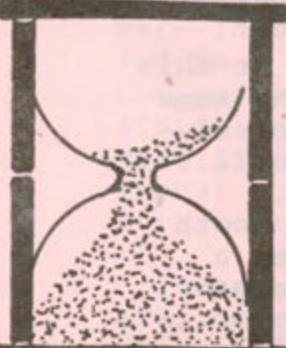


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T I M E R U N N I N G O U T

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Richard S. Gilbert, Editor

SANCTIONS UPDATE FROM THE SOUTH AFRICA HOTLINE: 1-202-546-0408

Congressman Ronald Dellums of California has introduced HR 21, the comprehensive sanctions act of 1989, to the 101st Congress. The same bill was passed by the House in the 100th Congress with 244 pro-sanctions votes. (Local representatives Horton and Kemp are listed as not voting; Slaughter and La Falce voted for sanctions). The bill did not reach the Senate floor.

Key figures in this year's session are Congressman Dante Fascell, who chairs the House the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Clayborne Pell, who chairs the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and new Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell. Letters to Fascell and Pell in support of sanctions legislation and to Mitchell, urging him to bring it to the Senate floor, are needed. Call the Hotline number above or 1-202-546-7961.

RCJSA SPEAKER'S BUREAU ALIVE AND WELL AND LOOKING FOR WORK

The Rochester Committee for Justice in Southern Africa has a speaker's bureau prepared to discuss South African issues such as sanctions, religion in South Africa, the nature of apartheid and the anti-apartheid movement with religious, educational and community groups. To request a speaker, please write to RCJSA at the above address or call Dick Gilbert at 271-9070.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN NAMIBIA: A LAWYER'S VIEWPOINT

Michael Prosper, an attorney for the Southern African Project of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Washington, D.C.), spoke at the University of Rochester December 3 on human rights violations in Namibia and the committee's work there. The program was co-sponsored by the U. of R. students' Southern African Awareness Committee and RCJSA.

COMING SOON TO A MAILBOX NEAR YOU!

A REQUEST TO INVEST IN THE ANTI-APARTHEID STRUGGLE!
SUPPORT THE ROCHESTER COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA!

SANCTIONS ARE THE PRICE OF FREEDOM -- BY ALLAN BOESAK

As a black South African and a Christian, I must ask at this crucial moment in the freedom struggle in South Africa why some members of Congress and even the "liberal" U.S. press are refusing to support stronger economic sanctions against Pretoria....

Freedom for South Africans will ultimately be won by South Africans themselves. But the international community has a critical role to play....The U.S., Great Britain, West Germany, Japan, France and Italy have imposed only limited sanctions.... For sanctions to be effective, they must be total, mandatory and monitored. For that reason I support efforts by Rep. Ronald V. Dellums and Senators Edward M. Kennedy and Alan Cranston to pass comprehensive sanctions against South Africa....

The majority of people in South Africa are asking for sanctions to bring a government guilty of...atrocities to the negotiation table, and they accept the associated hardship. There can be no liberation without suffering. History, including American history, is quite clear on this. Investment in and trade with South Africa have at no point spurred economic growth for blacks, nor will they end our pain and suffering.

Comprehensive sanctions will cause short-term economic distress and additional unemployment for black South Africans. We know that. But they are prices that we are willing to pay for our freedom. I am skeptical about the business community, which, when faced with the prospect of disinvestment legislation, is suddenly so concerned with the welfare of black South Africans, and I question its new-found and expedient social conscience. I am obliged to ask: "Where were you when black people were suffering long before disinvestment became an issue? Where was your concern when we were not allowed to bring our wives and our children into urban areas to live as families? Where was your concern when we were forced off our lands and brought to the wastelands that the South African government calls "homelands"? Why can't the business community be honest and say that its primary concern is for profits and not for people?

The South African government has made advocating sanctions a treasonable offense. This commentary could cost me a 10-year jail sentence, but I cannot watch my people suffer while I am silent. What price will American business pay to end apartheid?

It is apartheid, not sanctions, that causes incalculable suffering and agony in South Africa. Apartheid, not sanctions, keeps Nelson Mandela behind bars beyond his 70th birthday. Apartheid, not sanctions, continues to uproot people as the government again tightens restrictions on integrated neighborhoods.

