

Sanctions: Dumping of cheap clothing feared

Japan warns SA of more

South African attacks spark sanctions demand

veto and lose?

U.S. Senate Sanctions

# veto Sanctions IBM to sell SA subsidiary threat



Japan warns SA of more

Sanctions crude coal exports

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Kodak plans year's pay deal

sanctions

# DISINVESTMENT

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Tips on sanctions

assesses effects of sanctions

warned to cut SA ties

# A CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH

Sanctions crude coal exports

Sanctions Britain 'willing' meet

Cr to Thatcher

US

Ditching apartheid would enrich us

# THE CHURCH

policy

Tambo, Jackson address meeting

Sanctions: Dumping of cheap clothing feared

Sanctions 'last peaceful protest'

Attle begins

# SA gears up to fight sanctions

Relief warns on sanctions

US call for sanctions

Report on SA shocks Shultz

Sanctions: Pik tha warns US

Shell threatens to withdraw

Report assesses effects of sanctions

Kodak plans year's pay deal

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# Editorial

IT IS only recently that the Church in South Africa has had to confront the issue of economic pressure against the South African government. We have been forced, in a sense, to do this because of the growing amount of calls being made worldwide by the Christian community and other groups for sanctions and divestment.

The body of Christ has called for these measures because they represent non-violent ways of helping to break down apartheid. The universal churches also believe that if they support investment in SA, they will be supporting the brutal regime in the killing of God's people.

It is for this reason that the world Christian community has proclaimed itself in support of economic pressure against the South African government, posing a challenge to the Church in South Africa.

Most of the churches in SA have responded to this challenge by adopting resolutions which do not call for sanctions but which justify the calls being made for sanctions and divestment.

But is this how far the Church is prepared to go in responding to this challenge? Surely this cannot be all right now the resolve and its supporters are spreading lies about the growing sanctions movement, saying that people like Dr. Finlay and Archbishop Tutu are the cause of unemployment. Are we not called upon to expose these lies which are meant to confuse our congregations?

In the resolutions we took, we recognised that the present suffering under apartheid might be increased for a short while, even though the oppressed are prepared to make these sacrifices, is it not our responsibility to give them the necessary guidance and moral support.



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**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,  
HARVARD EPWORTH CHURCH  
(UNITED METHODIST),  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS,  
USA:**

"WE ARE writing to express our concern for the people of South Africa. As members of a Christian community, we are continually praying for a peaceful, just solution to the problems ravaging South Africa as a result of the policy of Apartheid.

"We have voted to divest our holdings in companies that do business in South Africa. This decision was reached after much deliberation, as we were concerned about the impact of divestiture on the most needy people of South Africa. We have been informed, however, that even those people who might lose their jobs as a result of large-scale divestiture believe it is a necessary measure.

"We are a small church. Our financial holdings are few. However, we are part of a large movement all across the United States of religious, educational, civic and business groups electing to divest as our way of

speaking out against Apartheid.

"We entreat the leaders of the South African government to see all the peoples of South Africa as human beings. We challenge them to think of many avenues of dialogue. We remind them of the golden rule: 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you'.

"And we invite them to see a vision of a South Africa where all the peoples live in harmony as one people."

**SANCTIONS:** This refers to bans and other restrictions placed on trade, financial and other relations between two countries, for example Britain banning imports of SA fruit.

**DISINVESTMENT:** This refers to the action taken by investors to withdraw their funds from companies and banks doing business in SA.

# 'Meet our demands and we'll oppose sanctions'

## Three major churches speak out



Archbishop Desmond Tutu

**THE (Anglican) Church of the Province of South Africa's synod in October 1986 passed the following resolution:**

"That Synod notes that during the past week:

- the government of the USA has imposed wide-ranging sanctions on trade with South Africa;
- a campaign for National Unity Against Apartheid was launched by the UDF, Congress of South African Trade Unions (Co-

satu) and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC).

"Synod believes that it lies within the power of South Africans to dismantle Apartheid and so dissipate the international response thereto.

"Therefore synod calls for:

- the lifting of the state of emergency
- the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners
- the unbanning of organisations

- the reopening of schools
- the halting of rent evictions

freedom of expression and association

- a living wage for all workers

adequate social security

- the right to strike

"And resolves to call for an end to sanctions when these demands have been met by the South African government"

**THE South African Catholic Bishops' Conference wrote in a pastoral letter on economic pressure for justice:**

"We are deeply concerned about the additional suffering that some forms of economic pressure might cause and we remain very sensitive to the possibility of further unemployment and escalating violence. But against this we have to balance the enormity of the present suffering and rate of unemployment and the

prospects for the future if the system of apartheid is not dismantled soon.

