

IONE 374-4141

SCHENECTADY GAZETTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1985



IN PROTEST — Albany Alderman Nancy Burton is led from the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building last night after her arrest on a disorderly-conduct charge. She was one of 10 arrested at a protest of South African racial policy.

Leading her out of the building is Robert E. Schneeman, right, district commander of the Federal Protective Service; and two unidentified officers.

—(Gazette Photo — Jim Cassin)

policy ^{Knicker}

1/18/85

By ELLIS HENICAN

Knickerbocker News Reporter

Getting arrested, according to 10 local residents who did just that, was the best way they knew to express their outrage over American policy toward racially segregated South Africa.

"I can't think of a better way to remind my fellow citizens that there is great suffering and racist tyranny there," said Lawrence Wittner, one of the 10 people who were arrested Thursday night by Albany police for refusing to leave the Leo O'Brien Federal Office Building.

The group included 6th Ward Alderman Nancy Burton and several prominent local clergymen, including the Rev. Robert Dixon and the Rev. Alvin C. Porteous, all of whom said this was their first arrest.

The protesters, along with their 175 supporters who marched outside in subfreezing temperatures for more than an hour, called for a cutoff of American relations with South Africa's minority white government.

The 10 arrested were charged with disorderly conduct, a violation punishable by up to 15 days in jail and a fine of no more than \$250. They were scheduled to appear today in Albany Police Court.

All were released Thursday evening on their own recognizance.

The demonstration inside the building's first-floor lobby began with a series of brief sermons from the ministers and a few verses of "We Shall Overcome."

Just after six, the 10 demonstrators sat cross-legged in a semicircle on the lobby floor.

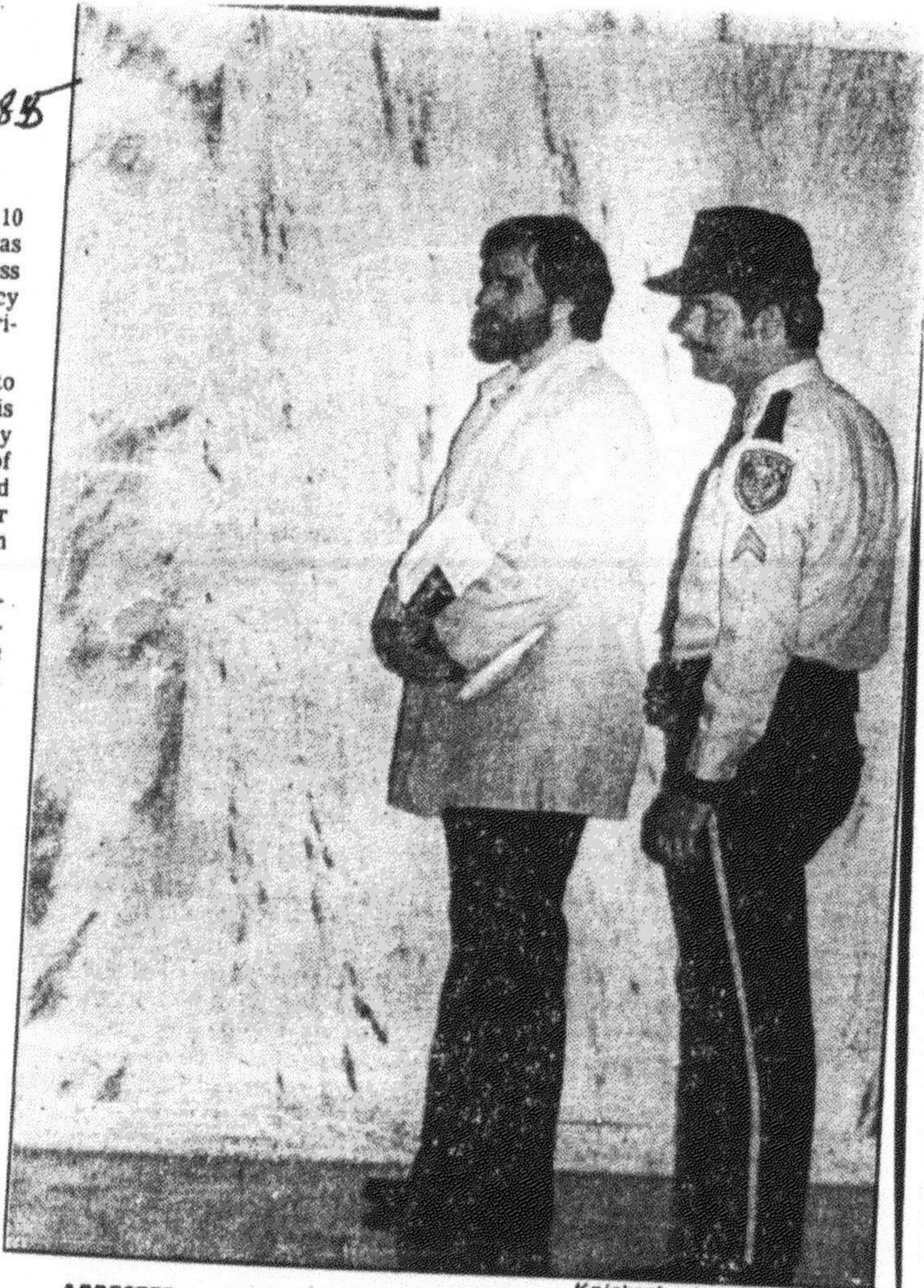
Sgt. Gary Lester of the Federal Protective Service stood directly in front of the protesters and told them they would be arrested if they remained in the building.

"The building is about to close," he said. "At this time, please leave."

The 10 did not budge.

One by one, they stood and submitted to body searches. They were then each led, an officer on either arm, out the building's front doors.

The first one through was Wittner, a history professor at the State University at Albany. As he was led through the ring of chanting demonstrators out front and toward a muddy yellow police van parked on North Pearl Street, the group erupted into a round of whistles, cheers and congratulations.



Knickerbocker News/Hal Do

ARRESTED — Under a portrait of President Reagan, the Rev. Alan Delamater is arrested by federal officer in the Leo O'Brien Federal Office Building in Albany Thursday during a protest over American policy toward South Africa.

Without saying a word, Wittner flashed a broad grin and was placed inside the van.

Each of the nine that followed — the Rev. Brian O'Shaughnessy, the Rev. Alan Delamater, Martin Manley, John Funicello, Isaac Bracey, Rezsins Adams, Ms. Burton, Dixon, Porteous and Wittner — was treated similarly. Each time, the demonstrators interrupted their chanting to applaud.

The protesters were delivered to the Division 2 stationhouse, where they received appearance tickets and were released. They were met after their release by a group of seven local attorneys, who were to represent them today in Police Court.

The lawyers said no decisions had been made about whether the protes-

ters would fight the charges.

"We have yet to work that out with our clients," said attorney Anita Thayer, who is representing Dixon and Funicello.

The Albany demonstration follows more than a month of daily arrests outside the South African Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the nation's consulate in New York City by groups opposed to the policy of racial separation, or apartheid.

"It's a rather unusual thing for a Baptist minister to do," said Porteous, pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, of his arrest.

It was a first for him and for Ms. Burton. "I had to gulp a couple of times before I even thought of actually doing this," she said.

Group plans protest against S. African

By Nancy Connell

Staff writer

A coalition of civil rights and church groups took the occasion of Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday Tuesday to announce a planned "dramatic act of non-violent civil disobedience" Thursday to protest apartheid in South Africa.

In addition, a protest is scheduled for 5 p.m. Thursday at the Leo O'Brien Federal Building.

The Albany Chapter of the NAACP, the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, the Capital Area Council of Churches and the Greater Albany Jewish Federation, as well as Alderman Nebraska Brace and individual clergymen, participated in the press conference.

The proposed civil disobedience in Albany is part of a nationwide effort to focus attention on apartheid and the policies of the Reagan administration toward South Africa. Apartheid is a system of strict racial segregation enforced in South Africa.

The activities are being coordinated by TransAfrica, a foreign policy lobby. People arrested for civil disobedience during protests that began before Thanksgiving include Nobel Prize winner George Wald; Reps. Ronald Dellums of California and John Conyers of Michigan; the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Mary Frances Berry, a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

"The Reagan administration has been pursuing a policy they call constructive engagement," said Vera Michelson, chairman of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

"Those words are really a coverup for a policy of collaboration, and U.S. collaboration with South Africa means military and nuclear exchange; it means diplomatic exchange; it means an increased presence of South African

officials in the U.S.; it means the United States does not condemn South Africa for its tyranny; it means that Reagan considers Prime Minister P. W. Botha an ally; and finally it means continued investment of multinational corporations in South Africa."

Michelson said the United Nations has called on member nations to enforce sanctions against South Africa, a policy the United States has not followed. She contrasted the United States' willingness to do business with South Africa with the sanctions this country imposed against Poland because of its civil rights violations.

The anti-apartheid groups plan a rally at 5 p.m. Thursday at the Federal Building, North Pearl Street and Clinton Avenue. Michelson would not identify the people who would participate in the civil disobedience, nor would she say what, where or when the action will be.

"The civil disobedience will be separate from the demonstration," Michelson said. "We're not going to publicly say what they're going to do."

Michelson was asked if those participating in the civil disobedience intend to get arrested.

"Our statement is — acts of civil disobedience will be committed," Michelson added. "We would invite you to be there to see the outcome of these acts."

Brace said he would introduce a resolution in the Albany Common Council condemning apartheid. Brace, who represents the largely black Arbor Hill community, said the resolution will also call on the city to rid itself of investments that involve interests in South Africa.

Brace said the legislation will be co-sponsored by Aldermen Nancy Burton, Arthur T. Scott and Joseph Buechs. He said he hoped to introduce the legislation at the Jan. 24 council meeting. He added that he was optimistic it would pass.

FREE SOUTH AFRICA NOW! END U.S. AID TO APARTHEID

COME TO A RALLY TO DEMONSTRATE:

- OUR OUTRAGE AT THE BRUTAL OPPRESSION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S BLACK MAJORITY BY THE WHITE MINORITY GOVERNMENT
- OUR ANGER AT REAGAN'S COLLABORATION WITH THAT OPPRESSION
- OUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE WAVES OF ANTI-APARTHEID PROTESTS SWEEPING SOUTH AFRICA AND THE U.S.
- OUR SUPPORT FOR A DRAMATIC ACT OF NON-VIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WHICH WILL BE HAPPENING HERE IN ALBANY AT THE SAME TIME

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1985 5:00 P.M.

FEDERAL BUILDING, N. PEARL & CLINTON, ALBANY

THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(NAACP - ALBANY BRANCH)

436-0562 462-1823



FREE SOUTH AFRICA: A MOVEMENT WHOSE TIME IS NOW

WHAT IS APARTHEID? In South Africa, the white 17% of the population owns and controls all of the land, wealth and power -- at the expense of black South Africans, who are the vast majority (83%). Under the system of racial domination called "apartheid," Black South Africans have a separate, inferior education system; need special permission to travel anywhere inside their own country; can be forced to leave their families, live in workers' barracks and be paid sub-minimum wages; can be shipped to remote barren areas and forced to live there; and ARE NOT EVEN CONSIDERED CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE THEY WERE BORN, AND WHICH THEY BUILT WITH THEIR LABOR: THEY CANNOT VOTE.

