

**Messages of Support and Solidarity
Received on the Occasion of our 10th Anniversary**
(Every message we received was one of encouragement. We wish we had room to
print them all but space constraints permit us to just reprint a few.)

**Message of Solidarity on the Tenth Anniversary
Celebration of the Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism**

On the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of CD CAAR, the Government and People of the Republic of Namibia wish to congratulate the Coalition on this important anniversary.

Together, we have traveled on that long and thorny road destined for freedom and independence. Today, we have achieved our cherished objective and a free and independent Namibia has become a reality. Indeed, CD CAAR's vigorous campaign for Namibia's independence has been indispensable.

As we commemorate this important day, we urge all those who stand for freedom to continue the struggle against apartheid in South Africa until its logical conclusion. We call on all the anti-apartheid forces to continue to support the Government and People of Namibia in their second phase of the struggle for economic well being. Until Walvis Bay and the Offshore Islands are reintegrated into Namibian territorial integrity, the struggle for economic independence in Namibia will continue. We look to the day when apartheid will be an anachronism in Southern Africa.

Selma Ashipala
Counsellor/Chargé D'Affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Republic of
Namibia to the United Nations

"If every town had an organization with the Capital
District Coalition's commitment to the abolition of
racism and injustice, we would all be much closer to
the world we want to see — Happy Birthday!"

Connie Hogarth, Director
Westchester People's
Action Coalition

*"Congratulations to the Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism for a decade of
relentless struggle in opposition to a neo-nazi racist
regime in South Africa as well as a continuing Afro-
phobic and growing neo-fascist order in the U.S."*

Elombe Brath
Patricia Lumumba Coalition

*"I applaud and honor the work of the Capital
District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism,
especially its consistency over the past ten years.
Nothing is needed more in South Africa than
friends and solidarity activists who are long distant
runners and not sprinters. I also feel very humbled
by CD CAAR's ability to work both on the home
front and abroad and at the same time maintain a
clear perspective — same struggle—same fight."*

Prexy Nesbitt
Senior Consultant for the
Mozambique Government

*"We salute the Capital District Coalition Against
Apartheid and Racism in its successful fight to
isolate apartheid sport, impose sanctions and
oppose racism. You have been a model for U.S.
grassroots action and an inspiration to us all."*

Jennifer Davis, Executive Director
American Committee on Africa

Dear Friends:

The ANC is very happy to join you in celebrating your tenth anniversary. CD CAAR has earned a special place in our hearts as an invaluable contingent in the international struggle for the creation of a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic South Africa.

During the decade of your existence, through your tireless efforts, you have insured that the plight and struggle of the people of South Africa reached many households in the United States. Your ceaseless campaigns against apartheid contributed immensely to the promulgation of the sanctions legislation and thereby helped in isolating the apartheid regime. As a result of the efforts of the international community, of which you are an integral part, and the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa, the apartheid regime has been forced to give into some of the demands of the democratic forces.

While the pillars of apartheid have gone, apartheid is firmly in place. The people of South Africa are determined to transform the country into a democratic society. Your continued support can only help speed up the process. We salute the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism. We look forward to working with you in the future in the pursuit of our common objectives.

Victory is certain — AMANDLA

Tebogo Mafole
Chief Representative of the
African National Congress
Observer Mission to the United Nations

*"CD CAAR should be commended and
congratulated for their ten years of dedicated
commitment in the struggle to eliminate apartheid
and racism. The Coalition's ability to lead, heighten
awareness and change attitudes is a legacy that will
live forever in the Capital District."*

Joe Allen, President
Schenectady Branch, NAACP

*"The Coalition has been a consistent voice in
speaking out against oppression in South Africa. I
am proud to be a founding member. Keep the
pressure on! Change will come"*

Anne Pope, President
Albany Branch, NAACP

*"The Coalition has done an outstanding job—one of
the few organizations in upstate New York that has
consistently taken a stand against police brutality at
home and apartheid in South Africa."*

Reginald Knox, Publisher
The Scene

*"One of the most significant contributions of the
Coalition has been its ability to unite people of
diverse backgrounds in friendship and struggle—we
are family. Congratulations on your ten years of
activism."*

Dr. Alice Green
Center For Law and Justice

*"Congratulations on ten years of very successful
and committed service to the Albany area. I can
recall when CD CAAR was founded ten years ago. I
have not regretted being a part of the founding of
the Coalition and am pleased to continue to
support the vibrant activities of the group. I would
like to underscore your untiring energy and I
congratulate both Vera Michelson and Merton
Simpson, the leaders, for their devotion to the
Coalition."*

Dr. Frank Pogue, Vice Chancellor
Student Affairs and Special Programs
SUNY Central Administration

*"CD CAAR has taken the lead in linking the
struggle against racism in the United States and
Apartheid in South Africa. Educators Against
Racism and Apartheid salute your efforts.
Congratulations on your ten years of struggle."*

Paula Bower, Co-Chair
Educators Against Racism
and Apartheid

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

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**Save the date!!!
November 1, 1991**

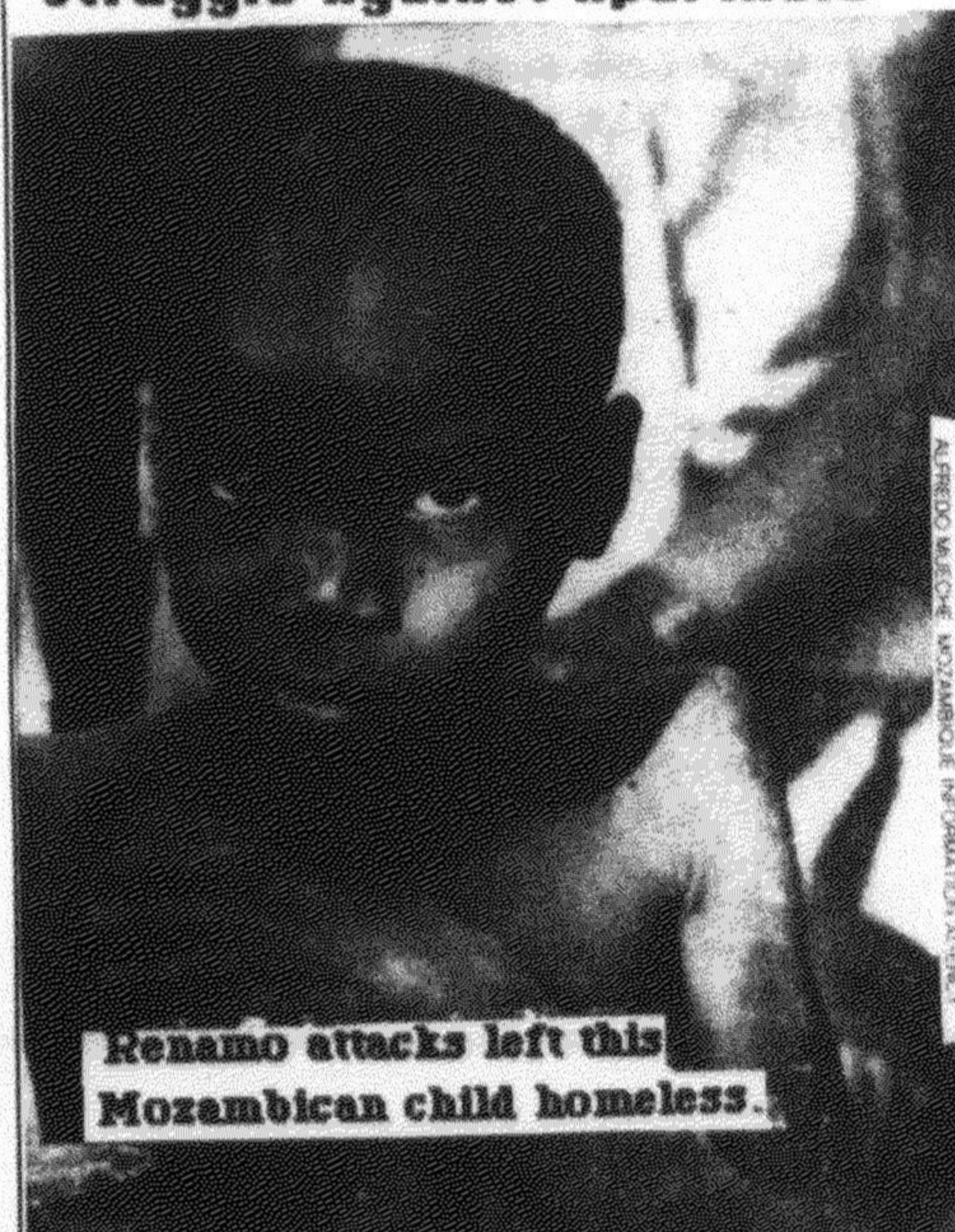
(see flyer inside for details)

**CD CARR Program: Mozambique - On the front line in the
Struggle Against Apartheid**

South Africa's defense of apartheid requires that her neighbor Mozambique remain weak and vulnerable. Since 1980, this has mainly been accomplished by South Africa's support and control of the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO). RENAMO's campaign of terror and destabilization includes:

- * demolishing schools and clinics
- * burning and disrupting food supplies
- * conducting raids for food and valuables--including murdering civilians who refuse to cooperate
- * "recruiting" children through abduction and terror--an estimated 200,000 children have already been abducted

Although RENAMO/South Africa's campaign of terror is aimed at destroying the people, institutions, and economic resources of Mozambique, Mozambicans continue to build and rebuild their country. To succeed in freeing themselves from South Africa's stranglehold, they need international assistance.





**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

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

January 1992

**It's a New Year!
Next General CD CAAR Meeting**

Thursday, January 23, 1992 - 7 to 9 p.m.

Albany Public Library Main Branch
Washington Avenue, Albany, New York

Agenda: Mozambique Follow Up
National Conference in support of the African
National Congress and a Democratic South
Africa - 3/20-22/92 New York City
and more!

Our meetings are open to everyone who is
interested in working for an end to apartheid
in Southern Africa and for racial justice in the U.S.

Reminder: By now you should have received a
letter asking for your \$5.00 yearly dues. It may
have gotten put aside or misplaced with the holiday
mail but it is not too late - if you haven't sent
\$5.00 (or more!), please do so now. Your dues cover
the cost of printing and mailing this newsletter.
You will receive a new membership card and your
name will stay on our mailing list.

Congratulations to the Social Justice Center of Albany on their 10th Anniversary.

On November 24, 1991, the Social Justice Center of Albany held an anniversary dinner to celebrate their 10 years of work on behalf of the social justice community in the Capital District. Every year the Center gives its Peace and Justice Awards to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the movement for social change in the Capital District community. This year the awards were given to: Barbara Smith, Vickie Smith, Barbara Allen, Patricia Trowers-Johnson and Esther Rodriguez. Our congratulations to them and to the Center for their commitment to the struggle for justice.



Patricia Trowers-Johnson

Patricia Trowers-Johnson, presently a reporter for WTEN (Channel 10) in Albany, was nominated by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism (CDCAR), a Social Justice Center member group, for her "leadership in the fight against racism and for the empowerment of women and people of color in both her professional and activist roles." . . .

