

The article below was written in August, 1990, several months before the Gulf War began. The points it makes, however, are still valid and point up the gross hypocrisy of U.S. foreign policy.

### How Many Mozambicans Equal One Kuwaiti?

For decades now, conservative leaders in the United States, Britain, West Germany and elsewhere have sternly lectured the anti-apartheid movement against the use of economic sanctions.

With monotonous regularity we have been told that "sanctions don't work", or alternatively that "sanctions will only hurt black South Africans and the neighboring states."

But in early August, we witnessed U.S. President George Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher leading the call for sanctions, not against South Africa, of course, but against Iraq, because of its invasion of Kuwait.

Nobody says that sanctions "won't work" against Saddam Hussein. Nobody says that sanctions "will only harm the people of Kuwait, or the interests of Jordan and Saudi Arabia."

Of course, the occupation of Kuwait is a clear breach of international law. But it is far from the first crime committed by the Iraqi regime. The voices now stridently demanding respect for Kuwaiti sovereignty were strangely silent when Saddam Hussein was killing Iraqi communists, or butchering the Kurdish minority in Iraq.

Sanctions were in place against Iraq within a week of the attack on Kuwait. South Africa began open military attacks against its neighbors in 1975, the date of its first major push into Angola—but it was only in the late 1980's that most Western governments began to take hesitant steps towards economic sanctions against Pretoria.

So when an oil-rich Arab state is attacked by a powerful neighbor it takes a week for the international community to punish the aggressor, and declare a near-total blockade. But when impoverished African nations are attacked by a similarly powerful neighbor it takes over a decade for far from comprehensive sanctions to be imposed grudgingly,

and under great popular pressure, by that country's trading partners.

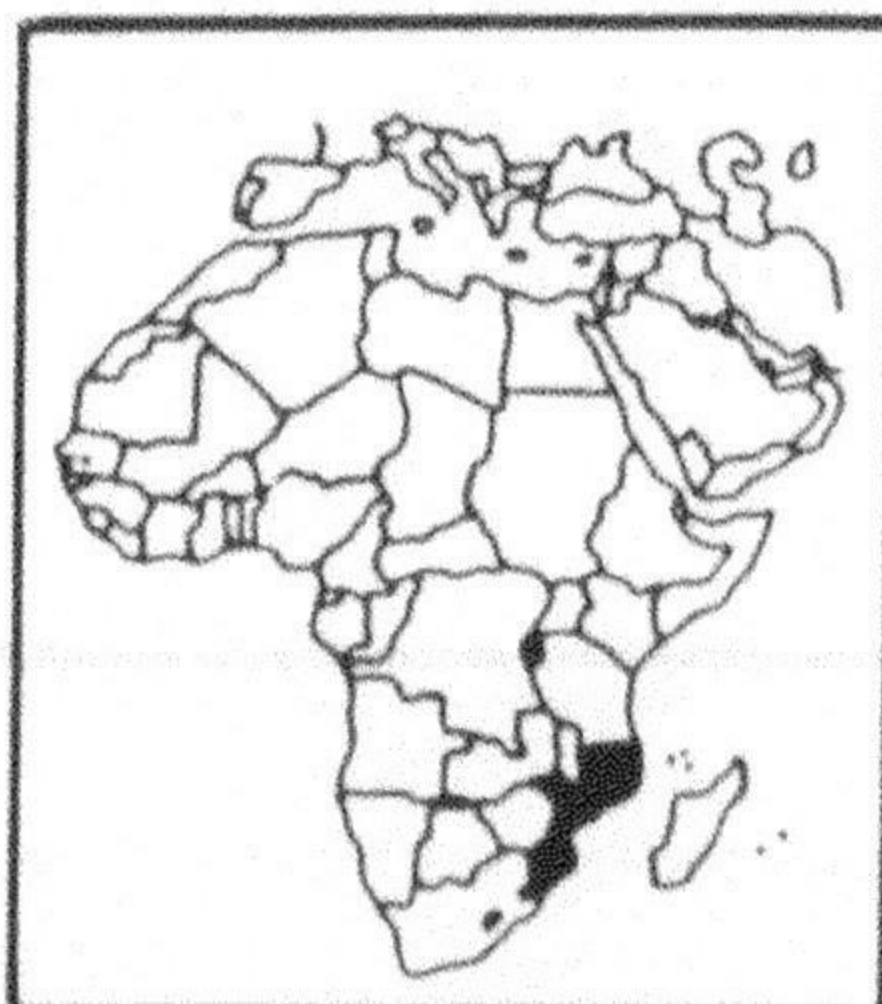
Are Kuwaiti lives more precious than Mozambican ones? Is there something special about the sovereignty of Kuwait that makes it more valuable than the sovereignty of Angola?

Perhaps several hundred innocent Kuwaitis have been killed in the Iraqi invasion. The United Nations estimates are that between 1980 and 1988 there were 900,000 war-related deaths in Mozambique, and 500,000 in Angola. The majority of these were children under the age of five. By now, those figures will be considerably higher, of course.

If the western world had reacted to South African aggression with the same admirable speed that it now shows towards Iraqi aggression, then most of those 1.4 million people would still be alive. Furthermore the Mozambican economy would not have been destroyed, the country would not be obliged to live on international charity, and the government might never have had to embark upon an IMF and World Bank sponsored structural adjustment program. But then maybe that was the whole idea...

And had the West reacted promptly to South Africa's aggression against the Frontline States, and imposed a serious embargo, it might also, ironically enough, have helped the Kuwaiti people. For the most sophisticated artillery the Iraqi army possesses is of South African manufacture. That is the G5 mobile cannon, produced by the apartheid state-owned arms company Armscor, and which Iraq has been buying from South Africa every year since 1981.

*excerpt from Mozambiquefile, August 1990*



Approximately 200 Americans died in the war in the Gulf War. An estimated 100,000 Iraqi soldiers were killed and 20,000 civilians died.

### We Mourn the Unnecessary Loss of Life

The war is over and we "won." In this country we are mourning the loss of life of our service people. They were men and women, mostly young. They were loved ones, mothers, fathers. The news media has carried countless stories about the devastating effect their losses will have on the families and friends of these Americans who died in the Gulf.

We have heard nothing, however, of the loss of the Iraqis, people who also have spouses, parents, and children. The Iraqis are human beings. Their soldiers are as much victims of their government's policies as ours are of our government. Mass graves are being dug with no identification of the bodies. We have once again dehumanized another group of people in the world.

The roots of this war lie in the foreign policy of the U.S. government which has consistently viewed the lives and cultures of people and nations of color as having less value than that of white people. People of color, poor people and working people were the ones to die in large numbers. The U.S. spent a billion dollars a day to wage war while our communities at home lack adequate employment, housing, health care and education. There is money for massive arms and military "solutions" to world problems but no money for domestic problems.

The cost of this war was not cheap: lives lost, a possible renewal of U.S. Soviet hostilities, hostility in the Arab world, increased anti-Arab sentiment in the U.S., environmental destruction in the Gulf region and globally, and the bastardization of the U.N. by not continuing on the course of finding a peaceful solution through sanctions or negotiations.

There is no support for the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait or for Saddam Hussein. But everytime a country invades another country, we do not intercede. Everytime a country commits atrocities, we do not send in troops. We even give mild sanctions time (years, as is the case with South Africa) to work. This war was not about getting Iraq out of Kuwait. It was about establishing the U.S. as the dominant power in the Middle East. There are already stories about Kuwaiti repression beginning and there is talk the U.S. will help to enforce martial law in that country which was far from democratic long before Iraq invaded. This war was not about some ideas of democracy.

And in a democracy we have the right and the responsibility to speak out against our government's actions. The war is over. There is no cause for celebration... only an increased awareness that we must continue to work against the violent and racist tendencies that are so basic to the United States.



## Los Angeles Incident of Police Brutality National and Local Implications

by Mark Mishler

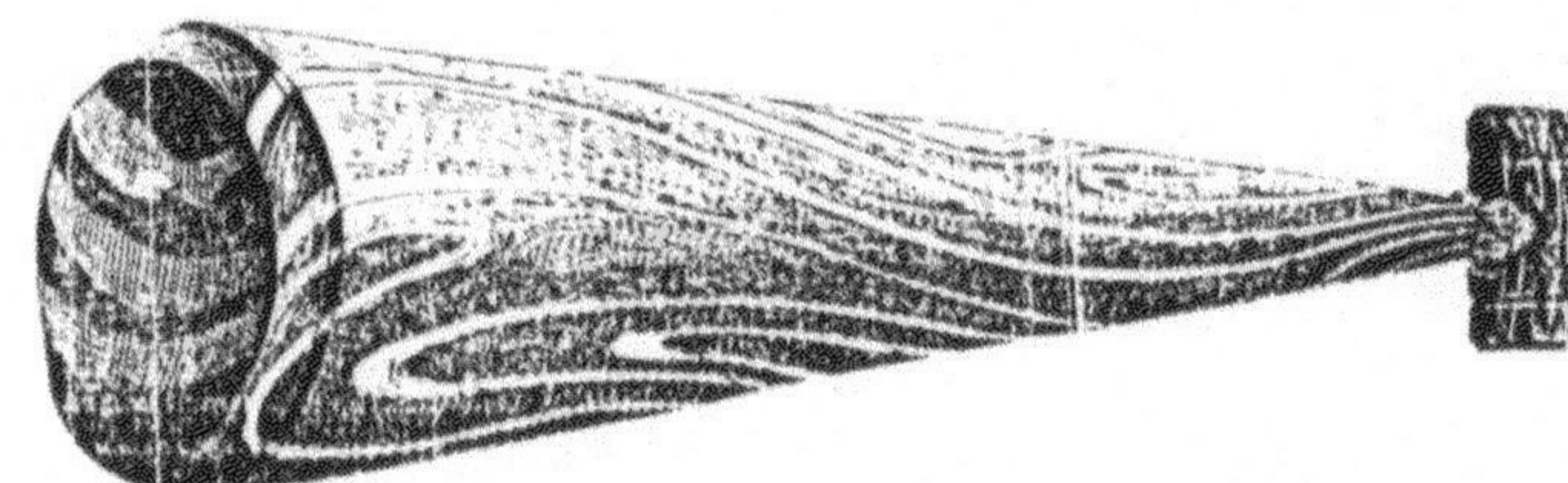
People across the country were shocked recently to see a home-made video-tape on the national news showing a small group of Los Angeles police officers viciously beating an African-American man in custody as a larger group of officers watched. Most readers of this newsletter know that incidents of police brutality occur frequently in cities throughout this country, including in the Capital District. This video is significant, therefore, not because it showed us something we didn't know, but because it documents the existence and acceptance within police departments of widespread abuse of authority by police officers.

The officers who beat Rodney King on March 3rd were not just bad "apples." If that were all they represented this incident would be a horrible example of police brutality, but would not have national significance.

These officers could not have acted in the way they did unless they felt absolutely sure that there would be no repercussions to them. In other words, these officers (who beat someone up in public) must have been positive that the other officers present would do nothing, that their superiors would not initiate an investigation despite the serious injuries received by Mr. King, that nothing would ever come of an internal affairs investigation were Mr. King to file a complaint and that Mr. King would be unable to successfully pursue any other legal recourse. The only thing the officers did not count on was that a citizen would be nearby filming the entire incident.

This incident caught on video-tape raises many questions about the inability of police departments to prevent brutality by officers through internal mechanisms. How many other Rodney Kings are there in Los Angeles and elsewhere who were not so fortunate to have a responsible citizen video-tape a police beating? How routine an incident must this have been for these officers if they acted with such impunity? And, how can we expect police departments on their own to prevent lawlessness by officers when the "blue wall" of silence prevents effective internal controls?

We have many "Rodney Kings" in Albany (and throughout the Capital District) who do not have video-tapes to prove what happened to them at the hands of racist and brutal cops. This demonstrates again the necessity of establishing an independent civilian review board with investigatory powers. Mayor Whalen, as an example, should be able to figure out that it would be better for Albany in the long run if effective controls and accountability were instituted in the police department before someone happens to catch on video-tape one of the savage incidents of police brutality for which Albany is known. There should be a review board now!



## A community conference "Education, Mobilization and Change"

The Center for Law and Justice, Inc., along with a number of community groups and organizations, will sponsor the Capital District Community Conference on Crime and Criminal Justice entitled "Education, Mobilization, and Change." This important conference will be held on Saturday May 18, 1991 (save the date) at the Empire State Plaza. Its focus will be on the devastating impact of crime and the criminal justice system on a number of disenfranchised communities including African American, Latino, Youth and Women. The following workshops are planned: the criminal justice process, juvenile justice, how to complain about police, reports on the disproportionate incarceration of African Americans and Latinos and the impact on their communities, and women in the criminal justice system. There will be an afternoon session, "Reclaiming a Lost Generation," on setting an agenda to mobilize communities to work for change in criminal justice policy and practice. It is anticipated that about 400-500 community residents and criminal justice professionals will attend.

In addition to asking for your attendance, the Center also needs volunteer assistance in many areas that are necessary for a successful conference (writing, media work, flyer distribution, childcare, registration, refreshments, typing, etc.) Co-sponsorships are also being sought. Contact Barbara Silver of Leatha Thompson at the Center for Law and Justice, Inc. at (518) 427-8361 for more information.