"The aim and purpose of economic pressure is to change our society so that the present sufferings may be removed together with the obstacles to unemployment deriving from the apartheid system.

"In considering economic pressure, we recognise that it can be a morally justifiable means of bringing about the elimination of injustice. In deciding in a particular case whether such pressure is justified or not, one needs to balance the degree of injus-

ture and the pressing necessity to eliminate it against the the hardship such pressure may cause.

"We ourselves believe that economic pressure has been justifiably imposed to end apartheid. Moreover, we believe that such pressure should continue and, if necessary, be intensified should the developments just referred to show little hope of fundamental change.

"However we need to point out that, in our view, intensified pressure can only be justified if applied in such a way as not to destroy the country's economy



Fr Simgaliso Mkatshane, secretary of the SACCC, who is in detention.

**THE Methodist Church's annual conference in October 1986 declared:**

"1. That the South African

government, by its stubborn refusal to hear and respond to the Word of God and the call of justice, is responsible for the gathering momentum of disinvestment and the imposition of sanctions, which must now be regarded as part of the judgement of God upon our nation;

"2. That the South African

government therefore has the responsibility to take those steps necessary for the lifting of sanctions and the halting of disinvestment by immediately instituting those fundamental changes required to move South Africa from oppression to full democracy and justice;

"3. That while our church is divided on whether or not to commend sanctions and disinvestment as a strategy for bringing about change, we are persuaded that this kind of economic pressure is already bringing about a measure of self-examination and re-assessment

which may yet lead to repentance among privileged South Africans. We cannot condemn something that could succeed where the cries of the people and the pleas of the Church have gone unheard."



Rev Jack Scholtz, pres of the Methodist Church

# e of Sanctions against Apartheid

## THE cost of maintaining Apartheid is high.

In 1985 it cost the government R56 000 million to maintain the racist system for that one year. But the cost in human life is even greater. A total of 2 365 people have been killed in unrest since September 1984 — that means just more than two people die in unrest every day.

This is only a small part of the burden South Africa bears under apartheid and yet the government remains unwilling to abandon its unjust policies and negotiate a peaceful solution with authentic leaders of the people like Nelson Mandela.

Even efforts by the Eminent Persons Group to bring the government to the negotiating table proved fruitless. In its report to the Commonwealth of Nations, the EPG concluded that the SA government was not yet ready to abandon apartheid and negotiate a settlement.

Against this background, resistance to apartheid is increasing locally and overseas. To put pressure on the government to scrap apartheid many organisations and individuals have called for economic pressure against the SA government.

But how should we respond to this call — how should we meet the challenge of sanctions and disinvestment?

We know that the use of violence to overthrow an unjust system must be a last resort after all avenues of peaceful struggle have failed. However, since the declaration of the state of emergency, which seems set to become a permanent part of our lives under apartheid, the options for peaceful change have become less and less.

Because of this, the call for sanctions and disinvestment should be seen as one of the last non-violent means left to opponents of apartheid. Indeed, there are almost no other non-violent means of fighting Apartheid that we have not yet tried.

The supporters of apartheid say that sanctions and disinvestment will lead to more violence. This we must reject. The main cause of violence, not only in South Africa but in the whole of Southern Africa, is the evil system of white minority rule.

This system has been declared a sin and its

justification on theological grounds has been declared a heresy by the international Christian community. This makes it sinful for any one to take part in maintaining the apartheid.

Foreign companies, operating through their investments in SA, are undoubtedly helping to strengthen the regime financially by paying the taxes they are obliged to pay on their profits.

Also these profits are much higher than what they would have made anywhere else in the world. The reason for this is the cheap labour they exploit here because of migrant labour and the government's attempts to crush progressive trade unions which fight for the workers.

Taking all this into account, we must remember that God is not neutral or unconcerned about issues such as injustice, oppression and poverty. He always appears as the liberator of the oppressed.

We therefore need to stand on the side of the oppressed. In the debate on sanctions and disinvestment it is the voice of the oppressed that we must listen to, not because this is the voice of God but because this is the voice that God hears.

## TO THE WORLD

1984. This happened at the same time as the massive peoples resistance swept across South Africa.

The dramatic sit-in at the SA Embassy in Washington in November 1984 seems to have sparked off this revival and has grown into the Free South Africa Movement.

Since then close to 3 000 people have been arrested at the embassy sit-ins.

Over the years the steps that have been taken against governments realise that P W Bothas reforms are not being accepted by the oppressed.

If the SA government wants to stop this growing wave of sanctions, it has to do one simple thing — scrap apartheid say the pro-sanctions group.

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# 'Pressure will help struggle'

THREE leading organisations of the oppressed, the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), have taken a stand on the issue of economic pressure against the SA government. These organisations are in the forefront of the struggle for a democratic and non-racial South Africa and enjoy widespread support among the oppressed.