However, unlike many of her fellow journalists, Pat has not been satisfied to sit on the sidelines and report on community issues. Her activist politics are "a part of my makeup," Pat says simply. "You can't live in a community ... without [seeking to] make it a better place." . . .

Towards this end, Pat is an active member of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism (CDCAAR), which she first got involved with shortly after her arrival in Albany and the group's founding. According to CDCAAR members, Pat was a "driving force" behind such activities as the group's January 20th, 1991 spirited rally against the appearance of the Ku Klux Klan, September 22nd, 1991 10th Anniversary Dinner, and 1990 reception for the ANC's appearance in the Capital District.

Pat applauds CDCAAR for going beyond its original emphasis on South Africa to address such domestic issues as police brutality. However, she argues that CDCAAR must continue to keep public attention on South Africa in the next few years. Even though "one or two pillars of apartheid" have been taken down and Nelson Mandela has been released, Pat says we must remind the public that the brutal apartheid system is still in place: "its not over until its over." . . .

In May of 1991, the Center for Law and Justice, Inc. held its First Annual Criminal Justice Conference. A second annual conference is being planned for the Spring of 1991. The Center is hoping for an increase in community involvement and participation. If you can get involved in the planning of this year's conference, please call 427-8361.

State Issues Report on the Imbalance of Blacks and Latinos in Prison

by Alice P. Green, Center for Law and Justice, Inc.

In September, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services issued two reports dealing with the high number of Black and Latino persons in the State's prisons and jails. The Reports grew out of a concern that minorities represent 85% of those in prison while they make up less than 25% of the State's general population.

The first report entitled, "The Incarceration of Minority Defendants: An Identification of Disparity in New York State, 1985-1986," shows that Blacks and Latinos are more likely than whites to go to prison if convicted of similar crimes. The study found widely disparate sentencing differences across the state.

The second report addressed misdemeanor arrests only and showed the largest disparities involved sentencing decisions. For defendants arrested for the first time, Blacks and Latinos were sentenced to conditional or unconditional discharge more often than whites. But, whites were fined more often than these groups. Minority group members with prior arrest records were sentenced to jail more often than whites, who were again fined more often than Blacks or Latinos.

The Reports stopped short of blaming the disparity on racial discrimination.

Reaction to the reports has been mixed. Some, such as Assemblyman Arthur Eve, believe that they confirm the existence of racism in criminal justice processing. Reportedly, Richard Girgenti, Director of Criminal Justice, and others believe that the reports fail to show the influence of racial prejudice. One major concern is that the researchers and criminal justice professionals demonstrate little understanding of racism and how it is manifested. There seems to be the assumption that factors such as prior criminal record, demeanor, and charge severity are objective factors, untainted by prejudice and racism.

It should also be understood that the studies are limited to processing following arrest and therefore do not address the major issue of selective enforcement and racial discrimination by police.



The Washington Office on Africa

ACTION ALERT

110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Suite 112 • Washington, DC 20002 • 202/546-7961 • FAX 202/546-1545

End U.S. Support for Zaire's Mobutu

The United States, which has served as the patron of Zaire's dictator Mobutu Sese Seko for more than 25 years, is still hesitating to support pro-democracy forces in that country. By refusing to demand unequivocally that Mobutu give up power, the U.S. is promoting violence and political stalemate, that could plunge Zaire into even deeper poverty and chaos.

It is urgent that the United States

- call unconditionally for Mobutu to abandon power and leave Zaire, and
- offer financial and other support to enable a democratically chosen government to alleviate the desperate economic situation left by Mobutu.



BACKGROUND

Mobutu Sese Seko, a military officer supported by the CIA in the first Congo crisis of the early 1960s, assumed power as President in a 1965 coup, and has ruled Zaire (then Congo) ever since. He is reputed to be one of the richest men in the world, but has bankrupted his country through corruption and mismanagement. He has succeeded in keeping power by repression and clever divide-and-rule tactics against opponents, and by maintaining support from a variety of Western powers, including Belgium, France and the United States.

His close ties with the United States have been reflected in the use of Zaire for intervention in Angola, first in the conflict around independence in 1975, and more recently in support of guerrilla operations by Jonas Savimbi's UNITA.

In recent years domestic opposition has grown stronger, and even Zaire's Western allies have become disillusioned with Mobutu's regime. Criticism from Belgium has been particularly strong since the May 1990 massacre of as many as 150 students in Lubumbashi by Mobutu's troops. France and the United States have been slower to respond, but even the International Monetary Fund and the United States cut off aid to Zaire earlier this year.

Opposition forces, most prominently the Sacred Union grouping most opposition parties, forced Mobutu to accept a national conference on democratization in August. But Mobutu packed the conference with his supporters and surrounded it with troops, thus blocking free deliberations.

In late September unpaid troops mutinied in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, Western countries began to evacuate their citizens, and Mobutu was eventually forced to accept a government headed by opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi as prime minister. But, with U.S. support, Mobutu retained control of the presidency and the defense ministry.

On October 18, only two days after Tshisekedi took office, he was dismissed by Mobutu, who said that Tshisekedi was illegal since he eliminated loyalty to Mobutu from the oath of office he took. Since then, demonstrators and soldiers have repeatedly clashed in Kinshasa and other places in Zaire.

Prime Minister Tshisekedi and the Zairian opposition in general called upon the United States to put pressure on Mobutu to leave. But the State Department refused, arguing instead for a new compromise prime minister to be chosen. At the end of November Mobutu appointed his former foreign minister and occasional opponent Nguza Karl-I-Bond as prime minister. Karl-I-Bond, who headed a cabinet largely of Mobutu loyalists, Karl-I-Bond was denounced by the opposition as totally unacceptable.

The United States and other Western countries have evacuated most of their nationals, and do not seem inclined to active intervention in favor of Mobutu again. Belgium and most French officials have urged Mobutu to go. In the U.S. House and in the Senate, there is strong bipartisan sentiment that it is finally time to abandon this dictator.

The Bush administration, however, insists that Mobutu must still play a role. Both the Zairean opposition and independent observers predict this can only produce continuing chaos and violence in Zaire. As long as Mobutu is there, it is unlikely that anyone can bring the armed forces under control and begin to rebuild the country.

Zaire may no longer have the strategic significance it had in the Cold War period. But it is home for almost 35 million people, more than in any other country south of the equator except South Africa. Zaire's people have suffered bitterly from Western support of Mobutu. They deserve a new chance, not just abandonment to the mercies of a dictator fighting to survive.

(Distributed by The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Box 3002 Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203)

What can you do?

U.S. support for Mobutu is shakier than ever before, and even small amounts of public pressure could make a difference.

Write or call:

Herman Cohen
Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
State Department
Washington, DC 20520 202-667-4440

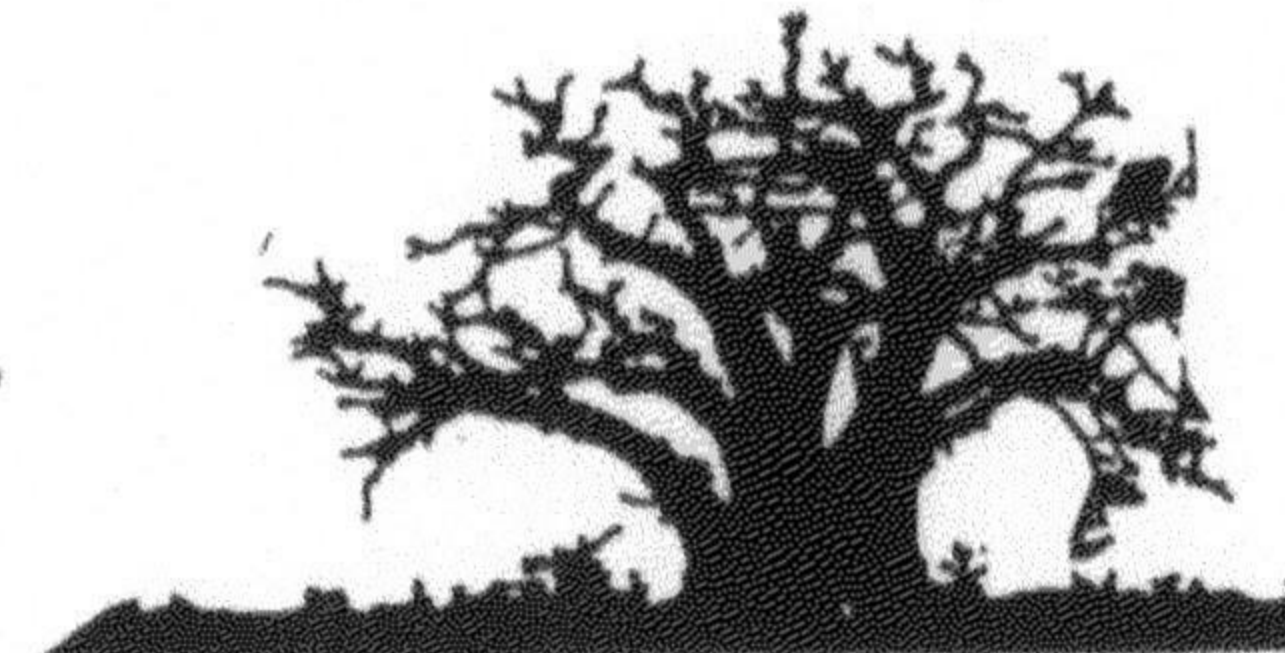
Brent Skowcroft
National Security Council
Washington, DC 20500 202-395-3000



President George Bush ..
The White House
Washington, DC 20500 202-456-1111

**Mozambique: On the front line in
the struggle against apartheid**

On November 1, 1991, CD-CAAR held an evening educational event on Mozambique. We were honored to welcome the Honorable Hipolito Patricio, Ambassador to the U.S. from Mozambique and Prexy Nesbitt, Senior Consultant to the Mozambique government.



Mozambique which gained independence in 1975 after more than 400 years of Portuguese colonial domination, has been ravaged over the past 16 years by the South African backed terrorism of Renamo. Renamo forces have targeted civilians, schools, hospitals, ports, bridges, railroads, rural infrastructure, agriculture and food convoys, with the objective of destabilizing economic and social development in Mozambique. The Ambassador told of the struggle of the Mozambican people to overcome the horrors of war. Prexy explained that people in the U.S. must pressure our government to aid Mozambique and to stop U.S. interests from funding the Renamo terrorists.

The event was held at the Union Missionary Baptist Church in Albany. Our sincere thanks to Rev. Louis Brewer and his congregation. Deborah Maxwell, Steering Committee member coordinated the event. The Committee for the event was made up of the following: Iris Berger, Bonnie Bowell, Gail Byrnes, Celia Bess Cotton, Ann Frazier, Renee Hariton, Shirley Jones, Anju Kapur, Eileen Kawola, Sandra Lamm, Mabel Leon, Dick Melita, Vera Michelson, Mark Mishler, Marc Morris, Nii Narty, Tina Oyarekhua, Mike Riddick, Mona Riddick, Phekane Ramarumo, Sybil Sackey, Michele Slater, Nyam Smith, Anita Thayer, Gerry Zahlavi, Serou Zvoma.

