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The Rev. Jesse Jackson met Monday with President Ali

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~discuss a proposal by southern African nations for a  
summit with President Reagan. In Zambian capital of

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southern African states invitied President Reagan to come

â\200\234see for himself the terrible of the South African  
empireâ\200\235 on trade, commerce and political instabmt y  
- throughout the region. Tanzania, which severed economic  
ties with South Africa several years ago, is a leading critic

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of the Pretoria governmentâ\200\231s policy of apartheid. T donâ\200\231t |EEEEENNEEEENENEN  
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thinkwecanbegmsolvingĩ¬\202:eproblemofsouthemAfnca  
- without immense understanding from the United States,â\200\235  
Nyerere said. â\200\234â\200\230Let me put it bluntly: Your country is allied  
to our only enemy.â\200\235 Mwinya said he is willing to travel to  
Washington with other African leaders to meet with Reagan,  
but would prefer the president â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230set foot on the Dark Con-  
tinent. It would give him some sense of what Africa looks  
like â\200\224 of what Africans look like â\200\224 and might give him

some insight into our thinking and our problems,â\200\235 he said. -

â\200\234Weâ\200\231ve been very disappointed with America, because  
America is a country which gained her independence the  
â\200\230hard way. It was not given to her on a plate, so she should  
know what being feels likeâ\200\235â\200\235 Mwinyi said. â\200\234We  
thought we had an allym the Americans, but it looks like  
they have forgotten their own legacy of colonialism. We  
thonghttbeywoulddeomÃ©forwardtohelpusgetourown

independenee butwhataretheydomgnow"lâ\200\230heyareon  
the side of the oppressors. They are on the side of the South

- Africans.â\200\235 Nyerere called for a â\200\234bloodless battleâ\200\235 against  
apartheid. â\200\230â\200\234The United States and the Europeans can help -

\_ us to use non-military means for defeating apartheid,â\200\235â\200\235 he

said. â\200\234When we call for sanctions from the West, thatâ\200\231s

exactly what weâ\200\231re calling for, and exactly what we need.

"lâ\200\230heUnitedStatu;onnedtheSov:etUnionmfigbhng  
Hitler,â\200\235 Nyerere said. â\200\234We want allies in fighting racist

- South Africa. We're not asking for arms. Weâ\200\231re simply

- asking for the economic means for independence.â\200\235 Jackson,  
an unsuccessful candidate for the 1984 Democratic  
nomination, called for â\200\234a new comprehensive  
presidential  
- U.S.-Africa policy.â\200\235 Jackson has visited Nigeria, the Congo,  
: Angoh Botswana, Mozambnque, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

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CHICAGO DEFENDER - Saturday, August 30, 1986 9

## U.S. should follow California on apartheid

In voting to divest \$11 billion in state funds from companies which are doing business with South Africa, the California Assembly set an example that every other one of the United States and its allies should follow. Governor George Deukmejian reportedly has promised to sign it. We applaud the leaders for their humane actions. :

It took courage to make such a bold move but we feel that in the long run it will prove to be beneficial to the cause of human dignity. It also does not have to mean a financial loss for the state. California's funds can still grow and prosper. Let's face it, South Africa isn't the only prof-

itable investment in the world and

one monkey should not stop any show.

Apartheid has not grown strong by

flourishing in an economic vacuum. It has thrived because various companies and nations have poured billions into its economy for decades.

One of the best ways, therefore, to weaken and possibly destroy apartheid is to stop the financial support of the racist system by companies in the United States and elsewhere. If American companies refuse to stop their dealings with the racist regime in South Africa, then we must limit our financial dealings with the companies themselves.

The California move is very timely since the bigots in the South African police force recently killed 13 and wounded scores of others in Soweto over a rent strike that Blacks were holding in protest of apartheid.

The racially insane government of South Africa kills non-whites,

especially Blacks, with as much regard as most humans would give to swatting flies. The bigots there have little or no feeling as to whether the ones they murder are women, men,

children, clergy, guilty or innocent.

