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Urgent and Important

October 4, 1986

The Right Honorable Margaret H. Thatcher, M.P.
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London, S.W. 1
ENGLAND

CDD
JX

Attention of Mr. Charles D. Powell:

Madame:

It is always our great honour and pleasure to send the Prime Minister some materials from our side in hopes that they might serve to your reference.

And today, would you generously grant us the opportunity to send a copy of the letter on the punitive sanctions toward South Africa which our staff wrote again to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

We remain with deepest respect for Prime Minister Thatcher's wisdom and strong-willed and coherent, noble endeavours in anti-Communism for the betterment of the world,

Most respectfully yours,

Hiroyuki Nakanishi

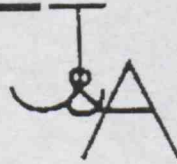
Hiroyuki Nakanishi
President

HN/ko
Enclosure.

P.S.: In hopes for the safe and earliest arrival of our mail, we beg your pardon for daring to send this letter from our office in the U.S. through facsimile, Madame!

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11011 Minami-machi, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180, Japan



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October 4, 1986

To His Grace
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury
Most Reverend And Right Honourable Robert A.K. Runcie
Lambeth Palace, London SE1 7JU
Old Palace, Canterbury
GREAT BRITAIN

Attention of Mr. Wilfrid Grenville-Gray
Secretary to the Archbishop for Public Affairs:

My Lord Archbishop:

We are very grateful to Sir for your cordial reply dated 22nd September through Mr. Grenville-Gray. In order to answer Sir's inquiry about a possible non-violent method to let the South African government abolish apartheid, we would like to take this honoured opportunity to present the only alternative to sanctions with necessary supportive arguments and examples. The following elucidation also would surely serve to Sir to clarify our stance once again, together with the reason why we ought to be "implacable."

First of all, if South Africa keeps on like it is, sanctions would only mean to make the black people the first to bear the brunt, so that most of them would be unemployed. Then South Africa would become more and more unstable with riots by the black until the whole country would be involved in a civil war.

In order to estimate the possible outcomes of sanctions, please let us remind Sir of the following other African countries and the way they were destined after their independence:

1. Zimbabwe: The Republic of Zimbabwe used to be called Rhodesia under the rule by the white when it was exporting provisions to the nearby countries.

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Even during the war against African guerrillas, or even when it suffered from abeyance of trade with the rest of the world except a few countries, it kept on raising its GNP year by year. Three years after independence in 1980, however, its annual output of corn suddenly fell down to 600,000 tons from 3,000,000 tons in the year before and made a hungry country. Although in 1985 the yield rallied up to 2,000,000, the future of this country is gloomy because of its socialist policies with deep connections with the Soviet Union.

2. The Ivory Coast: The Republic of the Ivory Coast won independence from France in 1960. It did not choose the wrong way the other African countries did; what is more, it welcomed the French people with good salaries, especially those who are teachers, engineers, businessmen or preachers. The recent population of the French residents has risen up to twice as many as it was during the colonial period. Thanks to the French the Republic has successfully been developed as to having well-paved roads, new schools, hospitals, trading centers, dams and other industries in various fields. Its economy reportedly has kept growing at an annual rate of 7 percent for the past 20 years. The living standard of the natives has been raised. No guerrilla strifes. No frictions among races nor tribes. It is a country of peace and prosperity with full opportunities for employment for which many workers have immigrated from nearby countries. About one-thirds of the whole population consists of foreigners. If other African nations had taken example by the Republic of the Ivory Coast, they would not have been involved in poverty nor hunger as seen at present.

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3. Liberia: The Republic of Liberia accepts economic aid worth \$80,000,000 from the U.S. annually. It is a country established by the U.S. Colonial Association in 1821 as a homeland for the ex-slaves emancipated from America. It gained independence in 1847 as the first republic in Africa. The whole population of 2,110,000 (1984) suffer with political instability. The American Association of Philanthropy covered the expenses for their moving. The U.S. wanted the new Republic to become a symbol of prosperity and democracy, but the expectation failed. As soon as about 3,000 ex-slaves arrived in Liberia they took the natives under their control and made the new privileged class of themselves. Today no more than 300 families monopolize the highest positions and grasp almost all the wealth of Liberia. Their children go to schools abroad; they themselves drive around in luxurious American limousines.

The U.S. gave assistance to both economic and technical fields in this country. In spite of the assistance, it remains one of the most undeveloped countries in Africa. The total trackage of only 432 kilometers and the road system of only 3,500 kilometers, the illiteracy rate of 90% and the average life span of only 45 years of age. With these numbers one can easily see how undeveloped the country is.

The white people can never become citizens in this country, nor can they hold any real estate including land. This country was a sort of experiment to see whether the black people would be able to manage and prosper their own country without the whites' assistance. The result turned out to be a failure.

4. Tanzania: The United Republic of Tanzania won independence in 1961. It adopted Socialism under the

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Nyerere Administration only to end in complete failure.
The government took to racial discrimination from the
blacks' side in hatred of the whites, the Arabians and
the Orientals. For example, in the Massacre on the
Zanzibar island occurred in 1964 no less than 6,000
Arabians were driven to the seashore and then slaugh-
tered by the blacks just in a day. Since most of the
Arabians and the Indians who were once prosperous on
the island have escaped from there, nearly all of the
inhabitants now on the Zanzibar island are the Africans.
Furthermore, white farmers were banished from the
country, most of their properties confiscated, their
farm machines stolen or destroyed, and their live-
stocks taken away or slaughtered. For this reason
both agriculture and stock raising have been moldered
away up until now. Things got worse as the President
Nyerere took example by the Soviet agricultural
system based on kolkhozes.

