540/000/0022/12.

Special UN Year Against Apartheid Broadsheet

An Appeal from the Anti-Apartheid

Movement:

WE take this opportunity to welcome the initiative of the United Nations in declaring the year commencing March 21 1978 as International Anti-Apartheid Year and to pledge the support of the Anti-Apartheid Movement to the Year.

International Anti-Apartheid Year will provide a unique opportunity to win even greater support for the cause of freedom in South Africa. It comes at a crucial time in South Africa's history. A new stage has been reached in the South Africa people's struggle and this must be reflected in increased understanding and support for their struggle.

We in Britain have a special responsibility to act because of our long involvement in South Africa and the close political and economic links which exist between Britain and South Africa. We must act to secure the cessation of any collaboration which encourages the South African regime to persist in the policies of apartheid.

This is an appeal to YOU. Whoever you are, whatever you do, YOU can act to help bring freedom in South Africa.

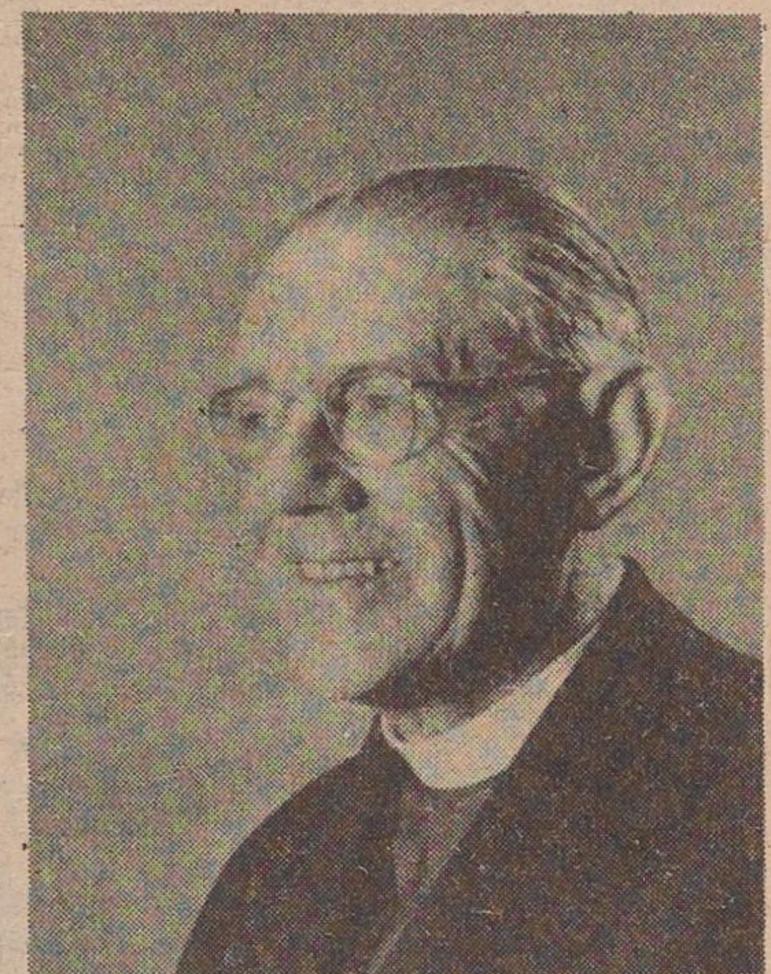
This March, as a prelude to the International Year, the Anti-Apartheid Movement has issued a call to make March a Month of Action Against Apartheid. The trade union movement is supporting an international trade union Week of Action, March 13-21. Students and others are planning action. Help make these a success.