## Help For Police Abuse Victims

### POLICE ABUSE COUNSELING AVAILABLE AT THE URBAN LEAGUE

Police abuse counseling and assistance with filing police abuse complaints are now available at the Urban League office, 93 Livingston Avenue in Albany every Tuesday and Thursday from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. Individuals may call the League at

463-3121 or the Center for Law and Justice at 427-8361.

Deborah Williams-Muhammad, specialist with the Region IV Crisis Prevention Unit of the New York State Division of Human Rights and Reverend Hank Johnson representing the Center for Law and Justice will be available to provide assistance.

## How To File A Police Abuse Complaint Against The Albany Police

THE SCENE MARCH 1991

### Police Abuse Includes:

- verbal racial/ethnic slurs and derogatory comments
- physical shoving, kicking, beating, or any physical contact that is not necessary in order for the officer to do his or her job
- psychological intimidation—threats of harm or violence, threats of trumped-up charges

If you are a victim of police abuse or witness abuse, obtain the following information:

Name of officer(s); a badge and car numbers; date, time, and place; race, sex, height, weight, hair, complexion & eye color of officer(s); name, phone & address of witness(es), and names of victim(s). (Information taken from the Capital

District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.)

Formal complaint forms are available from the Center for Law and Justice, the Urban League, City Hall, and the police department.

Someone from the Center or any person you choose may assist you with completing and filing a complaint form and may accompany you to an interview with representatives of the Police Department. Completed forms must be filed with the Department's Internal Affairs Unit (Morton Avenue and Broad Street), which is responsible for completing an investigation of the complaint and forwarding a recommendation to the Police Chief. The Chief's determination will be sent to you, the complainant, in a letter.

## Some C.D. CAAR Business..

**Membership** - In January we sent a membership letter. Your response has been excellent. **If you are one of those who forgot to send your dues, however, there is still time.** When we receive your dues, we will send you one of our highly desired membership cards. This will also guarantee that you will continue to receive the monthly newsletter. Your continuing commitment to the struggle against apartheid and racism is vitally important. **Don't wait any longer...send your dues today.** Yearly dues are only \$5.00 (more is great!) Membership form -back page.

**Social Justice Center Bowlathon** - On March 9th the Social Justice Center of Albany held the annual fundraising bowlathon. Thanks to **Peter Balint**, CD-CAAR representative to the S.J.C., for raising money and organizing three teams to take part in this event.

**Congratulations** - **Vicki Smith**, a long time member of the Steering Committee of CD-CAAR who served as our representative to the Community Police Relations Board, has resigned from the Steering Committee. While we are very sorry to lose you Vicki, we congratulate you on your appointment to the national steering committee of a newly formed organization, Sisters in Struggle. **Pat Trowers Johnson**, also a member of the CD-CAAR Steering Committee, has announced that she will return to T.V. Channel 10 as a reporter in mid-March. We congratulate you and look forward to your insightful and intelligent news reporting.

### Members Out Speaking, Speaking Out

**Merton Simpson**, CD-CAAR Co-Chair took part in Peace Week at the Junior College of Albany where he spoke on the racist implications of the Gulf War. **Mabel Leon**, member of CD-CAAR Steering Committee, took part in a Schenectady forum on race relations which was co-sponsored by Emmanuel Baptist Church and Refreshing Springs Church. The panel discussed issues of racism, integration and future actions. For information about follow up plans, call Wendy Sambro, 374-4114 or Christine Parsons Tucker, 432-8650.

**Note:** In last month's newsletter we announced that Angela Davis would be speaking in Albany on March 7th. The organizers of the event were forced to cancel the program. We hope they will be able to reschedule sometime soon.



## Picket Against Apartheid Collaborators

Chief  
Buthelezi



Mayor Nelson  
Botile

Bishop Isaac  
Mokoena

Reverend Elijah  
Maswanganyi

Same Game — Different Names

The white South African government has deliberately and systematically established apartheid structures in townships and municipalities. The local apartheid authorities have been responsible for increased rents, inadequate electric and water services, substandard and unlivable housing, unsafe sewage systems, poor health care, and inferior education.

The mass democratic movement of the local level has opposed this Apartheid structure for many years through widespread boycotts and rent strikes. The people have exposed these local officials for what they are .....  
*Collaborators of Apartheid.*

Once again the John Birch Society — by bringing the speaker to the Marriott — feeds on racism and promotes hatred through intentional distortion and slander of the struggle against apartheid.

### Protest Apartheid

#### Support a Free and Democratic Society in South Africa

❖ VIVA MANDELA ❖

**Date:** Monday, March 25, 1991

**Time:** 7:15 PM

**Place:** In Front of the Marriott Hotel  
189 Wolf Road  
(Exit 4 I-87 Northway, Colonie)

❖ VIVA ANC ❖

Picket/Demonstration Sponsored by Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.



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

Non-Profit  
Organization  
US POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
PERMIT NO. 509  
Albany, NY

**Address Correction Requested**

**Two important dates:  
Demonstration Against South African Collaborator  
on March 25, 1991 - See flyer inside!  
Next Monthly Meeting - March 28, 1990**

**There is still time to send your membership dues  
Tear off and mail (Please print clearly)**

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**Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism  
A Project of the Social Justice Center of Albany  
Box 3002 Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203**

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Yearly dues are \$5.00 More is great!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



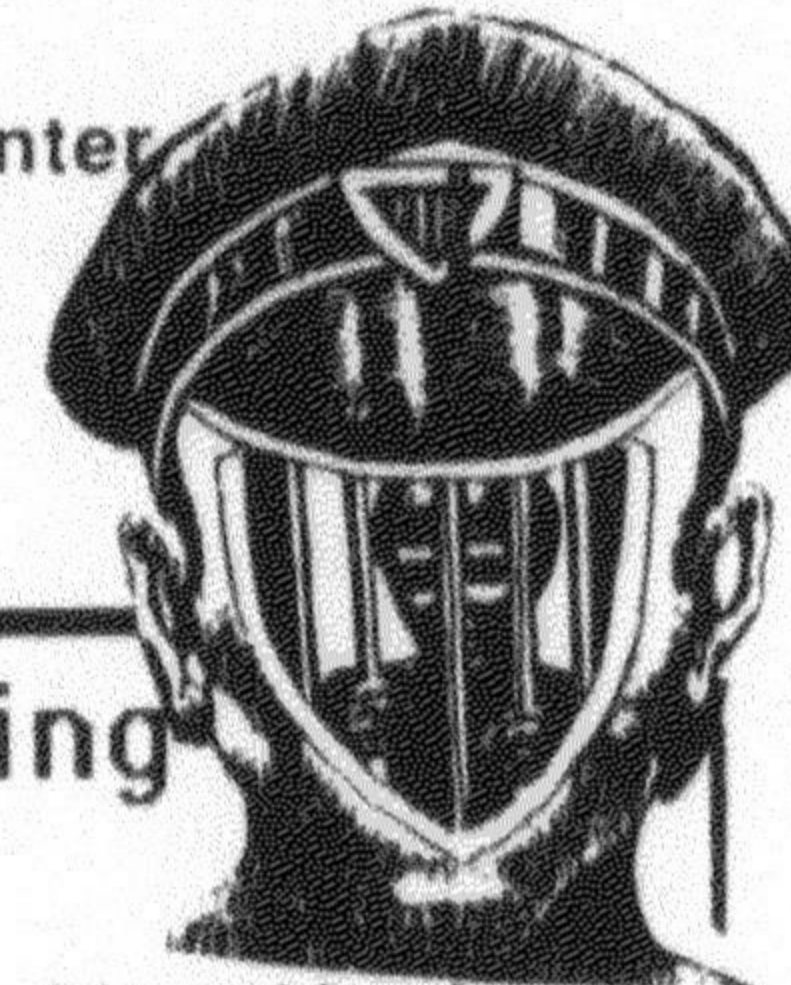


## Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station  
Albany, New York 12202

A Project of the Social Justice Center

April 1991 Newsletter



### Next General CD-CAAR Meeting

Thursday, April 25, 1991 - 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.  
Albany Public Library, Washington Ave., Albany, New York

### How many Rodney Kings are there in Albany?

(Rodney King was the man brutally beaten by Los Angeles police)

**Video:** Interview with local victims of police abuse

**Discussion:** Police brutality issues locally...  
Responses to police brutality in other communities...  
The need for a civilian review board...

**Report:** Upcoming community conference (May 18, 1991) on crime  
and the criminal justice system (see flyer inside)

**10 Year Anniversary Committee** - Do you remember September 1981? If you remember and would like to get involved planning a ten year celebration, **we need your help.** If you haven't been involved for a long time this is the perfect time to get involved again. If you don't remember September 1981, if you've never been involved, this is the perfect time to get involved for the first time. In other words, we need you to work on planning our 10th anniversary celebration. Committee report and future planning at the April meeting. If you can't make the meeting but want to work on this historic event, call Pat Trowers-Johnson, 463-4486.



FROM: DATELINE NAMIBIA  
WINTER 1990-1991

## AMERICA LAGS IN AID TO NAMIBIA

The international community has begun marshalling resources to help Namibians confront the poverty, underdevelopment and racial injustice that is the endowment of apartheid colonialism.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma flew to New York in June to meet with possible financial donors. Namibian officials arrived with detailed proposals for \$810 million in assistance over the first three years of independence.

### Partnership

The resulting pledges, some \$360 million in grants and loans, were welcomed by Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab as a "good first step." But Eastern Europe, Central America and the Persian Gulf are putting heavy demands on Western treasuries, and the chances of finding additional money for Namibia appear slim.

Additional assistance is coming from Christian and secular non-governmental

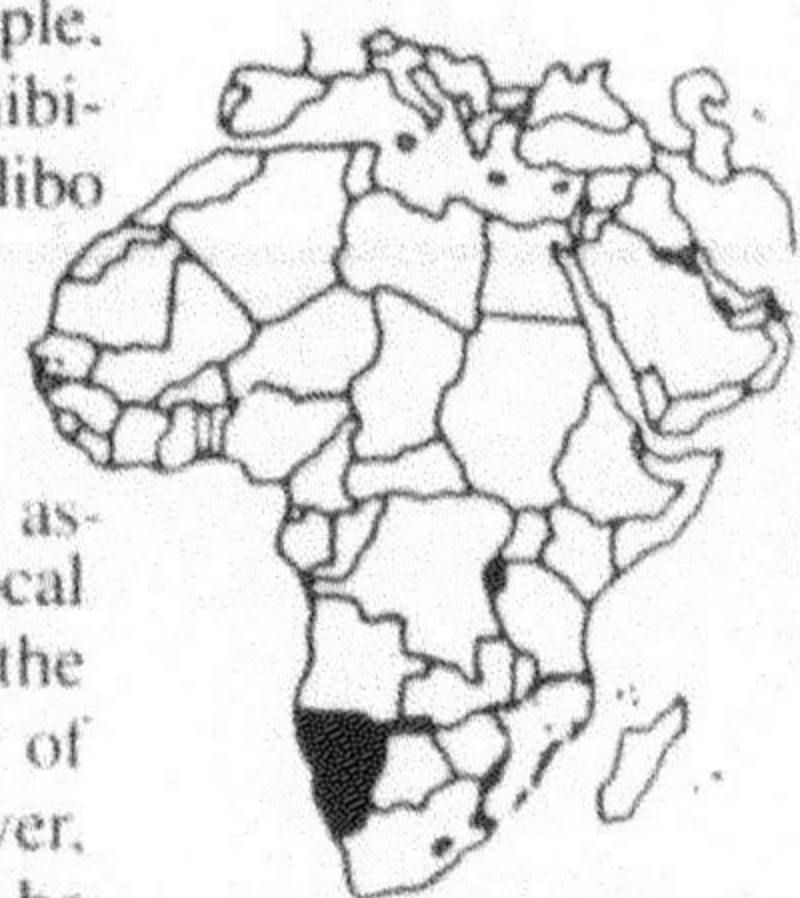
organizations in Europe and North America.

American Episcopalians, for example, are providing funds to Anglican Namibians for the reconstruction of the Odibo education and health care center.

### U.S. Role

Many United States citizens have assumed that their government, a vocal champion of democracy around the world, would be a leading provider of assistance to Namibia. Sadly, however, the world's newest nation appears to be at the bottom of Washington's priorities.

