this summer, her son will be caught up in a police sweep. Maybe he'll get pushed around. Maybe he'll be called a "nigger." Maybe he'll fight back. Then anything might happen.

Whether her fear is groundless or not, it's real.

"I almost wish he was not in the area for the summer," she says. "Everyone is out of school. There is nothing to do. The Arbor Hill Community Center does not provide much recreation as the young people need, and are interested in. My son has said, 'Mom, I don't want to go out of the house, because he doesn't want to be stopped.'

"It's the innocent people like us that are getting a big portion of all this stuff," Martha says. "Why are they after the little people? They are not the suppliers. Some suppliers are white. I just don't think that Arbor Hill should be the focal point. We should not be condemned because we are black."

One last time, Martha is asked if she would allow her real name to be used. "We are not dumb," she says. "And we know that if the names get out, we will be harassed." She is worried about drugs being planted, especially on her son. "I really wish I didn't mind the name aspect of it. But I am so afraid. I am afraid for my child." ■



Alice Green of the New York Civil Liberties Union fields complaints of police harassment.

**Photographs
By
Michael
Ackerman**

POLICE RESPONSE

TEMPERS FLARED MONDAY NIGHT at a special session of the Albany Community-Police Relations Board held in response to complaints about police behavior in Albany's drug war. Some 30 Albany residents came to the meeting at the Crenshaw Community Center to listen to and question Sgt. Thomas Fargione, head of the narcotics squad. Fargione, a 17-year veteran of the police force, appeared at the board's request.

The meeting was an outgrowth of criticism leveled at the Albany Police Department's Narcotics Squad following the release last month of a private investigative report charging that black and Hispanic males were routinely stopped for questioning—and in some cases strip-searched—at the Greyhound bus terminal earlier this year. Complaints intensified last month following a series of police raids in Arbor Hill and the South End that resulted in more than 80 drug arrests.

Fargione denied that police used a racial or ethnic profile to determine whom to stop. "We use a number of indicators," he said, but would not disclose them, maintaining that it would endanger the police to "tell you trade secrets." Fargione explained that his unit was targeting drug users and small-time dealers now in an effort to dry up the market for the big dealers who so far have been able to avoid capture. The sergeant also told how he and his men had undergone "hundreds of hours" of sensitivity training to help them better relate to various different racial, ethnic, sexual-preference and lifestyle groups.

After generally polite questioning from several board members, the Rev. Robert Dixon, the board's chairman, allowed questions and comments from the audience. Fargione was asked about persistent reports that police have abused young black males in their custody, including taunting detainees with racial slurs and beating them while they were handcuffed. Lenore Graham, a founder of Mothers Against Drugs, told Fargione of one report she had recently heard about an alleged incident in the Division II lockup. There, she said, the beating of a handcuffed black man was suspended by officers when Fargione entered the room where it was taking place.

That type of activity will not be tolerated, Fargione said. But he added that "if that type of activity went on, it will be dealt with in-house." Fargione noted that such an incident would be a criminal act.

Reading from a prepared statement, Alice Green, legislative director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, said she was "alarmed by the number of complaints received by our Albany office of police invasions of privacy and misconduct directed primarily against African-Americans and Hispanics." Later, when asked specifically about the bus-station report, Fargione said that he had intended to discuss it in detail until he learned from Green's statement that the NYCLU was considering a class-action lawsuit against the Albany police department and the city for "conspiring to violate the civil rights of African-Americans and Hispanics."

According to Green, the civil-liberties group will seek an injunction "to enjoin the police from the use of such illegal tactics in the future."

Fargione did say that he had been one of the undercover officers working the bus station at the time of the private investigation, which was initiated by two Albany defense attorneys, Terence Kindlon and Joseph Donnelly. The report charged that during a 10-day period in late March, every black and Hispanic male who passed through the station while the private investigators were there was stopped and questioned. Although Fargione would not say that the report contained deliberate falsehoods, he maintained that some incidents had been misunderstood by the private investigators and others misrepresented. Unspecified portions of the report were "absurd," he said.

"Everyone wants the drug traffic stopped," said Vera Michelson of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism. But Michelson pointed out that two Albany police officers convicted of civil-rights violations had never been punished by the department. If police officers found guilty of abuses are not disciplined, the people ask, "Why should we bother to file complaints?"

A moment later, Bill Gibson, the owner of Gibby's Paradise Lounge, presented the

board with a lengthy complaint charging police abuse and misconduct stemming from the raid on his bar during the recent police sweep in Arbor Hill. According to Gibson, the police raiders, led by Fargione, entered the lounge at 12:45 AM on May 12. They had a sealed indictment for the arrest of one patron who was found in the bar. But according to Gibson, they searched every patron, some roughly. Two other patrons were arrested on cocaine-possession charges.

Gibson, who called Fargione a "liar," had confronted the sergeant over the same incident several weeks ago at a community meeting at the Trinity Institute sponsored by Mothers Against Drugs. In the last section of his complaint, Gibson said that one half hour after speaking at that meeting, he was visited at his bar by two Albany policemen who demanded to see his State Liquor Authority license. Gibson, who considers the incident an act of harassment, said that the same officers had been involved in the May 12 raid.

—Jeff Jones

June 22-28 1989
memorandum

Man sentenced for assaulting police officer

By John Caher

Staff writer

ALBANY — A 34-year-old Slingerlands man was sentenced Friday to a state prison term for assaulting a police officer.

John M. Hoffman, also known as Carl Kaufman, of 210 Font Grove Road was sentenced by Albany County Judge John G. Turner Jr. to 1 to 3 years in state prison for attacking a police officer Jan. 28 at the Auberge Suisse Restaurant at 1903 New Scotland Road, Slingerlands. Under a plea bargain arrangement, he admitted attacking the officer and pleaded guilty to attempted second-degree

assault, a felony, in an incident that left the officer injured.

In other cases Friday:

● Steven Dressel, 31, of 1328 8th Ave., Watervliet, was sentenced to three years on probation for assaulting and injuring a Watervliet police officer. Dressel pleaded guilty to third-degree assault, a misdemeanor.

● Patricia A. Hankins, 21, of 286 Orange St., Albany, pleaded guilty before Judge Thomas W. Keegan to petty larceny, a misdemeanor. She admitted that on April 5 she stole clothing from a store at Colonie Center by forging a check. Sentencing was scheduled for Aug. 17.

● Alfonso K. Clark, 25, of 449 Livingston Ave., Albany, was sentenced by Turner to six months in jail and five years on probation for third-degree burglary, a felony. He admitted that on April 17 he illegally entered a building on Central Avenue, Albany.

● Terry Drake, 21, of 271 Clinton Ave., Albany, was sentenced by Turner to a 1-to-3-year prison term for selling cocaine. Under terms of a plea bargain agreement, Drake had pleaded guilty to attempted felony third-degree criminal sale of a controlled substance in an incident March 14 on Lexington Avenue, Albany.

● Elnora Patton, 26, of 353 Orange St., Albany, was sentenced to 60 days in the county jail and three years on probation for fifth-degree conspiracy, a misdemeanor. Patton admitted to Turner that on March 24 she agreed to distribute cocaine and transported another person for the purpose of purchasing the narcotic.

● David M. LeBron, 26, of 23 Swan St., Schenectady, pleaded guilty before Turner to two counts of attempted third-degree criminal sale of a controlled substance, a felony. He admitted that on Dec. 29, 1987, and Jan. 6, 1988, he attempted to sell a drug. Sentencing was scheduled for Sept. 11.



DEMONSTRATING — Picketers protesting the presence of players from South Africa circle in front of the Off-Track Betting Teletheatre on Central Avenue in Albany Friday, as the OTB's international Open Tennis Tournament opening gala goes on inside. Times Union photo by Tom Lapoint

Anti-apartheid protesters picket tennis players

By Ilaina Jonas

Staff writer

ALBANY — About 40 members of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism picketed outside the Off-Track Betting Teletheatre on Friday to protest the participation of South African tennis players in the OTB Open Tennis Tournament.

"This is part of the effort by the international community to isolate South Africa in every venue, including sports, culture and economics," said

Merton Simpson, coalition co-chairman.

The group, whose members carried placards reading "Sports and Politics Do Mix" and "No it's not OK," among other slogans, circled in front of the 711 Central Ave. facility, where sponsors and tournament players were attending the association's annual gala inside.

"We're out here today, mainly picketing the promoters of the tournament," Simpson said, "the people who

are really responsible for the players being here."

The coalition was formed in 1981 in response to a rugby match sponsored by the Eastern Rugby Union that brought the South African Springboks to Bleecker Stadium.

The match gained national attention and became a focal point in the heated debate concerning sports and politics.

Though Capital OTB President Davis Etkin said he sympathized with the protesters' stand against apartheid, he

said picketing the tournament was "the wrong forum."

"It would be discrimination to say a person couldn't participate because of the country they're from," Etkin added. "(The players) enter as individuals. They don't represent a country."

The OTB Open is one of 75 franchises within the Nabisco Tennis Association. According to the association's rules, no player may be excluded because of nationality, Etkin said.

There are five South Africans playing in the OTB Open, he said.

NEWSFRONT

MIXED TROUBLES

"OTB, YOU CAN'T HIDE/YOU support Apartheid" was the predominant chant of some 40 protestors gathered outside the OTB Teletheater in Albany last Friday evening.

For the third consecutive year, the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism staged a protest against the inclusion of South African players in the OTB Tennis Open in Schenectady.

The protest came in response to a continuing appeal from the majority of South African people for other countries to isolate the apartheid state. South African players are not allowed by the governments of Canada, Holland, Scandinavia and Eastern Europe to participate in tennis tournaments in those countries.

"I'm in sympathy with their cause," OTB president Davis M. Etkin said during the semifinals on Saturday. "But they've got the wrong format. Players come as individuals. They don't represent a certain country."

Tournament organizers have stuck to that argument throughout the protests, but the coalition insists that sports and politics do mix and that South African players' participation lends credibility to their government.

"They're trying," said Merton Simpson, co-chairperson of the coalition, "to deny the connection between sports and politics that was established, really, at the 1936 Munich Olympics when Hitler did not welcome Jesse Owens. [Tennis players are] part of an effort by the South African government to normalize relations with other countries. It's a desperate act by a dying regime."

The coalition chose to demonstrate at the Teletheater—rather than at the tournament itself, as they had in years past—to specifically target sponsors of the tournament. The demonstrators picketed on the sidewalk outside the entrance as elegantly dressed sponsors, organizers and



THE ARCHIBALD

Merton Simpson meets the press at the OTB Open protest.

players made their way inside for the tournament's annual dinner gala.

But the change in venue appeared to do little to sway the opinion of tournament officials.

"Those who demonstrated had every right to," said Etkin. "I just think it's misled."

"I get a little annoyed at the inconsistency of people who protest against South Africans," said South African player Michael Robertson, who maintains a U.S. residence and will soon be a U.S. citizen. "It seems that it's sort of in vogue to pick on South Africa. But there are [players from] other countries with human-rights situations that are much worse. Why don't they protest against them?"

"Don't get me wrong," he continued. "I'm not condoning it. What happens in South Africa is wrong. It's just that you don't have people protesting players from other countries where the human rights situation is just as bad."

Simpson, informed of Robertson's comments, said, "There probably is no place worse than South Africa in terms of the laws of a government literally making the majority of the population noncitizens."

One of the coalition's main points during the protest was that white South African tennis players are seen as representatives

of the country while blacks are given almost no chance to play.

"I personally know people in the South African tennis union who are trying to help black players," said Robertson. "The thing is, they can't do too much without getting in trouble with the law. The union tries to support black tennis but a lot of times their hands are tied."

"I'm not necessarily aware of any specific efforts by the tennis union," said Simpson. "But any token effort would be just that."

Simpson said he felt the coalition had accomplished its goal of putting pressure on tournament sponsors. The protest, he said, was not designed to be a boycott of the tournament; in fact, at least one member of the coalition attended the tournament the afternoon after the protest.

"We'd like to reach a point where we can call for [a boycott]," Simpson said. "But we're not at that point yet."

"Our specific focus was to deal with a root understanding. [The inclusion of South African players] is an insult to the international community. The international boycott is something to be taken seriously. And it's too bad that OTB organizers don't take it seriously."

—Mike Goudreau

BACH TO THE FUTURE

THE MEETING WAS OVER IN SIX minutes. Sitting in special session at School 24 Monday afternoon, the Albany School Board selected a new superintendent to lead the troubled district.

After conducting an extensive nationwide search, receiving 77 applications, paying at least \$8,000 in consulting fees to a New Paltz firm and personally interviewing five or six candidates, the board found that the most qualified candidate was here all along: John M. Bach, the district's former deputy superintendent and acting superintendent since June 30.

Bach, 59, who was Albany High School's principal for 18 years, more recently served as deputy to David Brown, the superintendent who retired at the end of June. With family and friends in the audience anticipating the announcement, Bach waited as Robert Callahan, chairman of the school board's search committee, nominated him for the \$85,000-a-year post.

"We have exceptionally qualified people in this district," said Callahan as he defended the board's history of selecting its superintendent from within the school system. Callahan cited Bach's "administrative abilities, his knowledge of the district... and his ability to work with the board," as among the reasons he was selected over other candidates.

According to reports, other finalists included Bruce Crowder, the state Education Department's assistant commissioner for quality assurance, Reginald Mayo, an associate superintendent in charge of instruction for the Baltimore City School District, and James Clarke, superintendent of the Poughkeepsie School District.

School-board candidate Leon Van Dyke called the appointment "outrageous," and an example of "promoting failure." Under Bach's tenure at Albany High School, Van Dyke maintained, the student body had averaged poorly compared to other high schools in the state.

Paul Murray, one of three candidates running for election to the school board this fall as part of the reform slate endorsed by Albany Citizens for Responsible Education (CARE), called the selection process "seriously flawed." He objected to the board's refusal to include parents, teachers and other concerned citizens on the search committee. They chose "to conduct their deliberations behind closed doors," Murray said.

AGENDA

Forums, lectures, meetings, rallies and other political events.

THURSDAY, JULY 27

Lecture: Controlling the Technology of Medicine: A Dilemma for Patients and Health Care Providers. College Center Auditorium, Union College, Schenectady.

University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn. Continues Saturday at 10 AM and 8:30 PM, and Sunday at 10 AM. Open to the public, but those planning to attend are asked to call in advance to reserve a space. 733-5497.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1

Lecture: Sanitizing Social Spaces: Public Health and Private Bodies. College Center Auditorium, Union College, Schenectady 7:30 PM.

The "Albany" Plan: Effective Law Enforcement or
Public Relations Boondoggle?

One year after Mayor Whalen announced, with much fanfare, the "Albany" Plan we must ask what has been accomplished.

Has drug traffic been stopped (or even slowed) in Albany?

No.

Have any major drug dealers been convicted for transporting large quantities of drugs into Albany?

No.

Has there been any significant expansion of treatment facilities and opportunities in Albany?

No.

Has the Albany Police used a "profile" of young African-American males as the basis of stopping and searching citizens?

Yes.¹

Have the Albany Police swept up innocent citizens in drug raids merely because someone was in the wrong place at the wrong time?

Yes.²

Have citizens been strip-searched without any legal basis by the Albany Police?

Yes.³

Have the Albany Police adopted a policy of making "minor intrusions into what would otherwise be considered constitutionally protected rights" as proposed by an Albany County Assistant District Attorney?⁴

The information and evidence available suggests, that the answer is "yes".

What can we do about this situation?

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism proposes:

1. Medical treatment and substance-abuse treatment should be available to anyone who requests it. (Perhaps some of Albany's approx. \$30 million surplus can be used to accomplish this goal.)
2. An independent civilian review board should be established immediately to hear complaints of police misconduct.
3. The Mayor, the Police Department and the District Attorney's Office should immediately condemn the use of racial or ethnic "profiles" in police actions and investigations.
4. The community should be permitted significant involvement in the development and implementation of a real plan to combat drugs.

¹Based on reports prepared by a private investigator whose firm spent more than one week observing Albany Police at the Greyhound station.

²Based on statements made by witnesses to arrests.

³Metroland, 5/25/89. p.11.

⁴Ass't. D.A. James Banagan, a quoted in the 5/15/89 Schenectady Gazette.

Another view

To the Editor:

Your recent editorial "Nursing home drain" was right on target concerning the spend-down process — that is, rules that require persons to exhaust their personal assets in order to qualify for Medicaid support to pay for long-term care.

