

Machines That Help Make Apartheid Run

To the Editor:

Damon Silvers mistakenly cited the American Friends Service Commi-tee as saying that LLB. M, computers are used for the passbook system for blacks in South Africa (letter, April 5). Our book "Automating Apartheid: U.S. Computer Exports to South Africa and the Arms Embargo" makes no such claim. The passbook system is run on computers supplied by the British Â£ 5 o

Does this exculpate [B.M.? The passbook, which South African blacks must carry, is one pillar of apartheid. The other is the identity document required for all other racial groups (Coloreds, Cape coloreds, Asians, Indians, whites, etc.), frequently referred to as the Book of Life.

In a letter to the State Department dated February 20, 1985, its machines were additional identity system maintained by

South Africa's Department of the Interior. This system is the basis for the "Book of Life," which, with the passbook, facilitates the racial classification that makes apartheid possible.

Uwzi, 201, .M. vice president, did not mention this in his letter (April 18). or years, [B.M. The system to the Interior Department. It may have since been purchased outright by the Pretoria Government, but given the existing loopholes in the U.S. arms embargo and other controls on exports to South Africa, it would be difficult to prevent spare parts from [B.M. or any other U.S. computer company from finding their way into the hands of the South African Government for continued use in this and other systems.

THOMAS CONRAD

Member, Peace-Education Committee
American Friends Service Committee
Philadelphia, May 3, 1985

Minneapolis Star and Tribune: |
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Jim â\200\230
Klobuchar

This >einy, beyond serious kS
Wwhy not socner than later? â\200\230

Nobody with a role in runaing an
institutioe devoted to the cool pursuit
of truth iiises to make & decision with :
his feet to the fire. This is an ;
gk posture for
i oows ot eenbme %%
snmudbulhm'li¬\202cthescuool.. :
regents and its president find a way
;omasmmaam

versityâ\200\231s lavestmeats in

Somooi¬\202hmcrmuconddertne
last six or seven reasonableâ\200\231 -

reasonable time for it seems right
about now, in 1985,

You can make legal and financial. . .
arguments supporting the act of, -
major public universities like
lh:lnnuoh'sl:man.â\200\230m :
vestment .m,m
maintains a

racial suppression.

\]uwesunuvetomm d

[Those arguments are dwarted by e
demands of our conscience. ~

It shouldnâ\200\231t matter a twig whether
that decision will have any practical
effect on the South African economy,

or whether it will simply bring other~

investors into the vacuum to harvest: |
money that the university might
have made.

dominoes of our moral systems to
accommodate money and .

practicality first, what have we
learned from the 1930s and Nazi - ' -

Minnesota that it will no longer

profit from businesses operating in a
country that dehumanizes millions of
blacks in black Africa may mean
nothing to the government of South -
Africa.

Should multq? : B1

b
But it would say something for and
about the University of Minnesota -
and for millions of people who call -
the school theirs. }

Somebody asked what's so urgent .
about it now, since South Africa's
racial policies today are essentially -
what they have been for years - -

expression of revulsion in this, of all~
countries.

The victims of the abuse in this case-
are black people.

They are the kin of blacks whose -
people underwent the same kind of.
abuse in this country.

We have experienced our own .
national trauma as a result of those
brutalities, have made our-
admissions and tried to make our
amends.

People in this country do not have to
answer to a charge of hypocrisy for
being offended by South Africa's
apartheid. : ;

But they should have to answer to it
if they allow their institutions to-
make a profit out of a racism they
publicly decry.

For those who want to split hairs on
the technical points, let me ask a

question. Let's say you insist that the
university is all right in South Africa-
as long as it satisfies the legalists by

~ Investing only in certain companies.

It wouldn't or shoudnâ\200\231t quibbie at /
[:

Whymndonmmmt{
|are blacks i bisck Africa? | |

N Lk o ot
s Jis/ss
stop Police Crimes

END REAGAN'â\200\231S ATTACKS ON OUR RIGHTS
RALL Y Friday, May 17 â\200\224 7 p.m.
Frederick Dougiass School
149th St & Adam Clayton Powel (7th Ave.)

ANGELA o s o e osgons o Wen
â\200\234gell Foster, NY Gty Council; Ray Isner, Pheips Dodge

. DAVIS strike leader; Hon. Jose Rivera, NY State Assembly.

ertainment: PETE SEEGER, Jackie Shaw, Guy Davis. \$1 Donation.
National Aliance Against Racist & Poiitical Repression, 126 W. 119th St., NYC 10026; (212)
866-8600.

