

TRANSAFRICA NEWS

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The Black American Lobby
for
Africa and the Caribbean

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APARTHEID AND THE CANDIDATES: Campaign '88

TransAfrica laid the foundation for our current voter education campaign with the "Faces Behind Apartheid" newspaper ads targeting those who worked against sanctions, divestment, or the cultural boycott.

Former Republican presidential candidate Senator Robert Dole was one of the "Faces Behind Apartheid". His poor legislative record on southern Africa became a focal point of our efforts to make US policy toward South Africa an issue in the primary debates. TransAfrica's TV ad highlighting Senator Dole's vote against South African sanctions was rejected by Iowa and New Hampshire TV stations, but ran on two Boston network affiliates. TransAfrica also worked with Iowa and New Hampshire activists to organize demonstrations against Senator Dole in those states. Ads highlighting Senator Dole's legislative efforts on behalf of Renamo, the South African surrogate forces waging war on Mozambique, later ran in the Des Moines Register and Manchester Union Leader. TransAfrica worked with several of the other campaigns to influence their positions on southern Africa issues. TransAfrica will continue working to make the next President more sensitive to our interests and concerns in southern Africa.

TransAfrica issued the following questionnaire to every Presidential candidate:

REGARDING THE FOLLOWING POLICY ISSUES, WOULD YOUR ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT...

I. SOUTH AFRICA

- A. U.N. Security Council resolutions imposing global economic sanctions?
- B. Comprehensive U.S. ban on computer sales and oil company investments?
- C. Prohibiting diamond imports into the U.S.?
- D. Granting political asylum to South African refugees?
- E. Restricting travel of South African government and military officials to the U.S.?
- F. Closing South African consulates throughout the U.S.?

II. NAMIBIA

- A. U.N. supervised elections as mandated by U.N. Resolution 435?
- B. Ending the policy linkage between a timetable for Namibia's independence and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola?
- C. Granting political asylum to Namibian refugees?

III. ANGOLA

- A. Ending U.S. assistance to UNITA?
- B. Diplomatic recognition of the Angolan government?
- C. Halting development of the Kamina air base in Zaire?

IV. MOZAMBIQUE

- A. Increasing U.S. economic assistance?
- B. Prohibiting U.S. support for RENAMO?

V. SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE (SADCC)

- A. Restoration of U.S. aid to Zimbabwe?
- B. Increased U.S. economic assistance to the nine SADCC nations?

The candidates were ranked on a scale of 0-100, with 100 being a perfect anti-apartheid score.

30 points were allotted to policies designed primarily to affect South Africa. These include support for comprehensive UN sanctions and restrictions on travel of South African officials.

15 points each were allotted to issues directly related to Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, and southern Africa development.

5 points each were given for the candidate's responsiveness to the issues and for demonstrations of the candidate's initiative.

	South Africa	Namibia	Angola	Mozambique	SADCC	Responsiveness	Initiatives	Total	
Dukakis	25	15	15	10	15	5	3	88	DEMOCRATS
Gephardt	25	15	10	15	15	3	5	88	
Gore	22	13	8	15	15	5	4	82	
Jackson	30	15	15	15	15	5	5	100	
Simon	30	15	15	15	15	5	5	100	
* Bush	0	0	0	10	5	5	0	20	REPUBLICANS
Dole	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Kemp	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Robertson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

* Vice-President George Bush was the only Republican candidate to respond. All the Democratic candidates except Gary Hart replied.

RANGEL AMENDMENT VICTORY



Cong. Charles Rangel (D-NY)

Representative Charles Rangel (D-NY) scored a major legislative victory against apartheid during the closing days of the 1987 session of Congress. He successfully managed to win House and Senate approval of his measure to deny U.S. tax credits for the taxes paid by companies to the apartheid regime. Congressman Rangel had originally introduced this provision as H.R. 1005, but recognized that a free-standing bill would be difficult to pass and almost certainly vetoed by President Reagan. However, sophisticated utilization of his position on the House Ways and Means Committee allowed Congressman Rangel to guarantee inclusion of this measure in the House Budget Reconciliation Act. Although the Senate had no comparable provision in its Budget Reconciliation, and the Reagan administration actively lobbied against the Rangel measure, Senate conferees agreed to retain the House-passed Rangel Amendment in the final conference report. President Reagan then signed the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act with Congressman Rangel's provision intact.

An important lesson can be learned from the method used to win passage of this important legislation. Although the Rangel Amendment was opposed by the Reagan administration, its inclusion in the legislative package aimed at reducing the deficit protected it from Presidential veto. It is hoped that the cost of this double taxation will provide a powerful incentive for U.S. businesses in South Africa to disinvest.

'88 SENATE CAMPAIGN

The U.S. Senate has often provided the greatest obstacles to the enactment of progressive southern Africa legislation. Again and again, House-passed amendments to impose even limited sanctions against South Africa were defeated in the Senate. It was the U.S. Senate which first repealed the Clark Amendment banning covert intervention in Angola, and which forestalled the passage of South Africa sanctions legislation in 1985. In 1986, the Senate rejected the legislation mandating disinvestment from South Africa that had passed the House by voice vote, and instead approved only its own limited sanctions measure.

The Democratic Party regained control of the Senate after the 1986 election, when Black voters provided Democratic candidates for the Senate the margin of victory in several key southern states. However, the Senate has continued to be a relatively hostile environment for southern Africa interests. Aid to the SADCC nations was conditioned upon their public repudiation of "ANC terrorism". Confirmation of a U.S. ambassador to Mozambique was delayed for months as Senators Dole and Helms led a filibuster and attacked the FRELIMO government. Anti-Apartheid activists had to lobby against a Senate proposal to ban all trade with Angola, while virtually no action was taken against South Africa.