On November 2nd, a follow-up discussion evening was held with Prexy and Paula Bower of Educators Against Apartheid and Racism. **Educators Against Apartheid and Racism is dedicated to education and action to combat racism in the U.S. and end apartheid in South Africa. They offer a curriculum guide, Apartheid is Wrong and are currently working on Activity Guide for Combating Racism: For Interested People of All Ages. For more information write: EARA, 164-04 Goethals Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. 11432.**

Thank you... ♥♥

Putting out this newsletter each month is a big task that is done with the invaluable help of many people. It involves getting the copy to and from the printer, collating, folding, stapling, putting on labels, and delivering to the post office. There is also the job of keeping the mailing list up to date and printing labels. A very sincere thank you to the people who do this work: Michael Dollard, Joyce Rose, Martin Hanley, Sandy Gerrish, Terri Roben, Peter Looker, Liza Schofield, Kate Schofield and Alice Brody.

Bring the world closer

A world of distinctive gifts and home accents, handcrafted in more than 35 developing countries.

Peace Offerings

33 Central Avenue, Albany
(518) 434-4037
Monday - Saturday 10 am - 6 pm
A project of the Social Justice Center



In our tenth anniversary program, we listed the names of those who had supported us as sponsors. We inadvertently left off the name of one of our long time supporters, Irene Carr. Apologies and thanks!

The People's Music Network

The People's Music Network's Winter Gathering will be in Albany the weekend of January 24-26, 1992. PMN is a network of musicians, music lovers and activists interested in using music and culture to promote progressive ideas and committed to presenting the diversity of our communities through music. The gathering will begin with a multicultural concert on Jan. 24 which will include Pete Seeger and various other performers of different styles including Latin and African. For information on this concert or on the weekend, please call Sonny - 827-7561, Ruth - 432-7562 or Melanie - 482-1847.

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

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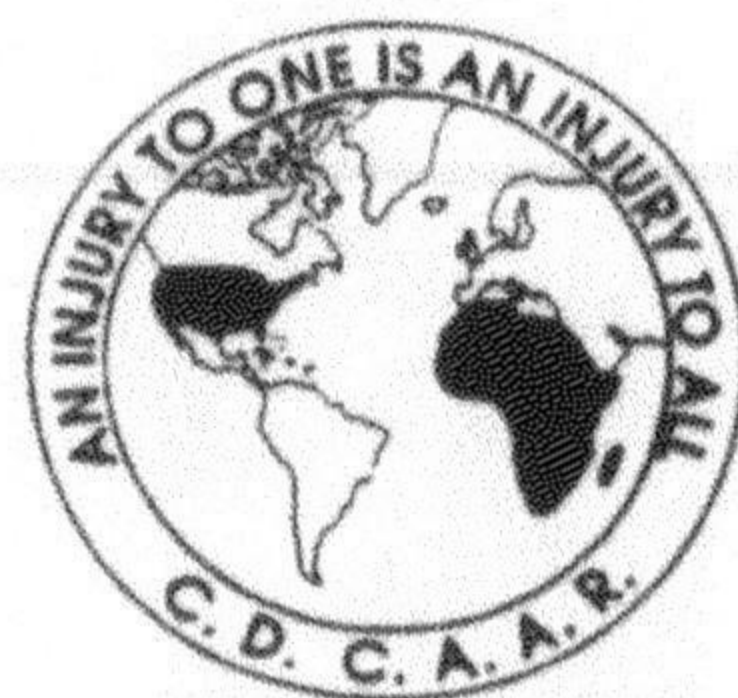
Important Membership Meeting
Thursday, January 23, 1991
7-9 p.m. Albany Public Library

Remembering Martin Luther King, Jr.

As we begin a new year, these words of Dr. King should inspire us to continue our revolutionary values:

"I am convinced that if we are to get on the right side of the world revolution, we as a nation must undergo a radical revolution of values. We must rapidly begin the shift from a "thing oriented" society to a "person oriented" society. When machines and computers, profit motives and property rights are considered more important than people, the giant triplets of racism, materialism, and militarism are incapable of being conquered."





**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

Box 3002 - Pine Hills Station
Albany, New York 12203

A Project of the Social Justice Center

What's happening?

**CD-CAAR REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING
THURS. FEB. 27, 1992 7 - 9 P.M.
ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY
WASHINGTON AVENUE, ALBANY, N. Y.**

**A REPORT FROM SOUTH AFRICA
SLIDE SHOW AND TALK
BY VIRGIL HODGES**

Virgil Hodges, the Executive Director of the New York State Martin Luther King, Jr. Institute for Nonviolence and the New York State Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission, recently accompanied Mayor David Dinkins on a trip to South Africa.

(Please find attached flyer inside and spread the word!)

- Inside this newsletter you will find an article about the continuing violence in South Africa and about a campaign by the Africa Fund (American Committee on Africa) about ways to work to help bring the violence to an end.
- Also note that the Africa Office of the National Council of Churches convened a Consultation, "South Africa: What does Justice Require?" in October 1991. The statement from that Consultation, **Call to Action**, is a challenge for all to continue working towards the eradication of apartheid. Copies of the **Call** are available by calling the NCC Africa Office at (212) 870-2645.
- The call to a National Conference in support of the African National Congress and a Democratic South Africa scheduled for March 20-22, 1992, in New York City has been postponed. More details in the March newsletter.



Dumile Feni

**"Separate and Unequal
Racial Bias in Policing and the Courts"**

The second annual Capital District Community Conference
on Crime and Criminal Justice presented by The Center for Law and
Justice, Inc.

**Saturday, April 11, 1991
Empire State Plaza Convention Center, Albany, N.Y.**

*There will be two sessions with each session having a keynote speaker, a response panel,
and a community meeting to decide on an action agenda.

*The morning session keynote speech will be given by **Mr. Don Jackson** who came to
the national spotlight in 1989 while investigating police abuse and violence. His arrest and
beating were videotaped and shown to the world. With over 10 years of diverse law enforcement
experience, Mr Jackson writes, lectures, studies public administration and participates in
community activities.

*The afternoon keynote speech will be given by **Judge Nicholas Figueroa**, Vice
Chair, Franklin H. Williams Judicial Commission on Minorities. A Justice of the Supreme Court
in the First Judicial District, Judge Figueroa is President of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, a
member of Mayor Dinkins' Committee on the Judiciary, and Chair of Bronx Legal Services.

(The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism is one of almost forty
groups to sponsor this conference. We are urging you to register early and have included a
registration form in this newsletter. Feel free to copy the form and pass it on.)

Registration Form: -----

**"Separate and Unequal
Racial Bias in Policing and the Courts"**

The second annual Capital District Community Conference
on Crime and Criminal Justice

presented by The Center for Law and Justice, Inc.

Saturday, April 11, 1991

Empire State Plaza Convention Center, Albany, N.Y.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Street

City

State

Zip _____

PHONE _____ ORGANIZATION _____

(There is no charge for this conference. However a donation of
\$5.00 would be appreciated. All donations are tax deductible.)

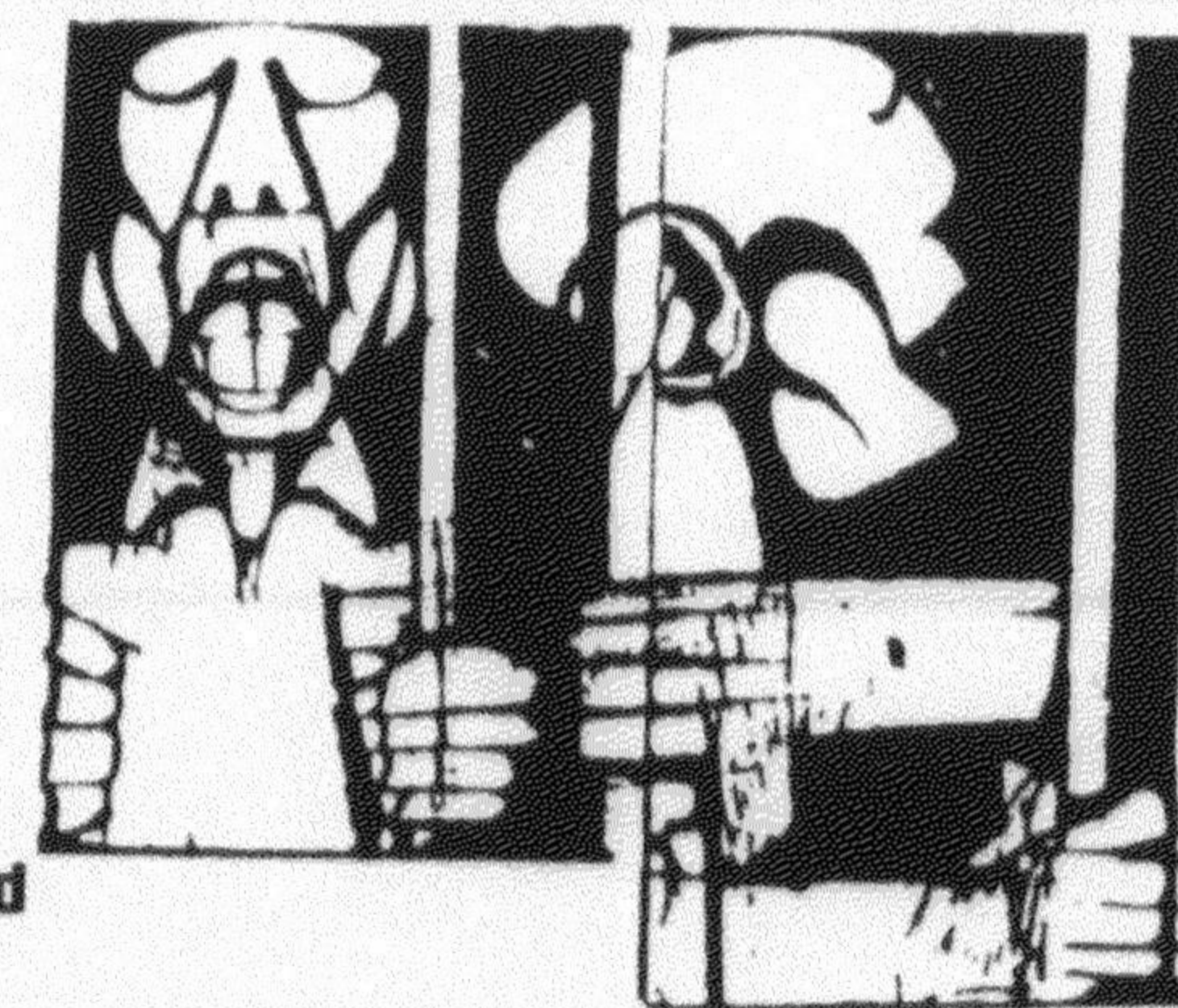
Return the form to: **Center for Law and Justice, Inc.
Pine West Plaza, Building 2
Washington Avenue Extension
Albany, New York 12205**

There are many ways you can show your
commitment to working against racial
bias in the criminal justice system.
The conference on April 11 is one way.
We are also urging you to:

"Bring the Brother Home"

Included in this newsletter, you will find
an article about **Eddie Ellis** and the
campaign to bring him home.