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Umfundi
uyakhala

i ngokuvalwa
kwekholiji
iMbumbulu

MHLELI, â\200\224 Ngibhala
lapha-nje izinyembezi
zisezidindini zamehlo
ami ngenxa yobuhlungu
engibuzwa enhliziyweni
mayelana neMbumbulu
College of Education.
Hawu! Kwaze kwabu-
hlungu ukufunda naba-
ntu abangenanjongo,
abafunda ngoba bepho-
qwe ngabazali esikoleni.
Ukuba lento eyenzeka
ekholishi lethu, yenzeke
ePrimary lapho aba-
ntwana bakhona bengak-
kakwazi ukuzicabangela
ngabe kungcono. Aba-
fundi baseMbumbulu
abambalwa, ngoba aku-
-thina sonke, benze into
elihlazo newubuwula
abahlulekayo ngisho wu-
l kubeka izizathu ezizwa-
kalayo ngayo kodwa la-
babantu balolongeiwa
ukuba othisha bakusasa.
| Ingabe bayofundisa ku-
| ziphi izikole, bona bayo-
funa ukuphathwa kanja-
ni?

Ukwenza into engana-
so nesincane isidingo
kuyenyanyisa. Mina
ngokwami ngingajabula
uma uRactor uMkhize
engazoshintshwa ngoba
iningi lethu liyamfuna
akanacala ubeseliphethe
kahle . ikolishi.

Akesicabangeni nge-
mali esiyikhokhile nje-
ngoba . unyaka ugaliwe
nje. Bekungakapheli
ngisho inyanga, sesihleli
emakhaya. Kufana no-
kuthi siyifake emfuleni
yemuka namanzi. Aba-
nye bethu bafunda nge-
mali eyabolekwa, ibi-
ngakagedwa ngisho
ukukhokhwa kodwa ma-
nje sehla senyuka si-
hlelwa ngabantu besi-

biza ngabantu abange-
nanggondo, abatelelekela
ubala. Beseligala uku-
phuma ilanga sibona
ukukhanya sesicabanga
ukuthi nathi emva kwe-
minyaka ~engemingaki
sizokuba ngabantu, ko-
dwa manje sibona se-
ngathi silinde umnyama
ongenafu.

Ngiyavumelana noku-

thi kukhona othisha aba-
bi eMbumbulu College
of Education okuyibena
bebanga konke lokhu fu-
thi abahlulekayo noku-
zenzisa. Kodwa nje-ke
baphi bona? Angithi ba-
hlezi esikoleni bavuka
baswenke bayoxoxa izi-
ndaba emakilasini uku-
phela kwenyanga bahole
imali egcwele bengase-
benzi izingane zabo zi-
yafunda ziyadla thina
nabazali bethu siyakha-
la.

Zanele Magwaza,
HAMMARSDALE.

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UMBHIKISHO
EMBUMBULU

UQINISILE unobhala weMfunds
KwaZulu, uMnuz. D.Y. Zimu uma

ethi ngeke sivunywe isimo Ilaphs
othisha bezoqashwa noma bachithwe
ngentando yabafundi. Usho lokkz
ngesikhathi ephawula ngombhikishs
owenziwe yizitshudeni ezifundekh
ubuthisha eMbumbulu College &f
Education ngesonto cledlule.
Eqinisweni ingeze yabakhora
inqubekelaphambili emfundweri
uma kungadedelwa abafundi ben:ze
intando yabo. Uma bangase bavu-
nyelwe ukuba benze intando yabo
kungaba ukufa kwayo imfunde.
Okubalulekile ukuba abafundi benz
lokho abakutshelwa ngabaphathi hs-
bo, hhayi ukuba kubeyibona abafuna
ukuba abaphathi babo benze njenge-
ba betshelwa yibo. Lokhu ngabe
akwehlukene nokucekela phansi iz-

~ nga lemfunde.

Izitshudeni zaseMbumbuiu
College of Education ziduba izifunds
nje, izikhalo zazo kazizwakali kahie
futhi uma umuntu ezibhekisisa nge-
so eljjulile uthola ukuthi kazinase
isesckelo esiginile. Akuzwakali ks-

hle ukuthi izitshudeni zize zadub: ;

nje ngoba zikhaliswa ukuthi kukhona
othisha abashintshwa kwamanye
amakilasi basiwe kwamanye nokuthi
zikhala ngokugashwa kothisha abs-
Mhlophe okuthiwa babayinkinga ez-
fundweni ezinjengesibhunu laphe
uthisha oMhlophe engenakwazi uke-
chaza isibhunu ngesizulu.