For this critical first year of Namibian independence, the Bush administration had originally budgeted just \$500,000. Concerned Congressional leaders eventually increased Namibia's funding to \$10 million. But even this amount is scheduled to drop to just \$7.8 million in 1991. — **A BILLION A DAY IN THE GULF**



WRITE:  
THE SENATE  
WASHINGTON, DC. 20510  
THE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, DC. 20515

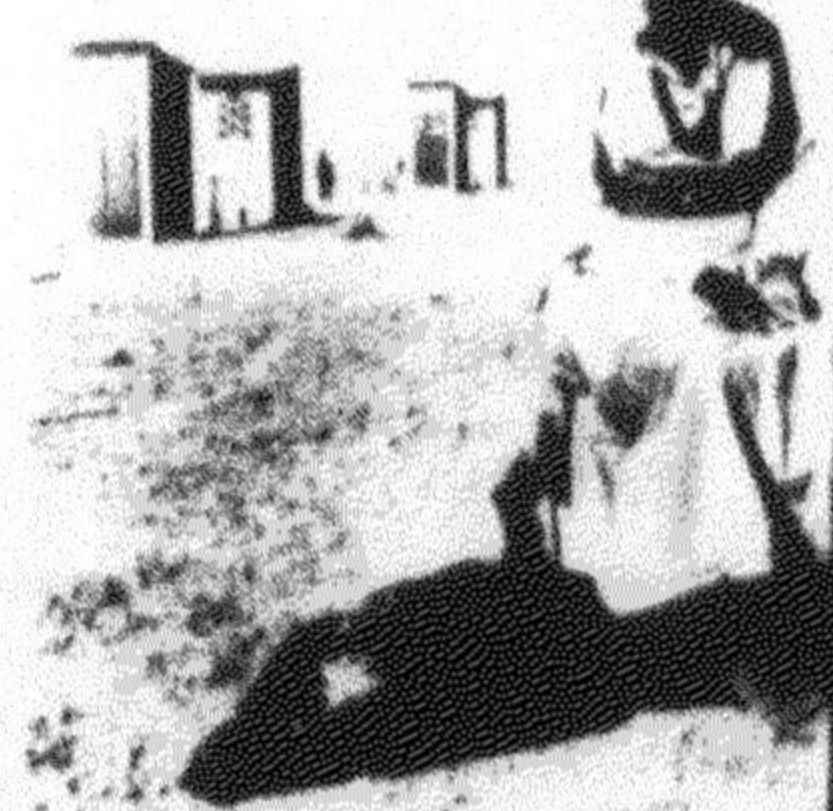
### South African Ties

Compounding Namibia's economic difficulties is its continuing financial and political entanglement with the former colonial ruler, South Africa. A year after independence the country still relies on South Africa for most imports, technical services and expertise, and even its currency. At independence, for example, all of Namibia's banks were headquartered in South Africa, and South African companies still own a great deal of Namibia's natural resources and land.

Moreover, the South African government is demanding that Namibia repay over \$280 million in loans raised by the colonial authorities during the illegal occupation — in effect demanding that the oppressed defray the cost of their own oppression.

It is worth considering the views of Howard Wolpe, the head of the Africa Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives, who said of American aid to Namibia:

"For us not to encourage the reform process there as well as throughout Africa — and see it through," Rep. Wolpe noted, "leads to the perception that we have a racial double standard."



Homeless Namibians at a government squatter camp outside the capital city of Windhoek. The government provides land and toilets. The people must build their own homes.

THE TIMES UNION Albany, N.Y., Wednesday, March 27, 1991

## Lawyers seek federal probe of alleged Albany police brutality

□ Cite four cases as indicating a pattern of abuse by law enforcement officers in the city.

By Catherine Clabby

Staff writer

ALBANY — Two local attorneys who represent clients with pending federal suits alleging police brutality in Albany want the U.S. Justice Department to investigate what they maintain is a pattern of police misconduct here.

Attorneys Terence Kindlon and Mark Mishler are seeking probes in light of Attorney General Richard Thornburgh's recent order that a national review of police brutality cases be undertaken. Thornburgh's order followed the national uproar that accompanied reports on the brutal police beating March 3 of a black motorist filmed by an unseen observer in Los Angeles.

Albany Police Chief John Dale on Tuesday said the attorneys have every right to write whomever they wish, but repeated his oft-stated view that his department has adequate means to investigate such complaints internally.

"I have the utmost confidence in the internal affairs unit," he said. The chief and Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III have conceded that the perception of police brutality exists here, particularly among the city's black community, but insist that it is unfounded.

In two letters addressed to several federal officials, including an attorney assigned to the Justice Department in Washington, Kindlon and Mishler note four cases they have filed in federal court that allege police brutality. Three plaintiffs in the cases are black; one is white.

"We feel that these cases are terribly important and that it's our responsibility to put them immediately in front of the attorney general," he said.

They single out two present officers and one retired officer named in three of the cases in one letter, saying, "We believe that there is a pattern of brutality by certain police officers that rises to a level of being a violation of the federal civil rights law."

The cases cited in the letters include the following:

● Robert Butler of Albany is suing the city for \$7.3 million, contending that he was riding a bicycle in September 1989 in Arbor Hill when he was cut off by an unmarked police car and knocked to the ground. He alleges that he was beaten by several officers on the street, in a car and at Division 2 headquarters.

● James Lunday of Albany is suing for \$7.13 million and alleges that Kenneth Sutton and other officers in May 1989 kicked and beat him and subjected him to "vile, obscene and racist language" after Lunday refused to identify himself to undercover officers while waiting for his girlfriend outside a city restaurant.

● Daniel Amlaw, a former city resident, is suing for \$7.13 million. He contends that in October 1989 he was assaulted and falsely arrested after he expressed impatience with officers frisking a woman at the downtown bus station with whom he planned to share a cab.

● McKinley Branch Jr., an Albany man who was suspected of dealing drugs to a 14-year-old, is seeking \$4 million in damages and contends that he was driving on North Swan Street in November 1989 when he was pulled over by three police officers in an unmarked vehicle. He claims that an officer struck him on the head with a flashlight and stomped on his back, and that he was assaulted at the Division 2 headquarters.

Despite repeated phone calls Tuesday to the civil rights division of the Justice Department, a spokesman could not be reached to explain whether the cases could qualify for federal scrutiny as part of the review.



Even Fred LeBrun agrees...

(excerpt from column in Albany Times Union, April 4, 1991)

## Kindlon's right about prosecutor

The time is ripe, one might even say over-ripe.

For years and years, as long as I've been in this town, stories have bubbled up like an endless sulphuric spring concerning elements in the Albany Police Department being insensitive to the black community. Not everyone in the department, of course, but then "insensitivity" is putting a happy face on those whose names have cropped up again and again involving straight-out violation of civil rights and bare-knuckles physical abuse.

In the streets, in the bus station. Defendants showing up the next day in court looking much the worse for wear. Black defendants. A pattern emerges, or at the very least, the perception of a pattern, and that perception has reached such a level of general acceptance that Albany County District Attorney Sol Greenburg really has no choice.

He should do what defense attorney Terence Kindlon calls for, and ask the governor for a special prosecutor to clear the air. For his office's sake, a nervous city's, and especially for the credibility and morale of the Albany Police Department.

The need for thorough, impartial scrutiny hinges on specific charges against four officers concerning James F. Lunday, a black man who allegedly was beaten while in custody two years ago. He was charged with disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and assault, which has become depressingly consistent as a police response — note the deplorable Los Angeles brutality case. All charges were dismissed in city court, and now the city and certain officers are the object of a \$7.1 million lawsuit.

But the civil suit is not the point; those happen all the time. There is the considerable matter of criminal activity here, and then of lying about it and others wearing a badge swearing to those lies. The idea that such behavior could go on without official reprimand, without the severest accountability, goes to the heart of making sure there are those watching the watchers. . . .

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## South Africa

### A talk to hear:

### 'Taking Apartheid Apart'

Chris Hani, member of the A.N.C. National Executive and the South African Communist party will be speaking in various locations in the U.S. on a tour sponsored by the People's Weekly World. This leader in the struggle to bring down apartheid will discuss the situation in South Africa today. The closest locations where he will appear are as follows:

New York City, April 30, 7:30 Symphony Space, Broadway and 95th St. \$10.00

Boston, May 2, 7:30 Cathedral Church of St. Paul, 138 Tremont St. \$3.00

New Haven, May 5, 4:00 p.m. Immanuel Baptist Church, 1324 Chapel St. \$ 20.00 (including South African buffet.)

For more information, call (212) 807-0170.

### A talk we protested:

On Tuesday, March 25, members of CD-CAAR demonstrated in protest against Tamsanqa Linda, former mayor of Port Elizabeth township in South Africa and apartheid collaborator. His tour was sponsored by the ultraconservative John Birch society. Linda claimed he didn't know what the Birch society stood for and went on to call for the lifting of sanctions against the white regime. Merton Simpson, co-chair of CD-CAAR, told the press, "He's just one of many puppets that the apartheid structure produces."

### A move we object to:

The International Olympic Committee is rushing to admit South Africa into the Olympic games in time for some participation in the 1992 games. Several IOC members are planning to meet with F.W. DeKlerk about the lifting of the ban. South Africa has been banished from the Olympics for more than twenty years in keeping with the United Nations call for a sports boycott of the apartheid regime. The anti-apartheid movement, both in South African and internationally has always contended that there can be no normal sports in an abnormal society. Until apartheid is abolished that continues to be the case.





**Police Abuse  
in Los Angeles  
not an isolated  
incident.....  
Business as usual  
in Albany**

Several years ago, when Jesse Davis, a psychiatric patient, was shot to death by Albany Police who were called to quell a disturbance, there was a public outcry for the creation of a police civilian review board. After months of demonstrations, the city agreed to a community police relations board with very limited powers. Now that board, disbanded and later reinstated by the mayor, is nothing but a community police public relations ploy. Racial harassment by the police remains a reality in the city. **A police civilian review board is needed now more than ever.**

Currently there are four lawsuits pending against the Albany City police for abuse, brutality and racial harassment. The two attorneys representing the complainants have asked the U.S. Justice Department to investigate a pattern of police misconduct in the city. Over the years there has been a recurring list of police names whenever allegations of police abuse arise. There is a widespread mistrust and fear in the African American community of the Albany police. **A federal examination of police abuse cases is long overdue.**

In one of the four lawsuits against the Albany police for brutality, a call has been made for a special prosecutor. In this case the possibility for impartial judgment by the D.A.'s office is in more question than usual. In one of the cases, that of James Lunday, the Albany District Attorney's office unsuccessfully prosecuted a case against Lunday. Now that same office is investigating the charges of police brutality being brought by Lunday. **Governor Cuomo must call for special prosecutor in this case if justice is to be served.**

### A Pizza?

The response to our membership drive has been terrific. Over 100 people have sent in their dues. We couldn't continue the work without your continuing support. Many thanks.

**But** we would like to remind those who have not yet sent their dues that time is running out. Upon receipt of your dues, you will be sent a much coveted membership card and you will continue to receive the newsletter. The dues are only \$5.00 for a whole year. A movie, Chinese take-out, two packs of cigarettes in a machine, one small grocery bag of junk food, a pizza, and on and on - all cost more. And the five dollars you give to CD-CAAR goes directly to organizing anti-apartheid and anti-racist work including the printing and mailing of this newsletter. This could be the best five dollars you spend this year. Enough said. Membership form below:

**Tear off and mail (Please print clearly)**

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**Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism  
A Project of the Social Justice Center of Albany  
Box 3002 Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203**

Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Yearly dues are \$5.00 More is great!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



**Capital District Community  
Conference  
on Crime and Criminal Justice**

presented by  
Center for Law and Justice, Inc.

**Saturday, May 18, 1991 - 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 pm.  
Empire State Plaza Convention Center  
Albany, New York**

**"Education,  
Mobilization,  
and Change"**



The Center for Law and Justice, Inc. is a non profit, tax exempt, community - based organization that works closely with other community organizations and groups to reduce the devastating impact of crime and criminal justice policy on disenfranchised communities, particularly the poor, Blacks, Latinos, youth and women. These communities are more likely to be victimized and treated unfairly throughout the criminal justice system. The criminal justice system's response to crime in those communities is not working; its focus on the arrest, prosecution and incarceration of people of color only intensifies the problems faced by these communities. **The Center believes that it is time for the people of these communities to recognize the peril - and to mobilize against crime and against inequities in the criminal justice system that exacerbate the impact of crime.**

(over for more details about the conference)

**Capital District Community Conference  
on Crime and Criminal Justice  
"Education, Mobilization and Change"**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Will you need day care? Yes\_\_\_No\_\_\_ Number of children \_\_\_ Ages \_\_\_\_\_

Will you need transportation? Yes\_\_\_No\_\_\_

Are you interested in becoming a member? Yes\_\_\_No\_\_\_

Workshop choices: Rank in order of preference (list is on back)

A\_\_\_B\_\_\_C\_\_\_D\_\_\_E\_\_\_

**Registration must be received by May 10, 1991**

There is no charge for this conference. However, a donation of \$5.00 a person would be appreciated. Donations are tax deductible.

Return this form to: Center for Law and Justice, Inc.

Pine West Plaza, Building 2

Washington Avenue Extension

Albany, New York 12205

(Telephone (518) 427-8361)



**Capital District Community Conference  
on Crime and Criminal Justice  
"Education, Mobilization and Change"**

**Center for Law and Justice, Inc.**  
Pine West Plaza Building 2  
Washington Avenue Extension  
Albany, New York 12205 (518) 427-8361

**Conference Schedule and Program**

**8:30 - 9:00 Registration**

**Session I**

**9:00 - 10:15 Welcome - Merton Simpson, Co-Chair**  
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

**Keynote - Elombe Brath, Chairman**  
Patrice Lumumba Coalition, N.Y.C.

**10:30 - 12:00**

**Community Forum and Speakout  
"Bias in the Criminal Justice System"  
Coordinated by Deborah Muhammad**  
New York State Division of Human Rights

**Lunch - Live Music - Cultural Displays and Sales**

**Session II**

**1:30 - 3:30 Educational Workshops**

- A. "The Criminal Justice System at Work"
- B. "Our Children and Justice-The Forgotten Issue"
- C. "How to Complain and Be Heard"
- D. "The Color of Our Prisons"
- E. "Women in the Criminal Justice System"

**Session III**

**3:45 - 5:00 Summary and Agenda Setting  
"Reclaiming our Lost Generation - Setting a  
Community Agenda"**

**Brief Description of Workshops:**

**Workshop A: The Criminal Justice System at Work**

The fictionalized story of a young African American male apprehended for possession of a felony amount of drugs will be presented. Representatives from the police, prosecution, legal defense, the courts, the prison system and parole will describe how their agencies would respond.

