Two Important Meetings

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

Coalition actions in response to OTB Tennis Tournament in Schenectady (South African players)
Follow up discussion on Community Police Relations Board and Albany's drug arrests (see details for meeting on this issue below)

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

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

A PUBLIC MEETING TO ADDRESS POLICE METHODS IN MAKING DRUG ARRESTS.
The Coalition plans to raise the following questions:
Has Albany suspended the 4th amendment?
What about the rights of the innocent? of family members?
What alternatives to jail are offered petty offenders?
What is Mayor Whalen doing about the need for treatment programs?
The issue of drug use is critical - so, too, is the question of police methods in drug busts. Your attendance at this meeting will send the message to the city politicians and police that there is deep community concern about the city's response and accountability.
(Vicki Smith is the Coalition's representative on the Board. Complaints can be made to Vicki at 449-8875)
AMNESTY LETTER WRITING CAMPAIGN FOR PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA...

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Verena Diemer, Albany Amnesty

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

MEL KING SPEAKS ABOUT HIS TRIP TO PALESTINE

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

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

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

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

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

EVENTS TO INDEPENDENCE IN 1975

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*South Africa has viewed Angola as the greatest threat to the regime's attempt to dominate the Southern Africa region. Angola is the country in Southern Africa least dependent on South Africa and could provide an example of a successful ruled majority ruled nation. Angola's vast mineral and agricultural resources provide a base for a potentially strong economy.

The Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) has focused on Angola's port and transportation facilities as a means to lessen the entire region's economic dependence on South Africa. Angola is the only country in Southern Africa with significant oil resources. These oil deposits are, of course extremely attractive to South Africa and could help extend the apartheid system for years. For all of the above reasons the destabilization of Angola has been a top priority.

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

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

*In 1976 the U.S. Congress discovered the role of the CIA in Angola and passed the Clark amendment to prohibit American support of any of the groups involved in the war in Angola. In 1981, Reagan adopted a policy of "constructive engagement." This policy worked in tandem with South Africa's "total strategy." In 1985 Congress repealed the Clark amendment and
direct aid to UNITA was resumed. This aid still continues and George Bush promised in January 1989 that the support will go on.

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

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

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

The campaign of terror and destruction carried out in Angola by the rebels of UNITA under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi is financed at least in part by the apartheid regime of South Africa and by the United States. Savimbi boasts of recognition from many nations but his support comes from right wing regimes around the world. The only country on the African continent that acknowledges support of UNITA and Savimbi is South Africa. He is viewed with horror and revulsion by all and by freedom loving people throughout the world. Savimbi was an honored guest at the 1984 inauguration of P.W. Botha. In 1986 he appeared on the CBS program "60 Minutes" and said "...I see the Executive President of South Africa as my friend." In addition to his South African allegiance, he has been a frequent visitor to the U.S. and was warmly greeted by Reagan. The American people need to know that aid to Savimbi is aid to South Africa. To the slo-

gan "Savimbi has no bank in the bush" can now be added "Savimbi has a bank in Bush."

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Savimbi has been denounced by the Organiza-
Angola, Cuba, S. Africa sign pact

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

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

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

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

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

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

We must demand that the U.S. stop funding the contra terrorists of Jonas \nSt.\nmbi and UNITA.
We must demand that the U.S. government grant immediate recognition to the legitimate government of the MPLA of Angola

(See attached article for background on Angola)
Next regular Coalition meeting: June 22, 1989, 7:30 p.m., Albany Urban League

Angolan President Dos Santos:

“A just and honorable peace for all”

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

See inside for an article on Angola...

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

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

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

VIVA ANC  
FREE SOUTH AFRICA

VIVA SWAPO  
FREE NAMIBIA

VIVA MPLA  
RECOGNIZE ANGOLA