Kuyihlazo ukuthi izitshuderi
esezifike ezingeni eliphezulu kange-
ka lemfundo futhi nosekuseduzz
ukuba ziphumele ngaphandle emhls-
beni zifundise zisakhala ngokuthi z-
funa ukuchazelwa isibhunu ngesiz-
lu. Ngabe lezizitshudeni zisafura
ukubuyela emfundweni yaBantu nje-
ngoba yafakwa nguDr. Verwoerd kt-
lelizwe?

Kuyathokozisa ukuzwa uDr.
Thulani â\200\230â\200\230Rushâ\200\231Â® Mkhize ethi ziyi-

. ngcosana izingane ezinomoya woku-

ngabafuni abathize esikoleni. Okz-
dabukisayo ukuzwa uknathi kukhora

abathize abafaka izingane umoyl

omubi wokuduba izifundo. Kufane:
bakhumbule laba chkuthiwa basebe-
nzisa lezizitshudeni ngokuzifaka ls-
moya ukuthi kabazisizi ngalutho ke-
dwa balimaza ikusasa lazo. Ukuduta
izifundo kakubasizi ngalutho abafz-
ndi, kodwa kubambelela inqubekels-
phambili yabo. Iziishudeni ezidubs-

yo zilahlekelwa yisikhathi kanti futzi
zimosa nemali esuke ikhokhwe ng:-
bazali ngemfundo yazo.

Sibesihle nesenzo sezikhula zz-
Mnyango weMfundo namaSike ku-
Hulumeni waKwaZulu sokuba sifs-
sukumele phezulu loludaba lwez-
tshudeni zaseMbumbulu College &

{ ILANGA LITHI . . .

A aaA R enaâ\200\231

f R AR

Leon H. Sullivan =~ = 7 .

compelled to leave South Africa through total

Give the Sullivan Principles Two More Years MY/ s/afes~

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| . And if apartheid hasnt
â\200\231author.of the,code of

" â\200\234employment practices for

. firms operating in South

to help s

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STRA/RNR | e

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" endad by then, says the

. Africa; then it will be time
for a total US. economic

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much deeper. Mounting tides of .protest and

ing- pi ~their impact must go much,

change urgent if the country is to avoid a catas-
trophe. South Africa does not have 10 years, or
five years, or four years to free its black popu-
lation before thetre is massive conflagration.
Unfortunately, more than a hundred U.S.
companies in South Africa still do not support
the Sullivan principles, and some that claim to

~ be supporters are dragging their feet. During
* these coming 24 months, all U.S. companies
- must become a part of this equal rights effort.

Those companies that fail to do so should be .

as usual.

divestment - actions, stockholder resolutions,
boycotts, or other means. :
Congress this year should make the newly

toughened principles mandatory for all U.S.

companies in South Africa, backed up by em-
bargoes, sanctions, loss of tax credits, and

" other penalties. I would rather see 50 Amer-

ican companies remaining in South Africa ag-
gressively promoting equal rights and actively
opposing apartheid, than 300 companies using

v
.

the principles as camouflage and doing business

'Meanwhile, there must be a moratorium

on all American economic expansion in South Afri-

ca, until apartheid is officially ended. There . ;

-. , should be no new investments; no new bank = -
+ loans to the South African government or its - . ,

agencies, an end to the sale of the Krugger-
rand, and a halt to the sale of any equipment,
material or services to the military or police,

That a LTSI that AN Ay backed up with embargoes, sanctions and other ,
administrative measures SR Vite is reinforcing it. The pead of Thangh. and 35 are
being trained

and further, the Yiop hit the predicted one

sh:rl:ngreat of terms for the abolition of apart-
I am aware that the 24-month deadline for
the statutory ending of apartheid, in fact, as a
system, is short. But with God's help it is time
enough, if companies, -governments, and
others, along with the courageous efforts of
those within the country, work together to
bring it about. Vh

The writer is pastor of Zion Baptist Church in

Philadelphia.

the United States will set aside constructive | -
- engagement and use direct diplomacy with .
the South African government, calling in the