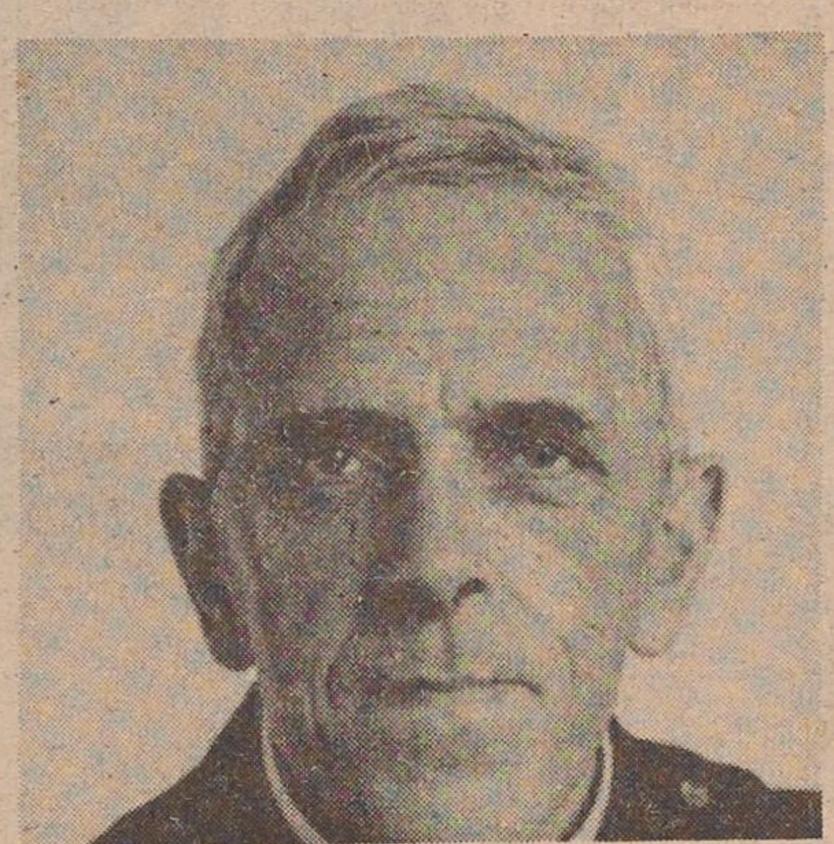
The South African people have a long history of struggle. Their courage and determination are an inspiration to us to help them eradicate the evil of apartheid.

On Robben Island and in other gaols Nelson Mandela and the South African people's true leaders fight on in the only way left to them — by holding firm to their conviction that a new South Africa will be built which will belong to all its people, regardless of race, creed or colour.

The existence of the racist system in South Africa poisons relations between races all over the world Apartheid South Africa, with its massive military resources and its apartheid bomb, threatens the peace of Africa and the world. This is why we have a direct interest in putting an end to apartheid.

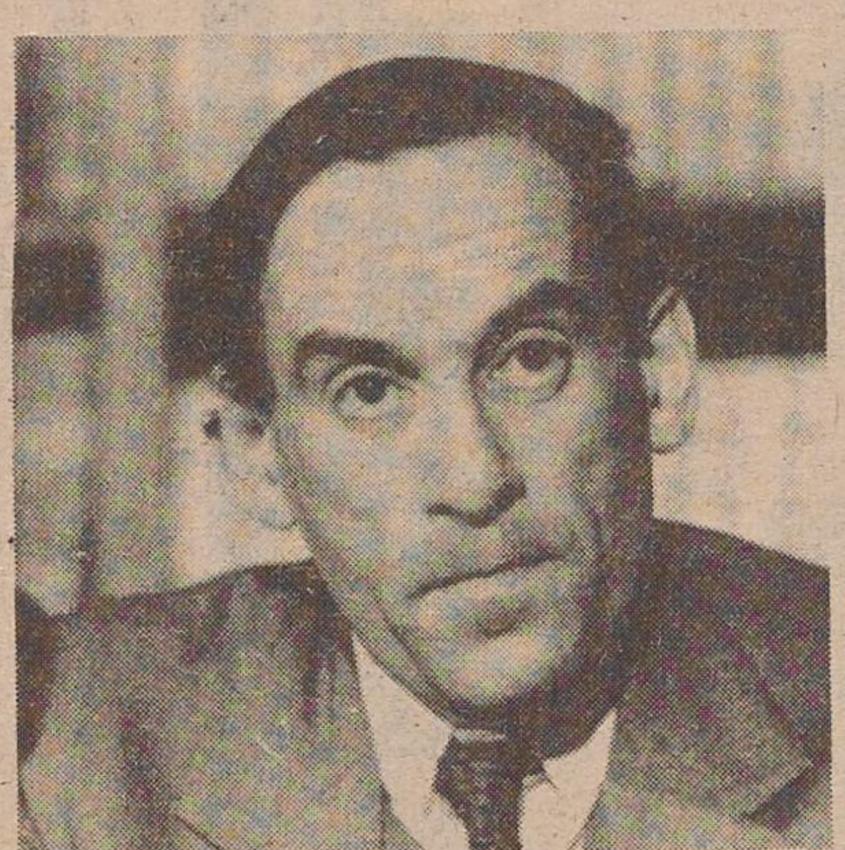
Join with us in making











March a Month of Action against Apartheid, and in making 1978 truly a Year of Action.