Justice is an alien concept in South Africa. Fairness is a foreigner which is seldom allowed to enter.

While the West has dragged its feet in effectively dealing with South African racism, Blacks have been continuously slaughtered. We have given the racist governmental leaders there, slaps on the hands, while lining their palms with billions of dollars in investment funds. They have used many of these monies to stockpile weapons for use against the Black majority there.

Therefore, much of the investment

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monies that our state governments and private companies place in South Africa is nothing more than blood money. It's ironic that a large bulk of these investment dollars are from various American pension funds which have large numbers of Blacks as members. This reality gives a sad twist to the fact that an African-American's hard-earned retirement money is being used to buy guns and bullets to kill Blacks and other fighters of apartheid in South Africa.

California was right to begin withdrawing its funds from companies which are still actively involved with South Africa. By Jan. 1, 1991, the transactions should be completed. Let's hope that the rest of the country and world follows the Golden State's lead. : '

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## ECONOMIC

Dear Editor:

-~ In 1985, with your  
\_help, we won over-  
whelming bipartisan  
support for economic  
sanctionsagainst South  
Africa. 'We need your  
help again.

In January of this year,  
we led a Congressional  
delegation to = South  
. Africato determine what  
our 1986 sanctions  
agenda should be.

We saw first hand the  
oppression of apartheid.  
After meeting with over  
two hundred persons  
including labor, political,  
community, business,  
and religious leaders,

there would be any  
major effort to end  
apartheid. There has  
been no such effort and

Desmond = Tutu has  
called for economic  
sanctions.

We must send a mes-

sage of hope to Black  
South Africa. We must  
also send a statement of  
strong admonition to the  
apartheid regime. The  
Black death rate in the  
townships has almost  
doubled from 70 a  
month- during the state  
of emergency, toatragic  
130 per month this year.  
Within the past ten  
years, South Africa has  
invaded Zimbabwe, Bot-  
swana, Zambia, and An-  
gola. With these sad  
facts in mind, we must  
now recreate the anti-  
apartheid momentum  
which all of us, together,  
generated in the U.S.  
Congress last year.

- On May 21, we in-  
troduced HR 4868 - the  
Anti-Apartheid Act of  
1986. This bill has two  
crucial features which

would remove U.S. economic support for apartheid. First, it bans all bank loans to both the public and private sectors. Secondly, it bans all new investment in South Africa, including the purchase of the shares of South African-controlled corporations. ' -- HR 4868 is a carefully drafted bill which goes far beyond last year's bill while ' targeting precisely those sectors of the South African economy most dependent upon American involvement. In addition to ?\ v

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we decided to see if -

â\200\234immediately

CALLS FOR MORE  
SANCTIONS

withdrawing the \$3 billion: on which South

" Africa now depends to

finance its trade, (which would be just one effect of the comprehensive loan prohibition), HR 4868 would: -

-+ -close South African bank offices located in the United States. This would deny South Africa the crucial direct-access to lower-cost US. capital it now enjoys;

-deny landing rights to South African aircraft, making the conduct of U.S./South Africa business and other bilateral relations ~ significantly less convenient;

-prohibit U.S. contribution of technology to South Africa's energy sector; and,

-ban the importation of uranium, coal and steel from South Africa, reversing the inroads South Africa has been able to make on our coal and steel industries because of their unfair labor advantage. iy

Our bill' offers no waivers, and all sanctions become effective upon enactment. They would be lifted only upon the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and the starting of good faith negotiations between the government and Black leaders for a new political system.

In addition, if Mandela is not released 12 months after these sanctions are imposed, two additional sanctions will be triggered - complete computer industry disinvestment, plus a comprehensive ban on computer industry exports to South Africa. The question of disinvestment by all American corporations would also be considered at that time by the President and the Congress.

We look forward to working with you again you again in our longstanding struggle against apartheid.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Fauntroy  
Member of Congress

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