All of us who are committed to meeting the needs of New York's elderly share Governor Cuomo's and your newspaper's concern that the elderly not be "reduced to poverty" by the spend-down requirements of Medicaid.

Revision of those guidelines to allow the spouse living at home to retain a higher level of assets is certainly an appropriate step to take. The state should find the resources to bring this to pass.

However, your editorial seriously misses the mark when it states that there is a danger that this change in the Medicaid eligibility requirements "will result in a wholesale 'warehousing' of people in nursing homes — even if their condition would allow them to live at home."

Given the state's strict certificate-of-need process, along with a severe personnel shortage being faced by the long-term-care industry (and not just hospitals), there is little danger of inappropriate placement in nursing homes.

Yet another safeguard which exists to make sure that families simply do not "condemn" their elderly relatives to nursing homes is the screening process involved in nursing home placement. Called a "patient review instrument," or PRI, the screening form assesses the patient's physical and mental abilities. This PRI leads to a reimbursement category for Medicaid payment (called RUGs — for resource utilization groups). The higher the RUG category, the more care the patient requires, and hence, the higher the reimbursement level the facility receives from Medicaid.

The average occupancy rate for nursing homes in New York state is well over 95 percent. In many areas of the state, people await nursing home placement for several months. We have been advised of some cases where patients waited for a bed to open for more than a year. It is simply not possible, given the state's strict regulations, that people who do not need what your editorial calls "the constant vigilance and care that only a nursing home can provide" will be "warehoused in nursing homes."

In fact, the opposite condition prevails, and given the changing demographics within the state's population, facilities cannot expand quickly enough to meet the ever-increasing demand for nursing home beds.

The state Department of Health keeps very close tabs on the nursing home industry. New York state is the most highly regulated state in the Union when it comes to nursing home care. The Department of Health properly makes finding community alterna-

Letters to the Editor
The Times Union
Box 15000
Albany, N.Y. 12212

Brief letters will be edited least, although all letters are subject to editing for taste and accuracy. Include daytime phone number. Only letters written specifically to The Times Union will be used — and only if the writer's name can also be published.

Investigator needed

To the Editor: *Times Union 6-22-89*

We all want a drug-free society and are deeply concerned about the proliferation of drugs in the city of Albany and the Capital District.

More, we all realize the difficulty of being a police officer in these times of automatic weapons. However, I am distressed over the accusations of police misconduct (racial slurs, excessive use of force, beatings) raised in the recent sweep of Arbor Hill and the South End and the purported selective arrests and harassment in the Greyhound bus terminal.

Although more than a month has passed, there is still widespread distrust and animosity directed toward the city police department in our community. No one wants a "long hot summer" where feelings are exacerbated and polarized. The individuals who seem in my own opinion to be in the most stressful situations are our minority police officers (they must live predominately in two worlds).

In order to bring this situation to rest we must have assurances that there are no cover-ups or clandestine agreements. Therefore, I support attorneys Terrence Kindlon and Joseph Donnelly and call for Mario Cuomo to appoint an investigator to review these allegations and present a final document to the community.

In addition, I support Alderman Brace's call for the Common Council's Police Committee to investigate the charges. I am not making accusations. I am only stating that there is widespread concern and that it needs to be addressed. The situation must not be allowed to fester but must be addressed quickly and impartially.

JAMES H. BOULDIN
Albany

Editor's note: The writer is an Albany County legislator representing the 3rd District.

Protecting environment

To the Editor:

Ward Stone, a wildlife pathologist at the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), has been making a good deal of news lately. Public outcry followed certain actions by Gov. Cuomo and DEC Commissioner Thomas Jorling regarding Mr. Stone's role and responsibilities at the department. In the past couple of days the commissioner has made some new announcements regarding the Stone matter and thereby hopefully put an end to the immediate controversy. Before the Ward Stone story slips into the past, however, we should reflect on its implications with respect to the enormous environmental crisis that confronts this state, the nation, and indeed the entire world.

First, we should recognize that without sufficient resources DEC cannot begin to fulfill its environmental protection responsibilities. The immediate battle over Ward Stone began with the governor's veto of an appropriation by the Legislature for the wildlife pathology unit Stone heads. Whatever the arguments for and against that decision, DEC badly needs significantly more personnel and financial resources than it currently has if it is going to be even modestly successful in combating the environmental problems we face.

Second, we should recognize that confronting serious environmental problems in New York state requires a strong DEC and that the department cannot be strong without a powerful and effective commissioner. To some extent the Ward Stone controversy has raised the question of whether the commissioner really controls the DEC bureaucracy. I would urge people to understand that if the commissioner does not have broad and flexible authority to direct that bureaucracy and to set its priorities, whoever holds that office will not be able to muster the resources and power necessary to deal successfully with the enormous environmental problems facing us.

Third, we should recognize that people need to be bluntly and repeatedly reminded that human activities are inflicting enormous havoc on the natural world, that our actions are generating a series of interlocking, multi-faceted environmental dangers and not just a series of random and unconnected problems, and that solutions to the environmental crisis will not come easily or cheaply. Throughout a notable career, Ward Stone has provided a clean, often loud, and sometimes strident voice about the seriousness and complexities of the environmental damage we are causing.

RICHARD S. BOOTH
Associate Professor
Cornell University
Ithaca

The color purple



Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

July 1989

A Project of the Social Justice Center

*NEXT REGULAR COALITION MEETING:

JULY 27, 1989 at 7:30 p.m. (Thursday) at the Albany Urban League, corner of Livingston and Ten Broeck Streets, Albany, New York

This will be an important planning meeting for two important campaigns in which the Coalition is currently involved. We need your involvement to be successful.

POLICE AND RACIST VIOLENCE CAMPAIGN

The Police and Racist Violence Committee of the Coalition has been working to make the city of Albany and the Albany Police Department accountable to the community for actions taken in recent drug arrests. There are many questions about how these arrests have taken place and concerns about how the city is combating drug problems in Albany. The Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is proposing the following:

1. Medical treatment and substance abuse treatment should be available to anyone who requests it.
2. An independent civilian review board should be established immediately to hear complaints of police misconduct.
3. The Mayor, the Police Department and District Attorney's office should immediately condemn the use of racial or ethnic "profiles" in police actions and investigations.
4. The community should be permitted significant involvement in the development and implementation of a real plan to combat drugs.

We need your input at the July meeting to discuss strategies for implementation of these Coalition proposals - **GET INVOLVED!**

For more information about the Police and Racist Violence Committee, call Merton Simpson at 457-5183.

GET INVOLVED

DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA CAMPAIGN

This very critical campaign is part of an international effort to guarantee that there will be free and fair elections this November in Africa's last colony, Namibia. South Africa, Namibia's illegal occupier, continues to sabotage attempts for free and fair elections which SWAPO (the South West Africa People's Organization) would unquestionably win if the will of the Namibian people is allowed to prevail. The Dollars for Democracy campaign, a project of the North East Southern Africa Solidarity Network, of which the Coalition is a member, has the full support of SWAPO which has asked the international community for help.

GET INVOLVED! Real independence for Namibia will bring freedom and an end to apartheid there and also will bring freedom for all the people of Southern Africa a step closer. At the July meeting we will discuss the progress of the campaign and present an update of events in Namibia.

For more information about the Dollars for Democracy Campaign, call
Celia-Bess Cotton (Religious Organizing Committee) 436-9234
Mabel Leon (Labor Organizing Committee) 372-1531
Fredua Ofori-Atta (Student Organizing Committee) 436-0562
Everett Joseph (Media Committee) 436-9695

**Get Involved! The struggle cannot take a summer vacation
Come to the July Coalition meeting**

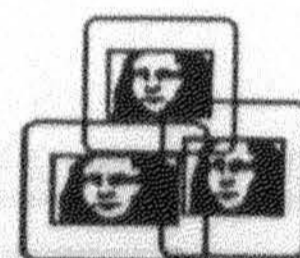
Feminist Action Network (FAN) presents...

GUATEMALA AND CUBA TODAY



*A presentation on a pre- and post-
revolutionary society with a focus
on race, gender, and class issues.*

Date: Tuesday, July 25, 1989
Presenters: Judith McDaniel
Vickie Smith
Place: Crenshaw Community Center
7 Morton Avenue
Time: 6:30 pm



*slides
& photos*

CO-SPONSORS: Feminist Action Network, Albany Sanctuary
Committee, and the Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism

*a project of the
Social Justice Center*

over



**¡ NICARAGUA
y
CUBA
SÍ !**



CELEBRATION !

A cultural presentation to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Cuban revolution & the 10th anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. Slides, photos and lots of music - caribbean, salsa, afro-cuban, jazz !! Food & beverages will be served. A donation of \$5.00 is suggested - more if possible, less if not. Join us in learning about and celebrating the anniversaries of these post-revolutionary societies.

DATE: Friday, July 28, 1989
PLACE: First Presbyterian Church
362 State Street
(corner of State & Willett)
TIME: 7:30 PM

SUGGESTED DONATION: \$5.00

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL: 463-0777 OR 272-0501



CO-SPONSORS: Central American Solidarity Alliance, Compañera Project, United States/Puerto Rico Solidarity Network, and the Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism/20th contingent of the Brigada Venceremos

*a project of the Social Justice Center
labor donated*

over

NEWSFRONT

DELANGE'S WINDING ROAD

TODAY, JOHNNY DELANGE IS ONE of only a handful of white South African lawyers willing to defend those accused of terrorist acts against that country's apartheid government. Even more unusual is his background: DeLange, 31, is an Afrikaner. Afrikaners are descendants of the early Dutch settlers and are the backbone of the segregation system. He grew up in a poor, working-class family in South Africa's Natal Province. Until he was 6, many of DeLange's playmates were young Zulus. But then the rigid apartheid system took over. "You live separate lives that never touch—never," DeLange said during a visit to Albany last week.

Speaking to a group of about 40 at a Pine Hills meeting last Wednesday, his message was that the anti-apartheid movement's divestment campaign, along with international economic sanctions, is working. "It's the South African government that says that divestment and economic sanctions are hurting blacks," DeLange said. But "even if sanctions may hurt us, apartheid kills us," he responded, repeating a currently popular anti-South African government slogan.

More than 100 U.S. companies have divested their holdings in South Africa; 13 have pulled out completely. With the price of gold currently in decline, the South African army forced to retreat following a historic defeat by allied Angolan and Cuban troops, and the difficulty in obtaining new weapons—particularly advanced fighter aircraft—the government of President P.W. Botha has been looking for ways to improve South Africa's world image. One result was the meeting two weeks ago between Botha and jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela.

"Botha is using Mandela to get world pressure off the government," DeLange



DeLange with Albany attorney Anita T'nyer.

said. Botha would like to exchange Mandela's release—he has been jailed for more than a quarter-century—for an increase in foreign aid. But the move presents a dilemma for the government. "Releasing Mandela would mean unbanning the ANC," DeLange said, explaining that there would be no way to prevent Mandela from speaking or to restrain the crowds that would come to hear him.

DeLange graduated from high school in 1976, the year more than 600 blacks were killed in Soweto, a group of segregated black townships outside Johannesburg. The uprising refocused world attention on the apartheid system. "It passed me right by; I had no political context to understand it," he said. But those days of unawareness are gone. Currently DeLange is one of four lawyers representing 14 people accused of terrorist activities connected with the

military wing of the ANC.

The trial, taking place in Cape Town Supreme Court, has been dubbed the "Rainbow Trial" because it includes black, white and mixed-race defendants. DeLange took advantage of a recess in the trial to speak in the United States at the invitation of the National Lawyers Guild. The local NLG chapter sponsored his one-day visit here.

The turning point in DeLange's life came while he was a lieutenant in the South African army. Military conscription is mandatory for all white males in the country. While serving in northern Namibia and southern Angola, DeLange saw combat with troops assigned to block the return of fighters affiliated with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)—Namibian freedom fighters—who were attempting to re-enter their country from guerrilla bases in neighboring Angola. "I saw the wastage and what they were doing to the Namibian people," DeLange said of the military's occupation policies. He saw the Namibians' huts and crops burned, and on one occasion witnessed the wholesale slaughter of one man's herd of hundreds of cattle.

"We were told to kill any cattle we encountered," he said. The South African troops had been led to believe that all the cattle in the area had an infectious lung disease and should be destroyed. One day he heard shooting and went to investigate. He observed an elderly man and his family begging a South African military officer to spare their cattle. "Obviously they had worked all their lives [to build up the herd]," DeLange said. "I realized it had nothing to do with lung disease." The military's plan was to create a wasteland, where there would be no people, no crops and no food to support SWAPO.

After he left the army, DeLange entered Cape Town University, where he studied law, graduating with a degree to practice law in 1985. At the university, he independently decided to study the set of

laws that were in effect for South African blacks. Under apartheid, there are different laws for different races.

Young white lawyers are not taught the black laws, and there is no economic incentive to defend blacks. But DeLange decided to dedicate his life to defending blacks and working for the defeat of the apartheid system. "I tried to change my life, in terms of racist and sexist values," he said.

In April 1988, DeLange was elected to the executive committee of the Cape Democrats, an anti-apartheid group affiliated with the United Democratic Front. The next month he became an officer of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, a group formed in 1987 following an escalation in government repression.

"The South African government is as weak as it has ever been," DeLange said. "It is badly managed and run. Its only function is to uphold apartheid." DeLange believes that the next three years are the most important in terms of sanctions and divestment. "Foreign aid goes to pay for the army and the police," he explained. By pressuring the U.S. government to increase economic sanctions, the anti-apartheid movement here can help save lives in South Africa.

Following two decades that have seen the end of white minority-ruled governments in Africa's southern cone, South Africa is the last one remaining. "They have no place to go," DeLange said. "They realize they are next."

—Jeff Jones

DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA



ON NOVEMBER 1, 1989 THE PEOPLE OF NAMIBIA WILL VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR MORE THAN CENTURY-LONG COLONIAL HISTORY.

Millions of dollars are pouring into Namibia from South Africa and beyond to sabotage the elections and derail independence.

One dollar or more contributed by tens of thousands of people can counter the South African war machine.

All who believe in democracy must come together in support of free and fair elections!

A project of the
Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Network

NORTHEAST SOUTHERN AFRICA SOLIDARITY NETWORK

The Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Network came out of a conference in New Haven, Connecticut, in September, 1988. Representatives from fifty-five anti-apartheid and anti-racist organizations in the Northeast came together to discuss how to organize more effective mass support for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia and the Front Line States, (Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia). The network includes organizations from 12 states in the Northeast, from Maine to Washington, DC.

These organizations work on a variety of issues:

- a just and peaceful resolution of regional Southern Africa conflict
- cessation of U.S. aid to Jonas Savimbi and UNITA forces
- divestment and sanctions
- corporate, cultural, academic and sports boycotts
- education and mass demonstrations
- lobbying at all levels of government
- support of labor unions and the mass democratic movement in South Africa and Namibia
- exposure of South Africa's nuclear industry in the production and refinement of uranium from Namibia
- technical assistance in development and education to the Front Line States

The current period is a critical point in anti-apartheid and pro-liberation work in the United States. We welcome your membership and support.

NORTHEAST SOUTHERN AFRICA SOLIDARITY NETWORK (NESASN)
P.O. Box 1322, New Haven, CT 06505
(203)776-1970

Local Contact for Dollars for Democracy in Namibia Campaign:

**CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION
AGAINST APARTHEID & RACISM**
P.O. BOX 3002
ALBANY, N.Y. 12203

labor donated

CONTRIBUTION

YES, I support free and fair elections in Namibia.

Enclosed is my additional contribution to the Dollars for Democracy in Namibia Campaign:

\$5 _____ \$25 _____ \$50 _____ \$100 _____ \$250 _____ Other _____

PLEDGE

I pledge \$ _____ per month until Namibia is totally free.

Name _____

Telephone # _____

Address _____

(street)

(city)

(zip code)

Make tax deductible checks/money orders payable to: PERA (Progressive Education & Research Associates)

Check Memo: Namibia Campaign

Clip Off and Mail to: NESASN P.O. Box 1322 New Haven, CT. 06505

HISTORY

NAMIBIA

Violent and repressive colonization of Namibia, a country of 1.5 million on the southwest Atlantic coast of Africa, began in 1884 under German rule. With the defeat of Germany in 1915, South Africa became the colonizer of Namibia and has maintained brutal rule over the Namibia people ever since.