NUM says the efforts of the people within SA are the most important aspect of the struggle to end apartheid. But it says that international economic pressure will help the process of change by weakening the ability of the government to finance its racist policies and isolating it from international forums.

NUM finds it ironic that the mine bosses are concerned about black workers when the mining industry has been a pace-setter in the use of apartheid policies like migrant labour.

The miners say apartheid has been causing massive unemployment for years and the unemployment caused by disinvestment would be minor compared to that.

## COSATU

At its launching congress COSATU said it believes that all forms of international pressure on the South African government, including disinvestment, are essential and effective forms of pressure and are supported by Cosatu.

Cosatu said that if the government remains intransigent then this pressure will have to increase as an act of solidarity with the struggle for liberation.

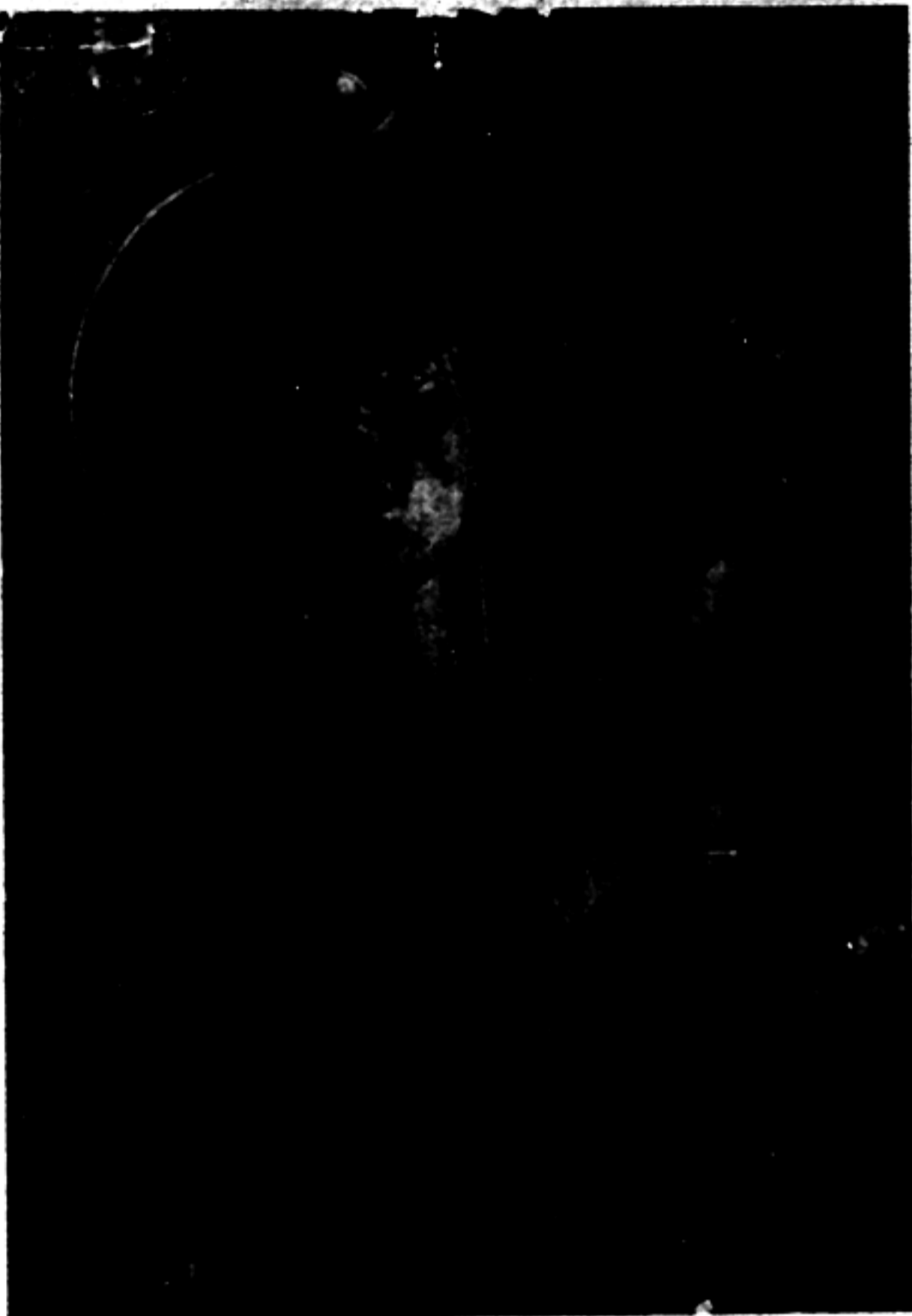
## UDF

Cosatu said it remains committed to ensure that the wealth of SA remains the property of the people of SA for the benefit of all its people.