President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement

† Ambrose Reeves
Vice-Presidents

† Trevor Huddleston CR,
Bishop of Stepney
Joan Lestor MP
Jack Jones CH
Jeremy Thorpe MP

Make March a Month of Action Against Apartheid

POLICE USING BRITISH LEYLAND LANDROVERS IN SOWETO



THE UN has designated March 21 1978 — March 20 1979 as International Anti-Apartheid Year.

The purpose of the Year is to provide

- an intensification of the international campaign against apartheid
- O the further isolation of the South African regime
- O maximum publicity of the inhumanity of apartheid
- O universal assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa

As a prelude to the Year, the international trade union movement has called a trade union Week of Action in solidarity with the people of South Africa, March 13-21.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has asked organisations in Britain to make March a special month of activity

against apartheid, to inaugurate the International Year and to coincide with the trade union Week of Action.

Some of the activities planned are

MARCH 1: Day of Action against Barclays Bank — details of pickets of Barclays branches from AAM

MARCH 11: Demonstrations in centres outside London

MARCH 17: Pickets of BP and Shell to protest against their busting of sanctions against the Vorster and Smith regimes

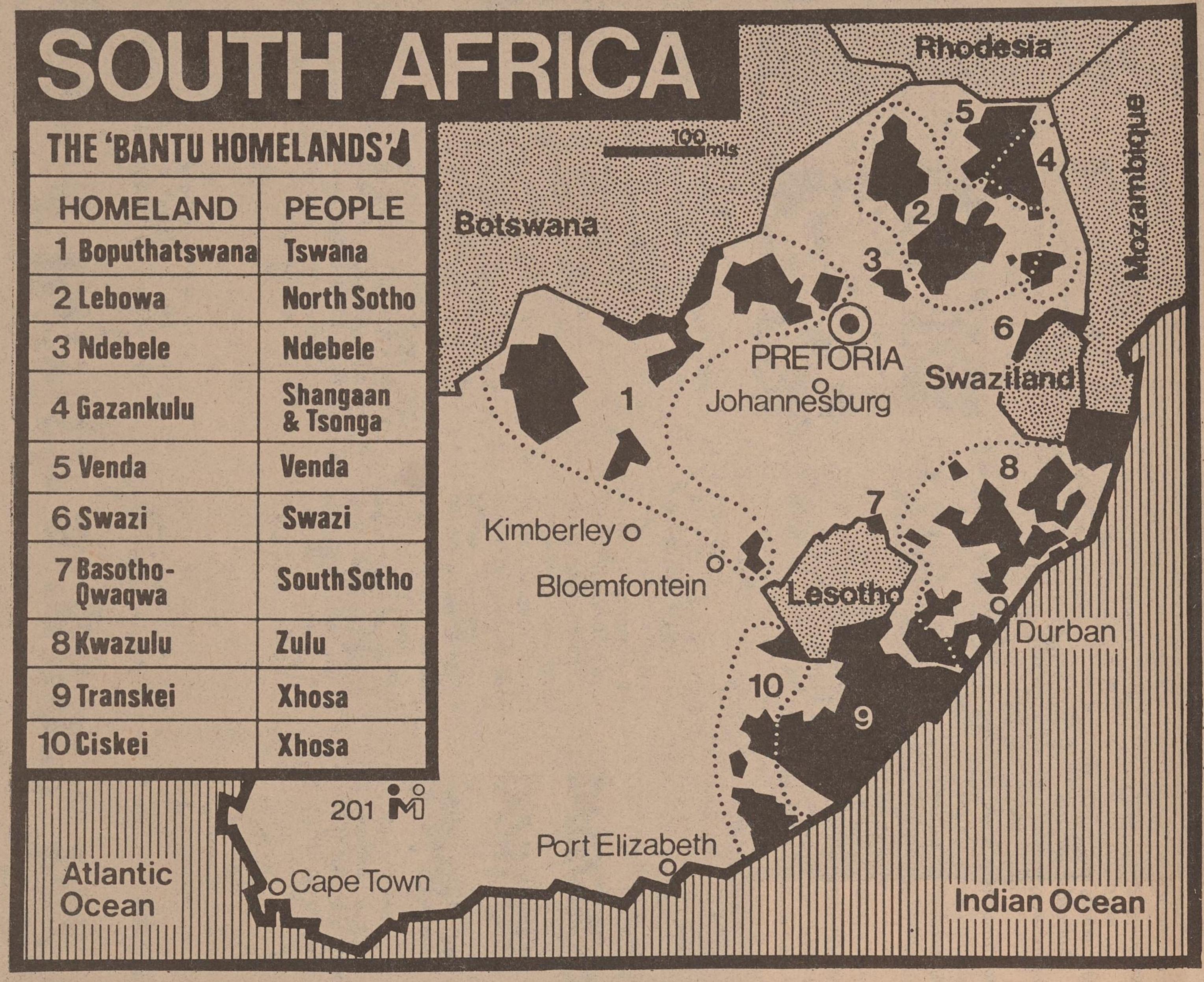
MARCH 18: 'End British
Support for Apartheid'
march organised by London
AA Groups. Assemble at
Speakers Corner, Hyde Park
at 12.30 pm. March to
Trafalgar Square to join
Amnesty International
Rally on South Africa
MARCH 21: 'Who Cares for