WHY DO BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS PUT UP WITH IT? They don't. In the 1800's, it took Britain, the world's strongest military power, 100 years to crush the resistance of the Black peoples of Southern Africa. Since 1912, when they formed the African National Congress (ANC), Black South Africans have fought for their rights through every channel open to them. After 1960, when their peaceful protests were met with guns, they added armed struggle to their means of seeking justice. IN 1984, THERE WAS A NEW SURGE OF RESISTANCE TO APARTHEID BY THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS, WORKERS, AND RESIDENTS OF THE BLACK TOWNSHIPS. ONCE AGAIN, THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE WAS GUNS AND PRISONS.

WHY IS IT TAKING THEM SO LONG? The white government of South Africa uses an immense and powerful military and police force backed by sophisticated technology to maintain this unjust system. THE ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES THAT ALLOW THEM TO DO THIS COME PRIMARILY FROM EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES. Under the Reagan administration, the U.S. has become South Africa's leading trade partner, supplying crucial computers, military and nuclear technology, and large amounts of MONEY.

A MOVEMENT WHOSE TIME IS NOW: A wave of anti-apartheid protests is now sweeping across the U.S. Called the Free South Africa Movement, it started in Washington in November. Since then, dozens of prominent legislators, labor officials, religious leaders, civil rights activists and Black community leaders have been arrested for acts of civil disobedience at the South African embassy, and the protests have spread across the country. The movement's demands are:

- (1) Release of labor leaders imprisoned in South Africa
- (2) Release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, and all other political prisoners
- (3) End Reagan's policy of collaboration (called "constructive engagement") with apartheid
- (4) Divest (withdraw) all public money (for example, pension funds) from U.S. corporations and banks doing business with racist South Africa; end all U.S. investments, loans and trade with South Africa

MAJORITY RULE IN SOUTH AFRICA! END APARTHEID!

THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

MOVEMENT AGAINST RACIST REGIME INTENSIFIES IN
U.S. AND SOUTH AFRICA



Daily protests are taking place at the South African embassy in Washington, D.C.

Over the past several weeks, there have been regular pickets involving thousands of civil rights activists, trade unionists, and others in major cities across the United States against the apartheid regime in South Africa. These demonstrations were sparked by the South African government's stepped-up repression in the face of a wave of protests and strikes by the Black majority.

The U.S. actions have focused on demands to release trade union leaders detained without charges, opposition to the U.S. government's support to the South African regime, and opposition to apartheid.

Apartheid is a system of segregation and oppression imposed on the 27 million Blacks who make up the overwhelming majority in South Africa. Whites constitute only 5 million of the population.

SPEAKERS:

HENRY ELONGE

American South African Peoples
Friendship Association

JOHN FUNICELLO

American Federation of State County
Municipal Employees

JON FLANDERS

Member United Steelworkers of America
Local 8247, Socialist Workers Party

VERA MICHELSON

Chairperson, Coalition Against
Apartheid and Racism

FRIDAY JANUARY 11 8PM

MILITANT LABOR FORUM

352 CENTRAL AVE., ALBANY

434-3247 DONATION: \$2, (\$1. H.S./Unemployed)

*Organizations listed
for identification
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Alliance

Habr  traducci n al espa ol.

Council condemns apartheid, but ^{Kwik} ^{1/25/85} KOs cash pullout

By ELLIS HENICAN
Knickerbocker News Reporter

The Albany Common Council has gone on record as condemning the racial segregation policies of South Africa, but not before withdrawing an order that no city funds be deposited in banks with investments there.

"The Common Council of the city of Albany condemns and rejects the uncivilized and reprehensible policies of apartheid and the nation that practices it," the aldermen declared in a resolution passed unanimously Thursday night.

The resolution was a revised version of one prepared by the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism. In the original version, according to Alderwoman Nancy Burton, the council would have directed Comptroller Charles Hemingway not to invest any city funds in banks with holdings in the African nation.

Ms. Burton, who was arrested Jan 17 in a protest at the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Office Building, Albany, said the revised resolution did not go far enough.

"We buy a lot of short-term money-market funds," she said of the city. "To the extent that that money is going to banks with investments in South Africa, it shouldn't be."

She said she understood four major banks doing business in Albany have dealings with South Africa.

Alderman Nebraska Brace, the measure's chief sponsor, said he thought the measure should not be changed to reflect a divestiture order.

"I don't know if legally we can do that," Brace said. "What we wanted to do tonight was take a first step."

In the end, the measure was passed with Ms. Burton as a co-sponsor, after fully half of the aldermen rose from their chairs to decry the evils of apartheid.

After the meeting, Brace left open the possibility of later directing the

Conners' son eyes primary

Will the son of state Assemblyman Richard J. Conners, D-Albany, challenge Albany's 6th Ward Alderwoman Nancy Burton in a primary election this year?

"I'm considering it," says Michael E. Conners, 35, who heads the Conners & Reddy insurance firm. But he emphasized it was "awfully early" to announce his plans.

Other sources, including Ms. Burton, indicated Thursday that Conners would announce his candidacy on March 5.

Conners, a Democrat who recently moved into a home on Willett Street in Albany's Washington Park neighborhood, confirmed this week that 6th Ward leader Nicholas Sacca was among those who had asked him to run for Ms. Burton's council seat.

Conners said if he did run he would be "a definite underdog," adding: "I would run a very positive campaign. I think Nancy Burton is a good person."

Ms. Burton was less kind.

She described Conners as "a carpet-bagger" who has not lived in the 6th Ward very long.

city not to do business with banks dealing with South Africa.

"I want to discuss it with counsel," he said.

An official of the anti-apartheid group that had proposed the resolution said her organization was pleased with Thursday's action, if not totally satisfied.

"It's a first step," said Vera Michelson. "We commend the aldermen for their swift condemnation of apartheid. What's going to be key now is whether we are going to be able to take it one step further and get a solid divestment resolution passed."

TUC -
1/22/85
Demo was on 1/17/85

Whalen

By Nancy Connell

Staff writer
A proclamation condemning apartheid in South Africa was issued by Albany Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III Monday, on the city's first observance of the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as a legal holiday.

Three of the city's black legislators — city Aldermen Nebraska Brace and Arthur Scott and county Legislator Sandra Rose Temple — gathered in a virtually deserted city hall to hear Whalen read the proclamation.

"Albany shares the same Dutch heritage as the Republic of South Africa," the proclamation stated, "a nation whose uncivilized apartheid policies are inimical to Judeo-Christian teachings as well as the principles for which the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. lived and died."

Whalen said he would "join with all civilized people everywhere in condemning apartheid and the nation that practices it."

"We call on leaders the world over

proclamation condemns S. Africa, apartheid

to reject this reprehensible policy in the name of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr."

Albany City Hall was closed in honor of King's birthday, which is being observed as a legal holiday in New York state for the first time this year.

wants the state to allow school to be held on the state holiday, but Board of Education President Roger N. Wright supports the King holiday.

The holiday was approved by the state Legislature last summer after the district had adopted its 1984-85

"The best way to honor Martin Luther King Jr. and his memory is to have school that day," Dunmire said.

Wright opposed Dunmire's proposal, saying he would not participate in actions to eliminate the day off.

The Reagan administration has stated its opposition to South Africa's policy of apartheid, or strict racial segregation. However, it does not support withdrawal of American funds invested in South African firms.

Whalen said he supported divestment of American funds from South Africa, adding that the city did not invest in firms doing business with South Africa.

"The city's opportunity for investment are rather limited," Whalen said.

He said the city invests surplus funds in treasury notes or certificates of deposit.

Whalen said he issued the proclamation because he believes that the more local governments make their position known, the greater the pressure will be

on the federal government to change its policies.

Brace said he would introduce a resolution condemning apartheid at Thursday's Common Council meeting.

Albany gave the day off to its non-union employees, but unionized functions such as police protection and garbage collection were not affected. City Budget Director Daniel Klepak could not estimate the cost of the day off when he was contacted at home late Monday afternoon.

Most Schenectady County employees were also off Monday, except for those employed in such necessary services as the sheriff's department and county nursing home, said George Davidson, Schenectady County deputy commissioner of finance.

Davidson said it was difficult to estimate the additional cost to the county for those employees who worked Monday. He said it would be a small fraction of the average daily employee payroll of about \$50,000.

“We call on leaders the world over to reject this reprehensible policy in the name of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.”

— Mayor Thomas Whalen

It will be observed as a federal holiday in 1986.

King's birthday was Jan. 15, but the legal holiday was set for the third Monday of January.

In Clifton Park, the holiday observance has divided two top officials in the Shenendehowa School district.

Superintendent Edwin Dunmire

calendar. That left the district with the choice of either cutting one instructional day or eliminating a vacation day elsewhere in the schedule.

A survey showed residents wanted to maintain the number of instructional days, officials said, so the board decided to eliminate the Good Friday holiday.

200 picket in Albany rally

10 seized in anti-apartheid protest

By Quincey R. Johnson

Staff writer

A protest against U.S. policies on South Africa ended Thursday with the arrest of 10 area civic and religious leaders at the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building in Albany.

The 10 demonstrators were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct after they refused to leave the building lobby.

As the 10 disobeyed orders to leave and sat down in the lobby, more than 200 protesters walked a picket line outside the building in sub-freezing weather. Pickets included Albany County Legislator Sandra Rose Temple and Alice Green of the American Civil Liberties Union.

They yelled and chanted slogans against Reagan administration policies that they said did not do enough to force changes in South Africa's apartheid system, which they said unfairly discriminates against the country's black majority.

Martin Manley, a Schenectady resident and member of the Coalition Against Apartheid, said he was not worried about being arrested. "Not at all," he said. "I think this is the right time to carry on this activity. When it is done in an organized group, it's a nice way to work for justice."

He said he has been working against apartheid since the South African Springbok rugby team came to Albany in 1981. "It's my usual inclination to avoid being arrested," Manley said.

Albany 6th Ward Alderman Nancy Burton, who also was arrested, said she wanted to enlighten people about the Reagan administration's policy toward South Africa. "This administration puts economics over human rights. This is a drastic shift over the last administration," Burton said.

Trevor Abrahams of the African National Congress, one of the pickets marching outside the building, said people all over the world are protesting minority rule in South Africa. He said the regime is repressive to blacks in the country.

Abrahams said protesters wanted the release of people imprisoned

See 10 HELD / B-12



Times Union photo by Neil De

UNDER ARREST — A federal officer arrests the Rev. Robert W. Dixon, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of Albany, at Leo O'Brien Federal Building in Albany Thursday on a charge of disorderly conduct in connection with an anti-apartheid protest.

B-12 TIMES UNION ***

Albany, N.Y., Friday, Jan. 18, 1985

10 held in anti-apartheid protest

Continued from B-1
because of their opposition to South African government policies.