**Workshop B: Our Children and Justice-The Forgotten Issue**

Panelists will discuss how the Family Court mandate of acting "in the best interests of the child" can be reconciled with the requirements of justice, particularly for children of color and the poor. Two recent proposals for changes in the juvenile justice system will be examined: the prosecution of more juvenile crimes in adult criminal court, and the development of community care to replace residential placements.

**Workshop C: How to Complain and Be Heard**

Experienced advocates for victims and the accused will reveal how to bring complaints about the police and lawyers.

**Workshop D: The Color of Our Prisons**

Well over three-quarters of New York State prisoners are African American or Latino. This workshop will focus on the impact of incarceration on their communities and implications for future generations.

**Workshop E: Women in the Criminal Justice System**

Three topical issues will be discussed: the prosecution of women who use drugs during pregnancy; clemency for battered women who are incarcerated for killing their batterer; the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence and the treatment of female victims, particularly rape victims and battered lesbians.

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, a project of the Social Justice Center of Albany, is one of the co-sponsors of this conference. We strongly encourage all our members to take part in this opportunity to discuss the impact of crime and the criminal justice system on disenfranchised communities and to join in this effort to empower community people to develop an agenda for change.



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

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Important meeting date  
Thursday, April 25, 1991  
Albany Public Library, 7-9p.m.

---

**Capital District Community  
Conference  
on Crime and Criminal Justice**

presented by  
Center for Law and Justice, Inc.

Saturday, May 18, 1991 - 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 pm.  
Empire State Plaza Convention Center  
Albany, New York

For complete details

on this conference,

see flyer inside.

**"Education,  
Mobilization,  
and Change"**







**Capital District Coalition  
Against Apartheid  
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station  
Albany, New York 12202  
A Project of the Social Justice Center

May 1991 Newsletter

**Next General CD-CARR Meeting  
Thursday, May 23, 1991 at 7:00 p.m.**

Albany Public Library  
Washington Avenue, Albany, New York

**Agenda:**

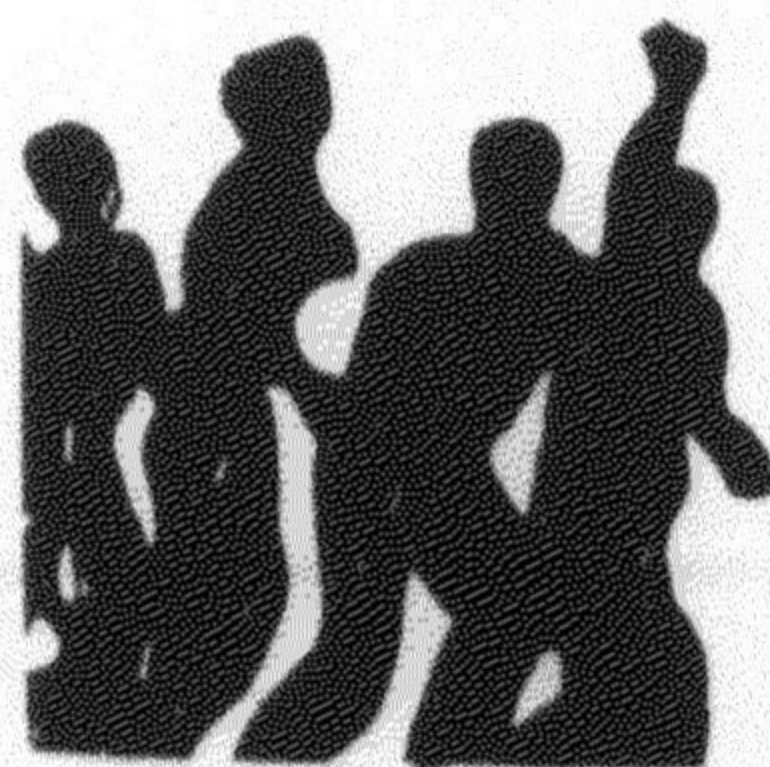
**Call for Civilian Control Board of the Police**

Follow-up from the Capital District Community  
Conference on Crime and Criminal Justice  
**Update on Southern Africa Now**  
what is happening inside South Africa and  
the Angola peace prospects.

**The Last Poets are coming...**

(In September, 1991, CD-CARR will celebrate  
its Ten Year Anniversary. We have already  
booked The Last Poets to be part of the event.  
At this meeting there will be a **video** of The Last  
Poets - to help us get the word out into the  
community about their coming in September! - also,  
see a sample of their work in this newsletter)

FORWARD





## BLESSED ARE THOSE WHO STRUGGLE

Blessed are those who courted death,  
who offered their lives to give,  
who dared to rebel rather than serve,  
to die so that we might live.

Blessed are those who took up arms  
and dared to face our foes:  
Nat Turner, Vesey, Gariel, Chinque  
to mention a few names we know.

Blessed are the memories of those  
who were there at the Harper's Ferry Raid.  
Strong were their hearts, noble their cause,  
and great was the price they paid.

Blessed are the voices of those  
who stood up and cried out, "Let us be free!"  
Douglas and Garvey and Sojourner Truth,  
Dubois and Drew Ali.

Blessed are the giants that we have loved  
and lost to the bullet's sting:  
like Malcolm and Medgar and the Panthers who fell  
and Martin Luther King.

And blessed are the bodies of those who were hung  
from the limbs of a sycamore tree.  
Who found end to their hope at the end of a rope  
'cause they dared to attempt to be free.

Blessed are the spirits of those who have died  
in the prisons all over this land,  
who committed one sin, they stood up like men  
and got iced for just being a man.

Blessed you all who will join with us now  
in this struggle of life and death  
so that freedom and peace will be more than a word  
to the offspring that we have left.



## THE LAST POETS

# Will violence torpedo Pretoria talks?

—GUARDIAN—MAY 1, 1991

By SOUTHSCAN

JOHANNESBURG—The South African peace process is not likely to be derailed, despite the hysteria that has greeted the African National Congress' threat to break off negotiations unless political violence ends.

Events in the next few weeks will determine whether things are going to get a lot worse before they get better. But there is little doubt that President F.W. de Klerk will ultimately meet the ANC's key demand for an end to violence. Dazed but otherwise unharmed, the talks will then resume.

In essence, the ANC has demanded no more than that de Klerk act decisively to end the worst political violence in South African history and, with the ANC and other parties, ensure that it cannot resume. The ANC has issued an open letter to de Klerk that lists seven actions the liberation movement believes can most rapidly achieve this goal. Included among these demands are the dismissal of Defense Minister Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Arian Vlok and of police and military officers responsible for hit squads; the disbanding and disarming of hit squads; the establishment of an independent commission to investigate activities of the security forces; and the suspension of police and military personnel identified as responsible for the March 1990 massacre at Sebokeng and the March 1991 massacre at Daveyton.

### ON THE PEACE TRACK

The ANC is not likely in the short term to have its demands met for the sacking of Vlok and Malan, but observers here feel this should not divert attention from the key issue. ANC leader Nelson Mandela said in mid-April that "if the government shows a reasonable response to our reasonable demands, we on our side will not be found wanting."

And despite the tough talk from de Klerk, his ministers and Inkatha's Gatsha Buthelezi, with a European tour looming and black confidence in the efficacy of negotiations plummeting, the president will have to deliver.

And there is no doubt that de Klerk can do so. While his 80,000-member police force has not been directly responsible for the violence, it has by inaction or partisan intervention frequently fueled the conflict. De Klerk, or elements in his government—for tactical reasons the ANC speaks of "third forces"—have in addition encouraged Inkatha, providing weaponry and refusing to act against Buthelezi supporters openly carrying and using lethal weapons.

With some justification the ANC sees itself as the target of a sustained military campaign. Those of the 3,000-plus victims of violence since the ANC's legalization last year who have not been ANC members or supporters, have in the main been residents of communities demonstrating significant ANC support.

The liberation movement's efforts to establish itself organizationally have been seriously hampered by the violence. This dangerous climate renders the ANC unable to transform the massive pool of political sympathy that greeted the movement upon its legalization in February 1990 into organized, signed-up support.

In Natal the ANC has been forced to launch some new branches in secret or risk mass slaughter by Inkatha supporters, despite Buthelezi's routine public endorsement of political tolerance. In key industrial areas around Johannesburg, trade unions are seeing their membership slip slowly away as the threat of attack by Inkatha makes it impossible to hold meetings. ●●●



Excerpted  
from Guardian  
article.

The future of  
the negotiations  
is in jeopardy.  
Come to May  
CO-CAAR  
meeting for  
S. Africa update.



## **Racism Kills: The Tragic Death of Raymond Stallings**

by Alice Green, Ph.D  
Center for Law and Justice, Inc.

Troubled by Raymond Stallings death, The Center for Law and Justice issued a press statement on April 12, 1991. That statement read in part:

Although we are not privy to any official information surrounding the unfortunate death of Mr. Raymond Stallings and do not wish to accuse or indict the police officers involved, we believe it appropriate to comment on the preliminary information we do have. We do so believing that such comment can help our community understand the impact of the criminal justice system on persons of color in our community and our country.

It is significant that Mr. Stallings, was under suspicion long before he entered his car. This confirms the claim by many African Americans that they are monitored closely when in suburban white communities. Oftentimes such observations are prompted by widely held stereotypes that Blacks are innately criminal and hence worthy of heightened suspicion. Such monitoring also grows out of the belief that Blacks do not belong in such communities.

Furthermore, it must be understood that African Americans, males in particular, are often fearful of contacts with law enforcement officials due to a collective historical experience of abuse. That fear has been exacerbated by the national viewing of the video showing the disgraceful beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles.

We are left to believe that Raymond Stallings was a victim of racial stereotyping and may have been frightened to death by those who symbolize oppression and control to many in our community and country.

Followed, chased, and tackled by police, Raymond Stallings of Albany died of a heart attack at the age of 30, leaving behind five lovely children.

According to Bethlehem police, Mr. Stallings was spotted during the noon hour on April 11, 1991 leaving the Grand Union in Elsmere. Detective Wilson, sitting in an unmarked car, noticed that Stallings "appeared nervous and ill-at-ease"; so he followed him into Albany. Wilson ran a check on the car and discovered that the license plate and car did not match. Continuing to follow Stallings into Albany, Detective Wilson contacted Albany City and County police who joined in the "chase" with flashing red lights. Near Route 787 and Broadway, Mr. Stallings fled on foot with police from the three departments in pursuit.

Media reports over the next 24-hours were used to justify police response to Mr. Stallings. It was suggested that he was driving a stolen car, was chased by police at high speed, did not pay for the groceries he carried from the store, and had a felony criminal record.

According to his family and widow, Vivian Stallings, something quite different happened. Raymond Stallings, ex-marine and correctional officer, went to the Grand Union after cashing his paycheck to purchase groceries for his wife's birthday celebration (A clerk remembers scanning his groceries that day). He left the store and got into his sister's car which he had borrowed from her a week ago. The car had never been reported stolen. Raymond drove into Albany at speeds as low as 25 to 30 mph (This is consistent with police reports). He panicked when he realized that a large number of police were pursuing him. Mrs. Stallings declares that "I believe that my husband was frightened to death. He gave the police no cause to follow him in the first place."

**Update:** Since the above press release was issued, Vivian Stallings called for an FBI investigation of the the death of her husband. The FBI has taken the frist step in what could become a civil rights investigation. At present, the case is in the "inquiry" stage, according to William Imfeld, assistant special agent in charge of the FBI Albany district.



## Two steps forward...

April's newsletter contained information about the police brutality case of James Lunday. Lunday has brought charges that two white police officers in Albany beat him and goaded him with racial slurs after he was mistaken for a drug suspect in May of 1989. His lawsuit charges that the police conspired to cover up the incident by bringing trumped up charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and second-degree assault. All of the charges were dismissed in Albany City Court after the D.A.'s office took no action in six months. Terence L. Kindlon, Lunday's lawyer, demanded a special prosecutor in the case. On Thursday, April 18, Albany Country Judge Thomas W. Keegan, acting at the request of the Albany Country District Attorney, appointed **Richard A. Kohn, a lawyer and former Albany City Court judge to be special prosecutor in the case.** The FBI as already begun an investigation in the Lunday case.



In August, 1990, **Stephen and Tina Marie Adams**, an interracial couple in Gansevoort, a small community north of Albany, were subjected to racial slurs and taunts and had crosses burned on their lawn. All five men who were brought up on charges in the case have been found guilty and sentenced to time in jail. On April 12, The federal judge, Thomas J. McAvoy, sentenced the last of the defendants to 48 months in a federal penitentiary. Other defendants had received terms ranging from six months to 46 months. **The judge said he wanted to send a strong message that racial injustice will not be tolerated.** The case, prosecuted by U.S. Attorneys Henry M. Greenberg and George A. Yanthis, marks the first time that authorities have pursued criminal sanctions in a civil rights matter. Greenberg had urged strict sentences, saying there is no place in our society for crimes of racial bias.

