Next general meeting of the Coalition: **Thursday, Mar. 22, 1990 at 7:00 p.m.**

**Location**: Albany Public Library, Main Branch, Washington Ave., Albany, New York.  
(Note: meeting will start promptly at 7 because we must be out of the library at 9 sharp.

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**Agenda for the March Meeting:**


- Report from Coalition Police Abuse Committee - results of meeting with Police Chief Dale. What next?

- Report from the Mandela Reception Committee including "Sanctions Worked - Sanctions Now!"

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*Note that South Africa Now* is aired locally on Sundays at 2:00 pm on PBS Cable Channel 47.

*Please note that a special membership letter was sent out requesting a $5.00 membership fee for 1990. Thanks to all who generously responded to this appeal. If you have not yet responded, your help is needed. Make checks payable to: Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism and mail to Box 3002, Pine Hills Station, Albany, New York 12203.*
Albany police policy changes

By Jay Jochnowitz  THE TIMES UNION
Staff writer
Albany, N.Y., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1990

ALBANY - In two policy changes hailed by minority leaders and activists, Police Chief John Dale on Monday agreed to allow advocates to accompany people filing misconduct charges against police officers and to restrict his department's photographic surveillance of public demonstrations.

The changes resulted from a two-hour meeting between Dale and several leaders and activists in the minority community. Both sides emerged optimistic the session was a step toward better relations.

"I enjoy this type of meeting," said Dale, contrasting the gathering with the public — and often tense — sessions of the city's Community-Police Relations Board on which police, minorities and various other community representatives sit.

"They're a lot less formal. I have the opportunity to say what I want to say, and the citizens have a chance to voice their concern. I think it was more or less setting the groundwork for others," Dale said.

Albany County Legislator James Bouldin, whose 3rd District includes the predominantly black Arbor Hill neighborhood, also emerged cautiously upbeat. "I'm hopeful," said Bouldin, who was invited by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism to sit in on the session. "It was a first step."

Dale addressed one perceived problem with his department's internal-affairs investigations by agreeing to allow people making complaints against officers to be accompanied by someone else. The presence of a third party, he and others said, was aimed at providing support for people who would otherwise be afraid to report a complaint.

"It was very intimidating," Bouldin said of the previous procedure that barred third parties from being present while people were interviewed by internal-affairs detectives. "Some people came out of there kind of bewildered, intimidated, and that's not going to be the case."

Alice Green, head of the legislative office of the New York Civil Liberties Union and a vocal critic of the department's approach to brutality and misconduct cases, also praised the decision, predicting that it would result in more complaints.

"Certainly it will encourage people to file complaints if they know someone can be with them at that critical time," she said.

Dale will also restrict police photographing of public demonstrations, stating that officers will be permitted to conduct such surveillance at gatherings only on his approval. Former Chief John Reid maintained that the department needed photos for surveillance and training purposes, and the decisions were made by detectives and commanders.

Activists and attorneys have argued for several years that the practice raises constitutional questions and threatens to have a chilling effect on public expression. The debate resurfaced last week when plainclothes police showed up to get snapshots of demonstrators at City Hall protesting allegations of police brutality. Most in Monday's meeting were among the crowd.

Demonstrators openly questioned why police needed to covertly photograph the peaceful demonstration, and Dale said Monday that "at that particular demonstration I don't feel it was warranted." He said the participants were well-known to police and posed no threat.

While activists have argued for a civilian review board empowered to investigate misconduct cases and recommend discipline, Dale remained firm on his and Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III's position that it is strictly a Police Department function.

To get involved in the Police Abuse Committee of the Coalition, call 434-4037. Your help is crucial!
"South Africa: The Cordoned Heart"

The tragedy of apartheid and the ravages of a divided society are captured in the works of 20 South African photographers on exhibit in South Africa: The Cordoned Heart at the New York State Museum in Albany from March 31 to May 1, 1990. The above photo is from a book of the same name.

