Dear Friends,

Thanks to the generosity of many people in donating time, energy and money in the three years that the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism has been in existence, this is the first time we are making an appeal in our newsletter for your financial help. Our treasury is very low and we need your donations in order to help us continue the work.

We are a non-profit, small grassroots group. Our expenses are kept to a bare minimum but there are certain things that we do need money for in order to be effective. This newsletter costs money to print and mail. (Have you noticed our efforts to upgrade its quality in the past few months?) Another expense is the cost of long distance phone calls which are made in connection with cultural boycott work and to stay in touch with other anti-apartheid groups around the country. We also spend money to attend conferences in various locations in the Northeast where ideas and strategies are shared.

In asking for your assistance in the anti-apartheid work, we are aware of the responsibility we have to continue the struggle in as many ways as possible. While we are asking for your financial help, we also invite you to share in the work in whatever way you can.

In gratitude,

Elena Kamola, Newsletter Editor

Make checks payable to:
Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism

Mail to:
C.D.C.A.A.R.,
Box 3002, Pine Hills Station, Albany, N.Y. 12203

I can contribute: $5.00 □ $10.00 □ $15.00 □ $25.00 □ other □

Have a nice holiday season.

Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism
Box 3002 — Pine Hills Station
Albany, NY 12203
518 - 436 - 0562

A Project of the Social Justice Center

Next monthly meeting - January 9, 1985, Wed. 7:30 p.m.
Neighborhood Resource Center, 340 First St., Albany, N.Y.
What is Forced Removal?

Segregation of the races in South Africa is carried out by dividing the country into a white (European) area (comprising 87 per cent of the land surface of South Africa) and so-called "African reserves" (comprising the remaining 13 per cent of the land surface) and by segregating people in the white area into so-called "group areas."

Although Africans outnumber whites by more than five to one, they are assigned by the Government to reserves which constitute only 13 percent of the land. The reserves are considered as the "homelands" or "bantustans" for each of the so-called "national units" of the African population as defined by the Government. In order of size of population, these "units" are the Zulu, Xhosa, Tsana, Pedi, Sotho, Shangaan, Swazi, Venda, Ndebele and "others."

The so-called "homelands" are not even integral land areas. The ten "nations" are scattered in more than 60 separate and non-contiguous pieces of land. The Zulu "homeland," for example, consists of 29 different areas.

The white South Africans control everything in the "homelands." The Government has stated that its policy is eventually to make the Bantu "homelands" self-governing: Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei have already been declared "independent" States. The General Assembly of the United Nations has denounced this sham independence and has called upon all Governments to deny any form of recognition to the "bantustans."

The Afrikaner government in Pretoria points to these so-called independent "homelands" as the reason why there is no need to grant any voice in the government to the majority Black population. The white regime forcibly removes Africans to the "homelands", contrary to the principle of self-determination and in defiance of the territorial integrity of the country and unity of the people and claims that this is a reform.

The removal of Black South Africans to these "homelands" is the largest forced movement of people in peacetime history. The land allocated for this is the least productive, least mineralized in all South Africa. While almost 50 per cent of the Africans technically live in "homeland" areas, less than 15 per cent of all African income is generated there. Unofficial unemployment rates in the "homelands" range between 40 and 80 per cent. Seventy-five per cent of the inhabitants are women, since most of the men must leave to seek employment in the "white areas." Rampant malnutrition results in the death of half of the children born in the "homelands." This in a country that is Africa's largest food exporter.

Piet Koornhof, the South African cabinet minister in charge of moving the Blacks, says that there are 75 "black spots" - the term used by the government to describe established Black communities, still to be eliminated. This is part of the reform.