Arrested and released for appearance in Albany Police Court 9:30 a.m. today were:

Manley, of 216 Front St., Schenectady; Burton, of 213 Elm St., Albany; Rezin Adams, 112 Chestnut St., Albany, of the Coalition Against Apartheid; Isaac Bracey, Old Hickory Drive, Albany, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. W. Alan Delamater, pastor of Calvary United Methodist Church, Albany; the Rev. Robert W. Dixon, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Albany; John Funicello of the Albany

O'Shaughnessy, a priest in the Albany Roman Catholic Diocese; the Rev. Alvin C. Porteous, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Albany; and Dr. Lawrence S. Wittner, vice president of the United University Professors.

Officers of the Federal Protective Service, which handles security for the General Services Administration, stood in a small office off the lobby while the 10 people talked for more than 45 minutes.

The federal officers told the protesters that they would be asked to leave the building at 6 p.m. At that time, a federal officer said: "This building is closed at this time."

Federal officers requested that the

time. Moments later, officers from the Arbor Hill Neighborhood unit of the Albany Police Department came to the scene to assist the federal officers in transporting the protesters to vision II headquarters on Morton Avenue.

At Division II headquarters, the people arrested were charged one at a time and released. The protesters were met by a group of attorneys who had volunteered to represent them. Attorney Anita Thayer organized the group, which includes Joan Byalin, Thomas Keefe, Mary Jo Long, Mark Mishler, Gasper Castillo and Frank Anderson.

Thayer said the 10 will meet in police court today before the proceedings before deciding what their course of action would be.

Common council condemns S. African apartheid

By Nancy Connell

Staff writer

^{T.U.}
^{1/25/85}
A resolution condemning apartheid in South Africa was passed unanimously by the Albany Common Council Thursday, a move which the legislation's sponsor said was the first of its kind by a city in New York state.

Third Ward Alderman Nebraska Brace, who introduced the resolution, said Albany would be the first city in the state to pass such legislation. The resolution was co-sponsored by Aldermen Arthur Scott, Joseph Buechs and Nancy Burton. Burton was arrested last week for participating in an organized act of civil disobedience to protest apartheid.

The resolution noted that "the apartheid policy of South Africa forbids the black 83 percent of the population from having citizenship, voting, owning land, or living and

working where they choose, and requires all black South Africans to carry a passbook." In the resolution, the council "condemns and rejects the uncivilized and reprehensible policies of apartheid and the nation that practices it."

Burton suggested the city should also find out if the banks it uses do business in South Africa. If they do, the city should take its money elsewhere, Burton said. She did not attempt to make the divestiture issue part of the resolution, however.

In other action, the council introduced legislation appropriating \$240,000 for a Tricentennial Park behind city hall. Most of the money, \$174,000, will be used to buy two buildings at 2 and 3 Pine St. from Albany attorney William Cade.

The remainder of the sum will be used for improvements to the park,

including demolition of the two vacant and deteriorating structures. The park will represent an enlargement of an existing park behind city hall facing on Malden Lane.

After the death of Mayor Erastus Corning 2nd, a committee studying ways to honor the late mayor recommended the creation of the park behind city hall as a memorial. The committee noted that such a park would combine recognition of Corning's 42 years of service in city hall with his love of nature.

Before his death, Corning worked successfully to prevent the demolition of the Cade buildings because of their historic value.

On the council agenda Thursday, the park was referred to as Tricentennial Park, which prompted Aldermen Gerald Jennings and Robert VanAmburgh

to question whether the parcel in question was the Corning memorial. Assistant Corporation Counsel Gary Stiglmeier promised to check into the matter.

The council also introduced legislation to ask the state Legislature to allow the city to initiate a permit system which would give resident first crack at on-street parking.

Burton and Jennings both said they hoped that the permit would not be limited to Center Square, the neighborhood closest to the Empire State Plaza and the one most troubled by the parking shortage caused by state employees who park on the street.

Legislation appropriating \$80,000 for a new roof at the Albany Public Library was also introduced.

Albany council will be asked to condemn apartheid policy

1/22/85

By KYLE HUGHES

Knickerbocker News Reporter

As a protest against the apartheid system of racial discrimination, the Albany Common Council will be asked this week to approve a resolution condemning American investment in South African business.

Alderman Nebraska Brace said he was drawing up the resolution to present at the council's meeting Thursday.

Brace said he felt it was necessary for city government to go on record against South Africa's apartheid system.

"I think Albany has taken its rightful role," he said.

Albany Mayor Thomas M. Whalen III said the city had no money invested in South Africa. In observance of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday celebration Monday, he joined with Brace, Alderman Arthur Scott and Albany County Legislator Sandra L. Temple to condemn South Africa.

South Africa was an issue of paramount concern in Albany in September 1981, when against the wishes of then Gov. Hugh Carey and numerous protesters, former Mayor Erastus Corning 2nd permitted the South African rugby

team, the Springboks, to play at Bleecker Stadium.

The controversy attracted national attention, and Corning was condemned by some for allowing the South Africans to come to the city. The episode added impetus to the anti-apartheid movement in Albany.

At a press conference Monday, Mayor Whalen criticized South Africa, but was non-committal when asked if he would go against Corning's example and bar the South African team if the situation arose again.

"That's kind of never-never land," Whalen said. "I don't think right now that that's a subject that's appropriate."

Whalen made the comment at a press conference he called to read a proclamation in honor of King's birthday.

In the proclamation, Whalen said the city joined "with all civilized people everywhere in condemning apartheid and the nation that practices it, and we call on leaders the world over to reject this reprehensible policy in the name of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr."

Copies of the resolution will be sent to New York's two U.S. senators and to Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-Schenectady, Whalen said.



NEBRASKA BRACE
... to offer resolution

1/20/85
Sunday P.M.

EDITORIALS

Selective outrage

Albany 6th Ward Alderman Nancy Burton did the best job of summing it all up the other night, just before she was arrested.

"This administration," she said, "puts economics over human rights."

That was why Ms. Burton and nine other area civic and religious leaders refused to end their sit-in at the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building and ended up being taken into custody on disorderly conduct charges. Their point was that the Reagan administration isn't doing enough to end apartheid in South Africa.

Certainly no one can dispute the basic injustice of the apartheid system, which discriminates shamefully against South Africa's black majority. It's an unjust, inhuman system, and it should be done away with.

But it's a quantum leap in logic to blame Ronald Reagan for supporting apartheid because the administration refuses to outlaw all American investment in and U.S. trade with South Africa. This nation also trades with and invests in other countries with human rights' records every bit as bad as South Africa's and, in many cases, a lot worse.

Whatever the sins of the white South African minority, for example, it didn't send troops into Afghanistan. It doesn't maintain a slave-labor system for political prisoners in Siberia. It doesn't stick political dissidents into mental hospitals and pump them full of drugs because they disagree with government policy. When South African dissidents are accorded honors such as the Nobel Peace Prize, they are free to go to Stockholm and express their points of view in front of the world.

None of this means that the South African government should be exonerated because it's not as repressive as the Soviet Union's — or China's or Libya's or Iran's, to name a few others. But it does mean that this particular expression of outrage over human rights violations seems highly selective.

The protest at the federal building the other night was based on several premises that seem somewhat shaky. One, criticism of the administration on this matter presupposes that an expression of hostility on the part of the U.S. government would, in fact, actually compel the South African government to do away with apartheid. The fact is that the most extreme sanctions we've been able to impose on other nations — the Soviet Union, for example — have had little or no discernible effect on the internal policies of those nations.

The protest also rested on the basic principle that a nation should impose a subjective morality test on any country with which it does business. By that logic, we shouldn't do business with the United Kingdom, because of what it's doing in Northern Ireland. We should abandon Israel because of its disputes with its Arab citizens. We should even shun our neighbor to the north, Canada, because of its overly restrictive immigration policies. In short, it's a principle that can be carried only so far, and it's a matter of judgment as to when to impose it and how severely.

The fact is that the administration has firmly stated its opposition to apartheid and has urged the South African government to do away with it. So far those pleas have been largely ignored. It does seem to make sense, however, that a friend would be in a better position to exert influence over the South African government than an enemy, and that's what the protesters would have the U.S. become if the administration did what it's being told to do.

Albany Council Takes Anti-Apartheid Stand

By CARLO WOLFF
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — The Albany Common Council last night unanimously approved a resolution condemning apartheid, the system of racial separatism in South Africa and Namibia.

* * *
Sponsored by Ward 2 Alderman Arthur T. Scott, Ward 3 Alderman Nebraska Brace, Joseph Buechs of Ward 5 and Nancy Burton of Ward 6, the resolution is the first anti-apartheid stance adopted by any city in the state, Brace said.

Burton, however, had wanted the city to take an even stronger position. "Given my recent arrest record," Burton said, she supported the resolution condemning what it called "the uncivilized and reprehensible policies of apartheid and the nation that practices it."

But she said she would have preferred the resolution also direct city fiscal officials not to invest in banks that invest in South Africa or Namibia, also known as Southwest Africa.

Burton was one of 10 civic and religious activists arrested in the Leo O'Brien Federal Building on Jan. 17 in a civil disobedience

case involving a protest against apartheid. Charged with disorderly conduct, all 10 are due in Albany Police Court on Wednesday.

The city moves its "money around a lot," Burton said in the council caucus preceding the regular meeting, adding she's been told Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Marine Midland and Manufacturers Hanover "do business with companies that do business" with South Africa.

During the roll call vote, Buechs directed T. Garry Burns, common council clerk, to send copies of the resolution to the state assemblyman, state senator and congressman representing Albany. Scott said he hopes adoption of the resolution "can send a message around the country" about apartheid, which Ward 13 Alderman Robert Van Amburgh called a "policy abhorrent not only to conscience but to common sense."

After the unanimous adoption, Brace prodded council members to applaud people in the small audience who belong to the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism. The coalition and the local branch of the NAACP sponsored the Jan. 17 demonstration outside the O'Brien building.

Albany May Cut Off S. Africa-Tied Banks

By CARLO WOLFF ^{2/13/85}
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — City Comptroller Charles Hemingway said yesterday he will see whether the city can stop doing business with three banks accused of investing in South Africa.

Hemingway said he plans to discuss the situation with Corporation Counsel Vincent J. McArdle Jr. today.

The city has used Citibank, Chemical Bank and Chase Manhattan Bank for short-term investments on a bid basis for some time, Hemingway said. He added he personally opposes apartheid.

"This is something I never really thought about," said the city's chief elected fiscal officer, adding he doesn't know whether the city's "Common Council could tell me not to invest in those banks."

McArdle, the city's top legal adviser, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The three banks, along with Manufacturers Hanover, were scored yesterday for investing in South Africa. The criticism surfaced during a news conference at Urban League/NAACP headquarters on Livingston Avenue.

Called by the Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, the conference showcased speakers demanding divestment of businesses financially linked to South Africa.

South Africa is based on the system of racial separatism known as apartheid.

Neo Mnumzana, chief representative of the African National Congress' observer mission to the United Nations, said his purpose was to foster solidarity between the ANC and United States residents who oppose apartheid.

Mnumzana said "American big business is underwriting" apartheid through investments that bolster the military and political repression the 4 million members of the ruling white minority impose on the country's 26 million blacks.