**Please read the article carefully and
take action!**





Eddie Ellis - "Bring the Brother Home"

BACKGROUND AND PRISON ACTIVITIES

Eddie Ellis has been in prison for 23 years. During the 1960's he was a social activist, community organizer and writer. He was affiliated with the Black Panther Party, associated with members of Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and was national editor of Liberator Magazine. In 1967, because of his associations, writings and political beliefs, he was placed on the FBI Security Index List; under its counter-intelligence program (COINTELPRO) he was identified for "emergency detention" in the event of urban uprisings in New York City. Eddie became the subject of physical and electronic surveillance by the FBI and New York City Police Department. Both the Panther Party and RAM were designated "threats to U.S. national security" and were targeted for destruction under COINTELPRO.

An FBI, Domestic Intelligence Division, internal memo, dated 1/17/67 describes Eddie as follows:

"Subject to currently Community Relations Director of Black Panther Party (BPP), is closely aligned with the activities of RAM members, and is himself extremely militant. In his present position of leadership in the BPP he is in a position to influence people and can be expected to take advantage of a situation to commit acts inimical to the best interest of the United States."

Subsequently, in 1969, Eddie was arrested and convicted of killing a man he did not know and who did not know him. No physical evidence was ever presented to link him to the crime. No plausible motive for the killing was ever offered and his conviction rested essentially on the testimony of two New York City police officers. Inconsistencies in their testimony and the discovery of other favorable evidence since the trial have not sufficed to reverse the conviction. He was sentenced to the maximum term of 25 years to life imprisonment. All appeals, applications for sentence reduction and requests for executive clemency have been denied.

While in prison, Eddie has acquired an associates degree from the State University of New York with a 3.8 grade average. In 1981, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration, magna cum laude, from Marist College. During the spring of 1989 Eddie received a Masters of Professional Studies from New York Theological Seminary and was given the honor of Class Speaker at their graduation ceremony. He was president of the student government of Marist College, editor of the student newsletter, and a tutor and peer counselor for Marist College. In 1983 he completed a certificate program in computer data and word processing from Dutchess Community College, received training as a para-legal researcher, and was certified by the Chief Counsel for the Department of Corrections. Eddie is presently working on his second associates degree in para-legal studies from Sullivan Community College.

Continuing his activism in prison, he has worked, over the years, with Vanguard Urban Improvement Association, the Black and Hispanic Legislative Caucus, Citizens for a Safer Harlem, East Elmhurst Community Corporation and New York Career Guidance Services, Inc. in the development of new program approaches to criminal and social justice issues. Working through the Black Solidarity Committee at Greenhaven Prison, Eddie designed a crime prevention program sponsored by the National Urban League, presently being tested in 15 cities and has created numerous other project proposals for the Ford Foundation, U.S. Department of Labor and the Institute for Criminal Justice Washington, D.C. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Center for Law and Justice in Albany, New York, and is a consultant for The National Trust for the Development of African Americans in Washington, D.C. He has held membership in the prison chapters of the NAACP, Jaycees (Ca

QUESTION 4: Who are the victims of this apartheid violence?

ANSWER: The image of mindless wholesale tribal violence is a lie. The violence is very systematic. The minority regime has targeted people on the cutting edge of the freedom struggle: labor, church, and civic leaders. There are also military style massacres of innocent people but there is a consistent pattern of core activists being killed. Many of them were involved in township level negotiations to try and stop the violence.

QUESTION 5: How is the U.S. government involved in this violence?

ANSWER: The Bush Administration has sent Inkatha more than two million U.S. dollars. We must stop George Bush from using our tax dollars to fund Inkatha killers.

What can I as an individual do to help stop the political violence in South Africa?

First, demand that Pretoria end the violence by flooding the apartheid ambassador in Washington with calls, faxes and letters.

**Ambassador Harry Schwarz
Embassy of South Africa
3051 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington D.C. 20008 Tel. (202) 232-4400**

Second, Write and demand the U.S. stop the funding of Inkatha killers.

**President George Bush
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500**

Third, during the week of March 28 to April 4, hold a candlelight vigil at your church, school, or a Federal Building, S.A. Consulate, and strike a light for peaceful change in South Africa.

January, 1992



STOP APARTHEID'S VIOLENCE

A campaign initiated by The Africa Fund.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION 1: How many people have died so far as a result of the political violence in South Africa?

ANSWER: More than 11,000 people have been killed as a result of the violence in South Africa since 1984, over half this number since Nelson Mandela was released from prison in 1990.

QUESTION 2: Who is responsible for the violence?

ANSWER: The regime of F.W. De Klerk is responsible for much of the violence. In the two years since Nelson Mandela walked out of prison the security forces have directly killed at least 421 people and injured over 4,000, according to statistics from the Human Rights Commission. Hit squads have killed many more. In January 1992, the Johannesburg *Weekly Mail* produced army documents detailing the military's efforts to establish, finance and run covert hit squads that targeted local leaders and organizations sympathetic to the ANC. One report to the army General Staff set out how "cultural organizations" were used to "create conflict" between the ANC and other black groups. According to the Human Rights Commission, black vigilante gangs have accounted for an estimated 5,471 deaths since the middle of 1990. The Commission reports 53 assassinations of political organizers in 1991. The government has never fully investigated the hit squads and the department that ran these hit squads was still listed as receiving funds in the 1991 budget document.

QUESTION 3: Isn't it true that Blacks are killing Blacks?

ANSWER: For over 40 years the policy of apartheid has been to do everything to keep Black South Africans firmly oppressed. This has included assault, torture, and murder. The minority government has also worked to incite blacks to fight each other. It created and continues to finance ten tribally based homelands, including the KwaZulu homeland operated by Gatsha Buthelezi. Buthelezi formed Inkatha, a movement he uses to run the KwaZulu homeland for the Pretoria regime. Inkatha and Pretoria's police are responsible for more deaths than anyone else. Because Inkatha is an organization of Black South Africans, the killings are dismissed as incidents of "Black on Black violence", but Inkatha in fact is a tool of the Government.

The Africa Fund, 198 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038 (212) 962-1210

Tilden J. LeMelle
Chairman

Jennifer Davis
Executive Director

EDDIE ELLIS (Background continued)

and the Greenhaven Legislature Committee, where he helped draft the Earned Incentive Allowance — "good time" proposal recently introduced in the New York State Legislature. He is a founding member of the Organization of Caribbean African Unity (CAU), where he developed the curriculum for and became the instructor of, the Caribbean History and Culture Class. He has completed the Stress Management Program given by the prison psychologist, the basic and advanced Compadre Helper Program, sponsored by the State University (SUNY/Albany) and workshop training on Non-Violent Group Process and Conflict Resolution, given by the Quaker Religious Society of Friends. He has been the chairman of the prisoner's Grievance Committee and was elected by the prison population to serve on the Liaison Committee, which meets with local and state prison administrators for the resolution of systemic problems. Finally, Eddie is the creator of The Resurrection Studies Group, a youth training program designed to address the problems of "endangered Black males". This program has been initiated in three New York State prisons and is now seeking approval for further expansion in New York City jails, as well as, out of state prisons and in the Harlem community.

In recognition of his community activities and achievements in prison, Eddie Ellis has been supported in his efforts for sentence reduction and executive clemency by such people as Congressman Charles Rangel, State Assemblymen Al Vann, Roger Green and Arthur O. Eve, former City Councilman Fred Samuels, Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, Basil Paterson, and the Superintendent of Woodbourne Prison, Carl D. Berry.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

In April 1992 Eddie will be eligible for a work release program which will allow him to be moved to a minimum security prison in New York City, work at a regular job during the day and return in the evenings to the prison. He would be permitted to spend weekends and holidays at home with his wife and family. In order to accomplish this we must demonstrate to the Officials of the Department of Correctional Services in Albany, that the community fully supports Eddie being placed in such a program. Our political, religious, educational and elected leaders, as well as community activists and the friends and family of Eddie Ellis must send a powerful message to Albany, to "Bring the Brother Home". Letters, telegrams and phone calls of support should be sent to:

Mr. Thomas Coughlin III
Commissioner
Department of Correctional Services
State Office Building, Campus No. 2
Albany, New York 12226
(518) 457-8126

Eddie has taken advantage of every academic and educational program available. He has maintained an outstanding disciplinary record and has served as teacher, counselor, legal advisor, and role model for youth in prisons. He has paid a heavy price for his political beliefs yet continues to live by them and teach others. **Further incarceration would serve absolutely no useful purpose. Eddie is not a threat or danger to the community, he has no past or prior criminal record and his release at this time would not be incompatible with the safety or welfare of society. Help "Bring the Brother Home." ACT NOW!!!!**

For further information you may contact:

BRUCE ELLIS, 700 Columbus Avenue, #12D, New York, New York 10025
(212) 877-9810 (between 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.) or (212) 662-1182 after 7:00 P.M.

A project of the Social Justice Center

**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism**

Thursday, February 27, 1992

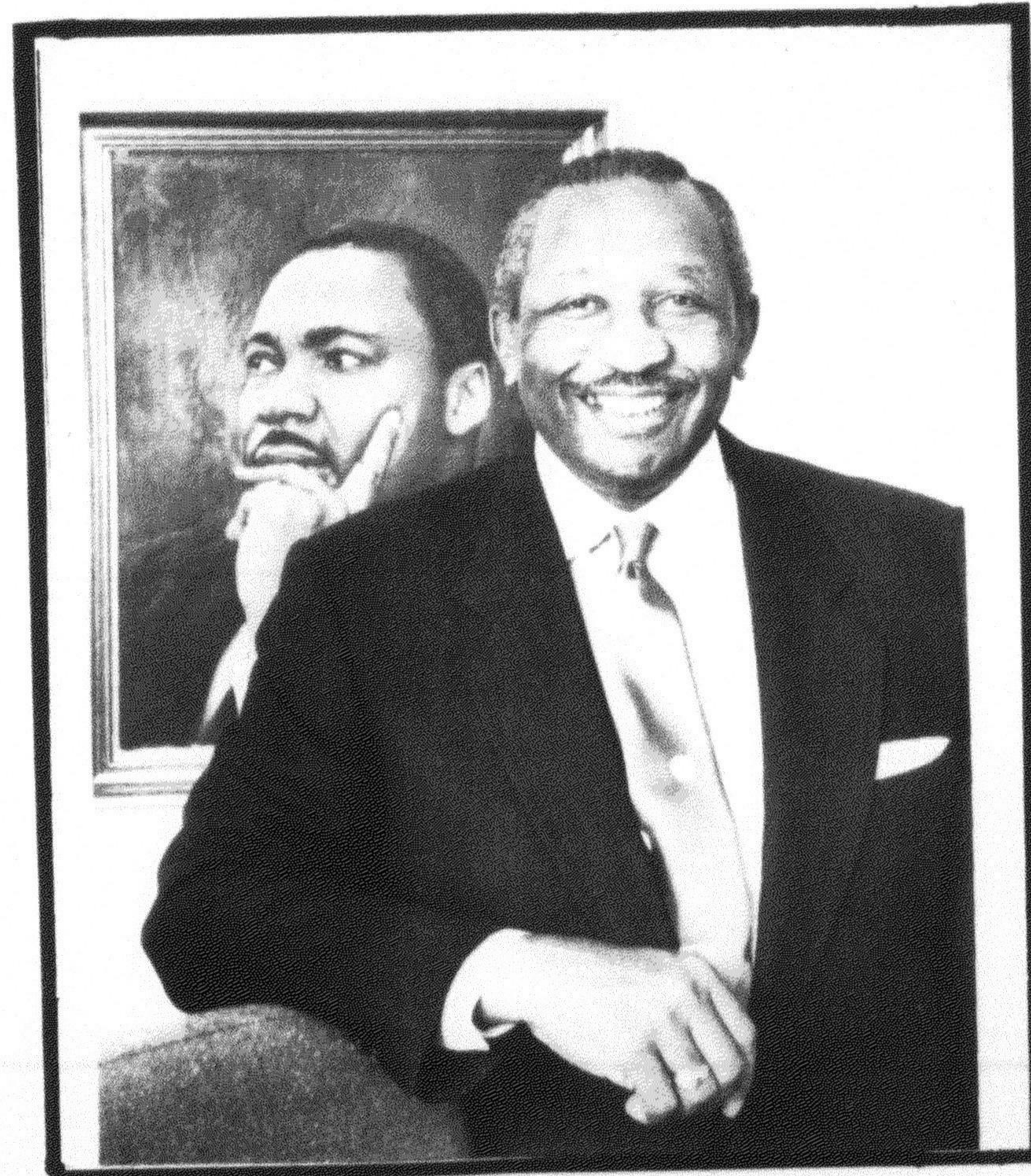
7:00 p.m.