The limited sanctions passed by Congress in 1986 are working in South Africa. Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, in present-

ing the budget to Parliament in March, indicated that sanctions were indeed hurting the economy. The resulting economic pressure led to a meeting between government officials, businessmen and the parliamentary opposition to discuss the future of South Africa -- meaning that the limited economic pressure is bearing some fruit. Comprehensive sanctions by the U.S. and the international community, combined with internal resistance, will bear even more fruit.

Sanctions alone will not rid South Africa of apartheid. They are, however, part of a larger strategy, and are a definitive statement (economically, psychologically and morally) to black and white...The implementation of comprehensive sanctions is just the first step on the road to abolishing apartheid....No ruling power has ever in the history of the world voluntarily surrendered its power. For the sake of my people, impose comprehensive sanctions on South Africa. The only alternative is all-out war.
--Excerpts from the Los Angeles Times 8/12/88

WORDS FOR PRESIDENT BUSH ON THE NAMIBIA-ANGOLA AGREEMENT

Lusaka, Zambia - President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who chairs the frontline states of southern Africa, has appealed to President George Bush to ensure South Africa's observance of the regional peace accord signed in New York last month by representatives of Angola, South Africa and Cuba. "We have had some bitter experience in the last 10 years with Pretoria," Kaunda said during a conference of African and American leaders...."I don't know whether this time the South Africans will honor their side of the bargain," he declared. "I pray they do."

Kaunda and other African leaders...saluted the U.S. role in mediating the peace agreement - which is intended to bring independence to Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola - but they also reiterated their criticism of the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa and support for the Angolan rebel movement Unita....

Angolan Minister of State Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem also called upon Bush to shift U.S. policy. The "positive atmosphere" created by the peace accord should now lead to "healthy political and diplomatic relations," he told the conference. The U.S., which has never recognized the government in Luanda, is Angola's main trading partner.

Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) said the Reagan administration has been "costly to southern Africa." With Bush, he said, "we think we are going to see a difference, some difference." Tambo suggested that greater progress might be possible if the U.S. along with the U.S.S.R., which backs the ANC, would adopt a joint approach to the region to bring about "the kind of order we are suing for - a non-racial democracy." He warned both superpowers against "compromises that leave apartheid in place."

Senator Paul Simon, who chairs the Senate Africa Subcommittee, brought a letter from President Bush requesting that Kaunda seek to mediate the conflict between the Angolan government and Unita. Under the terms of the peace agreement, South Africa, Unita's main supplier, has agreed to end all assistance to the movement. But Bush has written Unita leader Jonas Savimbi that the U.S. will continue to back the rebel group until a settlement is reached. Kaunda maintains the key to a settlement is an end to U.S. backing of Unita which, he charges, is contributing to "the destruction of hospitals, schools, the railways, and above all, to the maiming and killing of children. When the U.S. is an instrument of destabilization in Africa, we don't look kindly on it."

Van-Dunem charged the U.S. and South Africa had undertaken a "massive delivery" of military aid to Unita in the months preceding the final agreement on the peace pact in late 1988. This materiel is sufficient to keep the rebel movement supplied for about 3 years, he estimated.

Senator Simon hopes that by the time the funding for Unita expires October 1 a settlement will be reached. Simon hoped the administration also would move quickly to find "a creative way" to increase pressure on South Africa - "that (it) will call upon our friends in Japan, Great Britain, West Germany and elsewhere to see that South Africa understands very, very clearly that if they continue with the sin and injustice of apartheid, they are going to hurt themselves massively."

-- Reed Kramer, Africa News, January 23, 1989

BOSTON "SAFE" INDEX PARALLELS THE MARKET

The Boston SAFE (South Africa-Free Equity) Index is a benchmark developed by The Boston Company, Inc. to measure the effects of divestiture and the relative performance of South Africa-Free portfolios. It includes only those stocks within the S&P's 500 Stock Index which meet the following criteria: companies which are not conducting business in South Africa and banks which are not making loans to South Africa. For more information call Mary Fandel at 617-722-7432. The graph below indicates performance.