DECADES OF SOUTH AFRICAN OCCUPATION

A mandate, issued initially by the League of Nations and then by the United Nations (UN), assigned responsibility for Namibia to apartheid South Africa. South Africa has perpetrated a seven-decade reign of terror and occupation on the Namibia people, turning Namibia into a huge military garrison with upwards of 100,000 South African troops. Thousands of Namibians have been murdered and kidnapped, including more than 600 people massacred at Kassinga in 1978. South Africa has made billions of dollars of profit from the massive plunder of Namibia's mineral wealth and fisheries.

SWAPO OF NAMIBIA

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), founded in 1960, has been leading the struggle for Namibia's independence and is recognized by the Namibian people and the international community as the authentic representative of Namibia. In 1962, in response to intensifying South African oppression, SWAPO formed its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

INDEPENDENCE PLAN: UN RESOLUTION 435

In 1978 the UN Plan for Namibian Independence was adopted and embodied in UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 435. UNSCR 435 calls for:

- South Africa to cease its illegal occupation
- a cease-fire
- the repatriation of refugees
- the repeal of apartheid laws
- the election of a government of the Namibian people's choosing.

Until the elections on November 1, 1989 South Africa will continue to administer the territory and will have undo influence over the election laws, voter eligibility, procedure for voter registration, and the 'security' of the country. This is like having the fox guard the chicken coop.

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 435

Implementation of UNSCR 435 was officially set as April 1, 1989. It was an ominous beginning: on that day South African forces massacred returning SWAPO personnel and Namibian civilians. Since then, with the presence of forty-five hundred UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) forces, the situation has somewhat improved. South Africa has agreed to pull out its troops by mid-July so that only fifteen hundred troops will officially remain. In reality, however, there are large numbers of military personnel disguised as police so that the number of South African forces is actually much higher. SWAPO's PLAN personnel, on the other hand, are not allowed inside the country until the elections.



SOUTH AFRICAN SABOTAGE

South Africa's perpetual bad faith has been exemplified in many ways by:

- the April 1st massacres of Namibians
- issuing Namibian identity cards to thousands of UNTA forces (contra forces South Africa supports in Angola) to enable them to register to vote in Namibia
- the incomplete repeal of apartheid laws
- the use of Koevoet forces (Namibian secret police) to continue the harassment and intimidation of the Namibian people, especially in the north.

These actions are attempts to intimidate SWAPO supporters and to put collaborators in place who will continue apartheid and strengthen the base for the future destabilization of Namibia.

DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA CAMPAIGN

The people of Namibia are fighting against tremendous odds to achieve free and fair elections.

One dollar from you, your family, friends, neighbors, your church, school, trade union, or community organization can help make a difference.

To prepare for the November 1 elections SWAPO must conduct a massive voter education campaign to educate the people about the registration and election process. Resources are needed to travel throughout this huge country to distribute the election information to the dispersed Namibian population.

YOUR DOLLARS WILL

- enable the printing and distribution of voter education materials throughout the country
- purchase a public address system, audio visual equipment, transportation vehicles.

Since its formation SWAPO has cared for tens of thousands of refugees. Disabled war victims, women, children and older people will be returning to Namibia in the coming months. Their resettlement will require massive rehabilitation programs.

YOUR DOLLARS WILL PROVIDE

- medical supplies and food
- rehabilitation facilities
- housing and resettlement facilities
- child care and counseling

EVERY DOLLAR, LIKE EVERY
VOTE, COUNTS! SUPPORT FREE
AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN
NAMIBIA!

WHEN SWAPO WINS. . .
WE ALL WIN!

WALTER, THAYER, LONG & MISHLER, P.C.

LAW OFFICES
ONE COLUMBIA PLACE
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12207

(518) 462-6753

August 2, 1989

To: Vicki Erenstein
Bill Goodman

Re: 7/12/89 visit to Albany, N.Y. of
Johnny DeLange, NADEL

From: Anita Thayer
Capital District NLG/Southern Africa Committee

Enclosed: 2 press clippings

ANITA THAYER
LANNY E. WALTER
MARY JO LONG
MARK S. MISHLER

Johnny DeLange's 21 hr. visit to Albany on 7/13 - 7/14/89 was successful in obtaining media attention, educating NLG members not presently involved in South Africa work, and in enhancing the work of the local anti-apartheid Coalition, the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism.

Johnny's schedule was as follows:

- 7/12/89 mid-day arrived in Albany by Amtrak train
- afternoon (1) lengthy telephone interview with WAMC Radio, the local P.B.S. affiliate.
- (2) Interview with Schenectady Gazette reporter, a daily newspaper with circulation in both Albany and Schenectady; the second daily in importance in this area (clipping enclosed).
- (3) Interview with Metroland reporter, local alternative news and entertainment weekly (clipping enclosed).
- (4) 3 min. live interview on largest adult A.M. Radio station at 4:50 p.m. as the "Newsmaker of the Day"

Both radio interviews focused on the death penalty issue and tied into N.Y.S. campaign against the death penalty (Johnny's visit followed Gov. Cuomo's annual veto of death penalty bill).

T.V. coverage and/or interviews were solicited but without success.

- evening (1) Johnny ate dinner with 3 Guild Officers, Co-Chair of local anti-apartheid Coalition and a South African Student active in anti-apartheid work.

ULSTER COUNTY OFFICE: 1237 VAN VLIERDEN ROAD SAUGERTIES, NEW YORK 12477 • (914) 246-1959

Vicki Ernstein & Bill Goodman
August 2, 1989
Page 2

- (2) A reception and discussion was attended by about 50 people including many Guild members not familiar with Southern African issues, and local anti-apartheid activists. Nearly everyone stayed until end of Johnny's presentation. Questions were broad and far-reaching and uniformly answered in a helpful, serious manner. Areas which were discussed that I recall included (1) the importance of the divestment campaign over the next 2 or 3 years which is when many of South Africa's debts again become due; (2) the sports boycott (Johnny's visit preceded by 5 days of planned tennis protest in Albany); (3) the manner in which discussions about the future of South Africa take place illustrating the meaning and practice of non-racialism in the movement and as a program for the future; (4) the legal system and a specific trials in which Johnny is one of the defense attorneys (ie. an Advocate).

7/13/89 Departure for Boston.

South African Deplores Apartheid, Warns of Bloody Military Solution

By BRIAN NEARING
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — The young white South African soldier watched as his comrades, oblivious to the pleas of an old black farmer, machine-gunned the man's herd of cattle. And in his heart, Lt. Johnny DeLange knew his government was wrong.

DeLange is an Afrikaner, a descendant of the Dutch who settled in South Africa in the late 1600s. It was the government that created the system of racial segregation known as apartheid and DeLange, now a lawyer, defends those accused of trying to topple that system.

He was in Albany yesterday at the invitation of the National Lawyers Guild as part of a nationwide speaking tour. DeLange is the national assistant secretary of the Association of Democratic Lawyers, an anti-

apartheid group formed in the wake of the 1987 insurrections in South Africa.

Before he put on the uniform of his country's army, DeLange said, he hadn't considered what apartheid really meant. He grew up in a rural working-class area and had black friends. His family had moved into urban areas and he had attended an all-white college. The problems of blacks didn't really concern him and when hundreds of blacks were killed in the 1976 Soweto uprising, "It just kind of passed over me without any idea of the implications," he said.

But two years in the army, and time spent in combat in Namibia and Angola, where South Africans fought Cuban and Angolan forces, forced him to think about what he was required by law to fight for.

"We were on a mission in Angola... burning huts and crops," he said, as part of an operation to create a "buffer zone" between

the two opposing forces. Orders came down that "if we found any cattle, we were to kill them. That they had some kind of lung disease."

None of cattle he saw appeared sick to DeLange. One day he came upon a large area filled with dozens of cattle surrounded by soldiers. "There was an old man there, begging the troops, 'Please don't kill my cattle.' He said he was going back to Namibia and would remain there."

But South African soldiers pushed the old man away and shot all the cows. "That was all he lived and worked for," said DeLange. "There was no lung disease. ... We were making sure that if [guerrilla forces] came by, there would be no food for them."

When DeLange finished his two-year military service, which is mandatory for all white South Africans, he went back to school to finish his law degree — and educate himself about the politics of apartheid. At the University of Cape Town, he read much as he could about the laws that affect blacks. "Most lawyers didn't learn those because they couldn't be used to make any money," he said. Many books that analyzed the impact of those laws were banned by the government, which made learning about them even more difficult.

After becoming an advocate, the South African term for a defense lawyer, in 1985, he began taking cases. Under South African law, the most junior advocates are assigned the most serious cases, such as murder, robbery and assault. Advocates at that time were paid 75 rand [about \$25] a day to defend someone; the salary has since risen to about 300 rand.

Three years ago, DeLange began taking "political trials" of people accused of trying to overthrow the government. Many defendants were accused of working with the African National Congress, a movement dedicated to abolishing the system of apartheid and replacing it with a one-man, one-vote democracy. "Funny, at that time my civil practice dried up," DeLange said with a crooked smile.

DeLange is involved in the so-called "Rainbow Trial" of 14 people accused of a variety of subversive activities, from terrorism to running illegal messages. Eight of the defendants are black and four are "colored," the South African government's term for people of mixed race. Two are white.

The white population of South Africa is splintering over the issue of race. Some working-class whites are gravitating to the extreme right, which pledges to maintain apartheid, even if it requires massive blood-letting.

But another portion of the middle class is beginning to question whether that ought to be done. This doubt was likely encouraged by the losing war that South Africa fought in Namibia and Angola. A treaty approved by both sides recently guaranteed independence for Namibia, a former German colony which had been held by South Africa since the end of World War I.

With neighboring formerly white-ruled countries under a black majority, white South Africans are faced with "the fact that they're next ... and they've always lived there. They can't run away."

The government faces a growing resistance among some young whites to compulsory military service, and many families

(See "South Africa," Page 18)

Schenedy Gazette
7/13/89

South Africa

(Continued from Page 17)

have chosen to leave the country when their sons reach military age, said DeLange.

White South Africans must also face the deterioration of the economy. The rand is weak against the dollar, inflation is near 12 percent and the government has a massive foreign debt that comes due next year. Gold, the basis for the national economy, is depressed.

Divestment by U.S. and other foreign companies has also put pressure on the government, he said. He called on more companies to pull out of South Africa.

For now, the leadership of the anti-apartheid movement has control of most of the population, so a political solution is still possible, said DeLange. "But if it goes on much longer, it will come down to a military solution and there will be killing in the streets," he said. "If that happens, the leadership can't stop the youth from reacting."

NEWSFRONT

DELANGE'S WINDING ROAD

TODAY, JOHNNY DELANGE IS ONE of only a handful of white South African lawyers willing to defend those accused of terrorist acts against that country's apartheid government. Even more unusual is his background: DeLange, 31, is an Afrikaner. Afrikaners are descendants of the early Dutch settlers and are the backbone of the segregation system. He grew up in a poor, working-class family in South Africa's Natal Province. Until he was 6, many of DeLange's playmates were young Zulus. But then the rigid apartheid system took over. "You live separate lives that never touch—never," DeLange said during a visit to Albany last week.

Speaking to a group of about 40 at a Pine Hills meeting last Wednesday, his message was that the anti-apartheid movement's divestment campaign, along with international economic sanctions, is working. "It's the South African government that says that divestment and economic sanctions are hurting blacks," DeLange said. But "even if sanctions may hurt us, apartheid kills us," he responded, repeating a currently popular anti-South African government slogan.

More than 100 U.S. companies have divested their holdings in South Africa; 13 have pulled out completely. With the price of gold currently in decline, the South African army forced to retreat following a historic defeat by allied Angolan and Cuban troops, and the difficulty in obtaining new weapons—particularly advanced fighter aircraft—the government of President P.W. Botha has been looking for ways to improve South Africa's world image. One result was the meeting two weeks ago between Botha and jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela. "Botha is using Mandela to get world pressure off the government," DeLange



DeLange with Albany attorney Anita Thayer.

said. Botha would like to exchange Mandela's release—he has been jailed for more than a quarter-century—for an increase in foreign aid. But the move presents a dilemma for the government. "Releasing Mandela would mean unbanning the ANC," DeLange said, explaining that there would be no way to prevent Mandela from speaking or to restrain the crowds that would come to hear him.

DeLange graduated from high school in 1976, the year more than 600 blacks were killed in Soweto, a group of segregated black townships outside Johannesburg. The uprising refocused world attention on the apartheid system. "It passed me right by; I had no political context to understand it," he said. But those days of unawareness are gone. Currently DeLange is one of four lawyers representing 14 people accused of terrorist activities connected with the

military wing of the ANC.

The trial, taking place in Cape Town Supreme Court, has been dubbed the "Rainbow Trial" because it includes black, white and mixed-race defendants. DeLange took advantage of a recess in the trial to speak in the United States at the invitation of the National Lawyers Guild. The local NLG chapter sponsored his one-day visit here.

The turning point in DeLange's life came while he was a lieutenant in the South African army. Military conscription is mandatory for all white males in the country. While serving in northern Namibia and southern Angola, DeLange saw combat with troops assigned to block the return of fighters affiliated with the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)—Namibian freedom fighters—who were attempting to re-enter their country from guerrilla bases in neighboring Angola. "I saw the wastage and what they were doing to the Namibian people," DeLange said of the military's occupation policies. He saw the Namibians' huts and crops burned, and on one occasion witnessed the wholesale slaughter of one man's herd of hundreds of cattle.

"We were told to kill any cattle we encountered," he said. The South African troops had been led to believe that all the cattle in the area had an infectious lung disease and should be destroyed. One day he heard shooting and went to investigate. He observed an elderly man and his family begging a South African military officer to spare their cattle. "Obviously they had worked all their lives [to build up the herd]," DeLange said. "I realized it had nothing to do with lung disease." The military's plan was to create a wasteland, where there would be no people, no crops and no food to support SWAPO.

After he left the army, DeLange entered Cape Town University, where he studied law, graduating with a degree to practice law in 1985. At the university, he independently decided to study the set of

laws that were in effect for South African blacks. Under apartheid, there are different laws for different races.

Young white lawyers are not taught the black laws, and there is no economic incentive to defend blacks. But DeLange decided to dedicate his life to defending blacks and working for the defeat of the apartheid system. "I tried to change my life, in terms of racist and sexist values," he said.

In April 1988, DeLange was elected to the executive committee of the Cape Democrats, an anti-apartheid group affiliated with the United Democratic Front. The next month he became an officer of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, a group formed in 1987 following an escalation in government repression.

"The South African government is as weak as it has ever been," DeLange said. "It is badly managed and run. Its only function is to uphold apartheid." DeLange believes that the next three years are the most important in terms of sanctions and divestment. "Foreign aid goes to pay for the army and the police," he explained. By pressuring the U.S. government to increase economic sanctions, the anti-apartheid movement here can help save lives in South Africa.

Following two decades that have seen the end of white minority-ruled governments in Africa's southern cone, South Africa is the last one remaining. "They have no place to go," DeLange said. "They realize they are next."

—Jeff Jones

M E M O

TO: Vicki Erenstein
FROM: Anita Thayer
Capital District National Lawyers Guild
RE: July 13, 1989 Visit of Johnny Delange
to Albany, New York
DATE: August 2, 1989

Expenses:

(1)	Postage for special mailing provided by Albany NLG and Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism	
(2)	Refreshments	\$ 25.00
(3)	Travel paid to Johnny One-way Amtrack ticket (NY to Albany) ticket to Boston	\$ 46.00 <u>50.00</u>
	Total	\$121.00

Income:

(1)	Collection at Reception	\$127.00
(2)	Donation from local NLG	<u>94.00</u>
		\$221.00
	Net monies forwarded to NLG Southern African Committee	\$100.00

/d



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

Report on "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign
submitted to NESAN - 11/18/89

March 31, 1989 - Public Forum ANC/SWAPO

At this forum tear offs were distributed to audience asking people to sign up for certain aspects of the work - phoning, contributing money, attending meetings, etc.

Late May/Early June, 1989

First meeting organized to discuss Dollars campaign in the Capital District - new people who signed up on the 31st of March were called for this meeting - other community leaders invited. Discussions at this and other meetings were centered around using the Dollars campaign as a tool to build a movement - not just complete another project. Several committees were established - Labor, Religious, Student/Raffle and Can Drive, Media.