Albany Public Library
Washington Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

presents

"Report from South Africa"

A slide show and talk by
Virgil Hodges, a member of Mayor David Dinkins' delegation to
South Africa. He will report on **"what's happening now"** - the
political, social and economic conditions in South Africa



Virgil Hodges, appointed Executive Director of both the New York State Martin Luther King, Jr. Institute for Nonviolence and the New York State Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission in September, 1991, is also a member of the Board of Advisors of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-violent Social Change in Atlanta. He is a Life Member of the NAACP and a charter member of the Board of Directors of the Labor Branch, NAACP.

Everyone who is interested in an update about the anti-apartheid struggle which is continuing in South Africa will find this an interesting and informative event.

(FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 438-0309)

Public inquiry opens on South Africa's rumored 'Third Force'

Chicago Tribune

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — An unprecedented public inquiry began Wednesday into allegations that a sinister "Third Force" within the South African security forces is behind much of the violence that has torn the country's black townships apart.

The first witness, Mbongeni Khumalo, a former official in the Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party, testified before the Goldstone Commission that he had worked with the South African Defense Forces to recruit and train hit squads to kill members of the African National Congress.

Khumalo's allegations already have been published by the newspaper The Weekly Mail and, if proved, could have damaging implications for negotiations between the ANC and the government on black enfranchisement.

The five-man commission, which includes two black jurists, was formed as an independent body last July to investigate the causes of violence that has claimed some 10,000 black lives since the mid-1980s. But Justice Richard Goldstone, the commission's chairman, decided last month that The Weekly Mail's allegations warranted a separate inquiry.

The Goldstone Commission enjoys wide powers of subpoena, is supported by both the ANC and the

government, and Goldstone is regarded as impartial and honest. Its chances of getting to the bottom of the violence are considered greater than those of previous investigations ordered by the government that had limited powers.

Most South Africans appear convinced there is indeed a Third Force. There are unsubstantiated rumors of white faces spotted behind the balconies of gunmen, and surges of violence coincide with key events in the negotiating process.

The government denies any Third Force exists.

Last summer De Klerk was forced to admit his government had secretly funded the Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party, whose war with the rival ANC is responsible for much of the violence. But De Klerk insisted the funding had stopped after the government freed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and opened negotiations with the ANC in 1990.

Nonetheless, the killings have continued, and so have the rumors of government involvement.

Quoting a disgruntled former intelligence official, The Weekly Mail has named eight front companies that it claims the government set up to recruit and train blacks opposed to the ANC.

The newspaper says it has identified 200 Zulus who received training in the arts of assassination at a secret military camp in 1986.

Albany, N.Y., Thursday, Feb. 6, 1992

THE TIMES UNION

Moving toward a New South Africa... cautiously

In December, 1991 the opening phase of official negotiations on South Africa's future began - the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), with the next meeting scheduled for March. The years of struggle by our brothers and sisters in South Africa are paying off. However, one of the most serious obstacles still to be faced is the presence of right wing forces committed to maintaining apartheid at all costs. The above article and the "Stop the Violence" campaign (detailed in this newsletter) provide helpful background.

What's happening?

The Social Justice Center of Albany is sponsoring its annual "Bowl for Peace" on Saturday, March 7, 1992. CD-CARR, one of 18 peace and justice groups belonging to the Center is forming a team. Members are expected to get pledges before the the Bowl-a-thon. This is fun event where real bowlers and people who haven't bowled in years or have never bowled get together to have fun and raise much need bucks for the SJC. Celia Bess Cotton, CD-CARR's representative to the SJC's Coordinating Committee is organizing our team. If you can bowl, or form a team for CD-CARR, (we can have more than one team), call Celia Bess at 436-9234.

Prexy's coming back! In November of 1991, CD-CARR sponsored a weekend of informational events around Mozambique and Southern Africa. Prexy Nesbitt, Senior Consultant to the Mozambique, came to Albany for the event. All who heard Prexy speak at that time wished he could be here more often - to educate and energize us. Well, we're in luck! Prexy's coming to speak at RPI on Feb. 29th (the night after our monthly meeting). For more details, call 436-0562. (Hopefully, he'll be in town in time to attend our meeting on Thursday night too.)

New Urban League President Named... On February 2, 1992, Ms. Jamie Denard began her new position as President, CEO of the Albany Urban League. Ms. Denard, who replaces former Director Joseph Griggs, has been on staff of the Urban League for two and a half years, most recently as Vice President. Jamie says she is "looking forward to the challenge and responsibility of her new position." CD-CARR congratulates Jamie Denard on her new role and we look forward to working with her in the future.

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

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Albany, NY 12210

**What's happening in South Africa now?
Come to the February meeting of CD-CAAR and find out.
Thursday, February 27, 1992, 7-9 p.m. (details inside)**

Now is the time!

If you send your membership dues now - you will continue on our mailing list, receive a much coveted membership card and, most importantly, you will be materially aiding the struggle against apartheid and racism. (To the many who have already sent their dues, many thanks!)

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO CD-CAAR

ENCLOSED IS \$_____ (Dues are \$5.00 - more is better!)

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Mail to CD-CAAR, Box 3002, Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203.



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

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

March, 1992

We dedicate this newsletter in memory of Alex Haley,
beloved African American griot.

Next General Meeting

CD-CAAR

Thursday, March 26, 1992

7:00 p.m.

Albany Public Library

Washington Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

At this meeting there will be a report from the Mozambique
support committee of CD-CAAR. If you would like to work
with this committee, call Debbie Maxwell at 393-4002.

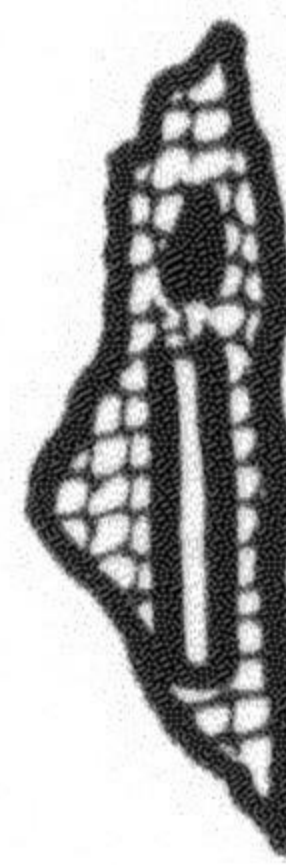
"HATE CRIMES" - A panel discussion featuring **Mark Mishler**
(National Lawyers Guild, CD-CAAR Steering Committee) and **Deborah**
Williams-Muhammad (New York State Division of Human Rights)
Siena College, Roger Bacon Hall, Monday, April 6, 1992 at 8:00 pm

Celebrate

Saturday, April 11, 1992, 7:00 p.m.

Same date as the community conference but, no problem in fact, after a full day of important discussions, come out and celebrate **ten years of activism** with the Palestinian Committee at a dinner and social event at St. Patrick's Church, 283 Central Ave. Albany, N.Y.

The Capital District Committee for Palestinian Rights will celebrate with a comple dinner including humus and pita, grape leaves, kebbe, kofta, and bakelav. There will also be a presentation by AL-Jaleel Debka group - Debka is a traditional Palestinian folk dance. Tickets are available at the Social Justice Center or by calling David at 458-8001. Tickets are \$12.00 regular (\$14.00 at the door, however, if you are coming from the Center for Law and Justice Conference, the price will be \$12.00), \$6.00 limited income. (\$7.00 at the door), or \$25.00 sponsor.



Fight the Cutbacks - On Saturday March 28, 1992 in Baltimore, Maryland, there will be a national strategy meeting on how to build a fight back movement for jobs against cutbacks, and for social and economic justice. This meeting is being organized by an ad hoc committee of activists from more than 50 cities. We are facing an economic, political and social crisis without precedent in most of our lifetimes. This is a difficult time but it is also a time of great opportunity for organizing the kind of powerful, grassroots peoples' movement that can fight and win the economic and social rights we need. This meeting is a strategy meeting to make a concrete plan of action. (410) 235-7040 or (212) 741-0633 for more information.

Unite!

Highly recommended reading!

Clarence doing the wrong thing

THE TIMES UNION

Albany, N.Y., Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Clarence:

I know I'm supposed to call you Justice Thomas, but I don't want to be quite that formal. I want to talk straight, to a guy I thought I knew a little.

You know what I want to talk about. It's that dissent of yours in the matter of *Hudson v. McMillian*. Come on, Clarence. Conservative is one thing; bizarre is another.



WILLIAM RASPBERRY

The uncontested facts are that Keith Hudson, then an inmate at the Louisiana state penitentiary, got into an argument with a Jack McMillian and two other corrections security officers.

The guards handcuffed and shackled Hudson, took him out of his cell and walked him to the "administrative lockdown area" where they proceeded to kick and punch him. The supervisor on duty watched the beating but didn't stop it, merely telling his men not to have "too much fun."

Hudson sued, alleging a violation of the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against "cruel and unusual punishment," and he won in Federal District Court. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the ruling, holding that to constitute a violation of the Eighth Amendment it was necessary that the guards' actions involve excessive and unreasonable force, the wanton infliction of pain, AND significant injury.

Since there was no "significant injury" — only minor bruises, a swollen face, puffy lips, loosened teeth and broken dentures — the appellate court said there was no constitutional violation.

Now that was strange enough. What was truly bizarre is that when the conservative-dominated U.S. Supreme Court reversed the appellate decision this week, yours was one of only two dissenting voices.

To tell you the truth, Clarence, I'm personally embarrassed. You know you weren't my choice to succeed Thurgood Marshall on the nation's highest court. You were too conservative for my taste and, more significantly, I thought you lacked the requisite judicial experience. But I thought I understood your conservatism as a sort of harsh pragmatism that most of us harbor to some degree. I cautioned black America not to let your conservatism blind them to your intellectual honesty. Conservatism, I insisted, isn't the same thing as stupidity — even in a black man. And since Bush was going to name a conservative to Thurgood's seat, I said, better he should appoint a conservative who has known deprivation and unfairness and racism at firsthand.