Late last month, the Albany Common Council approved a resolution condemning apartheid. Sponsored by Ward 2 Alderman Arthur T. Scott, Ward 3 Alderman Nebraska Brace and Ward 6 Alderman Nancy Burton of Ward 6, the resolution is the first anti-apartheid stance adopted by any city in the state, according to Brace.

But it stopped short of calling for a divestment clause directing city fiscal officials not to invest in banks that invest in South Africa or Namibia, also known as Southwest Africa.

One of 10 religious and civic leaders arrested Jan. 17 during an anti-apartheid protest in the Leo O'Brien Federal Building, Burton had wanted the council resolution to incorporate a divestment clause.

Burton and the nine others arrested each paid a \$100 fine on a disorderly conduct charge stemming from the Jan. 17 protest.

During yesterday's news conference, anti-apartheid coalition spokesman Vera Michelson said her group plans to forge bills calling for such divestment on city, county and state levels. She said she is working with Brace and Burton on the Common Council, with Sandra LaRosa Temple in the county Legislature and with Rep. Arthur Eve, D-Buffalo, in the Assembly.

After claiming that Citibank, Chemical Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank and Manufacturers Hanover invest in South Africa, Michelson said the thrust of the local bill will be to "indicate the city's will" not to do business with such banks.



**SOUTH AFRICA
FREE
THE
UNION LEADERS**

AFSCME
in the public service

**MARCHERS FROM
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

"Since the beginning of the crusade to denounce apartheid in South Africa, AFSCME has taken a position against these restricted human rights policies that segregate and discriminate against black South Africans," says Council 20 staffer Kathy Lipscomb.



"I too have experienced unfairness similar to the apartheid policies that enslave the black people of South Africa, and that's why I come out, march strongly, and support this cause," says Mary Horne, president of AFSCME Local 2095, which represents workers at St. Elizabeths Hospital. "The more people can come out and join the protesters, the quicker we can help bring an end to the injustices in South Africa."

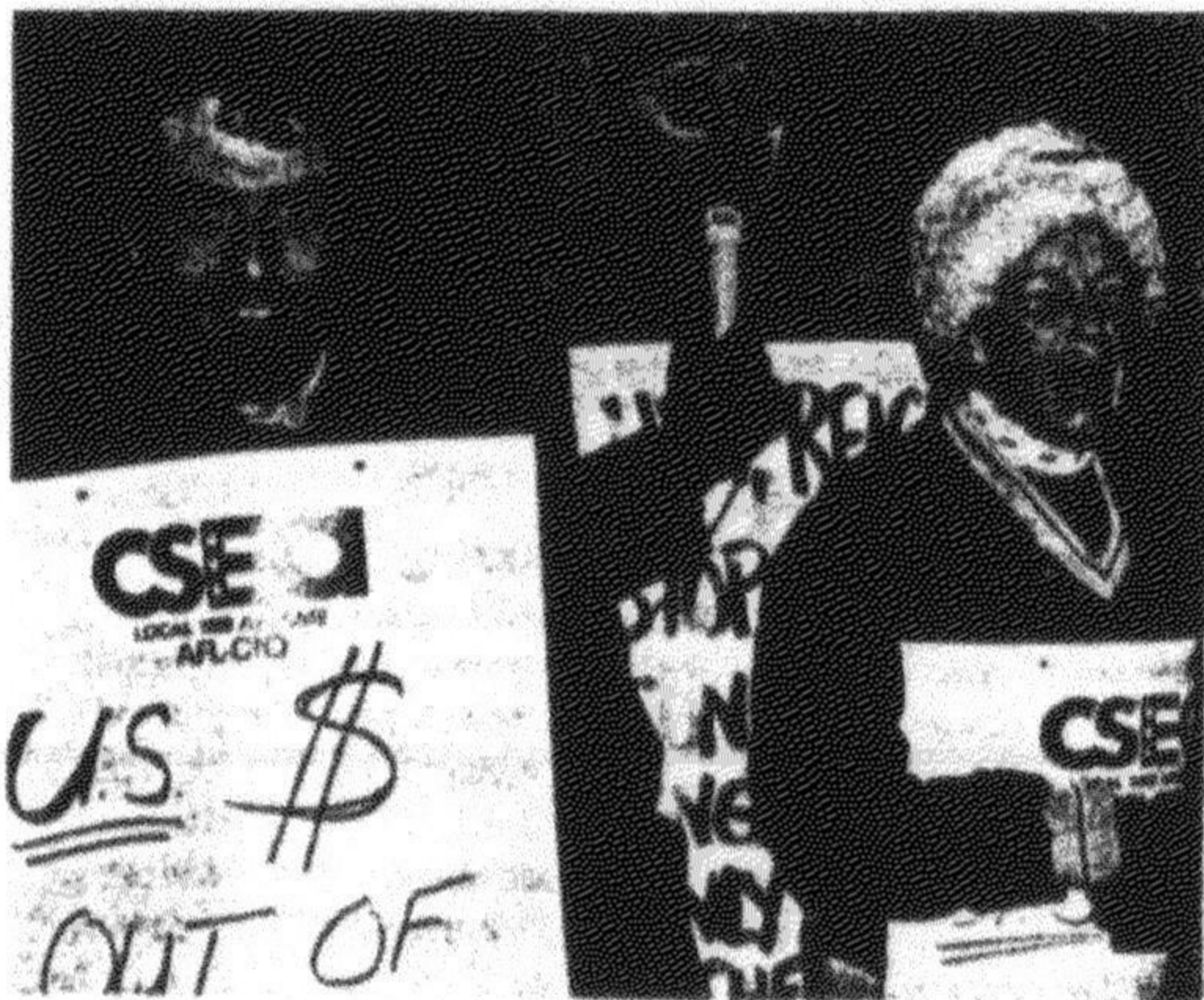
**MEMBERS DEMONSTRATE
IN CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Protestors against apartheid policies in South Africa; John Clemens (left), AFSCME Ohio Council 8 member; Marian Garth (center), council staffer and Coalition of Black Trade Unionists member; and Mohammed Chambas, also a CBTU member, were among nearly 200 people demonstrating in Cleveland in front of the building that houses the Office of the South African Consulate.



**ANTI-APARTHEID
PROTESTS CONTINUE-**

ON THE LINE IN ALBANY, NEW YORK



Members of CSEA/AFSCME Local 1000 join hundreds of protestors who marched and chanted against apartheid in front of the federal building in Albany, New York. Ten labor leaders, members of the clergy, and community activists were arrested here when they remained inside the building after closing hours. Marching here (left to right) are Joel Schwartz, a member of CSEA's board of directors; Daniel X. Campbell, CSEA staffer; and Irene Carr, CSEA statewide secretary.

Protests against South Africa's policy of racism and union repression continued this winter.

In December, AFSCME Pres. Gerald W. McEntee, arrested for his protest in Washington, D.C., vowed that "we shall stand and fight until we get a change in that policy."

Days later, members of AFSCME's International Executive Board, meeting in Washington, voted "absolute opposition to the racist apartheid policies of the government of South Africa" and then adjourned their session to demonstrate near that nation's embassy.

The AFSCME board called upon AFSCME locals and councils to participate in the protests.

As the winter went on, union members in Washington and around the nation followed their national leaders and continued the demonstrations.

Archie Mack, president of AFSCME Local 2743—the local represents workers at the District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs—spoke for many of the demonstrators and many of those arrested: "It is a great honor to be a physical part of this movement to express my opposition to the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement and to let our oppressed brothers and sisters in South Africa know that we stand beside them in their fight for freedom and dignity."

MARYLAND PROTESTERS



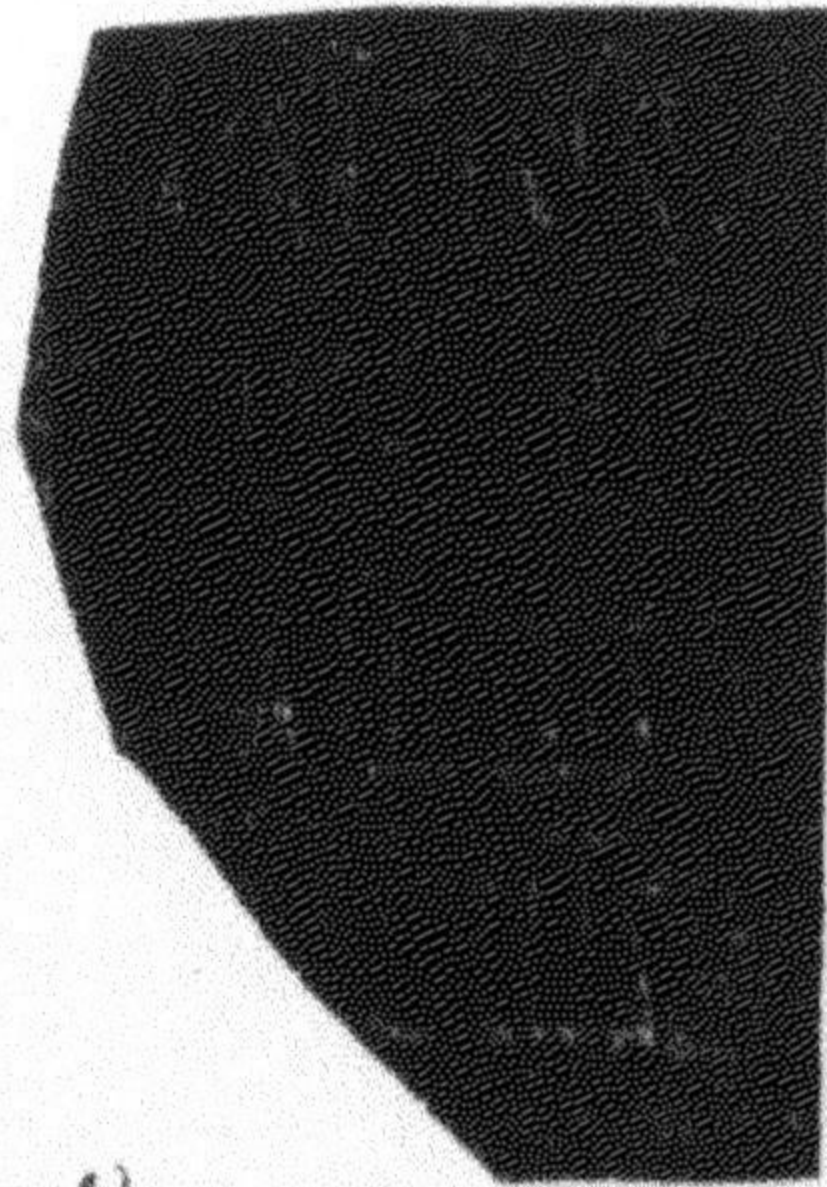
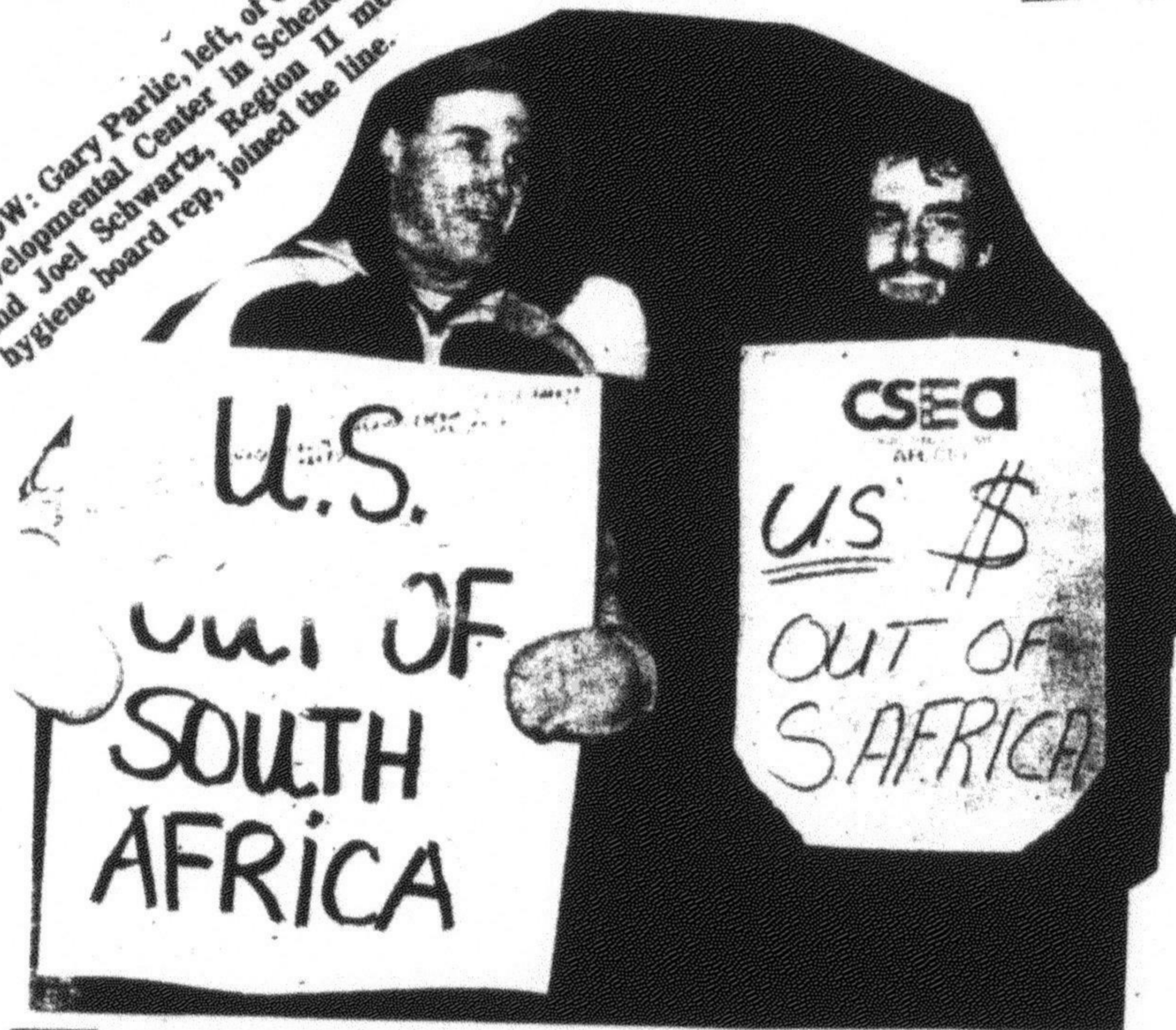
"This is the first active thing with the union I've done since I joined," says AFSCME Local 2250 member William Brown. "Apartheid is certainly a scourge on the earth."



