Director’s Report

The Center for African Peace and Conflict Resolution (CAPCR) has seen great progress for the 1996-1998 period. The Center’s programs continue to diversify and expand. During this period the Center has sponsored 12 major programs with more than 1000 participants or attendees. These programs have grown to incorporate peace education, curriculum development and capacity-building into the program structure. Community response, locally and abroad, continues to grow as the programs develop.

CAPCR is expanding its reach, developing further connections in the Sacramento region, elsewhere in the U.S., and internationally. To date, there have been 20 invitations and presentations to schools, colleges, community groups and NGOs. The Center receives frequent inquiries from domestic and international locations about CAPCR programs, undergraduate and graduate admissions to CSUS, connections to African/community organizations and mailing lists. CAPCR staff has also provided referrals, conflict resolution services and advice. In addition to this impressive catalog of services, CAPCR has hosted numerous international visitors from more than 20 countries.

One of CAPCR major services is the opportunity it provides to CSUS faculty and students, as well as non-CSUS personnel to become involved in conflict resolution and the mission of the organization. This hard work has been rewarded with 10 news releases and media coverage of the organization and the many programs it offers. This community exposure has been enhanced by 18 institutional affiliations and collaborations within the United States and Africa.

CAPCR is proud to announce the continuation of its newsletter, Making Peace. The response to our inaugural edition, under the stewardship of Dr. Don Taylor of the Department of Communication Studies, was very encouraging. This second issue was edited by Dr. Hortense Simmons of the English Department, who has agreed to serve in a continuing capacity as newsletter editor. Also offering special assistance in preparation of this issue is Ralph Laurie, CAPCR board member and CSUS graduating senior in International Relations, who in addition to writing the review of Donald Rothchild’s Managing Ethnic Conflict in Africa, also prepared the summaries of conflict resolution measures in Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Sudan, and the summary on South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Committee.

The newsletter will continue to offer information about CAPCR, its mission, upcoming programs and other pertinent news. Readers are encouraged to contact CAPCR staff with any feedback or responses they might have. In addition to Making Peace, the Center has produced a training manual for Alternative Dispute Resolution in West Africa. This manual will be used in conjunction with the program offered this summer in Ghana. Finally, CAPCR staff has produced a training manual for Ethnic/Religious Conflict Resolution Training. It is hoped that these publications will be of assistance to those interested in conflict resolution. For inquiries, please contact CAPCR.

A critical component in fulfilling the mission of CAPCR is fundraising. The CSUS College of Health and Human Services has contributed much to CAPCR, with substantial in-kind donations from the CAPCR board and director. Clearly, the major limiting factor in expanding CAPCR’s potential is the lack of financial resources. The Center appeals to all those concerned with its mission, to make a financial contribution to help us
8th Annual Africa/Diaspora Conference
April 29 - May 1, 1999
Call for Papers & Participants:

“Conflict Resolution & Peace Education in/on Africa: Lessons & Opportunities”

The theme of the Center’s 8th Annual Africa/Diaspora Conference is informed by recent major Africa initiatives (especially in the United States, Africa and Europe) that position conflict prevention and management and peace education at the center of development policy both in and on Africa. The conference is held at CSUS.

The objective is to discuss, debate and analyze various programs, projects and policy frameworks on conflict resolution and their relationship to issues of democracy building, national or social development, and human rights/justice.

The conference follows similar patterns and formats of previous conferences in attracting scholars, diplomats, policymakers and community leaders to provide a rich, diverse set of ideas on the central topic. Proposals need to identify both problems and possible solutions.

Paper submissions should relate to the conference theme, focusing on Africa or African diaspora. Suggested topics include peace education, conflict resolution, indigenous justice, alternative dispute resolution, peace-making & peace-building, peace networks, women & peace, early conflict warning & analysis, preventive diplomacy, making/preventing war & terrorism, crime & violence, human rights/democracy and peacemaking, military vs. civil society relations, ethnic/religious conflict management, Africa Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI), and environmental conflict/justice.

Case studies and theory-building proposals are particularly welcome. Publishable papers will be selected for inclusion in the conference book proceedings.