As a matter of fact, you encouraged that view. I mean, wasn't that the whole point of your recital of your underprivileged background, of your but-for-the-grace-of-God musings about society's losers?

Look, I never expected you to do a Hugo Black and become a court liberal. But I was prepared

to see you put a compassionate face on conservatism. When it became clear that you would be confirmed on the court, I told my friends (your critics) that they should just watch while you surprised your right-wing supporters and confounded our enemies.

But your high-falutin' angels-and-pinheads opinion the other day that for prison guards to beat hell out of a handcuffed and shackled inmate does not constitute "cruel and unusual punishment" (unless the victim winds up in intensive care) confounded only those who had tried to cut you some slack.

And it was such a natural and easy chance to show that you could read into the Constitution and prior court decrees at least as much compassion as the white conservatives on the court.

Chief Justice Rehnquist, hardly a font of newly invented constitutional rights, had no problem finding for Keith Hudson. Six of your fellow justices joined him. Only you and Justice Scalia couldn't see your way clear to doing the right thing.

Why? Can't you see that the only reason for the president to appoint a person of your limited experience was the combination of your conservatism and your status as symbol of America's outsiders? The president sees, even if you don't, the value of having all Americans harbor some hope of fairness from the Supreme Court. Not favoritism, just fairness.

William Raspberry is a nationally syndicated columnist.

AN INTERNATIONAL APPEAL LAUNCHED TO DETERMINE NATURE OF CHEMICAL WEAPON WHICH KILLED MOZAMBICAN SOLDIERS

Maputo, January 28 - The Government of Mozambique launched an international appeal to determine the nature of a suspected chemical weapon which killed four Mozambican soldiers and seriously wounded 22 others in a battle against RENAMO on January 16. Government officials believe that casualties are higher than the above figures. A communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that as a result of a "huge explosion... our forces started to develop strange reactions and abnormal sensations, namely skin irritations, burning, deep thirst and weakness." (See page 2, column 1)

Following a military operation carried out by Mozambican governmental forces on January 16, 1992 against a RENAMO stronghold in the region of Ngungue, Estompene, an area located five kilometers from the border with South Africa, our forces spotted a light aircraft overflying the area of operations.

At the same time, government forces also spotted what appeared to be a white Toyota Land-Cruiser pickup truck approaching the area and withdrawing shortly afterwards. This was immediately followed by sounds of machine gun fire accompanied by a huge explosion which released a thick smog covering the entire area occupied by governmental forces.

Our forces then started to develop strange reactions and abnormal sensations, namely skin irritations, burning, deep thirst and weakness. Subsequently, some soldiers died; others were rendered paralyzed, mentally affected; and others lost their sight and hearing abilities.

Preliminary medical reports from the military hospital in Maputo, the capital city of Mozambique, suggest the possibility of chemical warfare intoxication and contamination.

At the invitation of the Mozambican authorities, a medical team from South Africa made up of military and civilian personnel was dispatched to Maputo, where it joined a national medical team in collecting evidence from the victims and the site of the incident, with a goal of determining the exact nature of the explosion.

The Government of Mozambique launched an urgent appeal to the International Community for assistance in its efforts to determine the nature of the weapon involved, as well as the treatment of injured people in this grave incident. Foreign Ministry of Mozambique, January 28, 1992

BRITAIN WILL NOT RECOGNIZE RENAMO WHILE ATTACKS CONTINUE

A letter by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office states that the British government has "made it clear" to RENAMO that it "cannot afford Mr. Dhlakama the recognition he would like whilst (RENAMO attacks) continue." In addition, the government is "unaware of any plans by Mr. Dhlakama to visit Britain" and confirms that "he has not been invited by the Government." Mozambique Angola Committee January '92.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE URGES LASTING PEACE

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, in a New Year message to the nation, criticized Renamo for actions intended to destabilize the government and delay ceasefire negotiations. He urged Renamo to "listen to the voice of the people," and their calls for peace. AIM 1/2/92

Reprinted below are some pieces from BAORAB NOTES, a monthly newsletter of the Mozambique Solidarity Office, Chicago.

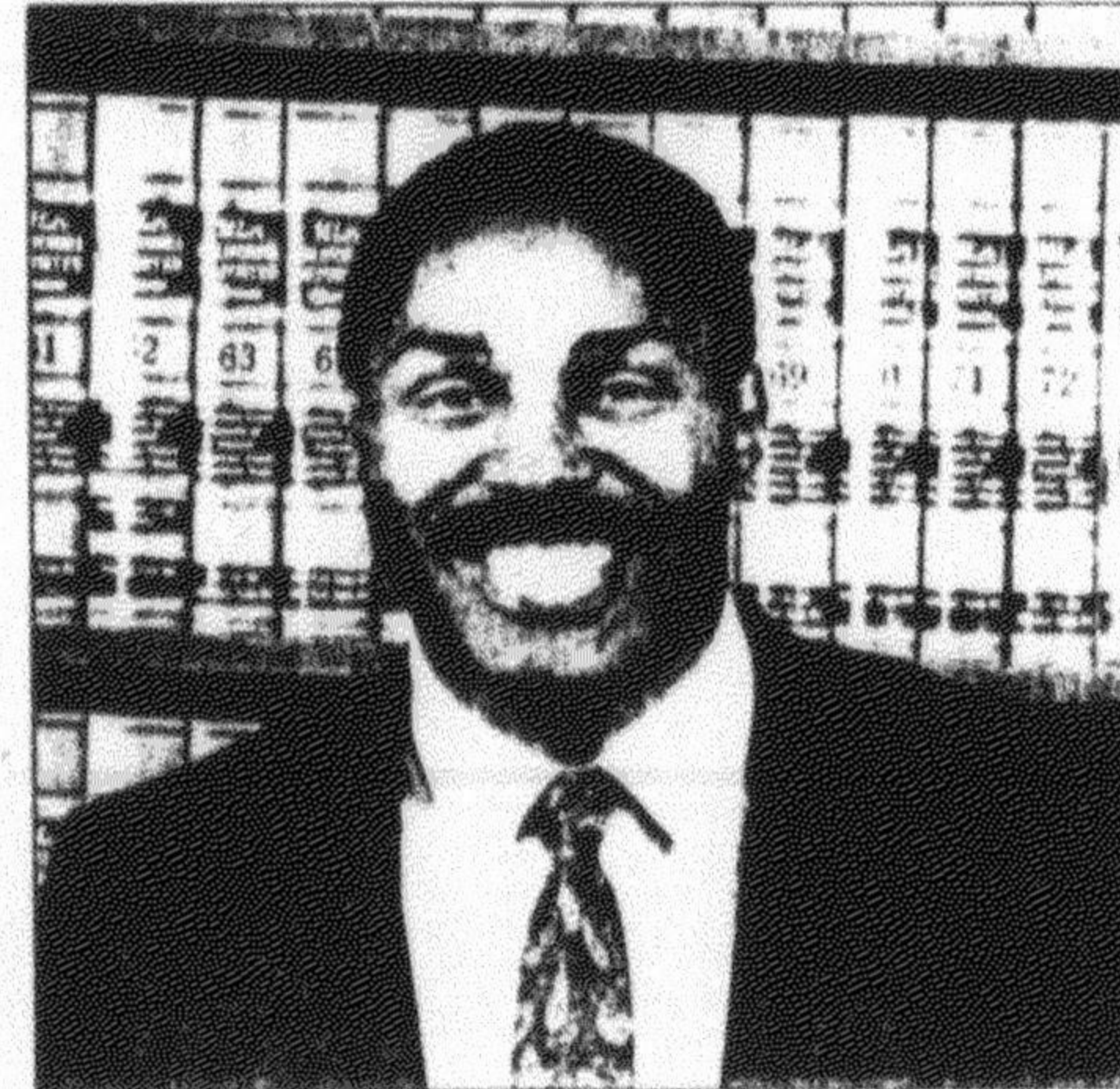
The Center for Law and Justice, Inc. presents:
Second Annual Community Conference on
Crime and Criminal Justice

Separate and Unequal: Racial Bias in Policing and the Courts

Saturday, April 11, 1992 - 8:30 am to 5:00 pm
Empire State Plaza Convention Center, Albany, N.Y.

Don Carlos Jackson

"A network television crew videotaped a Long Beach, California police officer as he pushed a black suspect face first through a hardware store window before throwing him onto the trunk of a police car...The suspect had violated no traffic laws and had offered no resistance at any time...The suspect actually was Hawthorne Police Sgt. Donald Jackson, a crusader against racism within law enforcement. Using himself as bait, Jackson intended to illustrate complaints of racial brutality in Long Beach by catching police officers in a tape-recorded "sting" - with the help of a t.v. news crew from NBC's Today Show." (L.A. Times, 1/16/89)



Don Carlos Jackson, the subject of a soon to be released HBO special on his life entitled "Firebrand," has had over ten years of law enforcement experience including one year with the Ventura County juvenile and adult correctional facilities, two years as a deputy with the Ventura County Sheriff's Department and seven years with the Hawthorn Police Department as a field supervisor, detective and sergeant. Aside from being a law enforcement expert, Mr. Jackson writes, lectures, studies public administration and participates in a number of community activities. He is the recipient of numerous awards including: the Congressional Certificate of Merit; Black Radio-Exclusive; "Martin Luther King Award;" NAACP "Mary McCloud Bethune Civil Rights Award;" and the California State Assembly Community Service Award.

Judge Nicholas Figueroa

"there are two basic justice systems at work in the courts of New York State, one for whites and a very different one for minorities and the poor." (from a report issued by the New York State Judicial Commission on Minorities after a 3 1/2 year examination of alleged bias in the New York Court system. Judge Figueroa served as Vice Chair of that Commission)

Judge Nicholas Figueroa is a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District. He has extensive experience as a trial lawyer and is actively involved in community activities. He has served as President of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, a member of Mayor Dinkins' Committee on the Judiciary and Chair of Bronx Legal Services. He has also served as an associate counsel for the Knapp Commission which investigated alleged police corruption. In November of 1992, he was made Vice Chairman of the Franklin H. Williams Judicial Committee on Minorities which is to implement the recommendations made by the New York State Judicial Commission on Minorities of which he was also Vice Chair.