Prince Georges County bus driver and Local 2250 steward Susan Betman marches with her six-year-old daughter, Sarah. "I think it's important for children to understand what our government supports and what's going on in South Africa," Betman said.

CSEA joins growing protest against racism in South Africa

BELOW: Gary Parlic, left, of O.D. Heck Developmental Center in Schenectady, and Joel Schwartz, Region II mental hygiene board rep, joined the line.



ALBANY—CSEA members and officers added their support to a protest against policies on South Africa staged at the Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building here recently. More than 200 people picketed at the rally, which ended with the arrest of 10 area civic, religious and union leaders, who were charged with disorderly conduct after they refused to leave the building at its closing time.

At a press conference several days earlier, organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Albany-based Coalition Against Apartheid, CSEA statewide Secretary Irene Carr voiced CSEA's opposition to South Africa's apartheid system, which unfairly discriminates against the black majority, and which has tried to break the independent black unions (see story in box, right).

"In solidarity with our South African brothers and sisters, CSEA expresses outrage at the arrest and detention of trade unionists by the government of South Africa," Carr said.

C. Allen Mead, president of CSEA's Capital Region IV, said CSEA's involvement against apartheid began in 1981 during a controversial rugby game involving the South

1/25/85
THE
PUBLIC
SECTOR

African Springboks and the Schenectady-based all-star Eastern Rugby Union team. The game was scheduled at Bleeker Stadium in Albany with the approval of the late Albany Mayor Erastus Corning.

"CSEA, AFSCME, the NAACP and the then newly-formed Coalition Against Apartheid led hundreds of demonstrators in a rally against the game in a cold rainstorm," recalled Mead.

At the recent rally, protesters gathered in sub-zero temperatures, chanting slogans against the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa's rulers.

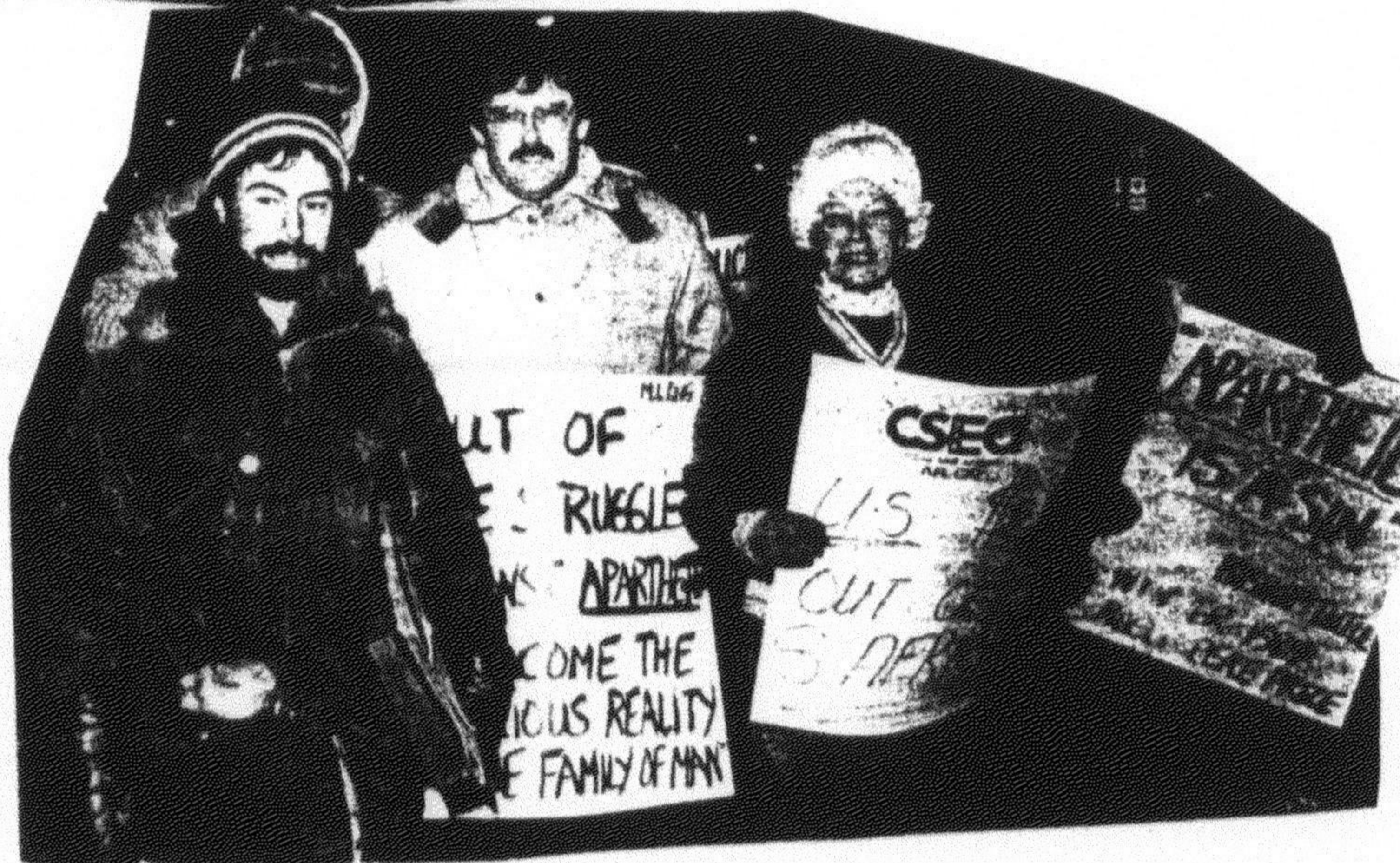
Among the 10 who were arrested were John Funicello of the AFSCME International Area Office and Albany Central Labor Council, and Lawrence S. Wittner, vice president of the United University Professions.