Invited Keynote Speakers:
Desmond Tutu Susan Rice
Ali Mazrui Olara Otunnu

Submit proposals or interests:
Ernest Uwazie, Director, CAPCR
CSUS, 6000 J St., Sacramento, CA 95819-6085 (916) 278-6282 or (916) 278-7692 (fax), Email: uwazieee@csus.edu
Website: www.csus.edu/org/afpeace
Deadline for proposals: December 1, 1998

Summer 1999 African American Youth Peace and Cultural Program in Ghana

A subcommittee of the CAPCR Board led by Patricia Holmes (other committee members include Marangu M’Marete, Mary Braham, and Betty Jones) is at work on a program designed to immerse 14 African American high school students in Ghanaian peace-making/violence prevention methods and culture. Scheduled for July 2 – August 3, 1999, the proposed program will include visits to major historic sites, urban and rural/village life experiences, and interaction with Ghanaian youth and families as well as government officials.

The main program objectives are to provide the students personal experience in an African culture; expose them to opportunities for foreign service careers; broaden their global views; build their self esteem, self motivation, and positive thinking skills; and enhance their peace-making potential.

Student participants will be selected from area high school applicants in grades 10-12. Selection criteria have been established and are based on the students’ demonstration of their ability to fulfill the program objectives.

The committee is seeking funding from public/private agencies and individuals. Additionally, selected participants are expected to contribute a set fee to defray the program expenses. All correspondence or inquiries regarding this program should be directed to:
Dr. Ernest Uwazie, Director, Center for African Peace & Conflict Resolution, California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento, CA 95819-6085, Phone: (916) 278-6282; Fax: (916) 278-7692 Email: uwazieee@csus.edu

Director’s Report continued
continue in our work. In order to adequately meet our needs, a critical need exists for more office space, clerical and developmental staff, in addition to general financial needs. The work done to date has had a tremendous impact on many people and has provided hope for an end to many difficult struggles. Your generous donation will allow us to continue in the work we have already started. We thank you for your interest and generosity. Please direct inquiries to CAPCR Director, Dr. Ernest Uwazie at (916) 278-6282, or visit our website at www.csus.edu/org/afpeace.
Report on the 7th Annual African Studies Conference at CSUS

On May 7-9, 1998, the Center for African Peace & Conflict Resolution held its 7th Annual Conference in the CSUS University Union’s Redwood Room. Assisting the CAPCR in sponsoring the conference were the College of Health and Human Services and the Coca-Cola Company. The central focus of the conference was the African and African American family.

The conference featured presentations such as The African/African American Family: An Agenda for the 21st Century, by Dr. Nkiru Nzegwu, Institute for the Study of Gender in Africa, UCLA; The African Immigrant Family and the American Experience: Challenges and Opportunities, by Dr. Sulayman Nyang, Howard University; and Impact of (Africa) Global Trade Policies on Families, by Dr. Arline Prigoff, CSUS.

The panel discussions included presentations on the Experience from the Fulbright Seminar in Tanzania, by John Shoka, Bette Polkinghorn, Bob & Ane Quade, Doreen Stabinsky, Frank Avalos, Rita Cameron-Wedding, Talibah Sun-Boothe, Josephine Watts, and Mary Braham; Issues Facing the Changing African Family by Smangele Mkhwanazi, Ernest Uwazie, Veronica Udeogalanya, and Margaret Okkoroji; Issues facing the African American Family, by Shirley Moore, African American Family: More Rivers to Cross, by Otis Scott, Social and Legal Issues for Children of Color with HIV/AIDS, by Dr. Ellis, Understanding the Plight of African American Males in Education, by Adriane Miles; as well as panels on Multicultural Learning and Teaching Strategies, Little Stories, Young Warriors, their Elders and Family Heritage; and African Marriages in the U.S.: Challenges and Prospects.

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The 1998 CAPCR Africa Peace Service Award to Assembly Member Carl Washington, for his work on youth gang & violence mediation in Southern California.
The African Immigrant Family in the United States of America: Challenges and Opportunities
Sulayman S. Nyang, Ph.D.
Howard University, Washington, D.C.

The following is an abstract of the opening address delivered by Professor Sulayman S. Nyang at the CAPCR 1998 Annual Conference. The full text is available on the CAPCR’s website: www.csus.edu/org/afpeace.