Conference Schedule

8:30 A.M. - 9:00 A.M. - Registration
9:00 Welcome - Alice P. Green, Executive Director
-----SESSION I-----
9:30-10:15 Keynote Speech: Mr. Don Jackson
10:15-11:00 Response Panel
11:15-12:30 Community Meeting and Discussion - Agenda Setting
12:30-1:30 LUNCH, INFORMATION BOOTHS, ENTERTAINMENT
-----SESSION II-----
1:30 Presentation of the First Annual "Frederick Douglas Struggle for Justice Award"
H. Patrick Swygert, President, University at Albany.
1:45 Keynote Speech: Judge Nicholas Figueroa
2:30-3:15 Response Panel
3:30-4:45 Community Meeting and Discussion - Agenda Setting
4:45 Summary Remarks

THIS CONFERENCE IS ALSO SPONSORED BY:

Albany County Comprehensive Crime Victims Assistance Program
Albany County Probation Department * Statewide Youth Advocates
Albany County Rape Crisis Center * Law, Order, and Justice Center
Albany Dispute Mediation Program * Prisoner Support Network
Albany Law School * Albany Chapter NAACP * Equinox, Inc.
Arbor Hill Community Center * Urban League of the Albany Area
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
Centro Civico - Amsterdam, Albany * Siena College Sociology Dpt.
City of Troy Human Rights Committee * Legal Aid Society
Council of Albany Neighborhood Associations * Citizens Action
National Lawyer's Guild * Peace and Service Committee (A.F.M.)
Council of Albany Neighborhood Associations * Schenectady NAACP
Sage Colleges Criminal Justice Programs * Blacks in Government
Rensselaer County Public Defenders Office * The Woman's Building
NYS Coalition Against Domestic Violence * NYS Police
NYS Commission on Corrections * NYS Division of Parole
NYS Defenders Association * NYS Division for Youth
NYS League of Women Voters * SUNYA School of Criminal Justice
SUNYA Department of Africana * Albany Friends Meeting
Union College - Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Capital District Hispanic Outreach Services

Prexy back in town - Prexy Nesbitt, Senior Consultant for the Government of Mozambique, was in the Capital District on February 27 and 28. Thanks to the African and Caribbean Student Association at P.P.I. for bringing him here for a speaking engagement. We also had the good luck to have him attend the CD-CAAP February general meeting.

I would especially like to express my thanks to Prexy for coming to Street Academy, Albany's alternative high school to take part in a Black History month program. The students had put together a music and poetry celebration for February 28th. When I realized on Thursday that Prexy might be free on Friday afternoon, I asked him if he would come and speak to the students and he agreed. Anyone who has worked with Prexy knows that he is one of the best organizers in the country because of his obvious commitment to working for justice and his ability to convey that in a most humane way. In a very moving talk to the kids, Prexy told of some of the horrors suffered by the Mozambican people at the hands of the South African backed Renamo bandits. He also urged the students to take advantage of the opportunity to finish school.

There was total silence in the room as he spoke and everyone was listening. I think Prexy was moved, too, by the kids at Street Academy and the poetry of strength which they presented. It was one of those last minute unexpected events that happen sometimes and then become the most unforgettable.

Thanks again - **Anandla!**

(E. Kawola)



Our souls grow deep like the rivers - and the trees



Cuba: 1992 Study Seminars

There are several trips planned to Cuba for 1992 by Global Exchange, a San Francisco based non-profit research, education and action center which builds direct people-to-people links between North Americans and grassroots development efforts in Third World countries. Alternative travel also include trips to Jamaica, Mexico, the Philippines and South Africa. For more information please contact Global Exchange, 2141 Mission #202, San Francisco, California or (202) 547-2640.

The Zenzeleni Community Centre Fund

A Project of the Albany Friends Meeting
727 Madison Avenue
Albany, New York 12208
(518) 439-0297 / 462-1507

March 6, 1992

Dear Friend,

Three years ago, many of you responded generously to our request for money to support the Zenzeleni Community Centre in Winterveldt, South Africa. The center, which opened in 1985, now occupies two brightly painted trailers and serves 100 children between the ages of two and six. Last spring, one of us (I.B.) visited Zenzeleni, met again with its founder Frances Beard, and saw the refrigerator and stove that were purchased with our donations.

Frances Beard and others working at the creche are hopeful about the promise of a formal end to apartheid in South Africa. But its demise will leave a brutal legacy of poverty, unemployment and landlessness. The shortage of child care facilities will remain a particularly acute problem for black women, whose income is critical for family survival. Jobs are especially hard to find in Winterveldt, a barren rural slum located over an hour from Pretoria.

Frances Beard was a trade union activist and leader of the women's campaign against pass laws in the 1950s. Imprisoned during the 1960s, she was banished upon release to Winterveldt, far from her home in Port Elizabeth. Though now over eighty years old and in ill health, she continues to organize around the needs of the local community and to work for an end to racial injustice and exploitation. But her spirit alone cannot provide the center with funds for teachers' salaries or food for the children.

Your continued support of this project can help the women of Winterveldt in their daily struggle for survival and can contribute to building the community solidarity necessary to empower people on a grassroots level.

Contributions are tax deductible. Checks should be made out to the Albany Friends Meeting and designated for the Zenzeleni Centre. Thank you once again for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Inez Berger *Inez Berger*

Joe Levinger *Joe Levinger*

Gulf War Crimes

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and others in the anti-war movement founded the Commission of Inquiry following the Gulf war. Similar commissions in 20 countries and in many U.S. cities have held hearings and meetings exposing the truth about the war. The findings of these commissions were presented on February 29, 1992 in New York City at the International War Crimes Tribunal. (Four CD-CAR members, Merton Simpson, Naomi Jaffe, Vera Michelson and Eileen Kowalski attended.) The Tribunal documented how the war brought the death of hundreds of thousands of Iraqis, the destruction of 686 schools, 95 hospitals and health care centers, 83 bridges, numerous dams, electrical power stations, grain silos, agricultural facilities and roads.

While the people in the U.S. were being told by the government and the media that this was a "surgical war" and while we watched a fairy tale video game war, the people of Iraq were suffering from one of the most intensive bombing attacks in history. The U.S., by targeting the infrastructure of Iraq, also insured that the suffering will continue - the people are now facing extreme medical crises and starvation. The continuing embargo of Iraq further exacerbates a desperate situation causing hundreds more deaths each day.

The Tribunal also addressed the issue of U.S. atrocities against the people of Panama - Olga Meijia, president of the National Human Rights Committee of Panama outlined how the U.S. invasion of Panama was a practice for the invasion of Iraq.

The "victors" will not be the only ones to write the history of this war.

Those who have worked for years to uncover truth about U.S. policy and operations in Central America, Southern Africa, the Middle East and in our own communities, know how that the truth is seldom reported in our media. This Tribunal was covered by over 70 media representatives from all over the world and was attended by more than 1,000 people.

Did you see or read anything about it? In fact, do you remember the anti-Gulf war demonstration and march in Albany with about 1,000 people in attendance and the Times Union star featured a large picture of an anti-demonstration protestor waving an American flag?

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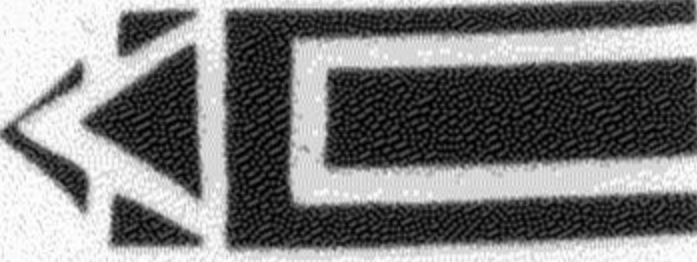
Save the date - next CD-CAAR general meeting
March 26, 1992 - 7:00 pm. Albany Public Library

There is still time...The response to CD-CAAR's annual membership drive has been great! However, there are still some of you who might have forgotten about sending in your yearly dues - dues used to keep this newsletter coming to you and which will bring you a wallet-sized membership card. So, once again, we've included a membership response form for your convenience.

Don't waste it!

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO CD-CAAR

ENCLOSED IS \$_____ (Dues are \$5.00 - more is better!) 

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Mail to CD-CAAR, Box 3002, Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203.



**Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid
and Racism**

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

April 1992

How do you like our new computer printer?!!!

Important Note: Our regular monthly meetings take place on the fourth Thursday of each month at the Albany Public Library. However, this month there is a change - **there will not be a meeting at the Library on the 23rd of April.**

CD-CAAR's April meeting will be a public forum on Haiti:

Haiti - Deny it no more

Wednesday, April 29, 1992 - 7:00 p.m.

College of St. Rose

Campus Center Lounge, Western Ave., Albany, N.Y

(SEE ENCLOSED FLYER FOR DETAILS - PLEASE POST)

"Stop the Violence" in South Africa - video shown at CD-CAAR March meeting, followed by a discussion about the violence. This video stresses that it is not so called "Black on Black violence, but rather, the violence is being perpetrated by right wing racists, South African Defence Forces' hardliners, government supported Inkatha and Gatscha Buthelezi, and also includes RENAMO forces from Mozambique (see informational piece in this newsletter on Mozambique). Time was given for those present at the meeting to write letters to George Bush, and to Congressmen urging them to stop all funding for Inkatha and to pressure the DeKlerk government to continue with the democratic process and also to do all in its power to stop the violence.

The Referendum - a victory for who? In this newsletter we have reprinted a letter by Jennifer Davis of the American Committee on Africa about the recent whites only referendum. Please read it - it gives a very clear analysis of what that vote was all about. It also makes it clear that we can't think apartheid is over. Americans are ready to forget about South Africa. We can't let that happen until there is a non-racial democratic government running that country.

LABOR VICTORY...SOUTH AFRICA

In the fall of 1991, the Crown Cork and Seal Co., Inc. in South Africa arbitrarily fired 196 people who had not come to work on one day because of violence around the plant. The South African Nation Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA) demonstrated against the company and launched a boycott of Crown Cork in South Africa. On a recent trip to the United States, a regional secretary of NUMSA, Bethuel Maserumule, met with union leaders here in a campaign of solidarity against Crown Cork. The International Association of Machinists and the United Steel Workers of America, the unions that represent workers in Crown Cork plants in the U.S., spearheaded a campaign to pressure the company to rehire the South African workers. The solidarity campaign also included protests by the United Auto Workers and local labor committees in Philadelphia, Chicago, the Bay Area and New York.

Local note: The Africa Fund of ACOA, with assistance from Bill Ritchie, a member of CD-CAAR and a member of the Albany Public School Teachers Association and the New York State United Teachers, contacted the NYSUT representatives to the New York State Teachers Retirement Fund. After being informed of the situation, the NYSUT representatives then lodged a protest against the firings. On March 24, 1992, the company caved in and agreed in principle to rehire all 196 workers, immediately rehiring 100 workers which will be followed by preferential recall of the remaining 96. The agreement was accepted by NUMSA. The Africa Fund has suspended direct action against Crown Cork pending a final settlement of the dispute. Letters to the company are needed to be sure it carries through with the settlement: William J. Avery, CEO, Crown Cork and Seal Co., Inc., 9300 Ashtown Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19136. (Fax # 215-698-7050) (Phone # 215-698-5100). *15th largest shareholder in Crown Cork.



POLITICAL STRUGGLE...ALBANY

In 1991, The Albany Branch NAACP filed a federal law suit which is forcing the Albany County Legislature to make a new redistricting plan for the county. In order to be in compliance with the U.S. Voting Rights Act, there should be three County legislative districts with Black and Hispanic populations of at least 63%. As part of the Court decree, a Redistricting Commission was set up to recommend a plan to the County Legislature. The NAACP proposed a plan to that Commission for three minority majority districts that meet the population thresholds of the Court decree and that include Albany's Black and Hispanic neighborhoods.