The exhibit takes the viewer on a journey into the heart of the apartheid state: sprawling squatter camps of South Africa's segregated cities, the overcrowded and impoverished Black rural areas, the homes of the old and the unemployed, the migrant compounds where workers live far from their families in heavily policed and isolated hostels, the mass protest meetings of workers and students, and the inevitable funerals.

The brutality and poverty and horror of apartheid are painfully evident but the photographers also capture the dignity and pride of a people who have been long oppressed by the white minority regime.

This important exhibit will be accompanied by five nights of movies which are also strong statements about apartheid and its impact on the lives of South Africans. The movies will be shown on Friday evenings and will include the recently released film Mapantsula, which depicts life in a township. A reception and a panel discussion are also planned.

We urge you to see this exhibit and these films - for more information about the film schedule, call the museum at 474-5877.
What are "sanctions"?

Sanctions are actions taken by governments or individuals to express their disapproval of, punish or modify the behavior of another country. The term most often refers to economic measures by governments that impose penalties on other states. When words alone seem too little and war too drastic a response, economic sanctions are one of the few remaining actions governments can take.

Sanctions can range from weak, symbolic penalties to full economic warfare. Proponents of strong sanctions against South Africa usually seek mandatory comprehensive economic sanctions. These would include trade embargoes that cut off imports and exports, as well as bans on financial relationships such as bank loans or direct corporate investment. Formal sanctions against South Africa, in effect, complement at the federal level what state and local activists have long worked for with the divestment movement.

Internationally, the United Nations Security Council can enforce mandatory sanctions that are considered legally binding on member countries.

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<td><strong>DEMOCRACY</strong></td>
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<td>☐ YES, every South African deserves full democracy — the right to vote. I vote yes to the call for one person, one vote in a unified, nonracial South Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ NO, I don't believe that democracy is the answer for South Africa. I vote no to democracy.</td>
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Name ____________________________________________  
Organization ________________________________________  
Address ___________________________________________  
City, State, Zip ______________________________________

| **SANCTIONS** |
| ☐ YES, true democracy will come to South Africa only when the government is under real pressure. That is why I vote for comprehensive mandatory sanctions immediately. |
| ☐ NO, we don't need to pressure the white minority government. I vote no to sanctions against apartheid. |

The Africa Fund will mail your ballot for democracy to the people of South Africa to register your support for their demands. The ballot for sanctions will be delivered to Congress to aid the push for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

☐ I've enclosed my contribution to support the campaign.

RETURN TO: VOTE DEMOCRACY CAMPAIGN, The Africa Fund, 198 Broadway, New York, NY 10038
Sanctions are Working

The international campaign to isolate apartheid South Africa has had a devastating effect on the white minority regime. Sanctions have been the strongest outside pressure and have been one of the factors which has forced the Pretoria government to free Mandela and to unban the A.N.C. Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, said "Until sanctions were imposed four years ago, we saw no change in apartheid since it was codified in 1948."

Now is the time for the international community to intensify the pressure for comprehensive sanctions.

Since the imposition of sanctions South Africa has lost $6 billion in international trade and $11 billion in investments. South African economic growth declined from a 6 percent annual growth rate in the 1960s to 3 percent in the 1970s and 2 percent in the 1980s. Herman Cohen, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs was quoted in the New York Times on the impact of sanctions: "Sanctions have had a substantial impact on persuading white South Africans of the need for a negotiated settlement."

Now is the time for the international community to intensify the pressure for comprehensive sanctions.

Lindiwe Mabuza, Chief Representative in the U.S.A. of the African National Congress has stressed the need for continued sanctions. "No country should, because of the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC, think that apartheid is over. The reason for applying sanctions is apartheid. Apartheid still remains intact. Until we have in South Africa the possibility of a non-racial, democratic society and we have a new constitutional order, we think the rest of the world has a responsibility to maintain the pressure."

Now is the time for the international community to intensify the pressure for comprehensive sanctions.