## Some CD-CAAR Business...

### Don't pass up an historic opportunity!

**What historic opportunity?** You still have time to be a member of CD-CAAR in this, **the year of the tenth anniversary.** When you look back over things you wish you had done, don't let this be one of them. Join today, there is still time. Fill in the membership form below and put in the mail - you will receive a much sought after membership card and the satisfaction of knowing that this time you have **done the right thing!**

**Make checks payable to:**  
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

**Please send five dollars (or more!)**  
**Receipt of your dues will insure continued receipt of this newsletter and we will also send you a '91 membership card.**

**Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism**  
**Box 3002 Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203**

**Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_**  
**Yearly membership dues are \$5.00. MORE IS BETTER!!**

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

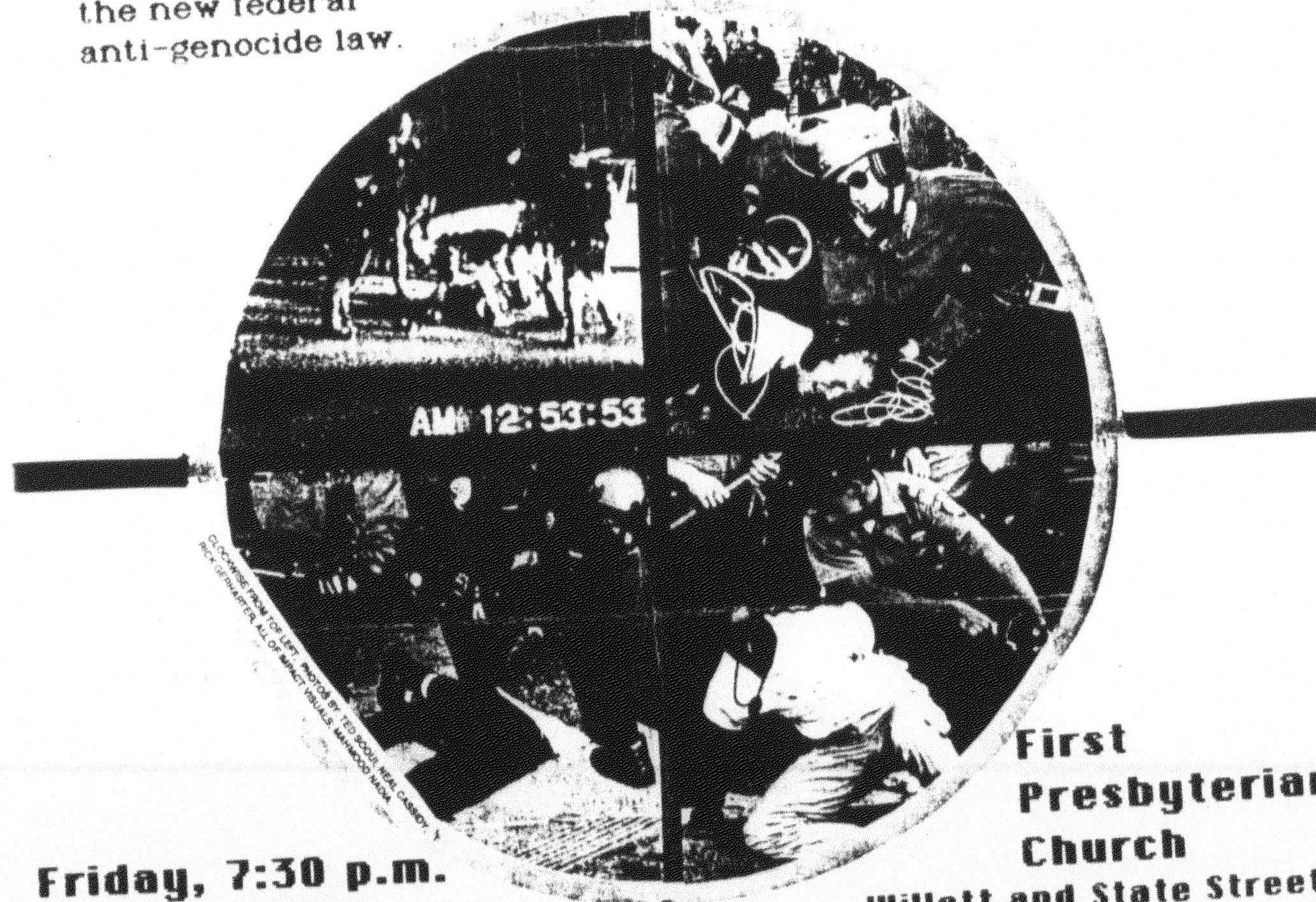


# HOW MANY VIDEOTAPES WILL IT TAKE?

- Q. Is there a solution to racist violence?  
A. Civilian control of the police and enforcement of the new federal anti-genocide law.

A talk by:  
**Charlene Mitchell**

Exec. Dir., National Alliance Against  
Racist and Political Repression,  
Board member, Communist Party, U.S.A.



**Friday, 7:30 p.m.**  
**May 31, 1991**  
**\$4.00 (unemployed - free)**

**First  
Presbyterian  
Church**  
Willett and State Streets  
Albany, New York

Sponsored by: the Capital District Friends of the People's Weekly World, P.O.  
Box 6811, Fort Orange Station, Albany, N.Y. 12206 and the Capital District Coalition  
Against Apartheid and Racism, (a project of the Social Justice Center of Albany)  
Box 2003, Pine Hills Station, Albany, N.Y. 12203

labor donated



# RON DANIELS

President, Institute for Community Organization  
Deputy Director, Jesse Jackson '88 Campaign  
1992 Independent Presidential Candidate



RECEPTION FOLLOWED BY PROGRAM:

## "ALL GUNS, NO BUTTER"

War, Racism & Economic Crisis  
SAT., JUNE 8, 6.30 P.M.

WILBORN TEMPLE

Jay & S. Swan Streets, Albany

Sponsored by: Emergency Committee to End US Intervention in the Middle East;  
The Brothers; Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

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## Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station  
Albany, New York 12202

A Project of the Social Justice Center

June 1991 Newsletter.

### Next General CD-CAAR Meeting

Thursday, June 27, 1991 - 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.  
Albany Public Library, Washington Ave. Albany, N.Y.

**Report from inside South Africa**  
(see articles inside for some background)

**Update on Police Abuse in Albany**

**Planning for the 10th Anniversary Celebration**  
(event planned for Sept. 21, 1991)

**Planning for Black Arts Festival - July 21st**

we will share a table with the Center for Law and Justice a  
help is needed to work the table)

**Note:** This will be the last regular monthly meeting until September. The next regular monthly meeting will be on September 26, 1991. During the summer months, meetings will be held by the anniversary planning committee. To get involved with this planning, call Pat Trowers-Johnson, 463-4486.

**Also note:** Information is enclosed in this newsletter about one of the plans of action proposed as a result of the community conference on "Education, Mobilization and Change" which was held on May 18th by the Center for Law and Justice. During the summer months, we will be joining with other groups to build support for the proposed civilian review board of the Albany police.



### Fiction and Fact About South Africa

When the South African government under President F.W. deKlerk called for negotiations last year, there was a sense of cautious hope that real change would come to South Africa. Since that time, South Africa has begun moving closer than ever to a non-racial democracy. However for all the talk and reform, reforms won at high cost by the people who have forced the apartheid regime to begin talk of change, **reforms enacted de jure by the government after the people had actually made the changes de facto on the ground**, the government has remained consistent in opposition to democracy as it generally understood - full participation by all the people. **Did you know?**

#### Fiction

As promised, de Klerk's government released all political prisoners by April 30, 1991.

Political organizations like the ANC are free to organize and campaign.

Black tribes are fighting each other instead of apartheid (see N.Y. Times article included in this newsletter.)

Laws now allow Blacks to live on any land they want.

Segregated education has been abolished.

Domestic and farm workers have been granted equal labor rights.

#### Fact

May 1991 - Over 2000 political prisoners remain in apartheid jails, some on death row, while political trials continue. (Since May, more than 100 political prisoners have gone on hunger strike to call attention to their plight.)

Political rallies are routinely banned and demonstrations are often violently attacked by vigilantes and police. Detentions without charge or trial continue.

There are hundreds of eyewitness accounts of police supporting the right-wing Inkatha party. Inkatha leader Buthelezi receives \$600 million a year from the South African government.

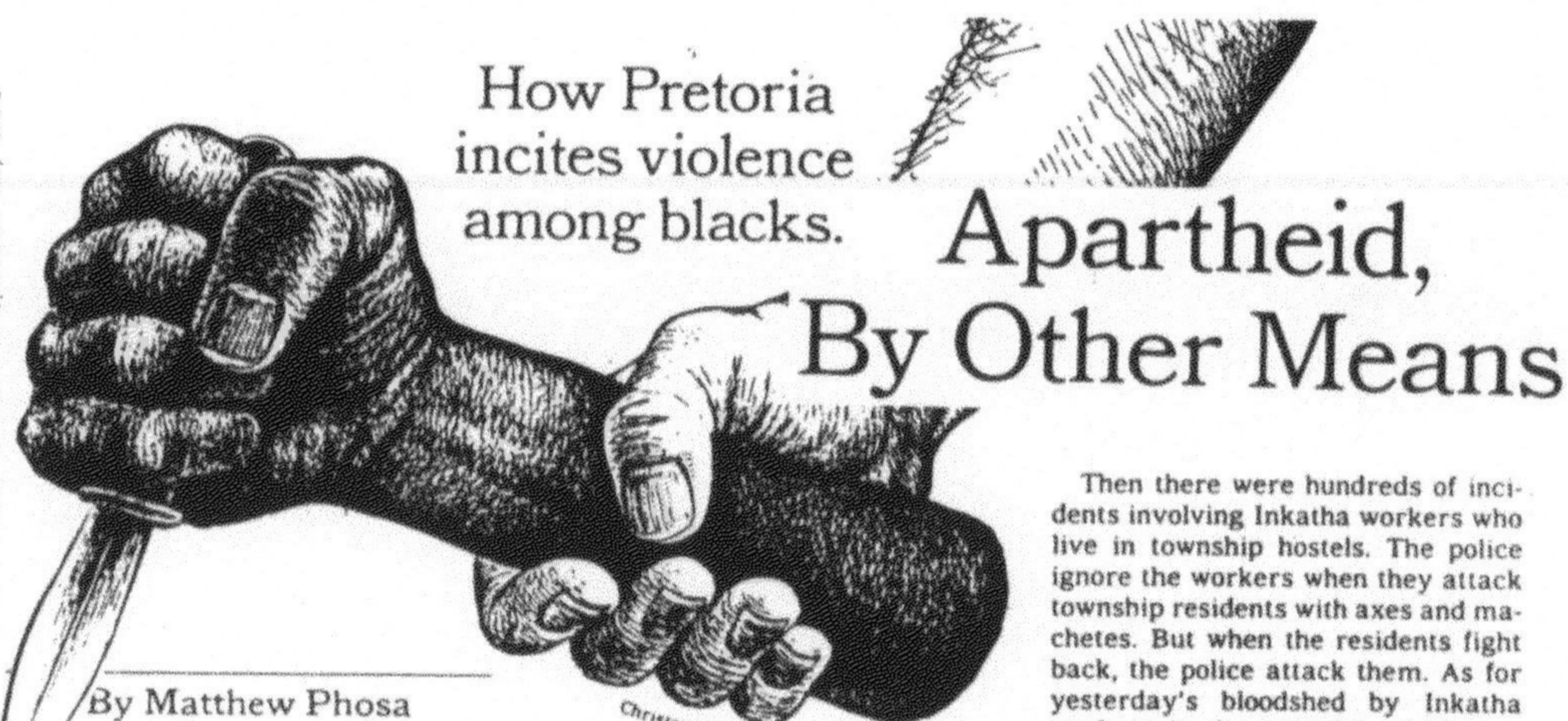
The laws restricting Blacks to 13% of all South Africa's land were repealed. Now Blacks may buy back land stolen from them in the past. Few have the money to do this.

Black students are admitted in white schools only where a 72% minimum of white parents vote to admit them. Over 5 million Black children attend grossly inferior segregated schools.

There is no minimum wage which leaves domestic and farm workers in squalid, feudal conditions earning far less than the government-set poverty line.

(Data from the American Committee on Africa - 5/13/91)

THE NEW YORK TIMES OP-ED MONDAY, MAY 13, 1991



How Pretoria incites violence among blacks.

## Apartheid, By Other Means

By Matthew Phosa

JOHANNESBURG Everyone laments the violence among blacks in South Africa. The white regime depicts it as an uncontrollable, spontaneous conflict between "tribes," or between the African National Congress and the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party. The implication is that blacks are not fit to rule their country.

But the A.N.C. has evidence that paints a more sinister picture of the so-called black-on-black violence. In a number of cases, it appears to be instigated or condoned by the Government. We have been loath to make this shocking claim, but have no option. That is why we have threatened to pull out of talks with the Government and demanded that it take action to end the violence.

Under pressure, President F. W. de Klerk has agreed to take steps to end the bloodshed. His Government reinstated a ban it had lifted last fall on so-called traditional weapons in public. But inexplicably, the new ban excludes spears and battle axes. The Government also said it would phase out the hostels of workers who have been a source of much violence. But these actions are only the start.

The white state has said it intends to dismantle apartheid. The regime's

Matthew Phosa is legal adviser to the African National Congress.

overnight transformation is accepted, its violent past forgotten. But it may simply have substituted a new form of violence to save white rule.