In the eyes of the UDF foreign investment meant complicity in apartheid policies and the vicious exploitation of the mineral resources and labour of the SA.

The UDF's acting national publicity secretary, Murphy Morobe, said the main aim of expanding their profits had drawn companies to SA. "Without abundant cheap labour and intense repression of trade unions, SA may not have been an attractive proposition to them."

The UDF demands the right to free discussion of disinvestment. "Until then the assumption must be that the majority of our people support the disinvestment call," the UDF says.



# 'Moment of truth is now'

LEADERS of some of the world's major churches met in Harare, Zimbabwe, in December 1985 to discuss the crisis in South Africa. At the end of the meeting they adopted a document called the Harare Declaration. Here are some of the main points of the declaration.

"We affirm that the moment of truth (kairos) is now, both for South Africa and the world community.

"We agree that the Apartheid structure is against God's will, and that the government has no credibility.

"We call for the lifting of the state of emergency, the unbanning of all banned movements, the return of the exiles and the transfer of power to the majority of the people, based on universal suffrage.

"We call on the international community to prevent the extension, rolling over, or renewal of bank loans to the South African government, banks, corporations and para-state institutions.

"We call on the churches inside and outside South Africa to support South African movements working for the liberation of the country.

"We call on the international community to apply immediate and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

"We gathered here, commit ourselves to the implementation of the Harare Declaration as a matter of urgency. We are sure that the liberation of South Africa will be liberation for all the people in the country, black and white."



## Where have all the jobs gone

THE threat of massive black unemployment has been a long-standing argument of the anti-sanctions groups. They use this argument to justify continued Western involvement in apartheid.

But South Africa already has an extremely high rate of unemployment caused by the bosses who are concerned only with profits and by the racist economic and political policies of the government.

According to two researchers, the country is on the verge of major disaster with between 4 and 6 million blacks without jobs. This means that more than half SA's black workforce could be unemployed.

In their "Memorandum on Unemployment" Professor Jeremy Keenan and Michael Sarakinsky say that income has declined and poverty in black households has increased dramatically since 1976.

Within this bleak picture of increasing misery for the oppressed, it is clear that the foreign companies that have been here for years have done very little to stop the growing rate of unemployment.

In fact it is well known that the high unemployment and high cost of living are the price we pay so that the government can maintain its apartheid policies.

## What the oppressed have to say

"BLACKS will suffer most," say the supporters of Apartheid in sudden compassion for the oppressed. This is how they respond to those who call for economic pressure against the South African government.

But what do the oppressed say about the issue? A recent survey has come up with some startling findings.

"Disinvestment, the struggle and the future" documents the findings and the research work of the Community Agency for Social Enquiry done by Mark Orkin

The main focus of the book is the attitudes and opinions of blacks to the issue of disinvestment. The countrywide survey found that:

● 24% of those surveyed were in

favour of unrestricted investment.

● 49% of were in favour of conditional investment.

● 24% favoured total disinvestment.

The majority of those interviewed (73%) thus favoured some form of disinvestment. This is a significant increase since 1984 when only one

out of three persons interviewed were in favour of disinvestment.

This increase in the number of blacks who support disinvestment is not surprising, says the book. It concludes that that black attitudes toward disinvestment are hardening — that more and more blacks are likely to support disinvestment as conditions in South Africa get worse and worse.

DISINVESTMENT

THE STRUGGLE AND THE FUTURE

WHAT BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS REALLY THINK

MARK ORKIN

Sanctions: Pik Botha warns US

South African attacks spark sanctions demand

Effects of disinvestment will be felt in a year

US House rejects Reagan's veto on anti-SA sanctions

Reagan to sanctions

Third US



Kodak

Sanctions threatens 'decay in technology'

giant quits

Mugabe: Sanctions come first

Govt pulls over

SA's neighbours may get US millions

Sanctions: Frontline states with in fallout forefront

Barclays

CCNY calls for sanctions

Sanctions: Govt stockpiles

the real impact of sanctions

Squash jump SA boycott

UK to cut SA link?

Israel US pressure for action against South Africa mouth

Congress approves SA sanctions bill

Europe stalls on sanctions

Pretoria loses vote in US

Reagan refuses to yield on sanctions

GM move will trigger exodus, experts warn



Disillusioned GM pulls out of S

Shell denies making disinvestment threats

Canada 'may sever SA diplomatic ties'

Sanctions: Ba Sa Bo

ISSUED BY THE BRANCHES URBAN PLANNING COMMITTEE OF CUPC, 28 LOWER HIGH ROAD OBSERVATORY

South Africa could emerge stronger from sanctions

Frontline states show no fear of econo