Throughout the Summer, 1989

The general Dollars committee met every 2-3 weeks. Subcommittees met in between times. Subcommittee reports were given at the general Dollars meeting. Committee coordinators and Coalition Co-chair consulted regularly.

August 25th Committee established

Committee established to organize for major fundraiser "Party with a Purpose - Do the Right Thing." Approximately \$2,300.00 raised. Article was done in a regional glossy magazine - Capital.

Religious Action Committee

Letters and Dollars brochures sent to selected clergy and rabbis asking for meetings and time for video showing "Voices from Exile - Hidden Tears."

Individual discussions took place with selected "active" clergy and religious leaders regarding strategy. Outreach was done in a broad way. Presentations were made at Emmanuel Baptist Adult Education Class, Council of Churches Social Justice Committee, Interdenominational Ministers Conference. Future presentations have been secured at two other churches. A proposal has been made to the Interdenominational Ministers Conference that a joint clergy/coalition committee be established to develop on going programs of actions around Southern Africa.

Students

College students from SUNYA, Siena and St. Rose participated in the Dollars campaign. These students were critical to the development of the campaign. SUNYA students were particularly involved. Students took primary responsibility for the raffle and can drive. The raffle netted \$425. The can drive brought in \$110. There was an effort to increase the organizing skills of students through concrete example and joint planning.

page two - CDCAAR Report on Dollars campaign

Labor Subcommittee (incomplete)

Initial discussions with key labor leaders took place early in the summer with an eye toward developing a labor strategy. Other labor activists were identified.

The Black Caucus of PEF sent out 500 Dollars brochures to its members. The A. Philip Randolph Institute and Institute Albany Chapter took brochures to local meetings and distributed brochures at their Labor Day parade. Presentations were made to the Albany Solidarity Committee - they passed resolutions and donated \$50.00, Albany Central Labor Federation - they passed a resolution and donated \$100.00, the Union of University Professions - they passed a resolution and donated \$300. Coalition labor coordinator was also in contact with CSEA statewide representative and local CSEA reps who were also in also involved in the campaign. Space was offered in the Solidarity newsletter.

Tabling - Tabling was done at: International Festival in Albany, Mel King speaking at event sponsored by Committee for Palestinian Rights and Labor Day parade.

Political Education

Ten-fifteen minute political updates were done at every Dollars meeting. A workshop/discussion was given for Dollars organizers. Approximately 10 people attended.

CDCAAR Mailing

A fundraising appeal letter and the Dollars brochure were sent to the Coalition mailing list. Approximately \$600.00 raised.

General

Presentation made to Amnesty International.

GENERAL NETWORK BUSINESS

July, 1989 - Cuba/Nicaragua celebration netted \$120.00 for the Network

Sept., 1989 - Presentation at annual conference of N.Y. State Coalition of Nurse Practitioners - \$500.00 contribution towards Network.

The Extra Guest

Extra Guest decided it was time for something different. Please, not another canary-choir benefit or soup-label opening. It was time for something *without* chocolate fondue and strawberries. And so it was that on a cool late-summer Friday evening, E.G. jumped into the

ing from the American politicians. (After all, it's not Eastern Europe.) I mean, mused E.G., one can't expect them to let silly old free elections interfere with serious free trade.

The fund-raiser at Holiday was part of the Dollars for Democracy Campaign aimed at massive voter

stuck to his post by the door, making the guests welcome with the quiet assurance of, well, a... a... funeral director. You know, death to the oppressor and all that.

It was a motley crew: everything from T-shirts and jeans to sober business suits, with most of the crowd in natty casuals. And it was Albany's own rainbow coalition, from the white lawyers, Anita Thayer and Mark Mishler, to the black professors, Japhet M. Zwana and Vivian Gordon. Further down by the dance floor, the three DJs—Pedro, Kool Kriss and Sir Walford—took turns spinning music from reggae to rap to keep the flat tops bopping. E.G. grooved a bit and then wandered upstairs.

This was a different world. Quiet. Couched and carpeted, with a little bar at one end. In the center of the room, a man and a woman sat facing each other across a coffee table, absorbed in the drama on the marble chess board in front of them. E.G. took a seat at the bar and ordered a beer. In walked Sir Walford, Albany's reggae DJ and perennial (self) promoter grinning like the Cheshire cat.

"I *knew* I would see you here tonight," said the DJ, ingratiatingly. "It looks like we're going to have a good turnout." On this, you had to listen to the DJ. When it was all over, the coalition would clear about \$2,000, in spite of the mere five-dollar ticket price. So there must have been more than 400 people.

Back by the front door, E.G. found Simpson, Vera "Mike" Michelson, the other co-chairperson of the coalition, and Kuri Tjipangandjara, The Man From SWAPO. Tj turned out to be a small, bookish man with wire-rims and a short, graying afro. He was pretty quiet. Michelson, however, with her red earrings dangling,

was as exuberant as ever and in a few moments, she swept everyone outside where they could talk.

The evening had grown uncomfortably cool and the patio was almost empty. They sat down and Tj launched into his story. The U.N. had passed a resolution in 1978 that called for a cease-fire, South African withdrawal from Namibia and free elections for Namibians to select their own government.

"U.N. special representatives were to overlook the whole process," Tj said. It was a story he had told often, in his thick, clipped accent, but its feeling held. He sat with his hands folded, fingers laced for warmth.

"The U.N.'s role has been marginalized," he went on. "South Africa is running the elections." The U.N. never sent the forces they had promised, nor did South Africa withdraw its troops. On top of this—and partially because of it—South African authorities are doing just about all they can to rig the elections.

"The election process is a major departure from what we agreed to in 1978," Tj said quietly. "There is not enough time to correct everything." His analysis was clear-headed, un sentimental. Each new development must simply be met with the appropriate steps.

"I'm optimistic," he went on, with more conviction. "But at the same time, I'm apprehensive. South Africa has broken so many agreements, but I believe they can be forced to meet agreements. That can only be done with help of the international community."

On this night, at least, E.G. thought with a little satisfaction, Albany was part of that community—on Kuri Tjipangandjara's side. □



Merton Simpson at Holiday.

car and headed for Holiday, Albany's new dance club on Central Avenue.

There the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism was throwing a "Party With a Purpose"—a fund-raiser for the independence of Namibia.

Namibia? What and where, you ask, is Namibia? A "Z" in geography for you. It is a nation in the southwest part of Africa that has been held under the colonial rule of South Africa for more than 70 years. But the days of racist South African control may be ending. Under a U.N. agreement, Namibia is *finally* having its first election starting November 7. But E.G. hasn't noticed any cheers for Namibian democracy com-

PHOTOGRAPH BY TIMOTHY ARCHIBALD

education, medical care and housing for thousands of Namibian refugees.

E.G. handed a ticket to the doorman and found Merton Simpson, co-chair of the coalition, just inside greeting the arrivals.

"There'll be a rep from SWAPO coming up from New York tonight." Whoa! A real live revolutionary from the South West African People's Organization. This is the group that had been fighting South African occupation—politically and militarily—for more than 25 years and was now working to elect candidates in November. E.G. was impressed. The Albany coalition must be pretty tight with The Front.

Simpson, in gray tweed and a black shirt and slacks,



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

A Project of the Social Justice Center

Dear Friend,

We are making an urgent request for you to make a small sacrifice for the people of Namibia who right now are fighting against tremendous odds to achieve their freedom.

Namibia is Africa's last colony. Violent and repressive colonization of Namibia, a country of one and a half million people on the southwest Atlantic coast of Africa, began in 1884 under German rule. With the defeat of Germany in World War I, South Africa became the colonizer of Namibia and has maintained brutal rule over the Namibian people ever since.

Namibia has been occupied and plundered of its mineral wealth and fisheries. Thousands of the people of Namibia have been terrorized, kidnapped and massacred by the racist South Africans.

Now, with the implementation of U.N. Resolution 435, South Africa has agreed to end its occupation and withdraw from Namibia. On November 1, 1989, the people of Namibia are scheduled to hold an election for a government of the people's choosing. However, South Africa will continue to administer the territory until that time and is using this advantage to unfairly influence election laws, voter eligibility, and procedures for voter registration. South African military and police violence are still being used to intimidate the Namibian people.



It is for this reason that we turn to you for international solidarity with the people of Namibia who are proudly fighting for their liberation. Help is needed to assure:

- **that there will be free and fair elections;
- **that a massive voter education campaign will be conducted to inform the Namibian people about the registration and election process;
- **that tens of thousands of refugees will be able to return home; and
- **that there will be effective programs for resettlement.

Your help is crucial. It won't take more than a few minutes of your time and a few dollars from your pocket -- and it is, quite literally, a matter of life and death. If you add your commitment to that of thousands of other Americans, you become part of the liberation struggle of Namibia.

The Dollars for Democracy in Namibia Campaign depends on you for success. Every dollar counts. An end to South African apartheid in Namibia will also be a major step toward freedom in South Africa.

Please just take a moment to send as much as you can. The response of the American people is critical.

In Solidarity,

Merton Simpson
Vera Michelson

Merton Simpson, Co-chair
Vera Michelson, Co-chair

YES! I will contribute toward the freedom of Namibia. Enclosed is my check for \$_____.
(Please write checks to Progressive Education and Research Associates; memo: Namibia.)

Sorry I can't contribute at this time, but I'd be interested in participating as a volunteer in the campaign. Please contact me.

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Please mail in enclosed envelop to Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Box 3002 Pine Hills Station, Albany, NY 12203.

DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA



**ON NOVEMBER 1, 1989 THE PEOPLE
OF NAMIBIA WILL VOTE FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN THEIR MORE THAN
CENTURY-LONG COLONIAL
HISTORY.**

Millions of dollars are pouring into
Namibia from South Africa and beyond to
sabotage the elections and derail
independence.

One dollar or more contributed by tens of
thousands of people can counter the South
African war machine.

All who believe in democracy must come
together in support of free and fair
elections!

A project of the
Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Network

NORTHEAST SOUTHERN AFRICA SOLIDARITY NETWORK

The Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Network came out of a conference in New Haven, Connecticut, in September, 1988. Representatives from fifty-five anti-apartheid and anti-racist organizations in the Northeast came together to discuss how to organize more effective mass support for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia and the Front Line States, (Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia). The network includes organizations from 12 states in the Northeast, from Maine to Washington, DC.

These organizations work on a variety of issues:

- a just and peaceful resolution of regional Southern Africa conflict
- cessation of U.S. aid to Jonas Savimbi and UNITA forces
- divestment and sanctions
- corporate, cultural, academic and sports boycotts
- education and mass demonstrations
- lobbying at all levels of government
- support of labor unions and the mass democratic movement in South Africa and Namibia
- exposure of South Africa's nuclear industry in the production and refinement of uranium from Namibia
- technical assistance in development and education to the Front Line States

The current period is a critical point in anti-apartheid and pro-liberation work in the United States. We welcome your membership and support.

NORTHEAST SOUTHERN AFRICA
SOLIDARITY NETWORK (NESASN)
P.O. Box 1322, New Haven, CT 06505
(203)776-1970

Local Contact for Dollars for Democracy in Namibia Campaign:

CAPITAL INVESTMENT COALITION
AGAINST APARTHEID & RACISM
P.O. BOX 3002
ALBANY, N.Y. 12203

labor donated

CONTRIBUTION

YES, I support free and fair elections in Namibia.

Enclosed is my additional contribution to the Dollars for Democracy in Namibia Campaign:
\$5 _____ \$25 _____ \$50 _____ \$100 _____ \$250 _____ Other _____

PLEDGE

I pledge \$ _____ per month until Namibia is totally free.

Name _____

Telephone # _____

Address _____

(street)

(city)

(zip code)

Make tax deductible checks/money orders payable to: PERA (Progressive Education & Research Associates)

Check Memo: Namibia Campaign

Clip Off and Mail to: NESASN P.O. Box 1322 New Haven, CT. 06505

HISTORY

NAMIBIA

Violent and repressive colonization of Namibia, a country of 1.5 million on the southwest Atlantic coast of Africa, began in 1884 under German rule. With the defeat of Germany in 1915, South Africa became the colonizer of Namibia and has maintained brutal rule over the Namibia people ever since.

DECADES OF SOUTH AFRICAN OCCUPATION

A mandate, issued initially by the League of Nations and then by the United Nations (UN), assigned responsibility for Namibia to apartheid South Africa. South Africa has perpetrated a seven-decade reign of terror and occupation on the Namibia people, turning Namibia into a huge military garrison with upwards of 100,000 South African troops. Thousands of Namibians have been murdered and kidnapped, including more than 600 people massacred at Kassinga in 1978. South Africa has made billions of dollars of profit from the massive plunder of Namibia's mineral wealth and fisheries.

SWAPO OF NAMIBIA

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), founded in 1960, has been leading the struggle for Namibia's independence and is recognized by the Namibian people and the international community as the authentic representative of Namibia. In 1962, in response to intensifying South African oppression, SWAPO formed its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

INDEPENDENCE PLAN: UN RESOLUTION 435

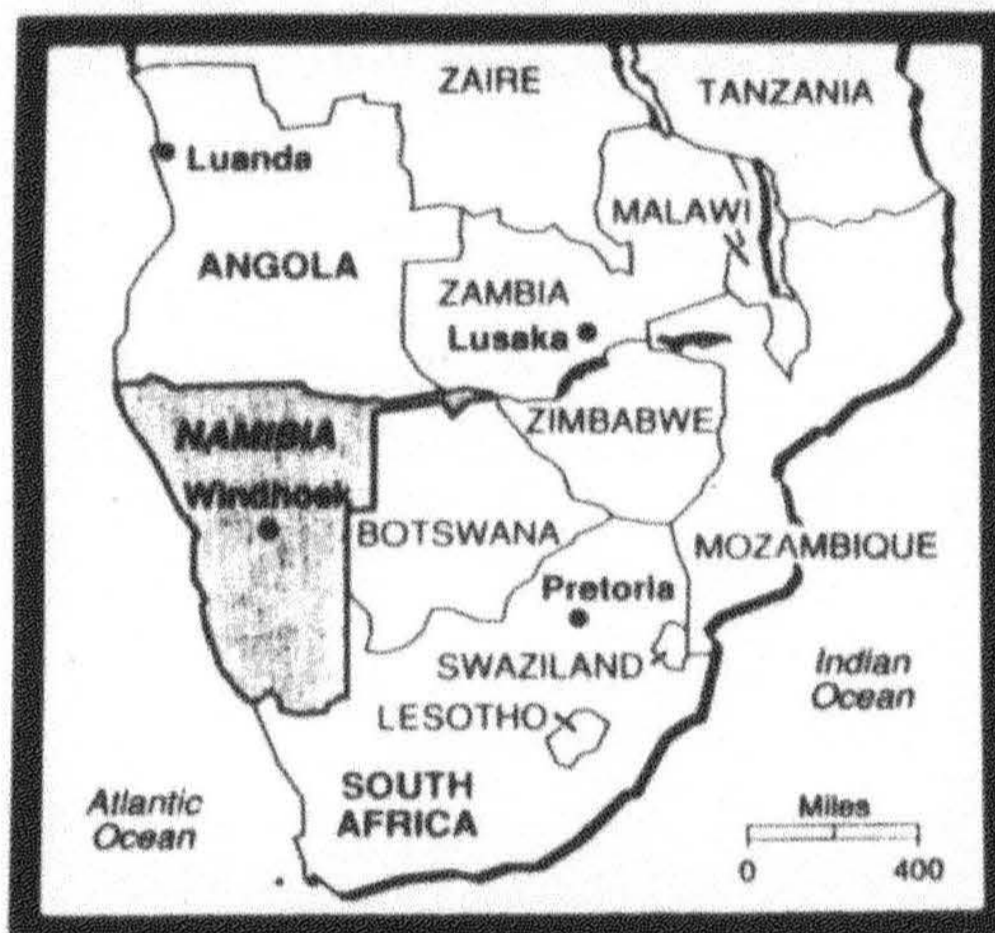
In 1978 the UN Plan for Namibian Independence was adopted and embodied in UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 435. UNSCR 435 calls for:

- South Africa to cease its illegal occupation
- a cease-fire
- the repatriation of refugees
- the repeal of apartheid laws
- the election of a government of the Namibian people's choosing.

Until the elections on November 1, 1989 South Africa will continue to administer the territory and will have undo influence over the election laws, voter eligibility, procedure for voter registration, and the 'security' of the country. This is like having the fox guard the chicken coop.