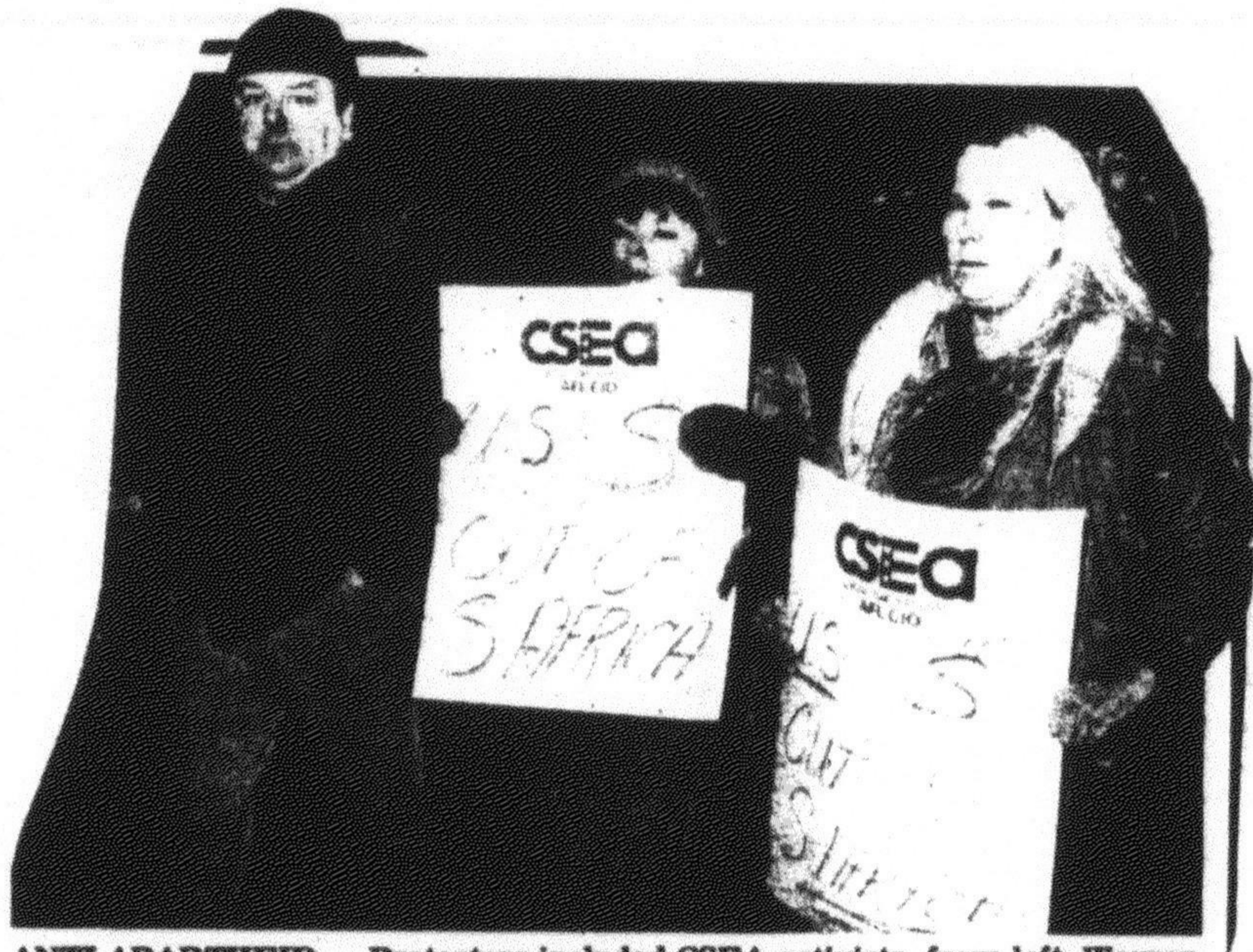
The 10 were brought before Albany City Court Judge Thomas Keegan and released later that evening. They face a possible penalty of 15 days in jail and a possible fine of \$250 each.



IN THE WIND, sub-freezing weather, picketers gathered in front of the O'Brien Federal Building.

RIGHT: On the picket line were, from left, Albany County Social Services Department Unit President Steve Radler, CSEA Region IV President C. Allen Mead and CSEA statewide Secretary Irene Carr.





ANTI-APARTHEID — Protesters included CSEA activists, from left, Warren Moloney of SUNY, Sue Waltz of the Department of Motor Vehicles, and Barbara Charles of the Labor Department.

Black unions offer hope

The black labor movement is both a bastion of hope for the 24 million blacks of South Africa and a deadly threat to the apartheid system which rules them.

For years the South African government had tried to smash the independent black unions. In the 1960's the 35,000-strong South African Congress of Trade Unions was driven into exile. Virtually all of its organizers were jailed without trial. Five activists were murdered.

In the 1970's black unions revived—recruiting 150,000 black workers. Responding to the growing organizing—and militancy—of the black unions, the government instituted so-called labor reforms legalizing private sector unions, and attempting to co-opt them. It hasn't worked.

Despite the constant threat—and reality—of repression, and the 25 percent unemployment rate among blacks, the labor movement has continued to grow. Some estimates put black trade union membership as high as 400,000. Two major confederations, the Federation of South African Trade Unions and the Council of Unions of South Africa, and unaffiliated unions like the South African Allied Workers Union have become major institutions.

Increased organizing has been matched by sharp increase in strikes, all organized in incredibly difficult conditions. Only a few strikes have been legal—picketing during any strike is illegal under the Internal Security Act. Further, employers have the right to dismiss any striker.

Despite this, there were 106 recorded strikes and work stoppages in 1978; by 1982, there were 394 (involving 141,000 black workers); and 1983 was turning out to be a record year.

The awesome difficulties black unions face is dramatized by the historic 1980 strike of 10,000 Johannesburg municipal workers. Having no

right to strike—or even to organize—they courageously struck for recognition of their union and for a wage increase from around \$43 to \$75 per week.

The government broke the strike. Leaders were jailed and all who refused to return to work were fired. Since the black workers are classified as "migrants," losing their jobs meant they had no right to stay in Johannesburg. Some 1,200 were herded into a compound where they were kept overnight 60 to a room. In the morning, the police used clubs and rifle butts to force the workers onto buses sending them back to the rural "homelands."

Often, it is more selective—and severe. Hundreds of union leaders and organizers have been detained, tortured, and sometimes killed. One celebrated case was of Neil Aggett, a white organizer for the predominantly black African Food and Canning Workers Union. After 70 days of detention and torture, he reportedly took his own life in February 1982. He was the 53rd South African to die in detention since 1963.

The deaths and the repression continue, but the black South African unions keep on organizing and struggling—often winning victories even against international corporate giants like Ford and General Motors. Often strikes are broken, and mass firings are not uncommon—like at the giant state-owned synthetic oil facility where 6,500 workers were fired after the recent successful general strike. These workers were the only ones fired after the massive work stoppage. This has led to speculation that oil-poor South Africa, fearing a boycott by oil-producing states, sees the synthetic fuel facility as strategically important.

Apartheid can break strikes. The system can break unions. But it clearly cannot break the yearning for freedom and dignity on the part of 24 million people who know that someday they are going to win.

Publication of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO.

the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Albany, N.Y.
presents:

Mafasone Marobe, United Democratic Front,
on tour of the U.S., who will speak about the
current situation in apartheid South Africa

**"South Africa:
the People
Rise Up"**

2/85
Zinzi
Mandela,
daughter of
imprisoned
African National
Congress leader, Nelson
Mandela, brings a
message from her
father to a mass
rally of over
9,000 in Soweto.

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159 Wolf Road, Albany, N.Y.
(2nd floor)
March 25, 1985 4:30 - 6:00

WHAT IS APARTHEID?

Apartheid South Africa is a society which denies basic human rights to over eighty percent of the total population. Under the apartheid system, the white minority has total control of the country. Blacks are not allowed to vote, to buy or sell land, to move freely or to work or live where they choose. Their lives are totally controlled by the Afrikaner government which is determined to preserve its own superiority.

WHAT IS THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT?

In August, 1983, a multi-racial coalition, the United Democratic Front (U.D.F.) was formed in South Africa. It was formed to oppose a new constitution (dispensation) which was put forth by the apartheid regime. The government of South Africa tries to convince the world community that reform is under way. One such "reform" was the establishment of a new constitution. This "reform" was really just another move by the government to further entrench the status quo. Under the new constitution, limited representation was granted to mixed race and Asian peoples but the whites maintained final control - and the Black majority was totally excluded from any participation.

The United Democratic Front, a broad based coalition made up of over 700 organizations representing labor, student, womens, religious, civic and youth groups, led the opposition to the new constitution. After the constitution became law, the U.D.F. continued the struggle against apartheid. Their major objective now is to rally all anti-apartheid forces to work for peaceful change.

In the last few months, South African government authorities, recognizing the broad following of the U.D.F., has begun to repress this legal organization. U.D.F. offices have been raided and most of the top U.D.F. leadership has been arrested.

WHO IS MAFASONE MAROBE?

Mafasone Marobe, who will be speaking in Albany, New York on March 25, 1985, is on a two week tour of the United States from South Africa. Marobe is a member of the Executive Regional Committee of the United Democratic Front and is Secretary of the U.D.F. - Transvaal Region, South Africa. He coordinated the signature campaign in the Transvaal against the parliamentary elections. Marobe is also an organizer for the General Allied Workers Union (a U.D.F. affiliate).

In the 1970's, Marobe was elected to the Executive Committee of the Soweto Youth Council. He was a member of the now banned Soweto Student Representative Council in 1976. He was defendant in the Sedition Trials and sentenced in 1977 - Marobe served six years on Robben Island.

The purpose of his tour in the United States is to talk to the American people about the U.D.F. and about what is happening in South Africa right now.

If you have any questions about this program, please call (518) 436-0562

(LABOR DONATED)

(OVER)

S. African decries Reagan policy

By Mary D'Ambrosio

Staff writer

Jailed for two months after his last stint in the U.S. in late 1984, black South African leader Mafason Morobe returned four months after his release to again tell the American people that the Reagan administration has it all wrong about South Africa.

Morobe, who also goes by the surname "Murphy," met with labor and the press in Albany

● Gov. Cuomo protests President Reagan's message./B-7

Monday and spoke to about 100 people at Albany's Wilborn Temple Monday night as part of a three-week tour on a conditional passport.

While in the U.S., he learned that South African government security police had visited his home at 3 a.m. one morning looking for him, he told the audience.

Morobe's organization, the United Democratic Front, has faced increasing persecution from the white minority ruled government since summer, and 16 of its leaders have been jailed, according to a release from the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

"I almost had to sneak out of South Africa — although with my passport," Morobe said. He said he was relentlessly photographed as he moved through customs and boarded the plane at the airport.

"At stake is not only my life, but millions of others," Morobe said, adding that he made his speaking trips because he felt obligated to use his education and ability to reach Americans with his concerns for his homeland and compatriots.

3/25/85 - TU -
"At stake is not only my life, but millions of others"

— Mafason Morobe



Morobe once spent six years in jail on sedition charges, and served jail "detention" without being charged in October and November of 1984, after a September visit to the U.S., he said.

Now Morobe, who, in khaki pants and a soft wool sweater, spoke levelly for more than an hour about horrors many Americans had heard before, faces "great personal danger" upon his return, said Naomi Jaffe of the Capital District Coalition.

Saying he was barred by law from openly urging that foreign investors divest themselves of interests in companies that do business in South Africa, Morobe argued only that it was a "fallacy" that blacks would be hurt by the pullout of American business interests.

"Blacks cannot be any worse off," he said.

The policy of so-called "constructive engagement" — indirect investment in South African firms — is not limited to the nation's borders, he said. It has "got its tentacles even beyond Preto-

ria, it has its chains linked up all over the world," he said, citing Indonesia, the Caribbean and Central America.

Morobe decried President Reagan's tolerance of the South African government.

"We are faced with a man who has no regard whatsoever for human life," he said of Reagan.

He cited U.S. covert aid to Nicaraguan contras with the parallel aid to the El Salvadoran government, and said: "I think we are faced with a hypocrite."

"I'm sorry — he's still your president," Morobe said in mock apology. "But I think the truth is important once in awhile."

Apartheid — South Africa's policy of racial segregation — he said, creates "an extremely lucrative market for business."

He said the UDF does not advocate a government that makes policy based on race. Its aim, he said, was peace, not terrorism.

Cuomo is considering divestment in S. Africa

By Marc Humbert 3/20/85
Associated Press: T.C.

Gov. Mario Cuomo was cheered Monday by hundreds of civil rights leaders when he said "we're proceeding with the development of a state program of divestment in companies that do business in South Africa."

Moments later, however, the Democratic governor told reporters that he still hadn't made a final decision about a program to yank state funds out of companies that do business in the racially segregated country.

During his address to the civil rights leaders, Cuomo said the "recent deaths of unarmed black South Africans ... only reinforces our determination to make sure no part of our public funds supports the travesty of apartheid."