This paper addresses the challenges and opportunities facing the African immigrant community and the African immigrant family. The first objective is to identify the building blocks that go into the making of the African immigrant community in the United States of America. The second objective is to explain how changing times, conditions, and circumstances have combined to define the nature of the relationship between the African immigrant and the larger American society. The third objective is to identify the main issues facing the leaders and the led in the African immigrant communities around the United States. The fourth objective is to give a synthetic conclusion based on assessment of the evidence gathered.

Since the beginning of this century, Africans have immigrated into the United States of America as free men and women. Unlike their predecessors who had come in chains, after having gone through the Middle Passage, these Africans came to this country voluntarily and their motivations vary considerably. Without any reliable opinion poll data for these men and women who left their homes in Africa in search of education, fortune, or romance, one can theoretically postulate four categories of Africans who came here as free persons, and for one reason or another, settled as immigrants.

The second group of Africans from whose ranks came many immigrants, were the African students who came during this century. These men and women came ostensibly to study secular and sacred knowledge. For one reason or the other, conjugal entanglements with white American and African American women led to their decision to stay permanently in the country.

The third group consisted of seamen and stowaways who found their way to American seaports such as New York City or New Orleans, Louisiana. Many of these men who sailed with American or foreign ships settled in the New York/New Jersey area. Their activities in Harlem have received the attention of some of their contemporaries.

The fourth group of Africans who have entered the history books as part of the growing African immigrant community are the political refugees, most of whom are the victims of civil wars that were fought either on behalf of the Cold War or their ethnic group.

Concluding points to remember about the new waves of African immigrants:
1. A significant fact is that whereas the first wave of Africans came as “tribesmen” and speakers of individual African languages, their brethren came voluntarily almost 100 years after the Civil War and the end of the slave trade with passports of nations that did not exist in 1619 or 1865.
2. The new Africans carry multiple identities, and this set of identities will affect their relationships with African Americans, white Americans, other non-European Americans, as well as fellow African immigrants and persons living in the home country. Those immigrants who can successfully juggle these multiple identities effectively are qualified to call themselves “glocals.”
3. The African immigrant family faced the same difficulties that other immigrants faced in the past and will continue to face till the end of time. The problem of identity and self-definition will remain an issue, but each person and each community must address this issue for itself.
4. Religion will continue to greatly affect many Africans. The African tendency to hedge their metaphysical bets is most evident in their loving embrace of an Abrahamic faith while simultaneously pouring libations at weddings, baby showers, public events, and funeral rites.
5. African immigrants are now a part of the American experience; their children and grandchildren will be equally driven by the quest for the American Dream as all others in the society.
Update: Conflict Resolution in Africa

Sierra Leone

The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously to lift the arms embargo on Sierra Leone. The arms embargo was the last remaining sanction imposed in October 1997 to pressure a military junta to restore Sierra Leone's elected government of President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah. The council resolution said all weapons shipments must pass through sea and airports designated by the Kabbah government. It also requires all 185 U.N. member states to advise Secretary-General Kofi Annan of arms exports from their territories to Sierra Leone. The resolution, which is mandatory under international law, also requires member states to prevent senior members of the junta or the Front from crossing their borders.

The United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan recommended the formation of a military observer mission (UNOMSIL) for Sierra Leone. The observer mission is scheduled for six months, which will deploy for Sierra Leone in July of 1998. The mission will be comprised of 70 officers and a medical unit of up to 15 people with necessary equipment and administrative support staff. Leading the mission will be the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Francis Okelo, who will serve as the chief military observer, and Brig. Gen. Subhas Joshi, the current leader of the small military unit sent earlier this year to Sierra Leone.

Angola

The United Nations Security Council gave former rebels in Angola until June 23 to fulfill conditions of a peace plan and avoid sweeping sanctions that would cut into the group's diamond trade. The sanction was scheduled to take effect June 25 if the UNITA rebel movement failed to demobilize its remaining forces, hand over its central highland strongholds, allow U.N. monitors to verify compliance and cease attacks on U.N. and government personnel. The sanctions were to include a freeze on UNITA's foreign bank account and a ban on sales of diamond mined areas under UNITA control. Envoys from the United States, Russia, and Portugal which oversee the 1994 peace agreement, said the sanctions were designed to save the peace process in the West African nation torn by civil war after independence from Portugal in 1975. The United Nations blames UNITA for the delays in implementing the peace plan.