Tanzania used to have many oriental residents, but after independence they were driven out of the country to the U.K. or India. At that time all their properties were confiscated and they were not allowed to carry out anything from money, watches to marriage rings, with them. Indian women and girls were raped, when only death awaited the resistants.

In 1979, Tanzania invaded Uganda, overthrowing the Amin administration. This invasion killed many of the Ugandan civilians, destroyed houses and the whole economy of the country. Tanzanian soldiers behaved so cruelly as to steal or confiscate Ugandians' live-
stocks and farm products. After the Tanzanian sol-
diers passed over, almost all the wild animals were
found dead including elephants, giraffes, zebras,
rhinos, hippopotamuses, lions and buffaloes.

Today Tanzania is regarded as one of the poorest
countries in Africa.

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Thus we have seen four typical examples found in other African nations, by which the way South Africa should head for and things the West should do have been made clear enough.

Basically, we are against racial discrimination and also apartheid. The question is how to make South Africa a democratic country without any racial discrimination through peaceful means. If abolishment of apartheid should lead the country to follow Zimbabwe, Tanzania or Ethiopia, the black in South Africa would have to suffer from the catastrophe, which no man of conscience ever wishes for. We are sure that liquidation of apartheid is quite possible, though it takes time.

The reason for saying this is because things are much better for the black in South Africa whose freedom and human rights are fully guaranteed, than those in the Communist countries such as the Soviet Union. Since also South Africa is well off, there are still many methods left to improve the situation except for violence nor revolution. nor external pressure by other countries, driving the whole nation, the white and the black to corners in vain.

As for the South African issue, the most important fact we all must take into consideration is that the black in South Africa enjoy the highest wages per head and the highest employment rate in the whole Africa. For that reason most of the blacks do not ever want to change the present life styles nor the government. The Inkatha, the largest black group of 6 million members under Gatsha Butheleze, is just trying to reorganize the country through negotiations with the whites. We completely approve of their plan. The latest poll shows that most of the South African blacks do oppose to sanctions by the West, with 33 percent noes against 25 percent ayes. In fact, Mr. Butheleze wrote to President Reagan, appealing with their opposition to the U.S. sanction the other day.

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The best way to improve the situation of South Africa, therefore, is to give the black people better wages, more opportunities for employment through active investment and inroads of enterprises by the Western nations. Such investments would also serve to do the spadework for the gradual reforms besides the national aspiration.

History teaches us that racial problems have always been settled not in a period of depression but in a time of prosperity and growth. When the black get wealthy enough they will naturally move on to liquidation of apartheid, and it is when the West must assist them.

The other effective means the free bloc is expected to take are the following: (1) to help South Africa for the better educational system (2) to provide the black with skill trainings necessary for employment (3) to set a new educational program for better communicational competence among the black alone and among miscellaneous people (4) to promote invitation of the black students to study in the Western countries (5) to inform every individual of the faults of apartheid at every chances possible through positive exchanges of culture and sports with the South African people (6) to let the Christian churches mediate between the black and the white with love and patience as taught by the Lord Christ, through non-violence methods in carrying out reforms, we believe, Sir. Since most of the black South Africans oppose to the sanctions from outside of their nation, why should we interfere with their domestic affairs?

These methods mentioned above are not just paper plans. Sir would surely notice how practical and effective they are for liquidation of apartheid, if Sir look toward the President Botha's recent success in reforms.

After all, sanctions would torment the black people alone and let the domestic situations go unstabilized as to

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make the frictions between the black and the white more intense than ever. Then even the moderate black might become violent until a civil war breaks out. Such disorders only please ANC and the Soviet Union behind-the-scenes, and the South African people and the whole Western bloc would be involved in a catastrophe. Should South Africa be Communized by ANC, the blacks would be deprived of both freedom and human rights together with apartheid. This is already as clear as day through the former examples of many other African countries Communized after independence.

The Archbishop Tutu once requested to the Japanese government to strengthen sanctions toward South Africa on his visit to Japan. We doubted if he really wishes for peace of South Africa and liquidation of apartheid, when we heard that news.

Even well-advocated justice cannot justify a foul means. We see a lot of tragic outcomes in human history caused from a right motive but through a wrong means. Sanctions to South Africa cannot be an exception. As shown in our former materials, sanctions will poison the black before they can make wonders.

We hearsay the blessed Anglican Church offers counsel to the Prime Minister Thatcher on the issue of sanctions, about which we beg Sir's taking trouble of reconsideration.

We remain with heartfelt respect and admiration for Sir's wisdom and strong-willed noblest endeavours for the betterment of the world,

Very respectfully yours,

Hiroyuki Nakanishi

Hiroyuki Nakanishi
 President

HN/ik
 P.S.:

In hopes for the safe and earliest arrival of our mail, we beg your pardon for daring to send this letter from our office in the U.S. through facsimile, The Archbishop!