One such "black spot" is a village called Driefontein. The government wants the Black residents of Driefontein removed. This threat is a daily reality. The government refuses pensions for the old. Applications for the residents to work in the cities are refused. Villagers are faced with constant harassment and assault by police and white farmers. People are hungry and angry and worried. But, they refuse to move. (On the opposite page is a statement by Beauty Mkhize whose life has been tragically affected by the government's removal policy.)
Early in 1984, before joining the staff of the American Committee on Africa, Stephanie Urdang, who is now Research Director for ACDA, spent four weeks as a journalist in South Africa. Her account of what has happened to one Black South African as a result of the apartheid government's inhuman removal system offers grim evidence of the misery caused by that brutal regime.

"I talked to Beauty Mkhize who saw her husband, Saul, leader of resistance (to the government policy of removal in Driefontein) in the community, shot dead by a white policeman on Easter Sunday last year, just before he was to address a meeting. She recalled his words to his people shortly prior to his death. "He said he knows there are people hunting to kill him" she told me, and then, quoting him, "But I will be happy if I am laid to rest next to the graves of my grandmother and grandfather, because I am fighting for the place where I was born. But even if they kill me I will know that right around the world I have sisters and brothers who will help us."

“When are they going to come and force us to move? I want to know the exact date, because on that day they can come and shoot me. And bury me here beside Saul without a coffin. Because I am not moving. I am not leaving Saul.”

— Beauty Mkhize

Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress and former law partner of Nelson Mandela, commented on what the "removal" policy does to his people: "We are treated like foreigners in our own country. At best, we are sent to small little barren areas, and we die there. The system itself is an act of violence, because it subjects you to Draconian laws, to impossible laws, which must be obeyed for fear of arrest and being shot down... We say we can't allow this. We say: end that system. We will fight and we will sacrifice to that end. We want to live in our country - we want to govern our country. What the Blacks want more than anything else is to be free in our country - more than anything else."
At the November 14, 1984 meeting of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, Dan Hahn, divestment advocate for the Lutheran Church of America, gave us a most informative briefing on the status of the campaign to divest public monies in New York State.

Following the briefing, members of the Coalition discussed items which we feel are important to keep in mind for the upcoming year, remembering that the New York State Legislature reconvenes in January, 1985:

1. Last year, Assemblyman Denny Farrell's divestment bill, 5034A, did not get out of the Assembly. Assemblyman Farrell, head of the Banking Committee which held hearings on the bill, asked for the bill to be set aside for more study.

2. The need to determine what type of investments would be socially responsible is essential. It is easier to convince governmental bodies to divest if we can show them where their money can be invested more productively and still provide the same or greater financial return.

3. It will be important to concentrate efforts on upstate New York since many upstate cities are dominated by one company. Often these companies invest in South Africa. Example: G.E. in Schenectady.

4. New York State has the second largest public pension fund in the state. AFSCME and CSBA have voted to support divestment.

5. While many individuals and organizations worked on New York State divestment last year, many more need to follow suit.

6. Divestment needs to be more of a public agenda. Given the current situation in South Africa, we feel that more people and legislators will be open to looking at divestment as a way to hasten the destruction of the apartheid system.

7. Several legislators seem to be interested in sponsoring divestment bills this year. We will work closely with these representatives and other support groups.


IF YOU CAN HELP, CALL 436-0562.

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**Members Attend Yale Conference**

On Saturday, November 10, 1984, three members of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism attended the Northeast Anti-Apartheid Conference and Rally at Yale University.


Bill felt that the workshop on divestment will be especially useful to the Coalition in the upcoming struggle to have divestment legislation passed in the New York State Assembly and Senate.

The conference was attended by over 200 people from colleges, universities and community groups throughout the United States and Canada.
Apartheid laws called inhuman

By SIMON ANEKWE

While Ambassadors to the United Nations debated the issue of apartheid in South Africa at plenary sessions this week, ordinary people had their say about the racist system at prior sessions of the Special Political Committee and here is some of what they said.

Lenox Hinds, a Harlem attorney representing the International Association of Democratic Lawyers outlined the three-fold nature of the South African regimes' crimes as: those against subjects of international law; against humanity committed under the guise of discriminatory "laws" and war crimes that contravene the Geneva Conventions.