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 435

Implementation of UNSCR 435 was officially set as April 1, 1989. It was an ominous beginning: on that day South African forces massacred returning SWAPO personnel and Namibian civilians. Since then, with the presence of forty-five hundred UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) forces, the situation has somewhat improved. South Africa has agreed to pull out its troops by mid-July so that only fifteen hundred troops will officially remain. In reality, however, there are large numbers of military personnel disguised as police so that the number of South African forces is actually much higher. SWAPO's PLAN personnel, on the other hand, are not allowed inside the country until the elections.



SOUTH AFRICAN SABOTAGE

South Africa's perpetual bad faith has been exemplified in many ways by:

- the April 1st massacres of Namibians
- issuing Namibian identity cards to thousands of UNITA forces (contra forces South Africa supports in Angola) to enable them to register to vote in Namibia
- the incomplete repeal of apartheid laws
- the use of Koevoet forces (Namibian secret police) to continue the harassment and intimidation of the Namibian people, especially in the north.

These actions are attempts to intimidate SWAPO supporters and to put collaborators in place who will continue apartheid and strengthen the base for the future destabilization of Namibia.

DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY IN NAMIBIA CAMPAIGN

The people of Namibia are fighting against tremendous odds to achieve free and fair elections.

One dollar from you, your family, friends, neighbors, your church, school, trade union, or community organization can help make a difference.

To prepare for the November 1 elections SWAPO must conduct a massive voter education campaign to educate the people about the registration and election process. Resources are needed to travel throughout this huge country to distribute the election information to the dispersed Namibian population.

YOUR DOLLARS WILL

- enable the printing and distribution of voter education materials throughout the country
- purchase a public address system, audio visual equipment, transportation vehicles.

Since its formation SWAPO has cared for tens of thousands of refugees. Disabled war victims, women, children and older people will be returning to Namibia in the coming months. Their resettlement will require massive rehabilitation programs.

YOUR DOLLARS WILL PROVIDE

- medical supplies and food
- rehabilitation facilities
- housing and resettlement facilities
- child care and counseling

EVERY DOLLAR, LIKE EVERY VOTE, COUNTS! SUPPORT FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN NAMIBIA!

WHEN SWAPO WINS. . . WE ALL WIN!



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station September, 1989
Albany, NY 12203

A Project of the Social Justice Center

Next general Coalition meeting: Thursday, September 28, 1989, 7:30 p.m.
Albany Urban League, corner of Livingston and Ten Broeck, Albany, N.Y.

SOUTH AFRICA NOW!

Presentation by Rob Jones, representative of American Committee on Africa (ACOA), anti-apartheid organizer and friend. Rob has just returned from a three week visit to South Africa where he met with many people in the Mass Democratic Movement. He will give a briefing at our meeting which will provide an invaluable update about what is really happening inside South Africa today - the growing repression of the government and the growing defiance of the people.

Update on the "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign

Note the date for the October meeting of the Coalition is October 26, 1989 at 7:30 p.m. at the Urban League. (No October newsletter)

Some background on SOUTH AFRICA NOW!

The struggle against apartheid in South Africa has been intensifying in recent months. The Defiance Campaign of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) in South Africa reached a climax during the week of September 3rd when hundreds of thousands of Black workers observed a two day stay away called to protest the whites-only elections. The Defiance Campaign was called by the MDM a few months ago to defy apartheid laws and to defy the restrictions placed on anti-apartheid organizations. Blacks have gone to white hospitals demanding medical treatment, protested on whites-only beaches and planned political rallies to defy the restrictions. The government responded to the legitimate demands of the oppressed majority by arresting hundreds and killing 29 people on the day of the election. **This killing of 29 is the largest number of killings by the police in a single clash since the Sharpeville massacre when 69 people**

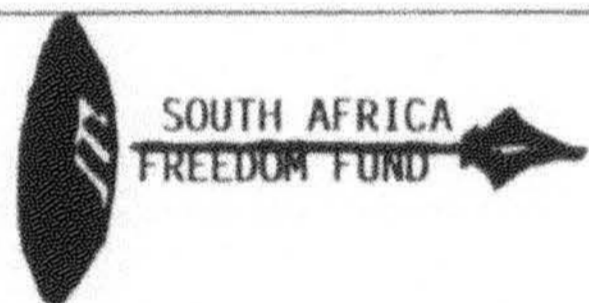
(continued on next page)

SOUTH AFRICA NOW! (continued)
were killed.

These recent events make it clear to the rest of the world that deKlerk is no different from any of the past racist presidents despite his language of reform. The Bush administration has yet again very clearly stated its support for apartheid by sending congratulations to deKlerk on his "victory." Thus it is incumbent upon all Americans to put pressure on the Bush administration to isolate the racist apartheid regime and immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. Meaningful change in South Africa will come about only when the demands of the oppressed majority are met.

- These demands are articulated in the unifying perspective of the MDM
1. one person-one vote in a united, democratic, non-racial South Africa,
 2. the lifting of the state of emergency,
 3. a living wage for all,
 4. freedom of association and expression,
 5. press freedom,
 6. the unconditional release of political prisoners.
 7. the unbanning of the ANC and other banned organizations.

The Mass Democratic Movement is the will of the people of South Africa. At our September meeting you will have an opportunity to hear of the strength and resolve of the people in South Africa NOW!



**SOUTH AFRICA
FREEDOM FUND**

5801 Duluth St., Suite 105a
Minneapolis, MN 55422
(612) 544-5327

The Coalition is in receipt of a letter from Solly Simelane, Deputy Chief Representative of the ANC Observer Mission to the U.N, asking us to join in a national effort to assist the people of South Africa. An independent, non profit organization, the South Africa Freedom Fund, has been formed by a group of U.S. volunteers to raise funds for South Africans who have been forced into exile by the threat of detention, torture or death by the apartheid regime. Funds are being sought for the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and the Dakawa Development Center - programs where exiles can find medical help, food, shelter, training and, most importantly, the strength of a community struggling to bring closer a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

If you are interested in supporting the South Africa Freedom Fund or would like more information, contact the Fund at the above address. If you can provide names of other potential supporters, that is also of vital importance.

Respond quickly - every day the seriousness of the situation in Southern Africa intensifies and the need for international support grows.

A. Philip Randolph



"The labor movement, traditionally, has been the only haven for the dispossessed, the despised, the neglected, the down-trodden, and the poor."

-- A. Philip Randolph, founder of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and an American civil rights leader all his life, speaking at an AFL-CIO convention.

COALITION NAMIBIAN LABOR COMMITTEE REPORT

The Coalition has set up a Labor Committee to work on the "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign. The committee has contacted many local and state wide union leaders and union members active in the anti-apartheid movement. Articles describing the situation in Namibia and the urgency of the campaign for free elections are scheduled to appear in the state-wide publication of the Civil Service Employee's Association (CSEA). The Black Caucus of the Public Employee's Federation (PEF) has mailed the brochure requesting dollars directly to its members. Details about the campaign will be published locally by the Solidarity Committee of the Capital District in its next newsletter.

The Albany County Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO) has led the way in supporting free elections in Namibia. At its September, 1989 meeting the Federation recognized "Namibia's desperate need for help in resettling refugees and...the need for a massive voter registration." The members of the Federation further resolved to bring the situation in Namibia to the attention of their members and support the "Dollars for Democracy" campaign. During the discussion at the Federation it was pointed out that the 40,000 member National Union of Namibian Workers, the chief union federation, had joined the outcry against South African actions in Namibia, particularly the blame placed on SWAPO for violating the peace accords. The NUNW stated: "We wish to remind the entire international community of who the aggressors are in the Namibian conflict. South Africa is the murderer, the thief and the criminal. Let the falsification of facts not deceive you." And the NUNW is putting its clout behind SWAPO. The delegates to the federation were informed that the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the National Union of Miners of South Africa (NUMSA) have sent delegations to Namibia to help train monitors for the elections and to develop strategies to contain violence in the north.

On Labor Day the Coalition Committee staffed a table at the Troy Area Labor Council 125th Anniversary Rally and Picnic. Members were excited to find the CSEA Anti-apartheid committee present with pins, teeshirts and anti-apartheid information. The CSEA tablers expressed a strong interest in the Dollars campaign.

The Labor Committee is shaping up into a strong component of the Dollars Campaign. To get involved, call 462-2542. Next meeting: Oct. 11 at 7:00pm at the Albany Public Library.

Bill Ritchie and Mabel Leon

ELECTION PROCESS IN NAMIBIA: Appeal for support and assistance to SWAPO

ARISE / SUMMER 1989

By Gabriel Uahengo and
Shekutaamba V.V. Nambala

For over a century the country of Namibia has suffered the burden of colonialism, first at the hands of Germany and now by South Africa and its apartheid and racist regime. Since World War I, South Africa occupied Namibia as a mandate of the League of Nations and as a trustee of the United Nations. However, in 1966 the UN General Assembly revoked the mandate status over Namibia and South Africa was supposed to leave and grant Namibia freedom and peace.

For the past 23 years South Africa has refused to leave Namibia and has continued to violate the United Nations resolutions and the desire of the international community. South Africa continues to occupy Namibia illegally in defiance of the law. Indeed, the history of Namibia has been traumatic and tragic.

In spite of the adamant refusal position of South Africa to leave Namibia, Namibians under the vanguard of their liberation movement, SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organization), fought a bitter war of national liberation against the illegal occupying racist troops of South Africa.

Because of this colonial war imposed on the Namibian people, many lives and properties have been lost and destroyed. However, Namibians con-

tinued to demand their right to be free and independent. Similarly, the international community through the United Nations and other peace-loving organizations all over the world rallied together in an effort to bring peace with justice to Namibia and to end colonial rule.

In 1978, the UN Security Council passed a resolution known as UNSCR 435. This resolution calls for fair, free and democratic elections in Namibia under the supervision of the United Nations to provide an atmosphere for the Namibian people to design their future and elect whom they want to govern and lead them. Unfortunately, the implementation of R435 was hampered by South African delaying tactics in collaboration with her allies.

The years 1987-88 brought about many changes and factors which led South Africa to the negotiation table. One of these factors was the heavy casualties South Africa suffered in the battle of Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola during one of South Africa's infamous invasions into the Peoples Republic of Angola. This battle was fought by the joint forces of FAPLA—the national forces of Angola, Cuban Revolutionary Army and PLAN combatants of SWAPO.

The negotiation table led to the signing in New York of a Tripartite Peace Agreement between Angola, Cuba and South Africa on December 22, 1988. This agreement not only allows for a chance for a ceasefire between Angola and South Africa, but also includes the im-

plementation of R435. This decolonization process and implementation of the decade-old resolution was to start on April 1, 1989.

It is long past April 1 now and we have seen that day mournfully pass, taking with it many Namibian lives. Over 300 innocent Namibians were killed by South African occupation troops since then. Most of the dead were cold-bloodedly shot execution-style.

April 1, 1989 caught many Namibians by great surprise. In their hour of joyous anticipation for peace, bullets once again shattered their swelling jubilation. Death swiftly descended on the nation, a sober reminder that South Africa has no intention of leaving Namibia in peace.

Through long and hard maneuvers, thanks to the efforts of the international community, today the electoral process is back on track. The hurdles to overcome are numerous. South Africa, the very country that Namibians have been and still are vigorously opposing, has been allowed by the United Nations to design and run the electoral process. It seems, after years of vehement opposition to South African rule over Namibia, the world body found itself victim to political favoritism which maneuvered and tugged at the United Nations' purse strings—ultimately, it can be said that the United Nations botched the process because of financial strain.

The working principles, a banner in which the elections are run, make a document full of gaps and concessions to

South Africa. Of these concessions, the most disturbing are South Africa's "legal" right to register voters and the failure of the United Nations to address the question of Walvis Bay. As it is, South Africa could withdraw any number of its forces to Walvis Bay (which is "South African territory") and so be within one-hour flying distance to any point in Namibia.

Today, the reality in Namibia could not be more frightening. South Africa clearly runs the show. As refugees return home, some local pastors in the Owambo region have already warned the returnees not to go home and meet their families, because South Africa's notorious Koevoet Squad (a counter-insurgency unit) lies in wait for them. Families wish to see their children, but are also worried about their safety.

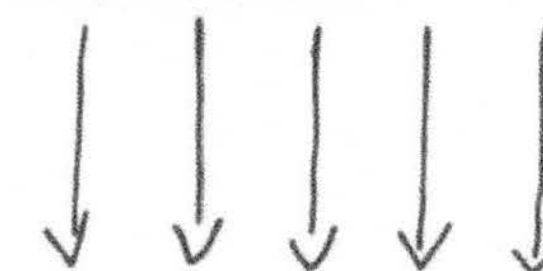
The UN-supervising force has only 188 police monitors in the whole of Owambo and Kaokoveld regions, which are the size of about one-third of the state of Minnesota. Most of the Namibian population lives in these regions. Church workers from Omundaungilo in eastern Owambo said they have not yet seen any UNTAG personnel.

Clearly, South Africa has no more intention of leaving Namibia than it had a decade ago. It is, for instance, no surprise that South Africa donated over \$10 million to a puppet and pro-South Africa party in Windhoek already for their election campaigns and costs. South Africa is ever determined to out-spend

SWAPO and so, at the very least, prevent SWAPO from achieving the required two-thirds majority in the elections.

In view of South Africa's intention in the election process, SWAPO has pulled all its resources together to carry out an effective campaign. As a result, most of SWAPO offices around the world have been closed, save only those that are maintained by the good will of peace-loving nations and organizations.

Nevertheless, the cost of preparing for the elections and maintaining health programs and housing for the returnees and other facilities is proving astronomical. It is, therefore, in this critical hour that we turn to our friends worldwide for support of any kind.



Recently you received a special mailing from the Coalition asking you to join the "Dollars for Democracy" campaign.

Please heed this request. The chance for real independence is at hand. Funds are needed for voter education, repatriation of exile, refugee resettlement.

South Africa is out to sabotage this process. As a member of the international community you can help Namibians on their road to freedom.

EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS!

REPORT FROM THE CO-CHAIR: *Vera Michelson*

The struggle did not take a summer vacation. We are pleased to report that the CDCAAR maintained a high level of political activity this summer. We approached the summer with a well-thought out plan for implementing the "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign. The "Namibia/Dollars" committee of the Coalition has been meeting every other Wednesday in the Albany Public Library. Sub committees function between regular meetings. New and old CDCAAR members have been working very hard to involve the labor, religious and student community in Southern Africa issues with a focus on Namibia. **This work continues.**

Our "Do the Right Thing - Party with a Purpose" event on August 25th was an outstanding success. **Everything worked:** the music (house, Reggae, Latin, Calypso and African), the crowd (approximately 400 people attended, the spirit was warm), the D.J.'s (there were 3 - Kool Kriss, Pedro and Sir Walford. They never missed a beat), the venue (Holidaze was great. Thank you to Kenny and the Holidaze staff. Special mention to Tyrone at the door for being so kind and looking out for us).

People were talking for 'daze' about the event. Congratulations to all of us. But in particular to the party committee - Sharon Cole, Larry Shajuyigbe, Paco Duarte and coordinator Theresa Williams. **They did the right thing by anyone's standards.**

Thanks also to Kuri, our friend from SWAPO, for coming up from New York City to bring greetings of solidarity.

Anyone with outstanding tickets and money should call Theresa immediately at 426-7966.

We would also like to take this opportunity to mention a number of committed students who were active this summer: Verena Diemer, Scott Hughes, Amber Thomas, Fredua Ofori-Atta, Tom McBrien, Varsha Saxena, Judy Krebs, Hassain Blackshear, Fermin Espinosa, Martin Matthews and Elba Matos.

The students represent SUNYA, Siena and St. Rose. **They put the "S" in struggle.** We look forward to solid community/campus links this fall.

Acknowledgements also go to old and new Coalition members who are taking an active part in the Namibia campaign: Celia Bess Cotton, Coordinator of the Religious Committee, Mabel Leon, Coordinator of the Labor Committee, Everette Joseph, Media, and Lois Daley, Natasha Reeder, Mary Moore, David Aube, Sandra Lamb, Eileen Kawola, Naomi Jaffe, Deb Maxwell, Connie Owens and our friends at SASU.