CD-CAAR is asking the readers of this newsletter to contact their County Legislators to let them know that we expect them to vote for a new redistricting plan that includes the NAACP proposal. Let them know that it is not going to be "politics as usual" this time around. Let them know that Albany's Black and Hispanic community are not going to be ignored this time around.

Congratulations to the Albany Branch NAACP, led by President Anne Pope, for the determination and perseverance with which they are fighting for fair representation.

White Referendum in South Africa

A Victory for Who?

or...it ain't over 'til it's over

On the following pages we have reprinted a letter from Jennifer Davis, Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa/Africa Fund. We strongly encourage you to read this piece about South Africa. The American media and government is telling us that de Klerk is a hero, that sanctions should be lifted, that the struggle is over. The truth is that the struggle is far from over - more than ever we need to be aware of what is really happening in South Africa. **We need you to stay with the anti-apartheid movement until apartheid is really ended, until there is a free, non racial, democratic society,**

March 19, 1992

To: Africa Fund Key Contacts

From: Jennifer Davis

Re: White Referendum in South Africa



Highly recommended reading...

In casting an overwhelming YES vote in President de Klerk's referendum, the white electorate in South Africa re-affirmed support for the man they first chose as President three years ago and provided him with a mandate for continued negotiation on ending apartheid. "Today we have closed the book on apartheid," declared de Klerk after the results were announced.

For the majority of South Africans, who once again saw themselves excluded from the process of decision making because of the color of their skins, the book of apartheid is not closed.

How much has changed when the 3.26 million whites eligible to vote still decide the shape of the future for the 26 million blacks who still have no vote?

De Klerk was forced to abandon the old order by the persistent courage and resistance of the oppressed majority, supported by the added pressure of international sanctions.

But F.W. de Klerk is now taking the results of this referendum as a mandate not for change, but for pursuing a white veto over South Africa's future. He campaigned on a specific platform that spelled out sharp limits in the powers of any new government and the South African President is already arguing in negotiations with the ANC that he cannot compromise very far on key elements on the National Party proposals.

If de Klerk has his way the 13% white minority will be constitutionally empowered to block affirmative action programs that remedy the deprivation and poverty caused by apartheid. The old economic order will actually be entrenched in the new constitution.

Black people would even be denied the powerful symbolism of electing Nelson Mandela as the first president of a free South Africa. Instead de Klerk proposes a "shared" presidency among the most important leaders. His proposals stress the need to avoid "domination by the majority" and resound with plans for regional rather than strong central government.

De Klerk has developed a sophisticated two pronged strategy to achieve his goals. He talks change and negotiation at the same time as he seeks to undermine his opponents, so that the final agreement will be written on his terms.

Thus at the same time that his government and his party negotiate with Nelson Mandela and the ANC in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, CODESA, his government is pressing a deadly assault designed to cripple the ANC and the democratic movement. There is now overwhelming and published evidence that the government is behind the escalating violence which has claimed tens of thousands of victims - some killed, some maimed, others burned out of their houses. (Africa Fund Trustee Peter Weiss has just returned from South Africa with new evidence of the government's role in the violence.)

If de Klerk has no blood on his own hands, he must certainly know who is guilty. The South African military and police have been directly responsible for some of the worst attacks and the government is also responsible for the vicious attacks carried out by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party and his KwaZulu police.

The threat to a democratic transition to majority rule is unlikely to disappear now, even though de Klerk has won his referendum. As the meetings of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa proceed there may well be more harrowing violence, as the state plays out its forked strategy, hoping to force a weakened opposition to settle for de Klerk's version of the new South Africa. This would mean giving Black people apparent representation in a new parliament while white power and economic domination remain essentially unchanged.

over

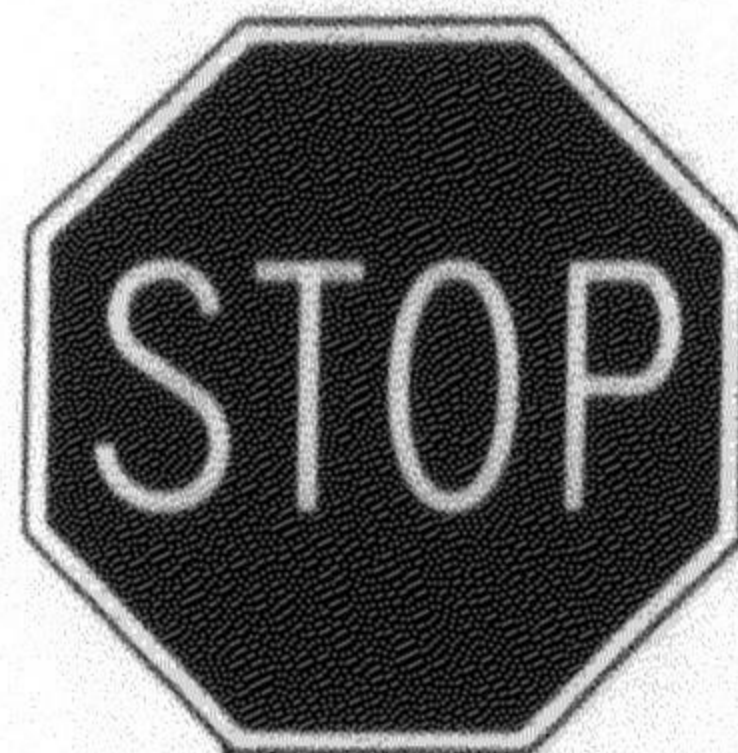
As the referendum results were announced both the ANC and the South African Council of Churches issued statements urging the international community to maintain its vital support of the democratic movement. The ANC urged the retention of all economic sanctions until the establishment of a fully representative interim government. The South African Council of Churches recalled that "many have died, and are still dying in the struggle for justice, peace and freedom" and called for vigilance on their behalf.

This is a useful moment to recall the role that the pressure of international sanctions played in bringing de Klerk to the negotiating table.

It is also a vital moment for the international community to maintain its pressures, urging President de Klerk to move swiftly in completing the process of democratization. He must now act forcefully to end the violence unleashed on the people, accept the rapid establishment of a representative Interim Government and implement the principle of a democratically elected Constituent Assembly to put in place a democratic constitution for a free South Africa.

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

Tilden J. LeMelle, Chairman
Jennifer Davis, Executive Director



The Africa Fund has initiated a "STOP THE VIOLENCE" campaign. There is a video and a question and answer sheet available which detail what is really behind the violence in South Africa. (Our February newsletter carried a reprint of this information sheet.) CD-CAAR has a copy of the video and copies of the information sheet. If you belong to a group - student, church, community - that would be interested in promoting this campaign or if you would like more information, call CD-CAAR at 436-0562 or the Africa Fund at 212-962-1210.

Note: The Albany Central Labor Federation and the Solidarity Committee have endorsed the "STOP THE VIOLENCE" campaign.

Back to slavery?

To the Editor:

One could argue that prison inmates in New York state's correction system are its exclusive responsibility; and that since the inmates, for all intents and purposes, are there because of dysfunctional behavior of their "choosing," they must accept the consequences of such behavior and the decision of the state judiciary that put them there.

Yet at the same time, one could equally argue that the state correction commissioner's recent remarks about the "loan of inmate laborers to towns" sound like ideas from a bygone era when New York was heavily involved in the trading of black people as slaves. Commissioner Thomas Coughlin's choice of words in getting his

message across was tasteless, insensitive to the human element in inmates, and too entrepreneurial. His statement: "I think we have to make every locality aware that this 'resource' is available to them and let them 'pick' and 'choose' how they would like to use the inmates," is right out of a textbook on slavery in New York City where prospective buyers, at the slave market on lower Wall Street and along the East River, are depicted feverishly picking and choosing black slaves. The negative responses the commissioner's remarks elicited from labor organizations and other interest groups about the use of inmates mirror similar reactions in that bygone era when free labor (wage labor) felt threatened by the use of slave labor in the workplace.

Given the fact that 70 percent or more of New York state's correctional facilities are filled with African-Americans and Latinos, and that the majority of personnel in the facilities and in Albany are white, I would caution the commissioner, and the governor's office, in this kind of flagrant, unwarranted show of correction's policies. Such a position with loaded, coded statements paints a convoluted picture of what state corrections "should be" in terms of behavior modification.

A. J. WILLIAMS-MYERS
Associate Professor
Black Studies Department
The College at New Paltz



THE TIMES UNION "

Albany, N.Y., Thursday, March 5, 1992

DEATH PENALTY FACTS

Currently 38 states have enacted the death penalty.

There are 2,547 people on death row in the U.S.

Some 39 percent of the people on death row are Black, which is out of proportion to their numbers (14 percent) in the general population.

Note:

On April 11, 1992, the Center of Law and Justice, Inc. of Albany held its second annual Community Conference, "Separate and Unequal: Racial Bias in Policing and the Courts." In our May newsletter we will print a report of the conference and of the decisions made for community action.

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 Notice:

The April meeting of CD-CAAR will NOT take place on the fourth Thursday of April at the Albany Public Library. Instead, CD-CAAR is sponsoring a public forum on Haiti on Wednesday, April 29th at the College of St. Rose.

It is never too late to send in
your membership dues -
\$5.00 a year

MOZAMBIQUE

In this newsletter you will find an informational flyer on Mozambique. We urge you to read it carefully and become familiar with the situation in Mozambique. The Mozambique Support Committee of CD-CAAR is asking all our readers to do several things:

- 1. Write a letter to your Congressional representatives about Mozambique. The issues that need to be addressed in letters are discussed in the flyer - under the question "what can we do about Mozambique?" You may say "why bother writing to those guys anyway?" Well, if they do not hear from anyone about Mozambique (or other Africa issues) when we do approach them and ask why there is no legislation on Africa, their response is that they didn't know about the issue or that anyone cared about what was happening. When you write letters about Southern Africa, you will add your voice to many others who are calling for peace, social justice and an end to hunger and misery in that region.
- 2. We are planning on launching a material aid campaign for the children of Mozambique. To do this we plan on talking to religious groups, labor unions, politicians, community organizations and individuals. If you have any contacts with any particular constituency which you think might be open to doing work around Mozambique or for more information about the Committee, call Eileen Kawola, 438-0309.
- 3. We are planning on lobbying New York State legislators to introduce legislation on Mozambique. If you are interested in the lobbying aspect of Mozambique work or have contacts in the Legislature, please get in touch with us.



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

May 1992

Next General Meeting

CD-CAAR

Thursday, May 28, 1992 7:00 p.m.

Albany Public Library

Washington Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

**Local Response to the
Rodney King Verdict**

There will be a report back on plans for implementing the "Action Agenda" from the the Second Annual Capital District Conference on Crime and Criminal Justice.

There will also be a report from the Mozambique Support Committee of CD-CAAR. If you would like to work on this committee which is planning to do educational work and material aid campaigns around Mozambique, call Debbie Maxwell at 393-4002 or Eileen Kawola at 438-0309.

In Memoriam - Jim Bell, former head of the New York Chapter of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, vice president of District 65, UAW, and a long time political activist in New York, died on April 1, 1992. He served as a top aid in Jesse Jackson's 1988 presidential campaign and in David Dinkins 1988 mayoral campaign. We remember him most for his total commitment to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. **Rest in Peace.**