He said he was worried by U.S. policies of aid and comfort to the Pretoria regime which had injured the people of South Africa and Namibia. Apartheid must be eliminated and punished, he said; and its supporters should pay heavy reparations to the people of South Africa and Namibia.

Adrien K. Wing of the National Conference of Black Lawyers decried the stepped-up efforts of the Pretoria regime's friends and allies here to gain support for apartheid among the American people. He urged educational campaigns on elementary, high school and college levels to sway the public against apartheid and in favor of liberation movements.

Vicki Ernstein, of the National Lawyers Guild, noted the international-outlaw status of the South African regime and the widely recognized legitimacy of the struggle to overthrow the Pretoria government.

She termed the Reagan Administration South Africa's "strongest accomplices" in crimes against its own people. And to cover up "its own criminal complicity" with apartheid, the Administration had proposed legislation to enable it to label liberation movements like ANC and SWAPO as terrorist.

Kwame Ture, the former Stokely Carmichael, speaking for the All-African People's Revolutionary Party, said the objective was the destruction of the evil regime. Therefore his party attacked "without mercy" U.S.-South African collaboration. Praising the divestiture movement, Ture said that apartheid was genocide and naked white power exploiting Africans.

Frank Dexter Brown of the National Association of Black Journalists, expressed concern over the growing military co-operation between the U.S. and South Africa.

The Reagan Administration, he asserted, had "developed plans to invade the front-line States" and to "find and imprison progressive forces in the United States who support the liberation movements of South Africa." Black journalists, he stated, had a responsibility to reveal the situation in South Africa and make people respond.

Stephanie Urdang, American Committee on Africa, termed the policy of forced removal of Africans from their homes one of the most brutal aspects of apartheid. Nearly 3.5 million million Blacks had thus been removed while almost 2 million were under threat of removal.

Apartheid must be defeated, she said; groups like hers could only help such local anti-apartheid groups could work directly and be linked to the U.N., strengthened them.

The destruction of apartheid will come with the destruction of the Pretoria regime. Therefore his party attacked "without mercy" U.S.-South African nuclear weapons was the most ominous feature of the apartheid-Zionists Axis, he stated.

Israel and South Africa had joined in conducting a nuclear test which was confirmed by CBS News while the U.S. government would not be forthcoming on the matter, Oke stated.

Coming from Washington, D.C., Vera Michelson, of the Capital District Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism attended the hearings on apartheid before the United Nations Special Political Committee. Jim Gallager, Diane Burrus, Mag Kawola, Malcolm Carter, Charles Bostic, and Eileen Kawola accompanied Vera Michelson, chair of the Coalition, who testified before the Committee.

The following statement is by Charles Bostic who is a college student and member of the Coalition:

"I went to the United Nations to get an inside look at the issues concerning South Africa and apartheid. This was a very educational experience that everyone involved in this work should have the opportunity to have.

While I was in New York, I met some very important members of S.W.A.P.O. and of the African National Congress and we discussed the present situation in South Africa.

I heard Vera Michelson's testimony about apartheid, a system she is constantly fighting to defeat.

The trip to the U.N. was very worthwhile.

Charles Bostic"
BISHOP TUTU ON THE REMOVAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA:

He did not believe it was far-fetched to compare SA with Nazi Germany. 'In SA the most important thing about an individual is race, as was the case in Germany at that time. The Germans had a final solution and in SA they also have a final solution. They are taking away citizenship from people and throwing them away by putting them into homelands', he said. Bishop Tutu agreed with the interviewer that SA's final solution did not involve the extermination of people to the same extent, but 'if children are sent somewhere where they have nothing to eat, what would you call that?' he asked.

Rand Daily Mail 24.10.84

Remember:
1. No Coalition Meeting in Dec.
2. Next regular monthly meeting on Jan. 9, 1985
3. Our appeal for help (return envelope included)