

US Goes for Sanctions

Reagan's veto opposing proposed sanctions against South Africa was overruled by the US Senate on Oct. 2nd. This followed a previous presidential defeat in the House of Representatives on Sept 29 - the vote being 313 to 83 in favour of the new legislation.

Included in the legislation are bans against new investment, new bank loans and direct air transportation between the U.S. and South Africa. It prohibits the South-African government and its agencies from holding U.S. bank accounts; disallows the import of South-African steel and iron; and provides \$25 million in aid. It also bars imports of uranium, agricultural products, food, arms, ammunition, and military vehicles. Furthermore it transfers South-Africa's sugar quota to the Phillipines.

Reagan has promised to enforce the new sanctions against South-Africa, but hopes the measures will not inflame the problems of violence and repression in the apartheid state. He had "deep regret" regarding the overruling of his veto.

Many people across the U.S. and the world do not share Reagan's regret of placing pressure on the white minority government in South-Africa. It is estimated that some 800 South-Africans, most of them black, were killed by security forces in the period between September 1984 and July 1986. 93 percent of black detainees interviewed for a recent study by the University of Cape Town said they had been tortured.

The sense of helplessness is affecting the oppressed blacks. This can be seen in the changing ideals of African National Congress. The A.N.C., outlawed in South-Africa, has been in opposition of apartheid for over a half of a century. They originally believed in and were a pacifist organization. Later they came to the conclusion that freedom in South-Africa would not and could not be won by non-violent means. Recently Johnny Makatini, A.N.C.'s representative at the United Nations said, "if there were only four million of us left after the revolution, that would be better than the present situation". He is talking about 17 million black South-African deaths. The policy of

A.N.C. has moved closer to leftist ideals. This was never more evident than Mrs. Mandela's, wife of the jailed former A.N.C. leader, Nelson Mandela, statement: "The Soviet Union is the torch bearer of our hopes and desperations. In Soviet Russia, genuine power of the people has been transformed from dreams to reality".



Some people are suggesting that support should be given to democratic groups like Chief Mangisuthic Gatsha Buthelizi's Zulus, rather than the A.N.C., with its communist tendency.

Nevertheless whatever organization receives support, the apartheid still continues.

Even UNB has been affected by apartheid. Last year, March 21, there was a demonstration on campus against the racist government of South Africa. At the March 26 referendum, the first question dealt with the University's divesting of funds in companies investing in South-Africa. At the time, the South African Student Union wrote in the *Brunswickan* that 0.5 million dollars was invested by the University in firms that did business with or in South-Africa. The students showed their protest against this, by voting for the withdrawal of the University of its holdings in companies that invest in South-Africa. The University's policy now is that it will invest in American companies which follow the Sullivan Principles. These are principles dealing with equal treatment to the blacks, including equal pay. In dealing with Canadian companies, no decision has been made. There has also been a scholarship established for a non-white South African.

Finding companies which do not invest or do business

with South-Africa is harder than it seems. Last year the *Brunswickan* reported that the following companies do business with or in South-Africa: the Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Imperial Bank of Commerce, and the Toronto-Dominion Bank. These firms also have investments in South-Africa: Falcon Bridge Nickel Mines, Hudson's Bay Company, Alcan Aluminum Limited, Bata Shoe Company, Canada Development Corporation, Cominco Limited, Ford of Canada and Massey Ferguson Rio Algom Limited. The following companies have made loans to South-Africa: Pitfield MacKay Ross Limited; Mcleod, Young, Weir, Limited; Wood Grundy Limited and Dominion Securities Ames Limited. South-Africa invests in the remaining companies: Anglo American Corporation and Rothman's-Carling O'Keefe.

The question remains whether sanctions imposed by the US or other countries including Canada, will influence or put an end to the apartheid given the long list of companies continuing to do business in South-Africa.

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