Nigeria

Nigeria's new military leader, Gen. Abdulsalami Abubaker, ordered the release of nine of the nation's most prominent political prisoners, including a former head of state, union leaders and pro-democracy activists as an attempt to facilitate the process of national reconciliation and reconstruction. The winner of the 1993 nullified presidential election, Moshood Abiola, the nation's best known political prisoner, died in detention in July. Abubakar succeeded Nigeria's dictator Gen. Sani Abacha, who died of a heart attack in June 1998. Abubakar pledged when he was sworn in as head of state to continue a transition to civilian rule.

Rwanda

Experts estimated that anywhere from 500,000 to 1 million people were killed during the civil war that followed President Habyarimana's death in 1994. Upon cessation of hostilities, the UN declared that it would create a tribunal to try those accused of committing war crimes and crimes against humanity. Rwanda offered its support for such an action, but declared that it would move ahead with its own war crimes trials.

Proceedings against suspected war criminals began on April 6, 1995. Difficulties immediately became apparent. So many people had been arrested and accused that it would take years to try them all. Prosecutors were also having difficulty identifying the accused and locating witnesses. Most obvious was the lack of defense counsels available. While around 100 lawyers remained in the country, all were interested in acting as prosecuting attorneys and none wanted the task of acting as defense counsel for the accused.

On December 13, 1995, the UN tribunal issued its first arrest warrant for eight men accused of genocide and crimes against humanity during the organized extermination of Tutsis and moderate Hutus. Those indicted were responsible for actions culminating in four mass killings that totaled over 70,000 people. On February 19, 1996, the UN tribunal indicted two Rwandans currently in custody in Zambia. Georges Rutaganda and Jean Paul Akayesu were arrested with fourteen other Rwandans in Zambia. Rutaganda was the former head of an extremist Hutu militia believed to be
responsible for many of the massacres of Tutsi civilians from April to July 1994. On August 15, the UN tribunal indicted former Rwandan Army Colonel Theoneste Bagosora and former Transport Minister Andre Ntagerura in connection with war crimes committed under their direction. On December 27, the Rwandan government began its first genocidal trial, charging Deo Bizimana on eleven counts and accusing him of organizing mobs to carry out killings. At the time of Bizimana’s trial, 80,000 suspects were being held in Rwandan prisons, accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

On January 3, 1997, a Rwandan court sentenced Deo Bizimana and Egide Gatanaza to death for organizing massacres and raping Tutsis in their neighborhoods. February 14 brought a guilty sentence to Froduald Karamira, a Tutsi turned Hutu, and former vice president of a Hutu extremist party. Karamira was convicted of being an organizer of many of the massacres and a leader of the militia group that carried out many of the killings. In February, Louise Arbour, head of the International War Crimes Tribunal for Rwanda, began making changes in the tribunals organization, encouraging the resignation of senior personnel after determining that they had been guilty of serious mismanagement.

By May 16, 1997, Rwandan courts had sentenced forty people to death. In July, the UN tribunal had its first positive break when Kambanda plead guilty to charges of masterminding the slaughter of more than 500,000 civilians and promised to testify against former colleagues in connection with the mass killings. It is hoped that Kambanda will answer some major questions surrounding the Downing of President Juvenal Habyarimana’s plane in 1994 and the atrocities that followed.

The most recent occurrence in the story of Rwanda has been the UN apology for its inaction during the civil war. UN Secretary-General Kofi Anan made a qualified apology for the UN’s failure to prevent the Rwandan genocide. Anan blamed the lack of action on a lack of international will and not on a lack of information. UN officials draw attention to the lack of action on behalf of the U.S. and claim that they are being blamed for inaction when even the U.S. was unwilling to act.

The tragedy surrounding the Rwandan genocide is greater than the killings themselves. It involves perceptions and prejudices. What stunned the world was not the number of dead, but the speed of the killings. The inhumanity of the slaughter and the methods used—clubs, machetes, bayonets—took everyone by surprise. The world was quite unprepared for the savagery that erupted and the speed with which it unfolded. In its just and righteous way, the world has given its nod of approval to the UN War Crimes Tribunal. Rwanda, thirsting for justice, has its own tribunal, unencumbered by international law and expectation. In its own way, Rwanda is meting out its own justice and slowly beginning the process of retribution and reconciliation.