While the mention of a divestment program drew sustained applause from the audience attending the "state of human rights in New York state" conference, Cuomo told reporters after the speech it still had to be determined if the investment of such public funds contributes to the South African policy of racial discrimination.

Cuomo, often mentioned as a possible candidate for his party's 1988 presidential nomination, said he expected to receive a report soon from a task force he has investigating the South African divestment issue.

"I have a desire for the state to be on record against apartheid," said Cuomo after his speech. "I'm saying I'm not sure what form it should take."

Later, the governor said he "stood by every word" of his speech and "what that speech says is exactly what we're doing."

The governor said he had chosen his words carefully for the speech. He said he expected to make a decision on the "complex issue" of divestment after he and the state Legislature agree on a new state budget for the fiscal year that begins April 1.

The governor said those against divestment claim it would hurt black South Africans more than it would help.

For All Your Legal Problems
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S. African Apartheid Foe Brings Struggle to Area

By STEVE NELSON
Gazette Reporter

ALBANY — If Mafason Morobe returns to South Africa, it is likely he will face arrest, imprisonment and possibly worse for his opposition to the apartheid system of his homeland and his leadership in the multiracial United Democratic Front.

After all, 16 leaders of his group, which claims to seek a peaceful end to South African apartheid, already have been jailed on charges of treason, a crime for which the penalty is death. Morobe is the 17th, the rural secretary of the Transvaal region for the UDF, a coalition of more than 600 organizations, according to Vera Michaelson of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism.

There are other signs that suggest the 29-year-old Johannesburg resident is a marked man. South African police, he said, photographed him as he was boarding a plane to bring him to the United States for an "emergency" five-city tour to inform Americans of the latest wave of arrests, resistance and repression in his country.

"I was followed right up to the airport. There were photographs taken of me at the airport," Morobe said in heavily accented English.

Since he arrived, Morobe said he learned that South African security police had visited his home at 3:30 a.m. last Tuesday "looking for me." Apartheid permeates every aspect of a black South African's life. On his passport, Morobe is not identified as a South African citizen; instead, he is identified as "Tswana."

"That's my language, not my nationality," he said.

For the moment, Morobe said he has set aside thought of the danger of returning home in order to bring to the American public the bigger problems of the black population of South Africa. The young South African needed only to point to yesterday's newspapers to illustrate the tragedy of a country in which 80 percent of the population is without even the most basic human and political rights.

Nineteen people killed last Thursday when police opened fire on a crowd of blacks in Langa Township. Ten more have been killed since then by police and marauding blacks in the Langa and Kwanobuhle Townships.

In the past year, roughly 250 people have died in township violence prompted by growing dissatisfaction with the poor living standards and lack of political rights for blacks.

Despite the outbreak of violence, the UDF, Morobe claimed, remains committed to seeking a peaceful end to apartheid. "I think for change to come, there must be a combination of factors. As to whether violence is going to play major role in that, I think that is for posterity to judge," he said, following a morning press conference in the Legislative Office Building. "As long as I can see organizing my people within the limited confines of the law, I will continue to do so."

Morobe offered no guarantees that vio-

3/26/85
lence will not prevail as the only way to effect greater change in his country.

"We've [UDF] tried our best to keep ourselves within the very narrow confines of the law. We are really in a difficult situation," Morobe said.

What is needed from the American people is a strong and unified denunciation of President Ronald Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" in dealing with the apartheid system.

The policy amounts to nothing more than tacit reinforcement of the white minority government's unyielding adherence to the institutionalized segregation and repression of blacks in South Africa, he said.

"All it [the Reagan administration] seeks to do is apologize for the South African government," Morobe said. "It is for the American people to prick their consciences and see through the smokescreen." That smokescreen has enabled big corporations to take advantage of the natural resources and the cheap labor afforded by the apartheid system of repression, he said.

"It's an opportunity to take advantage of the exploitation of our people," he said.

Divestment is a solution Morobe said he could not discuss because talk of it is prohibited by South African law.

Support for divestment did come from other circles yesterday. Gov. Mario Cuomo discussed not doing business with companies with a financial stake in South Africa in a speech before a group of human rights activists at the Empire State Plaza convention center yesterday. (See story, Page 10)

Morobe shook off charges that the UDF operates under direct orders from the Soviet Union.

"Our instructions come from the very bowels of apartheid itself, not from Moscow," he said flatly.

Morobe yesterday brought his call for solidarity to a breakfast at the Mount Cavalry Baptist Church in Albany; to a labor reception at the New York State United Teachers headquarters on Wolf Road; to a public program last night at the Wilborn Temple on Jay and S. Swan Streets in Albany.

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Cuomo Proclaims, Then Qualifies Anti-Apartheid Divestment Policy

ALBANY (AP) — Gov. Mario M. Cuomo was cheered yesterday by hundreds of civil rights leaders when he said, "We're proceeding with the development of a state program of divestment in companies that do business in South Africa."

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* * *
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The governor said that he had chosen his words carefully for the speech. He said he expected to make a decision on the "complex issue" of divestment after he and the state Legislature agree on a new state budget for the fiscal year that begins April 1.

The governor noted that those against divestment claim that it would hurt black South Africans more than it would help them, while many black leaders from this nation as well as from South Africa argue that it would help eliminate apartheid.

Of the 500 companies that New York State's \$23 billion public employees pension fund has investments with, about 100 do business in South Africa, according to state Comptroller Edward V. Regan. Regan, who has not estimated how much money the state has invested with those 100 companies, has said that while he opposes apartheid, he doesn't believe divestment would be in the best interests of the pension fund of which he is sole trustee. Regan also claims that divestment could hurt the companies involved, many of which employ people in New York State.

While Regan has issued statements decrying apartheid, Cuomo said that he wanted "something more than a statement" when it came to official state policy.

Cuomo used the speech to again blast President Reagan for what the governor said was the Reagan administration's policy of "dragging its heels on the renewal of the Voting Rights Act" and "dismantling the programs that offered people in our ghettos some hope of escape."

Calling Reagan's policies "retrogressive," Cuomo said they allow the United States, "in the name of geo-political considerations" to "decry human rights violations in the Soviet Union while we excuse a massacre of black South Africans."

* * *
The state Division of Human Rights awarded more than \$3.7 million to victims of discrimination in the 1983-84 state fiscal year, Douglas White, state human rights commissioner, told the annual conference on civil rights. White said that amount was 23 percent higher than the previous year.

The division also reported that for fiscal 1983-84 there was an 11.9-percent drop in complaints filed with the state office — from 7,067 down to 6,223. White said that was due largely to improved economic conditions in the state.

"When more people are working and there are fewer layoffs, there are fewer people who believe they have been discriminated against unlawfully," said the commissioner.

As in years past, race discrimination (37.8 percent) and sex discrimination (28.2 percent) topped the list of reasons cited in discrimination complaints. Age was cited as the factor for 17.9 percent of the complaints.

And while the division has no legal power to order settlements in discrimination cases involving gays and lesbians, officials said the agency began accepting such complaints in 1984 and is attempting to work out voluntary settlements. Division officials said that they have received 17 complaints charging such discrimination in the private sector.

South African: 'We are not alone'

By BRUCE SCRUTON
Knickerbocker News Reporter

Mafason "Murphy" Morobe had to "sneak" out of his own country, although his travel papers do not acknowledge he is a citizen of South Africa.

When he returns shortly, he faces a possible prison sentence and probably police harassment. The harassment, he told a crowd at the Wilborn Temple in Albany, has already begun.

The Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism sponsored the talk.

"About two weeks ago, the secret police entered my home at 3 a.m.," he said Monday night. "They probably had heard I was home from overseas."

He is not allowed a South African passport, only travel papers, since a

passport would "acknowledge citizenship."

Such is the plight of a political activist in South Africa. "We are faced with a monster which has painted itself into a corner and will try everything it can to get out of that corner," he said.

Soft-spoken and quiet, Morobe, who is on a five-city tour of the United States, said for many years it seemed to blacks that "the cries of our people were like cries in the wilderness. We now realize there is some movement beginning to take place and we are not alone."

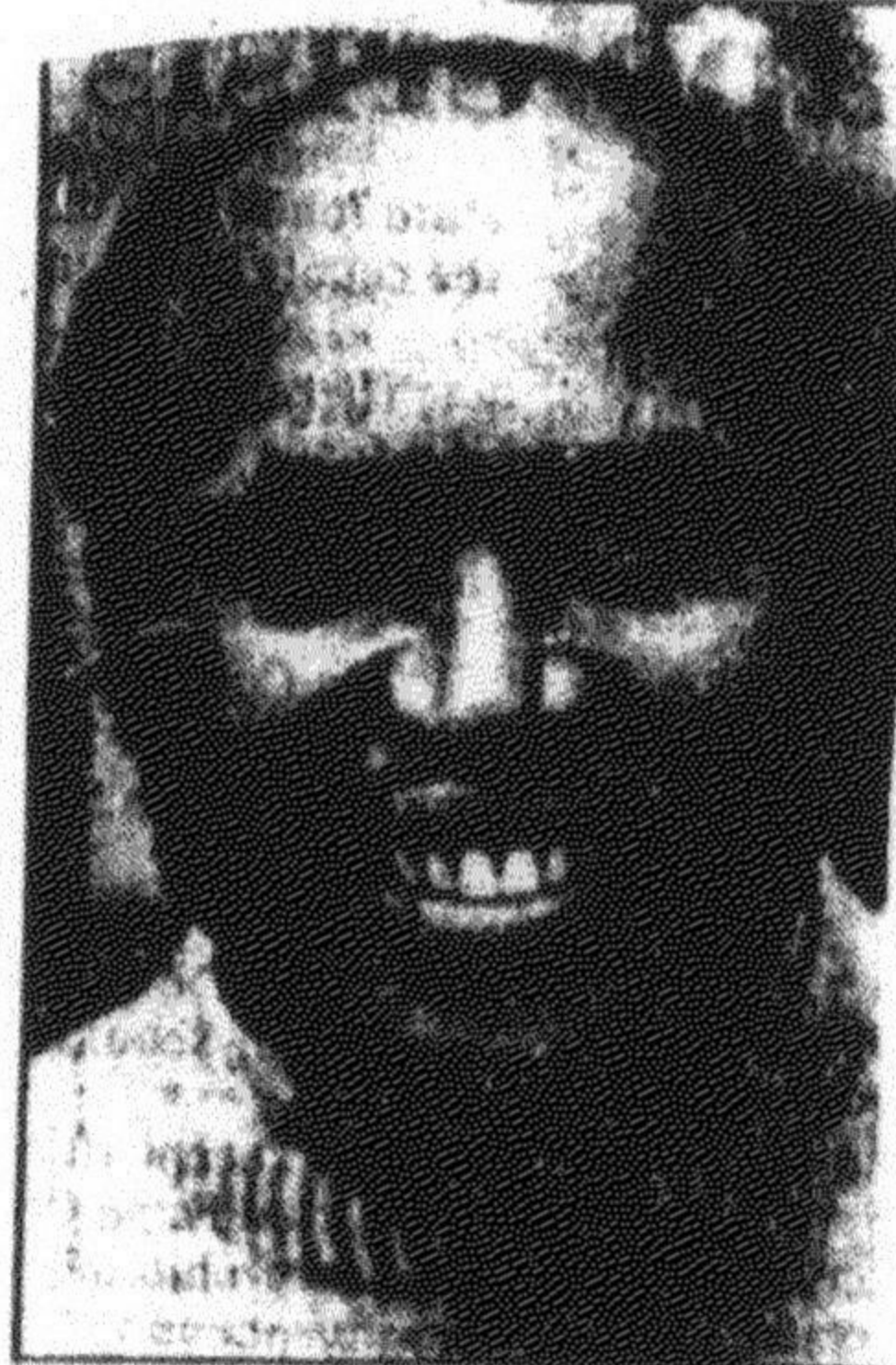
In his hour-long talk at the Wilborn Temple in Albany, he said, "The wealth of the country (South Africa) has become the monopoly of the minority" and the time has come "to respond to the state's repression, the denial of

rights, the systematic killing of the soul of the nation."