We believe Pretoria has turned to surrogates to avoid blatant displays of repression. The surrogates include gangs like the Black Cats and Three Million Gang, mercenary troops like the Koevoet of Namibia, hit squads and some Inkatha members. We have testimony from the groups' members detailing police contacts. We gave this information to the Government, but nothing has been done.

A youth from the Three Million Gang in Orange Free State told how the police instructed his group in mayhem. Similarly, the police sponsor the Black Cat Gang in Transvaal. (My deputy who assessed that situation was nearly killed when shots were fired into her bedroom.)

More evidence of police collusion intended to create or worsen the conflict between the A.N.C. and Inkatha comes from the confessions of Sipho Madlala, a former South African Defense Force agent who told how his unit assassinated Chief Maphumulo, head of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa in February. Like Gatsha Buthelezi of Inkatha, Chief Maphumulo was an influential Zulu, but he backed the A.N.C. Mr. Madlala said the aim was to blame Inkatha for the murder. To date, his charges have not been investigated.

Then there were hundreds of incidents involving Inkatha workers who live in township hostels. The police ignore the workers when they attack township residents with axes and machetes. But when the residents fight back, the police attack them. As for yesterday's bloodshed by Inkatha workers in the township of Kagiso, some residents said the police helped ferry the gang from a hostel.

It is significant that the traditional weapons used to hack fellow Africans were banned for a century until September 1990 when the Government suddenly decided to allow them. We heard that AK-47's and other arms were being stockpiled at four hostels and that Inkatha planned attacks in early May. We gave the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Johan Scheepers, information from A.N.C. sympathizers in the hostels. Nothing was done to retrieve the arms, and scores of people have been killed.

Assassinations of A.N.C. activists have risen dramatically. In April, the Mooi River branch chairman, Derrick Majola, his wife and child were killed, among others. Youths recruited by the security forces have told us that other leaders are targets. The terror makes A.N.C. organizing difficult, even impossible. People say they are afraid to wear the congress's T-shirts. The goal is to discredit the A.N.C. here and abroad.

We believe the Government's actions last week are not nearly enough. Hit squads must be dissolved, and the police and defense ministers fired. We want an independent investigation of the murder of Chief Maphumulo and other atrocities. A lack of action would be further evidence that the white state sanctions — and instigates — violence. □



JACK ANDERSON and DALE VAN ATTA

## Are U.S. Guns Ending Up in S. Africa?

**A**s violence continues unabated in South Africa, U.S. officials are investigating whether shotguns from the United States have found their way into South Africa, violating the spirit of sanctions against that country.

Authorities are looking at some U.S. companies that have been shipping shotguns and accessories to South Africa. A 1986 U.S. law prohibits the shipment of guns, among other things, to South Africa as a protest of apartheid.

Reports of 1990 U.S. exports show that at least three companies shipped guns or accessories to South Africa—Jonas Aircraft and Arms of New York, Nosier Bullets of Oregon and Mossberg International of Connecticut. Jonas and Mossberg manufacture guns. Nosier makes bullets for sporting rifles. All three have told federal authorities that the guns were shipped through Cape Town, but that the final destinations were other countries. Nosier and Jonas told us their shipments went to Zimbabwe. Mossberg officials were not available for comment.

In the last four years, various U.S. manufacturers have shipped more than 50 tons of arms through Cape Town, claiming that all the shipments were headed for Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe is landlocked, so goods being shipped there must be unloaded at some African port, but Cape Town is too close for comfort for anti-apartheid activists. They believe sloppy enforcement of the embargo makes it too easy for the guns to stay in South Africa or be slipped back in after arriving in Zimbabwe. The gun makers say

they have no control over what happens to the guns once they are in the hands of buyers in Zimbabwe.

Anti-apartheid activists suspect that the shotguns, designed for game hunting, are turned against South Africa's blacks. Recent violence has justified their fears. In November, reports surfaced of an attack by white extremists on black mine workers near Johannesburg. The whites used a variety of weapons, including shotguns.

"We think it would be tragic for people who have survived apartheid to stand the risk of being killed by American arms," Dumisani Kumaio of the American Committee on Africa told us.

Our associate Scott Sleek has learned that export enforcers at the Commerce Department are investigating where the guns ended up.

Sanctions have been compromised before. For example, the United States imported \$350 million worth of South African steel in 1987 and 1988, despite the sanctions law. South African clothes and food find their way to the United States, and oil goes the other way. Vague language in the sanctions law and lax enforcement have allowed the United States to remain one of South Africa's biggest trading partners.

That's not likely to change. The global criticism of South Africa is abating. The European Community recently voted to start lifting its sanctions, and the United States could follow suit.

The reason for the new attitude is President Frederik W. de Klerk, who has vowed to eliminate racism in South Africa. But so far, apartheid has only been modified. It is too soon to start rewarding the government in a big way for small steps.



198 Broadway • New York, N.Y. 10038 • (212) 962-1210

May 20, 1991.

Dear Friends,

**ACT NOW TO KEEP U.S. SHOTGUNS OUT OF SOUTH AFRICA!!!**

"There has been a startling increase in the use of automatic weapons, assault rifles and other firearms on the Reef [Johannesburg area] since September 1990.

--- Nelson Mandela in a letter to F.W. de Klerk, April 9, 1991.

More than 20 tons of shotguns, including sawed-off shotguns and bullets have left the United States for South Africa in the past ten months. Under the arms embargo and the sanctions laws, it is illegal to ship shotguns to South Africa.

While Nelson Mandela was touring the U.S. in June last year, eight tons of shotguns left New York harbor for South Africa.

Since we discovered that thousands of shotguns were going to South Africa, more than 1,000 people have died violently in the townships, many from shotgun wounds.

These shotguns are not being smuggled out of the United States. They are shipped with U.S. government licenses on the pretext that they are going to Zimbabwe or Namibia.

But they have all gone to Cape Town.

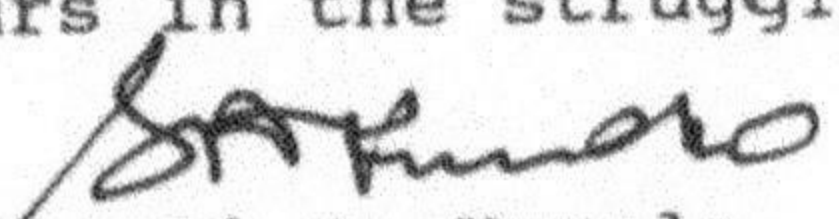
As soon as we discovered this illicit dealing in death, we wrote a letter, dated November 15, 1990, to the U.S. Department of Commerce reporting these illegal shipments. Working in coalition with Jerry Herman of the American Friends Service Committee, we supplied the Department of Commerce with the descriptions and weight of the weapons shipped; the names and addresses of the companies that supplied them; the names of the four South African-owned ships used for transporting these shotguns; the dates on which the shipments took place; and the names of the ports from which they left. →



We also supplied the information from the records kept at the ports of departure stating that the point of destination for these shotgun shipments was Cape Town, South Africa. Six months later the U.S. Department of Commerce is still investigating and as far as we know shotguns are still going to South Africa.

We want to immediately stop the shipments of shotguns to South Africa.

Yours in the struggle,

  
Dumisani S. Kumalo  
Projects Director

Write letters asking your Congressmen to demand that the Bush administration immediately stop shotguns from being shipped to Cape Town, South Africa. These shipments are in direct violation of U.S. law. Demand that they conduct urgent and public hearings on how long these shotgun shipments have been going on; the names of the suppliers; the customers; and the amount which was paid for the shotguns.

Addresses and phone numbers:

Representative Michael McNulty  
Leo O'Brien Building  
North Pearl Street  
Albany, New York 12210  
(518) 427-6765

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan  
Senator Alphonse D'Amato  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
(202) 224-3121

**KEEP THE PRESSURE ON. APARTHEID AIN'T OVER 'TIL IT'S OVER.**

## Criminal Justice Conference a Huge Success

Group Accepts Proposals on Police  
and Community Organizing  
by Alice Green, Center for Law and Justice, Inc.



Over two hundred people attended the First Annual Community Conference on Crime and Criminal Justice - "Education, Mobilization and Change." Elombe Brath of the Patrice Lumumba Coalition gave the opening address at the Empire State Plaza Convention Center, May 18, 1991. He told the audience that we cannot divorce yesterday from today and that history gives us a greater understanding of institutionalized racism. He went on to note that this country was founded on monumental crimes against humanity which has culminated in the racist criminal justice system that we see today.

Mr. Brath's remarks were followed by a community speakout in which a number of community residents recounted their negative experiences with police.

An afternoon of workshops on women, crime victims, children, law enforcement, and imprisonment concluded with a wrap-up and agenda-setting sessions. During that session seven resolutions and proposals for change were presented and passed by acclamation. They included the following three major proposals:

1. A resolution to support the creation of Civilian Police Control Boards in all local municipalities.
2. A resolution calling for community support of the appointment of a special prosecutor in the James Lunday police brutality case and the convening of the special grand jury.
3. A proposal that a community infrastructure be developed that would allow community people to work together throughout the year on significant criminal justice issues that impact so heavily on communities of color and other disenfranchised groups.

At the close of the conference, a number of community residents volunteered to begin the process of forming a community structure to work on these and other proposals for change. The Center for Law and Justice, the conference organizer, plans to assist with facilitating the development of such a structure. If interested, please call the Center at 427-8361.



MAY 18, 1991

Proposed resolution regarding civilian control of the police.  
Submitted by the Capital District Coalition Against  
Apartheid & Racism.

WHEREAS, the police are public servants who should be accountable to the public they are sworn to serve and protect;

WHEREAS, historically, police departments have neither sought nor welcomed involvement of broad and diverse sections of the community they serve in the assessment, planning, and implementation of priorities and policies and in the review of police conduct;

WHEREAS, police departments in cities such as Albany, Troy and Schenectady do not include African-American and Latino officers or women officers in percentages even close to the percentage of these groups in the population;

WHEREAS, we are convinced that police use of excessive force is both widespread and accepted as routine and ordinary by police departments, including those in Albany, Troy and Schenectady;

WHEREAS, police use of excessive force particularly victimizes African-Americans and Latinos;

WHEREAS, the procedures currently in existence to address police misconduct such as internal affairs units and community police "relations" boards have proven to be ineffective in curbing police use of excessive force; and

WHEREAS, one solution to police misconduct is the re-affirmation and implementation of the concept of democratic, civilian control over the police; therefore

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by those members of the public gathered at the First Annual Capital District Community Conference on Crime and Criminal Justice that we support the creation in every municipality of a Civilian Police Control Board that would have the authority to set policies for police conduct and, in addition, have review and disciplinary powers to address instances of misconduct by police officers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such Civilian Police Control Boards should be democratically elected pursuant to procedures that guarantee the participation and election of a diverse cross-section of the community including, in particular, persons representing groups traditionally victimized by police misconduct such as African-Americans, Latinos and young people.

## EDITORIAL

### Civilian Control of the Police—The Time is Now

National Alliance Against Racist & Political Repression



Charlene Mitchell  
NAARPR Executive Director

Police crimes like the LAPD lynch-mob attack on Rodney King, the killing of Federico Pereira by the New York police, and the strangulation of Charles Bush by Las Vegas police can be stopped.

Police violence against African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos, and Asian Americans in particular, and against working people in general has exploded across the country. In the name of fighting crime, the police have placed themselves above the law. They have declared themselves judge, jury, and—all too often—executioner. The March 25 decision by the Reagan-Bush majority of the U.S. Supreme Court to allow courtroom use of coerced confessions can only encourage more criminal actions by the police.

This reality and the Los Angeles videotaping are creating a new consciousness and a new urgency.

We must be clear on the solution: the police must be made accountable to the peo-

ple they are sworn to protect. In every city, country and state there must be independent, elected, civilian boards to establish civilian control over the police. Such boards must have the power to investigate complaints against the police, including subpoena power. They must have disciplinary powers as well as authority to oversee general police policies and practices, guarantee non-discriminatory recruitment, develop training procedures, etc.

Prosecuting and punishing the police officers guilty of recent highly publicized crimes is important, and we support that demand.

We say to President Bush that if he is truly "sickened" by the actions of the police department run by his "all-American hero," LA Police Chief Daryl Gates, he should take action. The U.S. Congress passed the Proxmire anti-genocide law in 1988. This law specifically forbids and punishes attacks designed to destroy a racial minority. Bush and his Attorney-General Richard Thornburgh have failed to prosecute a single case under this historic law. We say to President Bush, "Prosecute police officials and officers for the genocide they are attempting."

Public hearings called by Congressional committee or by state or local bodies play an important role by shining the light of public scrutiny on police crimes. We support and will help to push for such hearings.

But our Alliance has had nearly 20 years of experience in this struggle. We held a national people's hearing on police crimes in Los Angeles 10 years ago. We have seen too clearly that one-half, one-fourth and one-eighth measures don't solve the problem. That special experience places upon our organization a special responsibility.

The answer to repression is democracy. The solution to police crimes is democratic, civilian control over the police. Now is the time to join with millions of people outraged by what they see in Los Angeles and in their own cities. Now is the time to unite, organize, struggle and win.



**In Memoriam Leslie Wallace**, an active member of CD-CAAR and community activist for several years, died on May 23, 1991. We will miss Leslie and her commitment to social justice. During the last three years of her life, Leslie's life became very difficult as she suffered from Chronic Fatigue Syndrome. Donations can be made in Leslie's name to Capital District CFIDS/EBV Support Group Inc., 2 Washington Place, Troy, N.Y. 12180.