Sudan

Over the past 15 years, Sudan has been in the grips of a devastating civil war. The roots of the war are in the nation’s diverse mixture of races, cultures and religions. The war is frequently seen as having religious motivation, but in fact is a struggle for self determination, pitting the Christian/Animist southern region against the Islamic north. In the meantime, thousands of people have been killed in indiscriminate slaughter, and millions have been displaced. The OAU has made repeated attempts to mediate the Sudanese conflict. Talks beginning in 1992 were scuttled in 1995 when Khartoum pulled out of the negotiations. The OAU is facing a difficult situation because of lack of action in Sudan; efforts made in Rwanda and Sierra Leone infuriate the rebels. However, action in the conflict upsets Sudan’s powerful National Islamic Front.

On April, 21, 1997, a peace treaty was signed in Khartoum to end the fifteen-year-old civil war that has decimated the nation. Key signatories were Riak Machar of the South Sudan Independence Movement (SSIM), Thoephillo Ochan of the Equatoria Defense Force, Kerubino Kwayinyl Bol of the SPLA (Bahr el Ghazal Faction) and government representatives. Conspicuously absent was John Garang of the SPLA-Mainstream. Machar, Ochan and Bol broke away from the SPLA-Mainstream in 1991 and formed the National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

Since 1991, the NDA has opened battlefronts...
on the Ethiopian and Eritrean borders. They were accused by Garang of betraying the cause of freedom for southern Sudan. NDA participation in peace talks was seen as a major step towards lasting peace. The settlement was based upon a four-year transitional government centered in the southern city of Juba followed by an internationally supervised referendum on whether to remain a part of greater Sudan or separate and declare independence. It contained provisions guarding the southerners from further subjection to sharia laws and allowed greater political self determination. President Al-Bashir promised amnesty once the agreements were signed.

On October 29, 1997, the Intra-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) mediated talks between government representatives and the SPLA. The SPLA entered the talks after having just launched a series of attacks on the southern city of Juba. The government responded by beginning an effort to recruit 4 million additional troops and received the blessing of the National Assembly which approved a resolution calling for all national resources to be devoted to the war effort.

At the summit, the government accepted an IGAD Declaration of Principles as a basis for the talks. Acceptance of the Declaration of Principles makes it possible for IGAD mediation and includes a provision recognizing self-determination in the southern region. Garang’s SPLA representative reiterated that Garang was not in favor of southern succession, but rather preferred self-determination, autonomy from the north, freedom of religion and separation of the state and religion. These talks were the first talks with the SPLA since the breakaway NDA reached an agreement in April 1997. The IGAD delegation, chaired by Kenya’s Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Mr. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, persuaded the warring parties to accept that there existed no military solution for Sudan’s conflict. The rival groups reaffirmed their commitments to IGAD efforts and agreed to reconvene negotiations in mid-1998. Both parties also agreed to continue efforts to lessen the gap between them in the interim period.

Faced with increased famine and a failed SPLA attempt to recapture the southern city of Wau that left 120,000 people displaced, the SPLA and Sudanese government returned to negotiations on May 4, 1998. The civil disruption and intense international pressure have forced both parties to negotiate for a lasting peace. The IGAD continues to mediate the talks in Kenya, and other affected nations such as Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Uganda are participating in the talks.

**Ethiopia/Eritrea**

Conflict in the ravaged African Horn erupted again in May when Eritrea invaded the Tigray region of Ethiopia. The region has long been claimed by both nations who have debated the rightful possession of the land since Eritrea’s independence in 1993 after a 30-year secessionist war against Ethiopia. The leaders of the two nations, Ethiopia’s Meles Zenawi and Eritrea’s Isayas Afwerki, were long time allies in the struggle to oust Ethiopia’s military dictator, Mengistu Haile Mariam in 1991.

The fighting has rapidly evolved from boarder skirmishes to a full blown military conflict involving heavy artillery and rocket fire and strategic air strikes launched by both nations. By mid June, the front had expanded to stretch more than 650 miles, and has shut Ethiopia’s access to the port of Assab.

Attempts to negotiate a cease-fire have met with little success. An effort by the U.S. and Rwanda seemed to offer a breakthrough in the conflict, but was rejected by Eritrea after Ethiopia’s acceptance of its basic points. The U.S.-Rwandan plan calls for Eritrea to retreat to positions held before fighting broke out on May 6, and calls for Rwanda to supply a peace keeping force to monitor the region until an international team agrees on the demarcation of the borders. Eritrea rejected the plan because of the required Eritrean retreat from territory it historically claims.