IT IS WIDELY RECOGNIZED THAT SWAPO, THE LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE CAN WIN THAT COUNTRY'S (AFRICA'S LAST COLONY) FIRST ELECTION ON NOVEMBER 1, 1989 IF THE ELECTIONS ARE FREE AND FAIR. THE "DOLLARS FOR DEMOCRACY" CAMPAIGN BEING CONDUCTED THROUGHOUT THE NORTHEAST IS TO RAISE FUNDS WHICH ARE CRITICALLY NEEDED BY THE PEOPLE OF NAMIBIA TO INSURE THAT THE ELECTIONS ARE FREE AND FAIR.

If you can join in this effort on any level, call Vera Michelson at 436-0562.



Next meetings of the Namibia Committee are scheduled at 7:00 at the Main Branch of the Albany Public Library, Washington Ave., Albany on October 11 and November 8. If you can join in this critical work, your attendance is welcome.

In addition to the Namibia campaign, the Coalition organized a large demonstration in front of the OTB in Albany to protest the inclusion of South African tennis players in the Schenectady OTB tournament. (The Coalition is in receipt of a letter from the Australian Anti-Apartheid Movement which has been active in their opposition to the appearance of South African players in the Australian tennis open). Over 50 people joined the protest in Albany and gained widespread media attention. Les Davis coordinated this event with assistance from Merton Simpson, Cherly Permberton and others.

CDCAAR also worked with the National Lawyers Guild Albany chapter to promote a reception for Johnny DeLange, South African attorney who is active in the anti-apartheid movement in that country. DeLange is Assistant National Secretary of the non-racial National Association of Democratic Lawyers (NADEL). The State of Emergency in South Africa has resulted in a virtual blackout of news about the intensified repression, prosecutions of political activists and the imposition of the death penalty in unprecedented numbers. Johnny brought first-hand information which was greatly needed.

Another valuable presentation was given by Curtis Nkondo, United Democratic Front representative who was on tour of the U.S. this Spring. At a Spring general Coalition meeting he gave a valuable presentation of what is happening in South Africa now.

Well, well, well... You remember Patrick Swindall, the former Georgia representative who spend most of his time in Congress getting involved in drug money laundering on the one hand and trying to suppress the anti-apartheid movement on the other hand?

You remember the unsuccessful Swindall amendments which falsely branded the ANC as a terrorist organization?

You remember the unsuccessful Swindall amendments which attempted to limit U.S. travel of ANC representative to 30 miles from the U.N.?

Well, on June 20th Swindall was convicted on nine counts of lying to a grand jury regarding evidence in an undercover drug operation. Swindall was videotaped negotiating an \$850,000 loan to finance a million dollar house he was building in Atlanta. He was repeatedly told by an undercover IRS agent on the video that the money was coming from drug profits. On August 28th, Swindall was sentenced to a fine of \$30,450 and a sentence of one year. New federal guidelines insure that Swindall will only spend a few days in prison.

Two points to be made here. In Bush's war on drugs, a high ranking public official will get a few days in jail for a deal of almost a million dollars. Hypocrisy remains public policy. And secondly, the self righteous accuser of the ANC should be asked now, "who is the real terrorist?"

In closing, we evoke remembrances of Huey Newton for his contribution to the movement and to Yusuf Hawkins - he was only going to buy a car and he was murdered...with a candy bar in his hand. **The struggle continues.**

IN MEMORIAM
YUSUF HAWKINS
August 23, 1989
Another victim of racist
violence in the U. S.

"Racism is as American as Apple Pie"

Report from the Co-chair: *Merton Simpson*

With the recent "lynching" of Yusuf Hawkins, a 16 year old African American in Brooklyn, New York on August 23rd, there is renewed discussion on the status of racism in America. The problem is that Americans as a group are for the most part ahistorical and apolitical. The widely held belief is that racism is to a large extent synonymous with individual prejudice. In reality, nothing could be further from the truth.

Racism is a subliminal omnipresent central element of the collective unconscious of the majority of the world's population of European ancestry and this belief system has been internalized by people of color all over the world who have been the victims of white supremacy. The internalization of the effects of a racist belief system manifest itself in a sense of powerlessness, inferiority and autodestructiveness on the part of people of color.

It needs to be understood that the capitalist value system of western civilization is distinguished from the value systems of most aboriginal peoples of the world, in that the capitalist value system reduces everything to property whether it is people, land, the air, the sea, marriage, etc. In contrast a large proportion of the rest of the world is motivated by a sense of spirituality and an understanding that human beings are an integral part of nature. So for example, the so called "American Indians" found it impossible to comprehend the European notion that the land could be purchased for the exclusive use of an individual or a particular racial group at the exclusion of others. To get a better understanding of the complexity of racism, I recommend the following books: The Psychohistory of White Racism by Joel Covell; Black Athena by Martin Bernal; The Cultural Unity of Black Africa by Cheikh Anta Diop; Stolen Legacy by George G.M. James, and The Cross Theory of Color Confrontation by Dr. Francis Cress Welsing.

A critical element of racism in our lifetime is the white supremacy doctrine by which the value of life is put on a hierarchial scale with various Europeans at the top and people of color at the bottom, with Africans at the lowest end of the spectrum.

As Carol Taylor points out "No white has ever been executed in America for killing a Black male. I say don't preach to me about the flag, the national anthem, the Constitution, civil or human rights, the Statue of Liberty, how you're not racist or "justice" while the names of murdered African males pound against my heart!" And to the list of names we now add a young Black male named Yusuf Hawkins.

In the Yusuf Hawkins "lynching" we see the classic white supremacist modus operandi. Hawkins was attacked and fatally wounded when the gang of white youths, who thought either he or his friends has been dating a white girl, encountered the Black youths in "their" neighborhood. If you think such thinking is reserved for the KKK, then you have failed to understand racism in our time. As Francis Welsing points out "lynching is all about the business of castration." Castration of the Black male, who in the white supremacy system has been identified as the super masculine menial, is necessary because of the primal fear of genetic fear of annihilation on the part of white supremacists.

Another less publicized case of racist violence occurred on July 20th when Ronald Smith, an African American inmate at Clinton Correctional Facility was allegedly beaten to death by guards. As usual, the preliminary investigations have found no cause of death. So convinced were other inmates at the facility of Smith's murder that over 600 of them refused to go to the mess hall to eat for the entire day of July 23rd. The inmates have called for an independent investigatory body to look into the death of Smith and others. The Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism urges all people of conscience to write Governor Cuomo to demand an independent investigation and a definitive determination for the cause of death.

In Albany, the New York Civil Liberties Union is looking for people who feel they have been the victims of police abuse particularly in the recent bus station drug sweep. If you have any information contact the NYCLU at (518) 436-8594.

The Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is a member of the Community Police Relations Board of the City of Albany. The Board was created as an attempt to develop and maintain an atmosphere of trust and respect between the Albany community and its police. In addition, The Board is to conduct a complaint review process to protect the rights of the community. The more the community shows their concern about the actions of the Board - and the police - the greater the chance for accountability. **GET INVOLVED.** The next four meetings are scheduled to take place at Trinity Institution, 15 Trinity Place, Albany. They begin at 7:00 p.m.

Dates: Monday, September 25
Monday, October 23
Monday, November 27
Monday, December 18

For more information about the Board and
about Coalition involvement, call 434-5184

**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

A Project of the Social Justice Center

Co-chairs:
Vera Michelson
Merton Simpson

The Capital District Coalition Against
Apartheid and Racism is a Coalition of
several community organizations and of
individual members. We have no paid staff
or overhead expenses so all funds go directly
to lobbying efforts, education, printing and
postage. The struggle cannot continue
without your support. For more information,
or to join the Coalition, call 518 438 0309.
To make contributions, send checks to:
The Capital District Coalition Against
Apartheid and Racism
Box 3002 Pine Hills Station, Albany, New
York 12203

Farewell Function for SWAPO members returning home to Namibia...

At the end of June, several members of the Coalition attended a farewell in New York City, with a large contingent of anti-apartheid activists and friends and supporters of the ANC and SWAPO from various parts of the Northeast. It was a happy and a sad occasion. Everyone was elated for those members of SWAPO who have been in exile and who can now return home after years of exile. But there was a sadness at saying goodbye to friends. And all present are aware that hard work and struggle lie ahead.

The main speaker of the evening was Helmut Angula, chief representative of the SWAPO Observer Mission to the United Nations. Mr. Angula thanked all those present and those who could not come to the party, for the support they have given to the people of Namibia. **"Your struggle was not for personal gain but for the liberation of an oppressed people,"** he said.

Mr. Angula spoke about the many problems which lie ahead for the people of Namibia in the struggle for real independence. (Over the summer we continue to see the many ways in which South Africa is attempting to subvert the independence process). He encouraged those in attendance to continue their support. **"With your efforts South Africa and Namibia will be free."**

The Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism has been active, as part of the Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Network, in a "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia Campaign" since the Spring of this year. See elsewhere in this newsletter an update of that campaign and **check your newstand in November for CAPITAL magazine which will carry an article on the "Dollars" campaign.**

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY OF THE CAPITAL DISTRICT - A CALL TO ACTION...

The Council of Churches of Namibia has been in the forefront of the struggle to educate people around the world about South African atrocities in Namibia. The Council has denounced South African attempts to sabotage the election process and call on the international community for assistance. The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism has mobilized a "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign. The Coalition is looking forward to working with local churches in this effort and is appealing to clergy and church members to respond to this call. The Coalition has videos, brochures and speakers who are available to address meetings and congregations. **Remember that the election will take place in Namibia on Nov. 1, 1989 so time is of the essence.** If you are interested or for more information, call Celia Bess Cotton at 436-9234.

VICTORY TO SWAPO - FREE NAMIBIA

VICTORY TO ANC - FREE SOUTH AFRICA

WHAT'S HAPPENING...

Former South African Detainee, Nomgcobo Sangweni, to speak in Albany on October 4th at the Albany Public Library at 7:00 p.m. Sangweni, a Black South African jailed by the white racist government, was released after Amnesty International intervention. For information, call 436-0491.

Harlem Renaissance - Art of Black America - An exhibition and program at the New York State Museum running through October 29th. The exhibit celebrates the achievements of pioneering artists of the Harlem Renaissance, the film series includes classics from the period and the lecture series explores the artists and their times. Call 474-5877 for info.

"Cry Freedom and Justice: An Unfinished Agenda" - Siena College Fall Lecture Series. November 1 at 8:00 p.m. **"Race and Canon: An American Idea"** by Henry Louis Gates. December 5 at 7:00 p.m. **"Journey to Freedom - a dramatic portrayal of the lives of African Americans."** Admission is free, but reservations are strongly recommended. Call Siena Ticket Office at (518) 783-2527 Monday through Friday.

National March for Housing Now! October 7, 1989. A march to end homelessness, fund the creation of affordable housing, restore funds for federal housing programs. Buses will leave Albany on Friday evening at 11 p.m. on October 6 and return at midnight on Saturday, October 7th. Tickets are available in Albany at the Social Justice Center, the Coalition for the Homeless and United Tenants. Call 436-5612 or 434-4037 for info. **Non-violent Civil Disobedience Action** on Friday, October 6th. - if you want more information, call Donna DeMaria at 434-4037.

African American Theatre in the Community - a panel discussion on Wednesday, September 27, 1989 at 8:00 p.m., Recital Hall, Performing Arts Center at Sunya. For more info., call 442-4200

ALL OF THE ABOVE EVENTS ARE FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

SPECIAL NOTE: The Rev. Alan Boesak, South African anti-apartheid leader will be appearing at Siena College in January. More details in the next newsletter.

SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTER of Albany, the umbrella organization for peace and justice groups in the Capital District, is holding the **ANNUAL PEACE AND JUSTICE AWARDS DINNER** on November 3rd. For more information, call 434-4037.

Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
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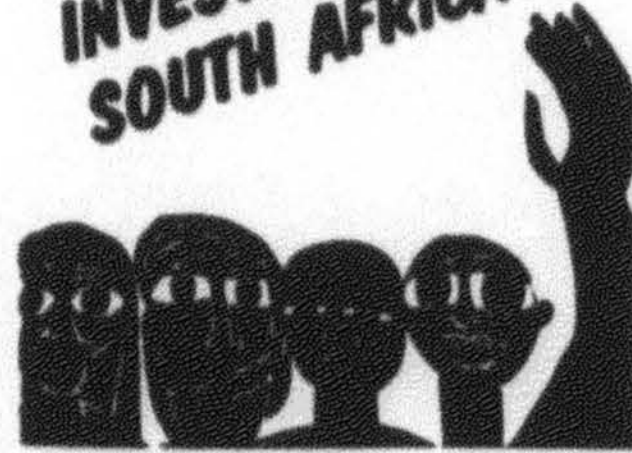
Next Coalition meeting
September 26 at 7:30 p.m.
Very important briefing on:

SOUTH AFRICA NOW!

Break the links

ACT NOW - SEND THE POSTCARD

**YOUR MONEY IS
INVESTED IN
SOUTH AFRICA....**



Enclosed in this mailing you will find a pink postcard addressed to Governor Mario Cuomo asking that he enact selective purchasing legislation against the apartheid government of South Africa by refusing to do business with the companies that do business with South Africa.

You only have to sign and stamp and mail the card to let the Governor know that you don't want your tax dollars supporting apartheid.

ACT NOW...

Free South Africa
Victory to ANC

Free Namibia
Victory to SWAPO

Recognize Angola
and the legitimate
MPLA government

Metroland 10/5/89

Pretoria plans fall short, says apartheid foe

By Catherine Clabby

Staff writer

ALBANY — An anti-apartheid activist on Thursday said that Americans shouldn't settle for the ruling party's version of what the future holds for South Africa.

Even though the Bush administration is embracing the National Party's plans to dismantle some segregation during the next five years while it resists a one-person, one-vote system, South Africans opposed to apartheid will not settle for that, said Rob A.W. Jones, projects director for the American Committee on Africa.

"We need to pressure our government to respond to the will of the people of South Africa as opposed to supporting the National Party as it snails its way along the course of history," said the Jones, 28, who is in Albany to address the monthly meeting of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

During a recent trip to South Africa, Jones said he observed a complex web of political organizations — built by artists, unions, students, women and others — working to make apartheid a thing of the past. Many have participated in the non-violent demonstrations of the current defiance campaign that has grabbed the attention of the world. It's their aims that Americans should be supporting, said Jones.

Merton Simpson, co-chairman of the local coalition, said Americans are obliged to push their government to lend assistance to change in South Africa, where the National Party established its policy of apartheid in 1948, and in other southern African nations struggling for their footing.

"It is the combined forces of the international community that allows South Africa to be the international pariah that it is," he said.

The coalition was organized in 1981 to protest the appearance in Albany of the South African Springboks rugby team. Since then it has sponsored programs opposing racism and the apartheid system.

SAME AS THE OLD BOSS

WHEN ROB A.W. JONES, PROJECT director of the American Committee on Africa, visited South Africa for 17 days in August and September, he found that the apartheid regime no longer stamped "Honorary White" on the visas of visiting American blacks. The stamp has been replaced by a more subtle bar code.

For black South Africans, the ongoing Defiance Campaign and the pressure of sanctions from abroad have led to an erosion of the most overt forms of racism. Jones said last Thursday at the monthly meeting of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism. For example, black South Africans can now ride Johannesburg buses, Jones said. Yet "the symptoms of change overlay a base of business as usual," he stressed.

On the mid-September day F.W. de Klerk was inaugurated as president of South Africa, he delivered a "message of hope" to "all reasonable people," urging "unity within our diversity." That same day, however, more than 30 people were killed protesting the apartheid system.

"De Klerk hardly comes to the presidency with clean hands," Jones said. During de Klerk's 10-year tenure as minister of education, both funding and educational achievement decreased, while the military budget—chiefly for the suppression of township uprisings—soared. "Nowhere in de Klerk's rhetoric of cooperation is a commitment to transition to a nonracial society based upon one person, one vote," Jones said. "Nor has he allowed the opposition to speak."

Although the new president projects a reformer's image, in the few weeks since his inauguration, more than 40 demonstrations have taken place. Since roughly 1983, the townships, home to most black South Africans, have been ungovernable by the state, Jones reported. Peoples' courts and street committees have successfully taken the place of the state government in townships such as Soweto.

According to Jones, the U.S. government appears to be wavering in its support for the apartheid government. He cited President George Bush's White House invitation last summer to Albertina Sisulu of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front. It was the first time a South African anti-apartheid activist had received such an opening.

"Liberation seems not far away," said Jones. "Not 10 years, not five years."

—E.E. Taylor

9/29/89
Times Union pg.



Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203

436-0562

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1989 MONTHLY MEETING

CHANGE OF TIME
CHANGE OF LOCATION

The October membership meeting of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism will be held THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1989 AT 7 p.m. at the ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY. The meeting must start promptly because we must leave the library by 9 p.m. when the library closes. (Please check at the Reference desk for the exact room location.)

AGENDA includes important reports on the Dollars for Democracy in Namibia campaign, the "window-dressing reforms" recently being coughed up by DeKlerk and his cronies in South Africa to avoid the real changes being demanded by the ANC, the Mass Democratic Movement, and the international anti-apartheid movement (see flyer on reverse), plans for the Coalition's 12/2 anti-racism, police abuse forum, other news of recent and upcoming Coalition activities.

Upcoming events:

Saturday, October 28, 1989
"Music for a Free Namibia", a benefit for SWAPO, 8 p.m. at the Triplex Theater, Boro of Manhattan Community College, Tickets are \$20. at the door, Roy Ayers, Noel Pointer, Bobbi Humphrey, etc.

Sunday, November 5, 1989,
Channel 17 (probably at 2 p.m., call 356-1700 for exact time.)
SOUTH AFRICA NOW - a special weekly news program that will air weekly. This program was added to channel 17's schedule after pressure from community leaders and the special efforts of SUNYA Professor and Coalition member Iris Berger. A special thanks to Iris and Channel 17 Officer Charles Tohey for this important contribution to anti-apartheid education.

Saturday, December 2, 1989
Save this date for a special Coalition forum on police abuse. Attorney Terry Kindlon and Alice Green are confirmed members of this program; other speakers have been invited but are not yet confirmed. See the next Coalition newsletter for more details or call Mert Simpson at 457-5183 or Ann Frazier at 432-5977 for more information or to work on the planning of this event.

ANITA THAYER 462-2542

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE APARTHEID REGIME

It is essential before any negotiations can take place that the necessary climate for negotiations be created. The following conditions have been adopted by the African National Congress (ANC), the people of South Africa, and the Organization of African Unity in Zimbabwe on August 21, 1989.

The present regime should, at the very least:

- *release all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally and refrain from imposing any restrictions on them;*
- *lift the bans and restrictions on all persons and organizations;*
- *remove all troops from the townships;*
- *end the state of emergency and repeal all legislation, such as and including the Internal Security Act, designed to restrict political activity;*
- *end press censorship; and,*
- *cease all political trials and political executions.*



These measures are necessary to produce the conditions in which free political discussion can take place - an essential condition to ensure that the people themselves participate in the process of re-making their country. These measures listed above should precede negotiations.

produced by the Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism

AFRICAN STYLE PARTY AFRICAN STYLE SA FUNDED PARTY AFRICAN STYLE PARTY AFRICAN

AFRICAN STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION
Invites You To



**"PARTY,
AFRICAN
STYLE"**

Come, enjoy our culture with us on
Friday October 20th
SUNY Albany
Campus Center
Ballroom

Dance to
African, Calypso, Latino, Reggae
AND HOUSE MUSIC

Ca\$h Bar & Free Buffet
Drawing of Raffle For CDCAAR Namibia Campaign

Doors open at 9:00 pm

Donations - \$ 3.00 for Students with ID
\$ 4.00 for all others

Proper ID Required For Drinks
Donations to the raffle courtesy of
Earth's Beauty Supply, Phi Beta Sigma SUNYA Chapter, Taishi Florists and
The Sitar Restaurant

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Catastrophic surtax

To the Editor:

I read "Catastrophic coverage" Oct. 13 and "Catastrophic losers" Oct. 30 and realized our writer has an obsession. He wants the seniors to pay a surtax.

The writer says "fair enough but the idea of the tax is hardly new." I know his knowledge of the catastrophic law is limited but he should know "user" by definition is "one who uses." Use the Thruway, pay the use tax, etc. A surtax is "an extra tax on something already taxed." Where is the analogy between the two? Millions of non-seniors would pay.

For your information, medigap premiums already have soared approximately 133 percent. Carriers raised their rates during the first and second quarters of 1989. The catastrophic law was in effect at the time. The law that was supposed to reduce medigap rates drastically. Mr. Writer, that part of the law also was flawed. I'm sure that new increases will come and the blame be placed somewhere, probably on the seniors, rising costs, Congress, or whatever can bear the traffic.

The sleight of hand was done by Congress. The law transferred many services paid for by the state from Medicaid to catastrophic, saving millions. The surtax would finance these changes. Did you think it fair to apply the 1989 \$6 billion surtax surplus to the federal budget deficit as planned by Congress? The poor certainly would not benefit from this.

There is much more to this issue than the surtax rebellion. The problem is the Medicare program. Insurance companies are gouging the public. A 133 percent raise in one year beyond comprehension. Had it not been for the seniors raising the truth, this law's flaws never would have come to light.

GEORGE J. BREIGLE
West Sand Lake

Article praised

To the Editor:

I would like to express my sincere — albeit belated — appreciation for the excellent job that Bob Whitaker did in writing the Sept. 26 Science article entitled,

11/2/89
Letters to the Editor
Sunday Times Union
Box 15000
Albany, N.Y. 12212

Brief letters will be edited least, although all letters are subject to editing for taste and accuracy. Include daytime phone number. Only letters written specifically to The Times Union will be used — and only if the writer's name can also be published.

Whalen overpraised

To the Editor:

Mayor Tom Whalen should not get credit he does not deserve. The appointment of John Dale as chief of police should not "appease" anyone. In addition, the appointment should not diffuse any criticism of Mayor Whalen and his response to charges of police brutality levied against the mayor's police department.

Why wouldn't Dale get the appointment? He is eminently qualified, he came up through the ranks, he was next in line and he was the logical choice.

If the mayor had not appointed John Dale to the position he would have had a lot of explaining to do. The appointment does not get the mayor off the hook. Getting rid of abusive police might.

VERA MICHELSON
Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism
Albany

No fan of Ralph's

To the Editor:

I have read Ralph Martin's column for the last time. I am bored with his negative approach, which I attribute primarily to trying to stimulate controversy. His articles are filled with untruths, especially the recent one on education.

ANTHONY RICCOBONO

Pro-choicers targeted

To the Editor:

Regarding the 2,000 names published in a recent centerfold as part of an ad by Planned Parenthood, I thank you and them for this service. It will be much easier now to choose doctors in other fields, organizations, etc., in which to place my trust and loyalty.

Such an ad is somewhat dismaying when one thinks of all the tragedies in this world and all the social good that needs to be done. It appears that the only one to benefit from this is the newspaper which rightfully will profit from selling its space.

Of all the things one might be remembered for and known for, I find it difficult to understand why someone would want to promote irresponsibility and the taking of a human life at any stage. I wonder how many of those who signed would be willing to live with an abortion law that allowed abortion for the life of the mother, rape, incest or girls under age 13? The numbers are not complete since they are not required but records compiled by the state long have shown several thousands abortions performed annually over the six-month gestation period.

A little self-control, a little more parental responsibility and a little less extra-marital relationships certainly would go a long way in cutting the "need" for abortion. The "me" people not only are taking the life of our most innocent, they ultimately will be found to have done themselves in as I, for one, believe they ultimately will be responsible for all our actions. And, I might add, only 2,000 names?

LOUISE C. ALBERTSON
West Coxsackie

Farley thanked

To the Editor:

For a long time we have wanted to publicly thank state Sen. Hugh T. Farley for his great interest and help in the struggle to preserve Grant Cottage in Mt. McGregor, Wilton, and hope this is the proper way to do it.

We believe the cottage to be one of our state's most valuable sites, and we shall always be grateful to the senator.

FRANK and JEANNE JONES
Ballston Spa

The writers are volunteer tour guides at Grant Cottage

Sponsored by The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

"Stop Police Abuse: Do the Right Thing"

... a community forum to address the over representation of Blacks and other minorities from Albany County in the state prison system and the ongoing problem of police abuse as a factor .

Do you know that:

10 % of the Black male population in Albany County is in the state prison system; and yet Blacks represent only 4% of the entire county.

The rate of incarceration is 12 times higher for Blacks than Whites in Albany County.

South Africa has the highest rate of incarceration of Blacks among all nations - and Albany County's rate is 4 times higher than that of South Africa.

Speakers:

Alice Green
Executive Director, NY
Civil Liberties Union

Terence L. Kindlon
Attorney, investigated the police
drug sweeps at the Greyhound
bus station

William Payne
Private Investigator and former
Albany police officer

William Benton
Clinical Supervisor/Alcoholism
Services, Whitney M. Young
Health Clinic

Saturday, December 2, 1989
Arbor Hill Community Center
150 Lark Street, Albany
from 1:30 pm to 3:30 pm

(doors open at 1:00 pm)

light refreshments and beverages will be provided



Call 434-4037 for more information

a project of the Social Justice Center
labor donated

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism
Box 3002, Pine Hills Station; Albany, New York 12203
A Project of the Social Justice Center



Dear Brothers and Sisters in Struggle,

Our Sincere and deep thanks to you for the support you have given to the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism since our beginnings in 1981. As you know, the struggle against apartheid and racism goes on. It has been your generosity in time, money and other resources which has made it possible for the coalition to continue the work. **But the struggle in this country is to go forward. If there is to be a real movement for change, it will take the determination, dedication and long term commitment of many people. Your help is crucial.**

We are a coalition of several community organizations and individuals. We are currently involved in many projects including:

- ☞ an educational campaign around the issues of police and racist violence in New York State
- ☞ membership on the Albany Community Relations Board
- ☞ educational forums and study groups on apartheid, Namibia, South Africa and the Frontline States of Southern Africa
- ☞ membership in the Northeast Southern Africa Solidarity Network - a network of anti-apartheid organizations in a twelve state region
- ☞ solidarity work for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia
- ☞ a legislative campaign for sanctions against South Africa and for U.S. diplomatic recognition of the legitimate government of Angola and an end to U.S.A. aid for UNITA
- ☞ support for the Mass Democratic Movement in South Africa
- ☞ an ongoing commitment to strengthen and expand the movement in this country
- ☞ a monthly newsletter mailed to approximately 1,000 people and organizations

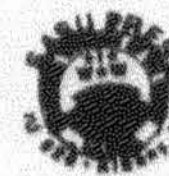
As a recipient of the monthly newsletter, you are aware that there have never been dues to be a member of the coalition. Until now, money we have raised to do the work has come from fundraisers, mail appeals and other donations. **However, we are now asking you to renew your commitment to the struggle by accepting the enclosed membership card and paying a yearly membership fee of \$5.00. Of course, any larger contribution will be gratefully accepted since the needs of the anti-racist, anti-apartheid movement are great.** The receipt of your dues will insure continued mailing of the newsletter and announcements of coalition events. (We have no paid staff so all funds go directly to organizing efforts, education, printing and postage.)

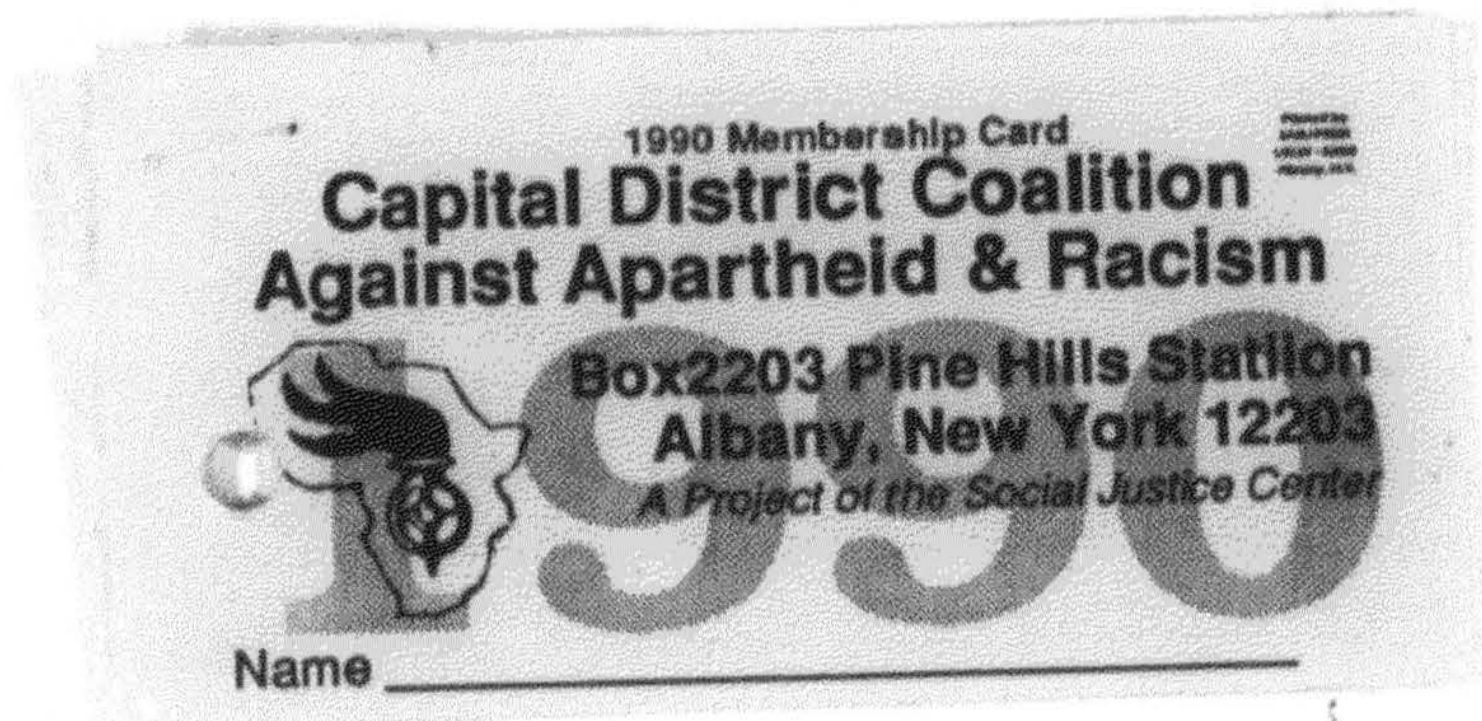
Thank you for your continued support.

In solidarity,

Vera Michelson, Merton Simpson

Vera Michelson, Merton Simpson
Co-chairpersons





Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid & Racism
Box 3002. Pine Hills Station
Albany, New York 12203

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Mail to:
Box 2003. Pine Hills Station; Albany New York 12203 in the enclosed Envelope

Police racism alleged

Too little change, city activists say

By Christopher Ringwald

Staff writer

ALBANY — Civil-rights activists charged Saturday that neither increased recruitment and hiring of minorities nor department-sponsored sensitivity training has diminished racism among city police.

The war on drugs is being used, said Alice Green, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, "as camouflage to keep up the destruction of black people."

Green spoke at a forum on police abuse and the high proportion of Albany minorities in state prisons. About 60 people attended the event, sponsored by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and held at the Arbor Hill Community Center.

Green quickly reviewed institutional racism allegedly perpetrated by police, courts and prisons. She noted dramatic increases in incarceration among blacks after slavery was outlawed, saying that imprisonment and capital punishment were simply harassment and lynchings carried on by other means.

The majority of state prisoners — 82 percent — are minorities, according to statistics the coalition based on state Department of Correctional Services figures. Coalition figures indicate that blacks in Albany County are arrested at a rate five times that of whites.

Of the county's 285,909 residents counted in the 1980 U.S. census, 18,803 were black.

Green and other panelists — attorney Terence L. Kindlon and coalition Chairman Merton Simpson — maintained that minorities were simply more likely to be stopped by police. One reason, all said, was the controversial use by police of a profile of the typical drug offender, usually a young black man.

Though not a designated spokesman, Lt. Robert Grebert, an officer assigned to the city police detectives unit, wondered why no one from the department was invited. He cited dramatic increases in hiring of minorities — which panel members noted — and a program to help them take civil-service tests.

"I have a problem with many of the things said here," Grebert remarked afterward. Countering charges of a failure to discipline racially abusive officers, Grebert said, "A lot more than two officers have been disciplined."

Though he was working Saturday, Grebert said he attended the session

"because I read about it and was interested."

He and Kindlon, who investigated an alleged pattern of racially based arrests at the Greyhound bus station in downtown Albany, exchanged some barbs over the guilt of the suspects arrested and the mercenary instincts of attorneys.