On the day of his release from 27 years in apartheid jails, Nelson Mandela called on "the international community to continue the campaign to isolate the apartheid regime. To lift sanctions now would be to run the risk of aborting the process of complete eradication of apartheid."

A comprehensive sanctions bill, has been introduced in the House by Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.), chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, and in the Senate by Sens. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass), Howard Metzenbaum, (D-Ohio) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).
ARCHBISHOP TUTU'S VISIT TO PALESTINE

by David Aube of the Capital District Committee for Palestinian Rights

On a visit this past January to Occupied Palestine, I had the opportunity to speak with the Anglican Bishop of the Middle East, Samir Kafity, concerning the visit of South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu's visit to Palestine. Bishop Kafity, who invited Tutu, stated he came on a pilgrimage to visit the holy land over Christmas. During the trip, Bishop Tutu prayed for genuine peace between Palestinians and Israelis.

Archbishop Tutu came under attack from the press and Israeli apologists when he made two Christian calls for peace. 1. He stated "if we support as Christians the security of Israel we must support the establishment of a Palestinian state." 2. After a visit to Yad Vashem, the Holocaust museum, the Archbishop responded to the question, "What do you tell the Israelis after what you have seen?" Tutu said that he deplored the Holocaust and "as a Christian I ask them to forgive not to forget. We have to forgive, start a new chapter, be forward looking." The statement was a basic Christian call for forgiveness.

The Archbishop was attacked because he supported Palestinian rights and the avenue of attack was his Christian call for forgiveness. Yet when these same Christian beliefs are applied to the situation in South Africa by the Archbishop, they do not invoke similar criticism or campaigns to discredit him.

NOTE: THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS WILL HOLD A PALESTINIAN DINNER ON FRI. MARCH 23RD AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, 283 CENTRAL AVE. ALBANY. FOR TICKETS CALL 434-4037.

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE CAPITAL DISTRICT:

"SOUTH AFRICA: THE CORDONED HEART" PHOTO EXHIBIT AT THE STATE MUSEUM. SEE THIRD PAGE OF NEWSLETTER FOR DETAILS.

ANGELA DAVIS TO SPEAK AT SUNY, ALBANY CAMPUS. TENTATIVE DATE SET FOR LATE APRIL. CHECK WITH SUNY FOR MORE DETAILS.

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO COMMEMORATION AND MARCH TO END THE U.S. WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA - MARCH ON WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1990. LOCAL CONTACT: PLEDGE OF RESISTANCE AND CISPES. CALL FOR TICKETS OR INFORMATION, 434-4037.

Mandela release celebrated
Students at the State University of New York at Albany celebrate the release of Nelson Mandela during a special rally at the campus last week. Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, was freed by the South African government after spending nearly 30 years in prison. Mandela has led the fight against apartheid.

African National Congress Unbanned
On February 2, 1990, South African President F.W. deKlerk announced the unbanning of the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and other organizations. This is an important first step and the release of Nelson Mandela on February 11th was another important step but it is essential to note that the cornerstones of apartheid remain intact and that the conditions for negotiations as established by the people of South Africa and by the Harare Declarations have not yet been met.

The people of South Africa had "de facto" unbanned the ANC before deKlerk's announcement. In other words, the government was only recognizing a reality that in many ways already existed. The people of South Africa forced F.W. deKlerk to take these actions and for them it is a great victory.
Next general meeting: Mar. 22, 1990. Albany Public Library


Nelson Mandela, the 71 year old symbol of Black South Africa's resistance to apartheid, walked out of prison tall and erect, holding his wife's hand, surrounded by chants of "Viva Mandela."

A few hours later in Capetown he spoke to a half a million jubilant supporters:

"WE HAVE WAITED TOO LONG FOR OUR FREEDOM. WE CAN NO LONGER WAIT. NOW IS THE TIME TO INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE ON ALL FRONTS."

Mandela is not a free man. He is not even a citizen in the country of his birth. But the pressure from within South Africa and from the international community have served notice on the apartheid regime and its backers that freedom will not wait.

Africa It Is Ours!