A second attempt to resolution of the conflict was made by the OAU, but met with little success due to the diminished role forced on the organization. The OAU was hampered by the location of its headquarters in Ethiopia, and Eritrea’s apparent disinterest in the organization. Nevertheless, OAU chair Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso called upon restraint between the two nations and pledged to send a mediation team to the region at a date as yet unspecified. Any negotiations are hampered by the distrust felt by the two nations and their adamant positions regarding the demarcation of the disputed territory.
Managing Ethnic Conflict in Africa

Reviewed by Ralph Laurie

The focus of Donald Rothchild’s study, Managing Ethnic Conflict in Africa, is to emphasize that despite media misrepresentations, conflict in Africa is not inevitable and can be avoided. Part 1 of the study examines state-societal relations with an emphasis on incentives used for building confidence and fostering cooperation, and Part 2 examines successful direct or mediated negotiations practiced in Angola, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Sudan.

Rothchild offers background in the structure of African states and the transformation from the colonial era into the post-colonial era. He includes an explanation of the role of ethnicity in state formation and conflict, as well as an analysis of the role of regimes in the formation of states and regional conflict. Rothchild builds upon this foundational information with a series of case studies that follow the progression of various stages of conflict. These stages include construction and reconstruction of conflict management systems, regime transformation, and repairing damaged conflict management systems. His case studies provide detailed analysis using conflicts that are both widely known, and truly reflective of the diverse nature of African conflict.

Throughout the study, Rothchild discusses common threats to the formation and efficacy of conflict management systems. For resolution to occur, the timing must be right. Parties must truly desire resolution in order for the conflict management system to function effectively. There must be the right combination of internal and external pressure on the players to negotiate, and the players must be in a position where negotiations offer a greater chance of achieving the desired results than is offered by the conflict itself. Rothchild clearly demonstrates that unless negotiations and cessation of the conflict are seen as a positive step, those parties involved will absorb much more damage than theories might predict. Rothchild also emphasizes the danger of reciprocal measures, where one group’s struggle to solidify control proportionally increases the opponent’s struggle to overthrow those in power. This threat is accentuated by the perception that movement towards compromise might be interpreted as a sign of weakness by the opponent; the threat can be moderated by mediators having a firm understanding of the nature of the conflict and the facts surrounding it.

Implicit in the need for negotiations is the need for equal representation in the conflict management system. Rothchild clearly presents the inherent instability of regimes that lack a proportional degree of equal political representation. Representation in pre-conflict stages might eliminate or limit the propensity for future conflict. Rothchild points out that power sharing eliminates much of the potential for political infighting and struggle for control. An important aspect of representation is presented in Rothchild’s analyses of various negotiations throughout the book. Negotiations that took place with all parties involved tended to be more successful than those that involved only those in power or posing a great threat to power. It is clearly illustrated that the inclusion of weak or losing parties in negotiations leads to greater credibility for the negotiation process and an increased likelihood that the decisions of the negotiations are adhered to.

A fundamental component of the conflict management negotiation process is the role of third parties having the potential to levy a powerful influence on the stability of a region. Wielding influence, emphasizing neutrality, and mediating disputes allowed many third parties to play critical roles in the de-escalation of regional conflicts. Rothchild demonstrates how the UN, the Commonwealth, World Counsel of Churches, the OAS and numerous individuals played critical roles in his case studies.

Rothchild offers a candid view of regional conflict in Africa, yet he does not make the mistake of inferring that there are simple solutions to the region’s complex problems. His critical analysis of the issues and players is balanced by his analytical neutrality and candid observations. Rather than providing a recipe for success, an illusive concept, Rothchild carefully shows the reader what works and why it works.
South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Committee

On December 15, 1995, South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Committee was tasked with promoting national unity and a spirit of reconciliation by establishing a picture of the human rights violations that occurred from 1960 to December, 1993. The Committee recognized that in order to encourage reconciliation and national reconstruction, it would be necessary to grant amnesty for criminal and moral violations occurring during that period.