Kindlon admitted that most had pleaded guilty, albeit to reduced charges, but maintained that racism still directed many police decisions on the streets.

"Avoiding the problem is not just a matter of avoiding drugs," Kindlon said. "The war on drugs is being used as an excuse for this sort of conduct."

Among steps to eliminate institutional racism, Green said, was replacing the existing Community-Police Rela-

tions Board, which she claimed "does nothing."

Hampering efforts of the board, said Vickie Smith, a member of the board as well as the coalition, was that few, if any, citizens attend meetings. "It's very frustrating," she said.

The 15-member board handles complaints about police behavior and policy, which are then investigated by the department's internal affairs unit.

Green also called for "serious prevention efforts" in fighting drug abuse.

"We have to take responsibility for our children and make it unacceptable to use these things," said Simpson. He also said the legacy of slavery and racism was a high level of domestic abuse among blacks and other self-destructive behavior.

One of the more immediate steps suggested was providing a camera in City Court for defense lawyers to photograph clients they suspect were beaten or abused while in police custody.

NEWSFRONT

MALIGNING WOMEN

TO HEAR FORMER NEW YORK state trooper Robert O. Bennett tell it, things are getting rough for men when society no longer tolerates symbols of violence against women.

Sentenced Monday to 8 1/2 to 25 years for rape, Bennett blamed his problems on the women's movement, suggesting that feminism has created a climate in which a woman can frame a man on rape charges and get away with it.

But the 36-year-old Bennett, who claims he was the victim of such a frame-up, went further, choosing a rather bizarre illustration of his point. He referred to the successful pressure brought by area feminists on Price Chopper supermarkets to get rid of a logo in which a woman's head was being split open by an ax. (The head was supposed to represent a silver dollar.)

"Stuff like that, a man doesn't have anything to stand on," Bennett was quoted as saying in court.

The supermarket chain bowed to the concerns of the Albany-area chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW) during planning for Price Chopper's A World of Difference program two years ago. Considering that the campaign was

intended to combat prejudice, feminists thought the ax logo inappropriate, according to Carol Reichert, board member of the chapter.

"The ax doesn't mean a whole lot but it is a symbol," said Reichert, who observed, "It's interesting that it's something Bennett felt so strongly about."

"What's a man to do if he can't back a woman on the head?" she scoffed. "Who can be bash on the head?"

On a more serious note, Reichert remarked about Bennett, "A jury has found him guilty not only of the actual crime of rape but of abusing his authority. When someone who is an authority figure abuses his office and then laments the fact that demonstrations of violence against women are no longer accepted, it makes it that much worse."

Maude Easter, commenting on behalf of the Women's Building, said the group applauds the courts taking rape seriously and welcomes changes in community attitudes from court decisions to "symbolic actions" like the Price Chopper logo change.

Feminism may indeed have been rough on Bennett, whose problems with women apparently predate the current case for which he was sentenced—the rape and sodomy of a 30-year-old college professor he stopped on the Northway in 1988.

In 1988, according to published reports, Bennett was suspended for 90 days from

the state police force for allegedly harassing a girlfriend. At the same time, his wife charged him in Family Court with physical abuse.

The state police, for their part, are distancing themselves as much as possible from any statements made by Bennett, who lost his trooper status on his conviction.

Asked whether state troopers are trained in sensitivity to women and minorities, a department spokesman said various types of sensitivity training are given at the State Police Academy.

"We don't consider his [Bennett's] remarks to be anything other than the remarks of a person who's been convicted of a felony and is lashing out at anyone who he can lash out at," said trooper Ed Dyer, public information officer with the New York State Police at Troop G.

—Rekha Basu

HOUSING START

ALTHOUGH ALBANY'S COMMON Council passed the city's 1990 budget Monday without any allocation for affordable housing, area housing advocates are hopeful. For the first time the city is seriously examining affordable housing as a budget issue, due to mounting pressure by

area citizens' groups.

In October, housing advocates blasted the city's plan to allocate \$3 million in the 1990 budget to renovations at the Albany Municipal Golf Course while spending nothing on affordable housing, and demanded that the city match the golf allocation with funds for housing. As outlined by Roger Markovics of the United Tenants of Albany—which has coordinated the proposal along with the Homeless Action Committee and the Hunger Organizing Project—funds were requested for the following projects: \$1 million for single-room occupancy housing; \$1.25 million for 30 two- to three-bedroom family units; \$600,000 for acquisitions of vacant building and vacant land that could be renovated and developed; \$100,000 for an increased city staff to handle administration of these projects; and \$50,000 for an eviction prevention fund aimed at assisting tenants who are unable to make rent payments due to short-term economic difficulties.

Instead of voting on the proposal as is, the council opted to further examine the issue before taking a stand.

The original proposal is lacking in detail," said Joseph Buechs, Common Council president pro tem. "We couldn't consider it because of a lack of information."

Buechs, however, added that the council is in the process of "digesting information" in an attempt to "figure out what direction to take" in dealing with the affordable housing issue in Albany.

"We recognize that there is a problem," Buechs said. "Now we have to figure out the most appropriate way to solve it."

Donna DeMaris of the Homeless Action Committee said that members of the Common Council have already met with representatives from various housing advocacy groups to discuss the issue, and said that another meeting is planned for Dec. 11. And although the proposal was not considered for the budget at last Monday's council meeting, DeMaris and her fellow housing advocates are hopeful that the way has been paved for future progress.

"It's a positive development that the Common Council has been looking into the issue and meeting with us as well as other committees," DeMaris said. "I'm concerned about the direction they might take, but at the same time, I feel there's some hope."

—Susan Mehalick

AGENDA

Forums, lectures, meetings, rallies and other political events.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8
Meeting: Animal Rights Action League, Downstairs Meeting Room, Saratoga Springs Public Library, Broadway, Saratoga Springs. 7 PM. Items on the agenda include a review of the Nov. 24 anti-fur march in Albany, planning for additional anti-fur events, a screening of two videos and a general question-and-answer session. Newcomers welcome.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9
Meeting: Organizing Meeting for NYS Lesbian and Gay Lobby Statewide March on Albany, Capital District Lesbian and Gay Community Center, 353 Hudson Ave., Albany. 2 PM. For more information call the NYSGL at 426-0320.
Panel Discussion: America's War in Vietnam: Conflict and Legacy, New York State Museum, Empire State Plaza, Albany. 10 AM-12:30 PM. Featuring SUNYA's Dr. Richard Kendall and a variety of panelists. 474-9877.
Video Party: Sponsored by the Homeless Action Committee, Social Justice Center, 52 Central Ave., Albany. 7 PM. Featuring discussion and videos on housing and homelessness, and free pizza. 424-4237.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10
Lecture: The Cassino Phenomenon, Social Hall, Performing Arts Center, SUNYA, 1400 Washington Ave., Albany. 3-6 PM. The speaker will be Alan Chertok, professor of political science and communication at SUNY West Point, chairman of the board and executive director of public radio station WABC, and executive publisher of the Legislative Caucus, sponsor of the Sunday Network. 755-6438.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12
Meeting: Support Group for Capital District Environmental Activists, The Albany Free School, 8 Elm St., Albany. 7 PM. Featuring a discussion of the status of proposals for new pollution sources in the area. Newcomers welcome. Call Paul Gorman. 371-9883.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13
Panel Discussion: For State the Plan Health Care, Capital District Lesbian and Gay Community Center, 353 Hudson Ave., Albany. 8 PM. All the vegetarian recipes you can get, plus what you'll need to make them. A short slide film, "Vegetarianism: The Plan," will be shown. For more information call Susan Adams at 426-0320.
Panel Discussion: Albany: 25 Years of the Urban Culture—Evolution of an Environment, Council of Community Services, 301 1/2 Madison Ave., Albany. 7 PM. This lecture/discussion focuses on the city's role in the development of Albany. Sponsored by the Albany Area Film Commission. For further information call Ray A. W. Gorman at 426-5451 or Margaret D'Amico at 426-0320.

CALL FOR DONATIONS
Fund Development for Building 222, Boulevard for the Blind, The United Way, 123 W. 12th St., Albany. The United Way is seeking donations for the building of a new 12-story office building. The building is scheduled to be completed in 1991. Donations should be made to the United Way, 123 W. 12th St., Albany, NY 12242. For more information call 426-0320.

Panel Discussion for the Building 222, Boulevard for the Blind, The United Way, 123 W. 12th St., Albany. 7 PM. The panel will discuss the building of a new 12-story office building. The building is scheduled to be completed in 1991. Donations should be made to the United Way, 123 W. 12th St., Albany, NY 12242. For more information call 426-0320.

THE COLOR OF JUSTICE

WHENEVER ALICE GREEN ASKS a group of African Americans how many have friends or relatives they have who've been arrested or imprisoned, a disproportionate number raise their hands.

They did so Saturday at an Arbor Hill community forum on police abuse sponsored by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

"If you have a son, a brother, a husband or a friend," observed Green, legislative director of the New York Civil Liberties Union who was a panelist at Saturday's event, "chances are if he is walking on the streets of Albany—it doesn't matter how he's dressed—if he is black chances are he's going to be stopped by police."

Green's assertions, and the show of hands, are supported by some startling Albany County-wide statistics, where the

rate of black arrests is five times that of whites, and where nearly 52 percent of people sent to prison are black—even though blacks make up only 3 percent of the county population (19,000 out of 296,000).

The figures, collected from the state departments of Criminal Justice Services and Correctional Services, and distributed by the coalition, indicate that close to 10 percent of the black male population is imprisoned every year, and that blacks go to jail 10 times more often than whites.

What the figures don't show is that Albany County ranks second only to Manhattan in rate of minority incarcerations for New York counties with more than 100,000 people. That's according to James Murphy, executive director of the Coalition on Criminal Justice, who gathered them from some of the same sources.

In January 1989, according to Murphy, Albany County had a rate of 1,515 minorities in prison per 100,000 population—higher even than the Bronx, whose rate was 1,279.

Even South Africa—where racism is legally sanctified—has a rate one third that, with 504 minority incarcerations per 100,000, according to Murphy, who noted that Albany County's rate had risen to 1,665 as of this past June.

The quality of legal representation available to blacks as compared to whites, whites' greater access to drug rehabilitation services and various forms of "subtle exclusion" of black people—such as their absence from Albany's "old boy" network—all contribute to these disproportional rates, Murphy said.

"It's not only overt racism," he said, "it's also the fact that imprisonment is often times tied to whether you have a public defender who may only be able to spend X amount of time on the case as opposed to a private attorney."

Anyone who still assumes that the differences are due to whites committing less serious crimes than blacks should study the rate at which whites are offered alternatives to incarceration compared to minorities. Whites are 1.5 to 1.7 times as likely as minorities to get probation for felony offenses. For example, in 1987 (the most recent year for which Murphy had figures), there were 59 percent more whites on felony probation (509) than in prison (321); in contrast, there were 2.4 times as many blacks in prison (345) as on probation (143).

According to Green, prisons have now become so integral to the economies of some communities that they must depend upon black and Hispanic males for their survival, and currently rely on the specter of drugs toward that end. At the same time, she contended, the idea of rehabilitation has been replaced by warehousing.

"Often times they [ex-inmates] come back worse than they were when they left," she said. "They learn to be angry because the system makes them angry."

—Rekha Basu

BURN CENTER

ALBANY MEDICAL CENTER officials say the hospital is simply trying to provide a service to the community, but local environmental groups counter that the center is trading air quality for cash.

The medical center burns about 70,000 pounds of its own medical and nonmedical waste in its incinerator each week. For more than a year now, the hospital has been burning an additional several thousand pounds of medical waste from outside medical facilities.

Until recently, New York state law did not require that hospitals report their incinerator emissions. State guidelines now mandate that hospitals install pollution controls and be tested for emissions once a year. To help pay the \$700,000 price for those modifications—which must be in place by 1992—the medical center has been negotiating a deal with Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI), a Houston-based firm and the largest waste hauler in the Capital Region.

Under the agreement, BFI would prepay \$500,000 to the medical center for the right to transport 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of outside medical waste to the hospital's incinerator each week for the next five years. That proposed agreement has citizen and environmental groups up in arms.

"This is an instance," says Laya Levine of Albany Work on Waste, "of a health institution buying their emissions control with our air."

Opponents of the agreement—which would require that the hospital burn waste four to six more hours a day—say that the increased burning, coupled with incinerator emissions at other hospitals in the immediate area, could severely affect air quality in the neighborhood.

Claude D. Rounds, vice president of plant management at the medical center, says that the new pollution controls are intended to assure air quality.

"Both now and the future," he says, "there needs to be an accepted disposal of medical waste. At this time, the only acceptable disposal method in New York state is incineration."

Revisions of state Department of Environmental Conservation guidelines in recent years have required that doctors, dentists, funeral directors, hospitals—any producer of medical waste—dispose of the waste almost exclusively by incineration.

"Doctors and funeral directors formerly dropped their waste in the trash can," says EnCon's Wally Sonntag, who wrote the state's new hospital incinerator guidelines. "Something has to be done to deal with waste in the area."

Opponents of the medical center's proposed contract with BFI have also questioned the waste hauler's environmental and legal track record. Alicia Culver of the New York Public Interest Research Group (NYPiRG) points out that BFI has violated anti-trust law and been investigated repeatedly nationwide. Culver expresses concern that BFI could attempt to expand the medical-center operation once it "got its foot in the door."

"The company's record as an environmental manager is really at the top," argues Gordon Boyd of Taconic Resources, the public-relations firm that serves BFI. "To my knowledge, there are no allegations against the company where the violator was following company policy."

Rounds says he has no qualms with the record of BFI's medical-waste division in this region. But he adds that the negotiations with BFI have been "put on the back burner" until after a public-information meeting with citizen and environmental groups scheduled for mid-January.

Environmental groups have also raised questions about the medical center's policy on recycling medical waste.

"Albany Medical Center does almost no recycling," says Levine. "They burn everything."

Levine adds that the hospital should attempt to cut down on its use of plastics that create dioxins when burned and other materials that release heavy metals into the air when incinerated.

"We do have a game plan for recycling some of our waste," says Rounds. "We intend to recycle cardboard, for instance, and we're looking at doing a waste audit [A waste audit is one of the measures environmentalists are calling for at the medical center.] The use of disposables is a major part of health care in this country. And it's not purely economic. There are also implications concerning infectious control."

Rounds adds that the hospital must perform a risk assessment study on its modified incinerator for EnCon. Opponents are calling for a more extensive health study of the cumulative effects of all incinerators in the area, but Rounds says "we are concentrating on what we have to do at Albany Medical Center."

"It would certainly make some sense," says Sonntag of EnCon, for hospitals to consider other incinerators in the area when modeling their own. (Presently, three hospitals in close proximity to the medical center operate incinerators—St. Peter's Hospital, the Albany Department of Veterans' Affairs Medical Center and Child's Hospital.)

Citizens' concerns about increased burning in their neighborhood has raised the issue of a centralized incinerator that would serve the entire region. The concept is a common alternative to dilemmas like the medical center's, but a regional incinerator could create more problems than it solves.

"Regional incinerators are like motherhood," says Sonntag. "Everyone likes the idea—except for the neighborhood where it's going to be built."

—Mike Goudreau

HISTORIC DECISION?

FOR THE FIRST TIME, THERE IS hope that Albany County will consider a private group's proposal to preserve the oldest existing continuous row of early 19th-century houses in the city of Albany.

The buildings, at Division and Green streets near the Knickerbocker Arena, were scheduled for demolition until Historic Albany Foundation filed a lawsuit last June seeking to compel the county to comply with the city of Albany's Historic Resources Commission Ordinance and the state Environmental Quality Review Act. The move temporarily saved the buildings, pending resolution of the case.

Last Friday, in discussions between attorneys for both sides in the chambers of state Supreme Court Justice Paul Cheeseman, the county maintained it had never formally declined to go before the Historic Resources Commission. The foundation then indicated it would drop its suit if the county would agree to prepare an environmental impact statement and submit it to the commission.

Meanwhile, foundation executive director Lynn Dunning-Vaughn took issue with County Executive Jim Coyne's assertion in last week's *METROLAND* that "no one has come along to preserve" the buildings. "We had requested over the course of the last six months to sit down with the county," Dunning-Vaughn said. "They refused to meet with us."

Since Friday, the foundation has been working to put together its proposal. "We are thrilled that there is an opening here," Dunning-Vaughn said.

—Jeff Jones

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