#### Community Announcements

The Urban League of the Albany Area, Inc. will be holding its Silver Anniversary Celebration on June 29, 1991 at 7:00 p.m. at the Albany Hilton. The theme of this year's event is "Change, Challenge and Commitment: Directions for the 90's."

During the preceding week, the League has scheduled other events including a family picnic, a health fair, an ecumenical service and a multicultural festival. For more information, call the League, 463-3121.

Also, on Saturday, June 29th, the Friends of Ms. Omoye Cooper, invite you to a celebration of her 20 years of civic and cultural contributions to the quality of life in the communities of the Capital District. The event will take place at the Hamilton Hill Arts and Crafts Center, 409 Schenectady Street, Schenectady, N.Y. from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. R.S.V.P. and additional information, call Merton Simpson at 457-5183.



1991 is also the ten year anniversary of the Social Justice Center of Albany, the umbrella organizations for several groups (including CD-CAAR) working for peace and social justice in the Capital District. SJC is planning now for the annual Fall awards dinner. If you can work on the event, call SJC at 434-4037. **Reminder: the SJC runs a store, "Peace Offerings" which offers unique gifts from around the world. It is open daily to 6:00. Proceeds from the store help fund the SJC.**

#### Help Needed!!!

The Coalition will be tabling at the Blacks Arts Festival and at our own Anniversary Celebration. We are looking for donations of African cloth and jewelry display cases, panels, etc. to use for the table. If you can help, call 436-0462. Thanks!

## HOT

### CD-CAAR 10 Year Anniversary!!

1991 is the 10th anniversary of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism. It's hard to believe that 10 years have gone by since the South African Springbok rugby team arrived in Albany and the community mobilized in opposition to their appearance here. After that mobilization we made a commitment to continue the work and we've been doing that continuously since 1981.

To celebrate and to reaffirm our commitment, we are planning a fundraising (part of proceeds to the African National Congress) anniversary celebration for Sept. 21, 1991 at Page Hall, downtown SUNYA campus.

An anniversary committee has been formed with Pat Trowers-Johnson as chair. There are several subcommittees already at work - program planning, publicity, fundraising, journal. **We need your help** to make this event a huge success. If you can work on any aspect of the celebration, call Pat at 463-4486.

The tentative program includes:

**The Last Poets, the forerunners of revolutionary rap!**

**Also: Orlando Marin-music: hot-Latin-lively-salsa**

More details will be coming over the summer!!!

## Revolutionary Rap

The Last Poets nationwide tour



First rappers will play it again

### Last Poets

CLASSIC RAP REUNION: The Last Poets are back! Remember (if you're not a baby boomer, you probably won't) the biting message of "When The Revolution Comes," "New York, New York"

and other compositions echoing the social concerns and dilemmas of the 1960s. Thanks to the efforts of Detroit entertainment attorney Gregory J. Reed, the group who truly put rap on the map has reunited. Known for their straightforward and blunt account of the real world, the Last Poets painted vivid pictures of ghetto life and urban blight. Mind you, it may be a different time now, but their message is still the same. And you thought Curtis Blow, Run DMC, Public Enemy and the like were the originators of rap, the founding fathers of a cultural revolution. Not quite. Experience "real" rap

Sept. 21, 1991  
Save the date





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

Non Profit  
Organization  
US POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
PERMIT NO. 509  
Albany, NY

CASA  
c/o Social Justice Center  
33 Central Ave.  
Albany, NY 12210

See:  
"Apartheid,  
by other  
means"  
inside.

**Important dates:**

June 27, 1991, regular monthly meeting  
July 21, 1991, Black Arts Festival  
September 21, 1991, CD-CAAR 10 year anniversary celebration  
September 26, 1991, regular monthly meeting

**STUDY ON SOUTH AFRICAN VIOLENCE**

Reports by journalists and monitoring organizations indicate Inkatha Freedom Party members are responsible for violence in South Africa 10 times more often than African National Congress members.

The Community Agency for Social Enquiry said in a study that of 146 violent acts in the Johannesburg area from July 22, 1990, to May 1, Inkatha was reported to be the aggressor in 96, the South African police in 19, the ANC in nine and the South African Defense Force in seven. Inkatha supporters reportedly used AK-47 machine guns 12 times, while ANC supporters never used them, the study said.

Because of continuing violence, the ANC has suspended its full participation in negotiations with the government, which are intended to lead South Africa to democracy. Witnesses to violence in black townships often charge the police with assisting Inkatha.

The Inkatha Institute for South Africa said the study was superficial and distorted, and called the Community Agency a "highly politically partisan" group.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1991

**It's been  
ten years!!**

**Anniversary  
Celebration  
Sept. 21, 1991**

**Save the date...**

**The Last Posts  
are coming!!!**

**Details inside...**





**Capital District Coalition  
Against Apartheid  
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station  
Albany, New York 12203  
A Project of the Social Justice Center  
October 1991 Newsletter

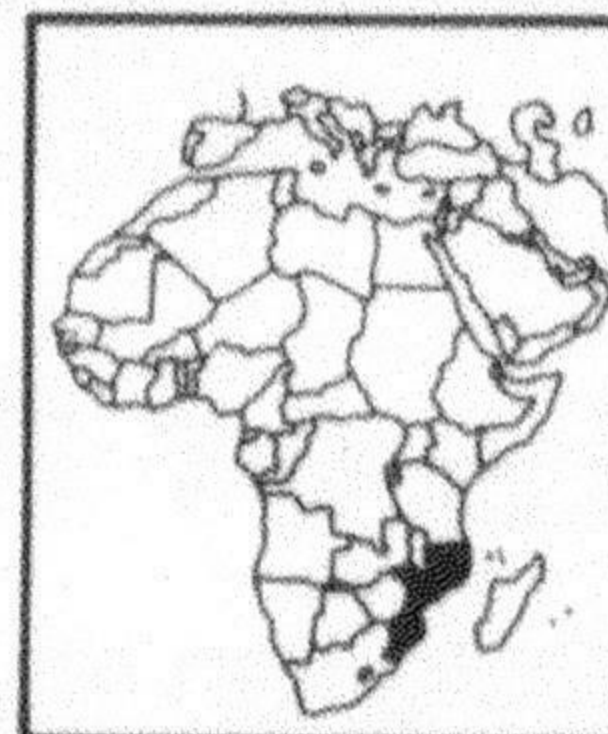
**We dedicate this newsletter to Miles Davis who died on  
October 2, 1991. You will be missed.**

---

CD-CARR is sponsoring a public program\*\* on November 1, 1991:



**Mozambique**  
On the Front Line  
in the Struggle  
Against Apartheid



With Hipolito Patricio, Mozambique Ambassador to the U. S.  
(schedule permitting)  
and  
Prexy Nesbitt, Senior Consultant for the Mozambique  
Government

\*\* This program will take the place of our regular monthly meeting for October.  
For details see flyer included in this newsletter. We urge your  
attendance at this very important and informative public forum.

Please note that because of scheduling difficulties and Thanksgiving we will  
not have our November meeting at the Albany Public Library.  
We are planning instead an expanded meeting of the steering committee to  
include activists who are interested in planning the CD CAAR agenda for 1992.  
If you would like to be part of this meeting, call 436-0562 for further details.  
(Our next regular monthly meeting will take place at the A.P. Library on the  
4th Thursday in January at 7:00 p.m.)





Times Union photo by Luanna M. Ferris

**A DECADE** — Vera Michelson and Merton Simpson, co-chairs of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, say the work of the group is not finished.

## Decade of activism 9/17/91

Coalition notes origin in opposition to apartheid rugby

By Jay Jochowitz  
Staff writer

ALBANY — Ten years ago Sunday, on the morning of a rugby match that drew thousands of apartheid protesters to Blecker Stadium, police converged on what they suspected was a den of armed communists.

Authorities didn't come away from Vera Michelson's apartment empty-handed. They reported finding eight firecrackers, a device used to load guns, ammunition and a small amount of marijuana, which Michelson said was mostly seeds.

It was hardly enough to turn a demonstration into a riot. But it was

enough to make arrests, and Michelson and several friends would miss one of the biggest Albany demonstrations of the decade. Minor charges against Michelson and another person were later dropped and Albany would pay \$47,000 in 1988 to settle a civil suit.

Two New York City men were cleared of felony weapons charges involving the speedloading device and ammunition and a gun police said was found in a car on the State University at Albany campus.

On Sunday, relaxing in her Arbor Hill home, Michelson was talking about a party.

The musical event will mark the

10th anniversary of the protest of the game between the Springboks of South Africa and the Schenectady-based Eastern Rugby Union, and with it the founding of what is now known as the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

No arrests are expected.

The Saturday night concert starts at 7 at the State University at Albany's Page Hall and includes "The Last Poets," a 1960s group whose chanting with a social message has been dubbed the forerunner of rap. The money will go toward computers and other office equip-

See **APARTHEID** / B-3

## APARTHEID

Continued from B-1

ment for a new branch office of the African National Congress in a place called Inanda-Newtown.

In 10 years, the coalition's image has come a long way from the days when, as the group alleged in court papers, Michelson and others were awakened in the dead of night with shotguns at their heads. The coalition has sponsored dozens of forums, while its members have garnered community awards from such groups as the YMCA. In the eyes of city officials, the group is as respectable as an activist organization gets in Albany.

"Obviously the goals that they seek are admirable," said Vincent J. McArdle Jr., the city's chief attorney. "Any right-thinking person would be with them on that."

The anti-apartheid movement nationally has seen much momentum, particularly in the years since Congress adopted the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act in 1986 authorizing sanctions against the white-minority government. Michelson rattles off a string of statistics pointing toward success — 28 states, 25 counties, and 91 cities including Schenectady passing local legislation condemning apartheid; \$20 billion in U.S. investments canceled; 125 U.S. corporations out of South Africa.

Despite recent actions in South Africa to dismantle the foundations of apartheid, the group's work continues, as its leaders, like activists around the world, await real reforms of a system that concentrates power and wealth in the white South African minority. "The people who are considered activists are not relaxed," said Merton Simpson, who co-chairs the coalition with Michelson. Paraphrasing Malcolm X, Simpson said, "If someone sticks a knife in your back that's nine inches and then pulls out five, that's not progress."

Apartheid has been only half the group's work; early on, founders decided that they would also tackle the domestic issue of police brutality and misconduct, which they see as local, institutionalized racism. The reaction is somewhat more mixed. Police Chief John Dale said that except for a certain "tunnel vision" he considers part of being an advocacy organization, "I didn't see the group as a problem at all."

Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III, on the other hand, has denied the group's charges of "a pattern of abuse" of minorities by police, while McArdle said the idea of departmental racism under a black police chief is "nuts."

Particularly irritating to City Hall has been one of the group's most visible members, Mark Mishler. The local attorney brought several police abuse cases while he sat on the city's Police-Community Relations Board, a situation that drew criticism of conflict of interest. Mishler, who moved to Albany one month before the Springboks game, shrugged off the criticism.

"Regardless of the sincerity of my interest and concern," he said, "I didn't think up the problem of police abuse and racism."

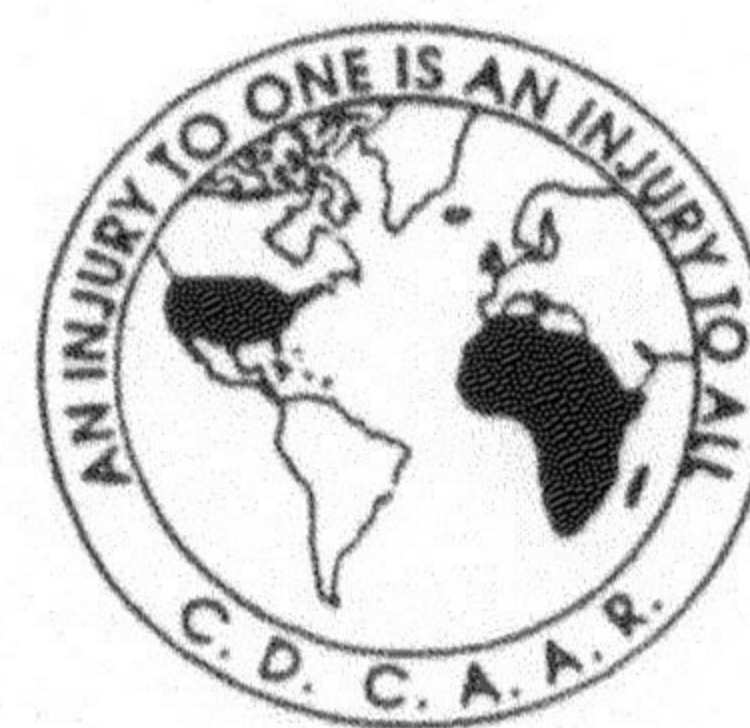
The coalition, whose dues-paying members number 100, has drawn both kudos and brickbats along the way. Members were booed and taunted to "go home, get a job," during a 1987 protest that briefly interrupted a match involving a white South African tennis player during the OTB-Nabisco Grand Prix Tournament in Schenectady. Fans of singer Ray Charles chided members distributing fliers at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center in 1989 in protest of the entertainer's refusal to disclaim a 1980 performance in South Africa.

"We're proud of a history of agitation," said Michelson.