He said the South African government had said different races could not live together, but "the UDF is in the process of proving that (apartheid) is a fallacy. More and more young whites are joining the UDF; more and more young whites are refusing to join the apartheid army and going to jail for it."

Unlike some other blacks from South Africa in this area who are advocating revolt, Morobe said his group was working for peace and "to build a new

South Africa government which will not consider another man based on his color; will not consider another man based on his religion; will not consider another man based on his creed."



MAFASON MOROBE
... 'faced with a monster'

the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Albany, N.Y.
presents:

Mafasone Marobe, United Democratic Front,
on tour of the U.S., who will speak about the
current situation in apartheid South Africa

"South Africa:
the People
Rise Up"

2/85
Zinzi
Mandela,
daughter of
imprisoned
African National
Congress leader, Nelson
Mandela, brings a
message from her
father to a mass
rally of over
9,000 in Soweto.

UDF
OUR STRUGGLE
FOR LIBERATION
IS A STRUGGLE
FOR PEACE

South
Africa

Everyone Welcome
monday
march 25, 1985
7:30 p.m.
Free of charge

at:
WILBORN TEMPLE
Jay and S. Swan
Albany, N.Y.

Labor Reception
N.Y.S.U.T. Headquarters
159 Wolf Road, Albany, N.Y.
(2nd floor)
March 25, 1985 4:30-6:00

WHAT IS APARTHEID?

Apartheid South Africa is a society which denies basic human rights to over eighty percent of the total population. Under the apartheid system, the white minority has total control of the country. Blacks are not allowed to vote, to buy or sell land, to move freely or to work or live where they choose. Their lives are totally controlled by the Afrikaner government which is determined to preserve its own superiority.

WHAT IS THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT?

In August, 1983, a multi-racial coalition, the United Democratic Front (U.D.F.) was formed in South Africa. It was formed to oppose a new constitution (dispensation) which was put forth by the apartheid regime. The government of South Africa tries to convince the world community that reform is under way. One such "reform" was the establishment of a new constitution. This "reform" was really just another move by the government to further entrench the status quo. Under the new constitution, limited representation was granted to mixed race and Asian peoples but the whites maintained final control - and the Black majority was totally excluded from any participation.

The United Democratic Front, a broad based coalition made up of over 700 organizations representing labor, student, womens, religious, civic and youth groups, led the opposition to the new constitution. After the constitution became law, the U.D.F. continued the struggle against apartheid. Their major objective now is to rally all anti-apartheid forces to work for peaceful change.

In the last few months, South African government authorities, recognizing the broad following of the U.D.F., have begun to repress this legal organization. U.D.F. offices have been raided and most of the top U.D.F. leadership has been arrested.

WHO IS MAFASONE MAROBE?

Mafasone Marobe, who will be speaking in Albany, New York on March 25, 1985, is on a two week tour of the United States from South Africa. Marobe is a member of the Executive Regional Committee of the United Democratic Front and is Secretary of the U.D.F. - Transvaal Region, South Africa. He coordinated the signature campaign in the Transvaal against the parliamentary elections. Marobe is also an organizer for the General Allied Workers Union (a U.D.F. affiliate).

In the 1970's, Marobe was elected to the Executive Committee of the Soweto Youth Council. He was a member of the now banned Soweto Student Representative Council in 1976. He was defendant in the Sedition Trials and sentenced in 1977 - Marobe served six years on Robben Island.

The purpose of his tour in the United States is to talk to the American people about the U.D.F. and about what is happening in South Africa right now.

If you have any questions about this program, please call (518) 436-0562

(LABOR DONATED)

(OVER)

"MOBILIZATION FOR DIVESTMENT"

SPONSORED BY ASSEMBLYMAN ROGER GREEN

and
The NYS Coalition for Divestment

DATE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 29,

TIME: 10:00 AM

PLACE: Front Steps of THE CAPITOL

For more information contact the office of
Assemblyman Roger Green

(718) 596-0100 or (518) 455-5323

COME OUT AND SHOW YOUR SUPPORT FOR:

- Removing all funds from financial institutions which do business in South Africa.
- Prohibiting any further investments in South Africa.
- Prohibiting the use of CUNY/SUNY endowment and construction funds in South Africa.

SUPPORTERS:

American Committee on Africa

Capital District Coalition Against Racism and
Apartheid in South Africa

Committee against Apartheid

American/South African
Friendship Association

FREE SOUTH AFRICA NOW! END U.S. AID TO APARTHEID

COME TO A RALLY TO DEMONSTRATE:

- OUR OUTRAGE AT THE BRUTAL OPPRESSION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S BLACK MAJORITY BY THE WHITE MINORITY GOVERNMENT
- OUR ANGER AT REAGAN'S COLLABORATION WITH THAT OPPRESSION
- OUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE WAVES OF ANTI-APARTHEID PROTESTS SWEEPING SOUTH AFRICA AND THE U.S.
- OUR SUPPORT FOR A DRAMATIC ACT OF NON-VIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WHICH WILL BE HAPPENING HERE IN ALBANY AT THE SAME TIME

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1985 5:00 P.M.

FEDERAL BUILDING, N. PEARL & CLINTON, ALBANY

THE CAPITAL DISTRICT COALITION AGAINST APARTHEID AND RACISM
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(NAACP - ALBANY BRANCH)

436-0562 462-1823



FREE SOUTH AFRICA: A MOVEMENT WHOSE TIME IS NOW

WHAT IS APARTHEID? In South Africa, the white 17% of the population owns and controls all of the land, wealth and power -- at the expense of black South Africans, who are the vast majority (83%). Under the system of racial domination called "apartheid," Black South Africans have a separate, inferior education system; need special permission to travel anywhere inside their own country; can be forced to leave their families, live in workers' barracks and be paid sub-minimum wages; can be shipped to remote barren areas and forced to live there; and ARE NOT EVEN CONSIDERED CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE THEY WERE BORN, AND WHICH THEY BUILT WITH THEIR LABOR; THEY CANNOT VOTE.

WHY DO BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS PUT UP WITH IT? They don't. In the 1800's, it took Britain, the world's strongest military power, 100 years to crush the resistance of the Black peoples of Southern Africa. Since 1912, when they formed the African National Congress (ANC), Black South Africans have fought for their rights through every channel open to them. After 1960, when their peaceful protests were met with guns, they added armed struggle to their means of seeking justice. IN 1984, THERE WAS A NEW SURGE OF RESISTANCE TO APARTHEID BY THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS, WORKERS, AND RESIDENTS OF THE BLACK TOWNSHIPS. ONCE AGAIN, THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE WAS GUNS AND PRISONS.

WHY IS IT TAKING THEM SO LONG? The white government of South Africa uses an immense and powerful military and police force backed by sophisticated technology to maintain this unjust system. THE ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES THAT ALLOW THEM TO DO THIS COME PRIMARILY FROM EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES. Under the Reagan administration, the U.S. has become South Africa's leading trade partner, supplying crucial computers, military and nuclear technology, and large amounts of MONEY.

A MOVEMENT WHOSE TIME IS NOW: A wave of anti-apartheid protests is now sweeping across the U.S. Called the Free South Africa Movement, it started in Washington in November. Since then, dozens of prominent legislators, labor officials, religious leaders, civil rights activists and Black community leaders have been arrested for acts of civil disobedience at the South African embassy, and the protests have spread across the country. The movement's demands are:

- (1) Release of labor leaders imprisoned in South Africa
- (2) Release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, and all other political prisoners
- (3) End Reagan's policy of collaboration (called "constructive engagement") with apartheid
- (4) Divest (withdraw) all public money (for example, pension funds) from U.S. corporations and banks doing business with racist South Africa; end all U.S. investments, loans and trade with South Africa

MAJORITY RULE IN SOUTH AFRICA! END APARTHEID!



“all night long”
we're going to have a party

Friday
May 17, 1985
7:00 p.m. -

Bill
Pendelton
on
Records

benefit
for
Capital District Coalition
Against Apartheid and Racism
Albany, N.Y.

at:
Page Three

corner Loudon Rd. and N. Pearl St.
Albany, N.Y.
(one block left off Broadway
past RCA building)

admission \$5.00
tickets available at door
and in Albany at:

Boulevard Books, 12 N. Boulevard,
Billy's Barbecue, N. Boulevard and Livingston
Harder's Beauty and Barber Supply, 66 Grand

for information
call: 462-2542

Labor Donated - ek

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for information
 call: 462-2542

Labor Donated - ek



Announcement

the May 8, 1985 meeting of the
Capital District Coalition Against
Apartheid and Racism, Albany, N.Y.
will take place at Junior College
of Albany before the showing of
the film:

All Welcome

meeting - 7:30
film - 8:00
discussion to follow

Room 24, Campus Center, J.C.A.

J.C.A. C.C.
NEW YORK STATE
ACADEMY RD. | PARKING |
SCOTLAND
AVENUE



Malcolm X

a docudrama
based on the
Autobiography of
Malcolm X
narrated by James
Earl Jones

This film presentation is
part of a Malcolm X film series
sponsored by:
Junior College of Albany,
Office of Special Programs
Junior College of Albany
Activities Board
Malcolm X Study Network
Free of Charge



CAPITAL DISTRICT
COALITION AGAINST
APARTHEID AND RACISM

PRESENTS

MAFASON MAROBE
UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT LEADER
FROM SOUTH AFRICA

"South Africa:
The People Rise Up"

March 25, 1985
Wilborn Temple
Albany, N.Y.

THE PROGRAM

INVOCATION: Elder Jeffress

WELCOME: Vera Michelson

INTRODUCTION: Nerton Simpson

Declaration of the United Democratic Front



We, the freedom loving people of South Africa, say with one voice to the whole world that we

cherish the value of a united, democratic South Africa based on the will of the people.

We will strive for the unity of all people through united action against the evils of apartheid, economic and all other forms of exploitation.

And, in our march to a free and just South Africa, we

the oppression and exploitation of women will continue. Women will suffer greater hardships under the new pass laws. Women will be divided from their children and families. Poverty and malnutrition will continue to disrupt family life. The brunt of apartheid will still be carried by our families.

Green-vested sport will suffer. There will be less money for the building of sports facilities. And, forced separation will deal non-racial sport a further blow.