The 1988 Senate campaign marks a crucial opportunity for anti-apartheid activists. The re-election of our Senate allies and defeat of our adversaries can make the difference in our ability to pass any significant southern Africa legislation during the next two years.

The following Senators have been leading advocates for southern African issues during the 99th and 100th sessions of Congress, and need to be re-elected:

Chafee, John	(R-RI)
Kennedy, Edward M.	(D-MA)
Lautenberg, Frank R.	(D-NJ)
Metzenbaum, Howard M.	(D-OH)
Riegle, Donald W.	(D-MI)
Sarbanes, Paul S.	(D-MD)
Weicker, Lowell Jr.	(R-CN)

The following Senators have proven to be "swing" votes on southern Africa issues and need to be questioned about their views during their campaigns for reelection:

Bentsen, Lloyd	(D-TX)
Bingaman, Jeff	(D-NM)
Burdick, Quentin	(D-ND)
Byrd, Robert C.	(D-WV)
Durenberger, David	(R-MN)
Hecht, Chic	(R-NV)
Roth, William V. Jr.	(R-DE)
Sasser, John	(D-TN)

The following Senators have announced plans to retire from the Senate in 1988:

Chiles, Lawton	(D-FL)
Evans, Daniel	(R-WA)
Proxmire, William	(D-WI)
Stennis, John	(D-MS)
Tribble, Paul	(R-VA)

Candidates for the above seats should be queried about their attitudes toward Southern Africa issues.

The following Senators voted for the 1986 Anti-Apartheid Act, but have been otherwise hostile toward southern Africa issues:

DeConcini, Dennis	(D-AZ)
Wilson, Pete	(R-CA)

The following Senators have opposed South African sanctions and in general have been hostile toward southern Africa issues:

Hatch, Orrin C.	(R-UT)
Wallop, Malcolm	(R-WY)

The following Senators have been responsive to lobbying and have generally voted in support of our positions during the 100th Congress:

Danforth, John C.	(R-MO)
Heinz, John	(R-PA)
Lugar, Richard	(R-IN)
Matsunaga, Spark M.	(D-HI)
Melcher, John	(D-MT)
Mitchell, George J.	(D-ME)
Moynihan, Daniel P.	(D-NY)
Stafford, Robert T.	(R-VT)

Senator Richard C. Karnes (R-NE) was appointed in 1987 to the seat held by the late Edward Zorinsky, and will stand for election to a full term in 1988. He is opposed by former Governor Bob Kerry, who has a positive record on issues of concern to us.

ACTION ALERT

SOUTH AFRICA

A significant new South African sanctions package has begun to move through Congress. Currently entitled the Anti-Apartheid Act Amendments of 1988, **H.R. 1580/S.2378** incorporates key elements of bills originally introduced as separate measures by Congressmen Dellums (D-CA), Dymally (D-CA), Gray (D-PA), and Wise (D-WV). If enacted into law, the Anti-Apartheid Act Amendments of 1988 would:

- Prohibit trade with South Africa;
- Mandate disinvestment;
- End U.S. intelligence and military cooperation with South Africa;
- Deny new federal oil, gas, and coal leases to firms involved with the South African energy sector; and
- Require the President to pursue multilateral action against apartheid, and to penalize foreign companies taking commercial advantage of U.S. sanctions.

Please contact your Representative and Senators now to urge their support for **H.R.1580/S.2378**, the Anti-Apartheid Act Amendments of 1988.

We must make southern Africa a public issue during this critical election year. You should make sure that candidates provide answers to these questions:

- 1) **Would you support global comprehensive sanctions against South Africa imposed by the United Nations Security Council?**
- 2) **Would you oppose U.S. Aid to South African sponsored rebels in Angola and Mozambique?**
- 3) **Would you support increased pressure on South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia?**

HAITI

Legislation has been introduced in both the House and the Senate to support the Haitian people and to oppose the election takeover by the military. Urge your Representative and Senators to support these bills:

- **H.R. 4152/S.2170:** (Fascell/Graham D-FL) Cut aid to Haiti; impose trade sanctions and remove trade benefits.

Nigeria Denies Supporting Savimbi

On June 30, 1988, during a debate on ABC Television's Nightline program, TransAfrica's Executive Director Randall Robinson asserted what every student of southern African affairs knows: that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) sees UNITA and its chief, Jonas Savimbi, as an apartheid tool and will have nothing to do with them. In response, Savimbi—here on a rightwing-sponsored tour to win black grassroots support—reeled off the names of several African countries, including Nigeria. We print here, in full, the press release issued by Nigeria's embassy in Washington, D.C.

Our attention has been drawn to the assertion made by Mr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA Rebel Forces in Angola, while appearing as guest on ABC TV News Programme NIGHTLINE on the evening of 30th June, 1988, to the effect that UNITA has Africa's support and that more African countries, including Nigeria, are coming out in support of UNITA. This claim is malicious, mischievous, misleading and clearly misrepresents the policy of the Government and people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on its total support and commitment to the Angolan Government. Nigeria's long standing position on this issue is clear, and unambiguous.

We would not support any peace moves that will jeopardise the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Angola. We do not and will not support any act of rebellion against the legitimate Government of Angola. This is more so, as Nigeria had a similar experience which we

resolved ourselves with little or no foreign interference.

Moreover, in line with our anti-apartheid posture, we cannot support a rebel organization, such as UNITA, which has South Africa as one of its major sources of political and military support. We therefore want to make it abundantly clear that Nigeria's commitment to the MPLA Government of Angola remains unflinching.

EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF NIGERIA
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1ST JULY, 1988



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