The last decade, which the group is setting down in written chronology to mark the anniversary, is also dotted with protests of a host of other entities, from department stores selling South African products to a January rally planned by the Ku Klux Klan, which drew only a few Klansmen who tried to blend into a crowd of counterdemonstrators estimated at more than 1,000.

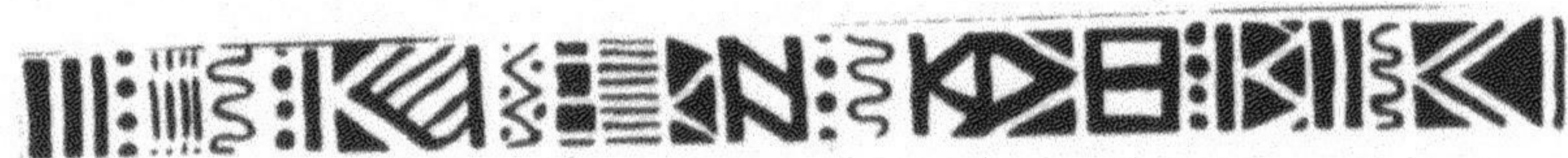
Much of the coalition's concern now, Michelson and Simpson said, is that the United States and other nations are moving too quickly to end sanctions and accept the South African government's initial steps. As they see it, their responsibility is pointing out where real progress isn't being made.

"In this country, people expect everything to happen overnight, and this is going to be over the long haul," said Michelson.



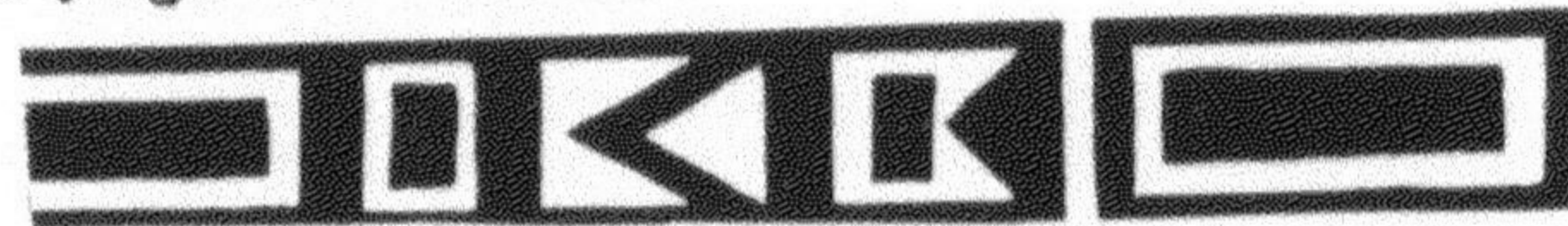


On Saturday evening, September 21, 1991 the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism celebrated ten years of grassroots activism in the Capital District. The program *"Taking Apartheid Apart"* was held at Page Hall in Albany and was attended by a crowd of over 400 people.



The program was highlighted by the appearance of:  
**The Last Poets** - Abiodun Oyewole and Felipe Luciano,  
**The African Connection** - Ade Knowles and Druis Knowles, and  
**Oaziz** - Azaam Hameed, Ron Mayfield, and Ray Harper.  
Our sincere thanks to these artists and all the performers who helped to make the evening a great success.

Funds raised from the program will go to benefit the continuing work of CD CAAR and to a newly formed branch of the ANC in South Africa. (See opposite page for details)



There are countless other people to be thanked for the success of the program: the CD CAAR steering committee which includes Merton Simpson, Vera Michelson, Anita Thayer, James Bouldin, Mike Riddick, Eileen Kawola, Deborah Maxell, Mabel Leon, Roli Varma, and Mark Mishler. In addition to the steering committee, the Ten Year Anniversary Committee consisted of: Vijay Macwan, Dick Melita, Marc Morris, Dorothy Tristman, Naomi Jaffe, Carolyn Williams, Mark Anduze, Gustavo Santos and Carl Swidorski. Special thanks to: CSEA, PEF, Connie LaPorta, Dan Auerbach and our wonderful mistress of ceremonies, Pat Trowers-Johnson.

Thanks also to all those who advertised in the journal or who supported it as a benefactor or a patron. Two names were inadvertently left off one advertisement Schenectady Friends of the Coalition should have included Min and Ed Shapiro. Our apologies.

## CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID & RACISM

# 10 YEARS

### A Chronology of Major Events 1981 - 1991



Sept. 22, 1981



In the fall of 1981, the South African Springbok rugby team came to Albany. Prior to their arrival, a coalition of many groups and individuals came together to protest their appearance in what was a violation of the international sports boycott called by the United Nations against apartheid in South Africa. The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism was born and, as this chronology shows, has continued since that time to be a vital force in the struggle against apartheid in Southern Africa and racism in the United States.

A CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR COALITION EVENTS  
1981 TO THE PRESENT

- 1981 • Major demonstration against the Springbok rugby team in Albany.  
• Vera Michelson arrested along with visiting anti-apartheid activists John Spearman, Mike Young and Aaron Estes.  
• Gil Scott Heron gives benefit concerts in Albany to raise funds for defense.  
• December 21 - Charges dropped against Michelson and Estes.
- 1982 • County court jury acquits Spearman and Young.  
• Protest at Watervliet Arsenal where weapons were manufactured for sale to South Africa in violation of United Nations & United States embargoes.  
• Participation in anti-Klan demonstrations in Southern Vermont.  
• Anti-Klan program held in Albany featuring Renee DuBois.  
• First demonstration against Chick Corea at Troy Music Hall for breaking UN supported cultural boycott.  
• *One Year Later* anniversary program at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church.  
• Organized buses to Washington, DC for anti-Klan demonstration.  
• Lawsuit filed on behalf of Coalition, Michelson and Estes against Albany City Police and F.B.I. challenging the "rugby" raid and arrests.
- 1983 • Picketed Caldors protesting sale of South African baby bonnets.  
• Showing of *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* fund-raiser.  
• Numerous demonstrations including a major walkout at the Saratoga Kool Jazz Festival against Ray Charles for breaking UN boycott.  
• Co-sponsored New Paltz Conference on New York State Divestment.  
• Testimony presented at the United Nations to the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly.  
• Sponsored buses to *20 Year Anniversary March* in Washington, DC.  
• Co-sponsored with Albany NAACP a conference *Racism: A National Policy*.  
• Fundraiser at Otis.  
• Coalition lawyers defeat motion to set aside "rugby" lawsuit.
- 1984 • Jesse Davis murdered - Coalition joins protest and demands for an Albany Police Review Board.  
• David Ndaba of the African National Congress speaks at Coalition sponsored forum at Wilborn Temple.  
• Numerous cultural boycott events. Statement obtained by Coalition and Unity in Action from the Temptations vowing never to return to South Africa until apartheid is ended.  
• Testimony presented to Banking Committee of New York State Assembly on need for divestment.
- Testimony given at the United Nations to the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly.  
• Artis Lee of the American Friends Service Committee speaks at Coalition co-sponsored forum at Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church.  
• Participate in conference on nuclear arms *Reducing the Risk* sponsored by Capital District Peace Power Network.
- 1985 • Murphy Morobe, leading spokesperson of the United Democratic Front of South Africa, speaks in Albany at a clergy breakfast, labor reception and open forum at Wilborn Temple.  
• SUNY students force SUNY divestment.  
• Picket line against Ray Charles at the Albany Palace Theater protests his adamant refusal to respect the cultural boycott.  
• Successful "walkback" protest at the Chick Corea performance at Kool Jazz Festival in Saratoga.  
• Film on Malcolm X co-sponsored with Malcolm X Study Network.  
• Neo Mnumzana, Chief Representative of the ANC Observer Mission to the United Nations, and Hinyagerwa Asheesee of SWAPO speak at Coalition forum at Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church.  
• Free South Africa demonstration in Albany co-sponsored with Albany NAACP - 10 community leaders arrested.
- 1986 • January conference in Albany to establish a network of anti-apartheid forces to work in the N.Y. State Divestment Campaign.  
• Picket line at Alfred E. Smith building against Ned Regan, State Comptroller for opposition to divestment.  
• State-wide Lobby Day for Divestment and demonstration at Legislative Office Building in Albany.  
• Overnight shantytown set up on State Capitol grounds to demand New York State divestment.  
• Student Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism established at State University of New York at Albany.  
• Nelson & Winnie Mandela movie at Metropolitan Baptist Church co-sponsored with Unity in Action.  
• Sharpville commemoration *From Sharpville, South Africa, to Albany, USA* held at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church.  
• Community Police Relations Board established as a result of actions on Jesse Davis case. Coalition holds seat.  
• Coalition becomes participant in Niebuhr Institute at Siena College.  
• Bus trips to demonstration against racism in Philadelphia and anti-apartheid march in New York City.  
• Federal courts deny information to Coalition lawyers about identity or activities of secret police informant working for the FBI during organizing activities in 1981.  
• *Victory is Certain* program commemorates fifth anniversary of Coalition.  
• Pro-Apartheid speaker sponsored by John Birch Society is picketed.  
• Coalition plays leading role in organizing New York State Coalition for Divestment.
- 1987 • *Community Forum on Racism & Violence: Albany-Howard Beach-South Africa* held at the Arbor Hill Community Center.  
• Weekend speaking tour by two women anti-apartheid fighters sponsored by broad array of women's and activist groups.  
• *Apartheid is No Game* protest of the OTB Tennis Tournament co-sponsored with Schenectady Branch NAACP.  
• *Ray Charles Sold Out to Apartheid* picket line at the Palace Theatre.  
• Vera Michelson attends international conference at Arusha, Tanzania as part of 14 member US delegation.



- 1988 • Coalition joins the annual Martin Luther King March under the banner "Don't Let the Dream Become a Nightmare"
- *Stop Racist Violence* Coalition forum held at the Wilbom Temple.
  - Coalition organizes *Soweto Day* at the Arbor Hill Community Center.
  - Sechaba, the African National Congress singers, perform at the Black Arts Festival. Fundraiser/party afterwards celebrates and honors Nelson Mandela's 70th birthday.
  - Leafletting and placard protests OTB Tennis Tournament in Schenectady.
  - City of Albany settles Springbok rugby lawsuit.
- 1989 • Panel discussion *Crisis in Southern Africa* held at Macedonia Baptist Church.
- Coalition leads *OTB - You Can't Hide* picketing of OTB Teletheater protesting their continuing invitation to South African tennis players to join tournament defying UN boycott.
  - *Party with a Purpose* at Holiday held to raise funds for "Dollars for Democracy in Namibia" campaign. Funds used to purchase computers for SWAPO in Namibia's pre-independence elections.
  - Channel 17 agrees to air *South Africa Now*.
  - Coalition holds *Stop Police Abuse* forum.
- 1990 • Rev. Allan D. Boesak, founding member of the United Democratic Front of South Africa visits Albany.
- Public Employees Federation and Coalition host breakfast for community and labor leaders.
  - *Have You Met Batman?* Rally against police abuse at City Hall.
  - NELSON MANDELLA RELEASED! The world celebrates.
  - National campaign *Vote to End Apartheid* launched. Coalition joins efforts to gather symbolic ballots for freedom in South Africa.
  - Namibia gains independence!
  - Coalition Co-Chairs Vera Michelson and Mert Simpson attend activist meeting in New York City and meet Nelson Mandela.
  - Coalition sponsors bus to Mandela reception at Yankee Stadium *Mandela Released - But Not Freed*.
  - Coalition and Assemblyman Roger Green host reception for the ANC with authors William Kennedy and Ossie Davis.
  - The Center for Law and Justice opens under the leadership of Dr. Alice Green.
  - Vera Michelson and Les Davis attend international conference of anti-apartheid activists in Stockholm, Sweden to progress the international sports boycott against South Africa.
- 1991 • Coalition participates in the Martin Luther King Day March under the banner "If Martin Luther King Were Alive today, He'd Be Organizing".
- *Stop Police Abuse* Coalition forum and evening picket of Mayor Whalen's house on a very cold and windy night.
  - Albany Branch NAACP and Coalition join forces to sponsor Anti-Klan Demonstration — only a few Klansmen appear.
  - Coalition participates in community criminal justice conference *Education, Mobilization and Change*.

"The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism has provided a forum for the voices of many oppressed people in our country and all over the world. It gives me great pleasure and honor to be associated with such committed and concerned individuals who seek to empower people with the human dignity and respect that all people are entitled to and deserve. As Frederick Douglass so widely stated 'If there's no struggle, there's no progress.' The Coalition must continue the struggle as long as necessary. Best wishes for continued success."

Barbara Allen, President  
Albany City School Board



### The Struggle to Eliminate Apartheid in South Africa Continues

In March 1991, the African National Congress opened a new branch in Inanda Newtown, a township of Durban, located in the Southern Natal Region of South Africa. This fast growing ANC branch is in need of financial assistance for office supplies, equipment and general operating expenses. Your assistance will enable them to mobilize the people against a repressive regime that is trying to hold on to power as long as possible.

In commemoration of our ten year anniversary and our continued solidarity with the ANC we pledge to support the work of the Inanda Newtown ANC branch by raising funds for a computer and general office supplies. Please Help! Your contribution will allow the ANC to continue the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa.

If you were unable to attend the event but would like to contribute, mail your donation marked "For ANC-Inanda" to:

CD CAAR  
P.O. Box 3002  
Pine Hills Station  
Albany, N.Y. 12203