Since its inception, the Committee has heard stories of horror and brutality that transcend a struggle for supremacy and delve into the essence of racial hatred. Stories are being told of murders, tortures, hit squads and poison. Names associated with that period are again headlines: Steve Biko and Desmond Tutu return to prominence in the fight against apartheid, Tutu as the commission chair and Biko as the activist who was admittedly beaten to death.

With surprising candor, atrocities are being recounted for the first time, and the perpetrators are utilizing the option for amnesty in return. More surprising is the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation that has permeated the proceedings. Many of the victims and their families have called for forgiveness in return for the truth, which they say is the first step toward national healing.

Most of those subpoenaed have complied and testified. Some, however, have resisted and attempted to stymie the process. Former apartheid-era leader P.W. Botha has been charged with contempt of court for refusing to testify for horrors committed during his tenure and with his approval. In his contempt trial, Botha refused to testify for his defense, depriving many South Africans of an opportunity to hear his justifications for the atrocities he allowed.

The Committee has uncovered government plots to sterilize the black population, collusion between medical practitioners and security forces, and plans to poison Nelson Mandela prior to his release from prison. The Committee has been faulted by some for being too quick to forgive, and others for conducting a witch hunt. Regardless, the Committee continues in its task of uncovering the truth and healing the national wounds.

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April 29 - May 1, 1999
Call for Papers & Participants:

“Conflict Resolution & Peace Education in/on Africa: Lessons & Opportunities”
Panel Discussion on Race Relations

On February 25, 1998, the CSUS Center for African Peace & Conflict Resolution and Multicultural Center held the long-awaited panel discussion, Race Relations at CSUS: Beyond Affirmative Action. The discussion originated out of the need to explore the aftereffects of the demise of the Affirmative Action policy at CSUS. The discussion focused on both the educators’ and students’ perspectives regarding the recent legislation of Proposition 209.

The panel presented their views on the multiple issues of race, racism, sexism, affirmative action, hiring and employment procedures and opportunities, and other related topics. Included among the participants were Isabel Hernandez Serna, assistant vice president, educational equity and student retention; Leonard Valdez, director, Multicultural Center; Otis Scott, chair, department of ethnic studies; Peter Lau, director, affirmative action and equal opportunity; Melissa Jones, editor, State Hornet newspaper; Thomas Krabacher, chair, Faculty Senate; Cecil Canton, professor of criminal justice and chair of the CAPCR Board; and Tony Platt, professor of Social Work. The panel was facilitated by Dr. Elizabeth Taylor of JFK School of Management.

The panelists actively engaged the primarily student audience in the discussion. Of key interest among the students were the issues of racism and the affirmative action policy. The conclusion reached by the audience and panelists alike was that the university and the greater society had much work ahead. The participants, in addition to identifying the need to address further the issues discussed, agreed that any future discussion should include the topics of anger, blackness, otherness, whiteness, fear, power and control, as well as strategies for resolution and peacemaking.

Solicitation and Nomination for CAPCR 1999 Peace Awards

CAPCR is soliciting nominations from individuals, organizations, institutions and other private/public agencies for its 1999 African Peace Awards.

Nominees must have excellent accomplishments in the area of peace education and conflict resolution/violence prevention services or research on and/or involving Africa(ns).

Such work could be domestic (in U.S.), international in scope, or cross-cultural.

Send all nominations before January 15, 1999 to the Awards Committee c/o:
Professor Ernest Uwazie, Director
Ctr. for African Peace & Conflict Resolution
California State University, Sacramento
Sacramento, CA 95819-6085

MAKING PEACE
Editor: Hortense Simmons
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California State University, Sacramento
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<td>_____ Founding Partner $250</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ Lifetime Partner $650 *</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Option: pay $150 per year for four years
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1999 Calendar of Upcoming Events

January 15: Deadline for Nominations, CAPCR 1999 Peace Awards

April 29 - May 1: 8th Annual Africa/Diaspora Conference:
Conflict Resolution and Peace Education in/on Africa:
Lessons & Opportunities, CSUS

July 2 - August 3: African American Youth Peace and Cultural Program in Ghana

For more information on any upcoming event, contact:
Dr. Ernest Uwazie, Director, Center for African Peace & Conflict Resolution
California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento, CA 95819-6085,
(916) 278-6282 • (916) 278-7692 fax • E-mail: uwazieee@csus.edu.