South Africa?' ecumenical service of worship and witness in Westminster Abbey, 5.45 pm

PLACES where activities have already been planned during the March Month of Action include: Birmingham, Brighton, Cambridge, Cardiff, Coventry, Exeter, Glasgow, Oxford, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Skelmersdale, Southampton and Sutton. In London there will be local activity in Brixton, Barnet, Camden, Greenwich, Haringey, Kensington and Newham. For information about action in your area - or help in getting something going - contact AAM

Further copies of this broadsheet are available from AAM, 89 Charlotte St, London W1P 2DQ. Price £1 per 100.

The great land robbery



EIGHTY six per cent of South Africa's land is allocated to whites and just under 14 per cent to Africans, under the 1936 Native Trust and Land Act. (Whites form nearly 17 per cent of South Africa's total population and Africans 71 per cent, according to 1974 estimates.)

The 'homelands' or African areas are divided into ten Bantustans. Most of the land in the Bantustans is poor, there are few jobs and little infrastructure for industry.

At least two million Africans have been forced to 'resettle' in the Bantustans in the last few years: they are sent to 'resettlement areas' where there is usually inadequate housing, poor sanitation, not enough food supplies and no hospitals, clinics or schools.

The South African Government's apartheid policy is designed to make the Bantustans a substitute for African rights in the country as a whole and a pool of cheap labour. In the urban centres and white farming areas, Africans form the bulk of the labour force but are treated as foreigners with no political rights

Africans get poverty wage



AFRICANS are paid poverty wages — the average weekly wage for an African farm worker is £2.80. Whites earn an average wage five times that of Africans in manufacturing industry and around 20 times more in agriculture and mining.

Racial discrimination operates in all fields of employment: the law, employers, the Government and white trade unions keep whites in all the top jobs and leave the unskilled work for blacks.

Black workers are largely excluded from wage negotiations. African trade unions are not recognised by law, their organisers are harassed, restricted and banned by the authorities. Strikes by Africans are effectively illegal.

SAfrica: threat to peace



SOUTH Africa is a time eat to the peace of the whole of Southern Africa and beyond. Its military spending has trebled in the last three years.

In 1975 the Vorster Government launched a full-scale invasion of Angola. In Namibia its army of occupation numbers at least 50,000. It is the main supporter of the Smith regime in Rhodesia, busting sanctions and supplying the white minority's security forces with military equipment. The Smith regime used South African aeroplanes and helicopters in the massacres it perpetrated at two Zimbabwean transit locations deep inside Mozambique last November.

South Africa has launched attacks against Zambia and is a constant threat to the security of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

No rights for blacks



THE South African Government has banned virtually all anti-apartheid organisations inside South Africa: in 1950 it outlawed the South African Communist Party; in 1960 it banned the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress; in 1968 it forced the Liberal Party to disband; and in October 1977 it banned the Black People's Convention and 17 other organisations — among them the Christian Institute of Southern Africa.

During the last 25 years, 11 million Africans have been arrested under the pass laws, which force all Africans over the age of 15 to carry a pass: on average 1000 are arrested every day.

The South African police can detain people incommunicado and indefinitely without trial under the Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act. The Terrorism Act lays down a minimum mandatory penalty of five years' imprisonment and a maximum penalty of death for those convicted of 'political offences'.

Education for inferiority



THE South African Government spends 30 times more on the education of a white child than of an African child: in white schools there are on average 20 pupils per teacher — in African schools there are 58.

Education is segregated by race: African education is not only inferior but, under the 'Bantu Education' Act, it is designed to maintain Africans in a position of permanent inferiority.

There is one doctor in South Africa for every 400 whites — and one for every 44,000 Africans. Life expectancy for whites is between 15 and 20 years longer than that for Africans.

In some areas in the 'homelands' it is estimated that between one third and one half of all African children die before reaching the age of five.

The people fight back



THE South African people have a long history of political struggle: the African National Congress of South Africa was founded in 1912.

In 1952 hundreds went to gaol for their part in the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws, when people of all races defied segregation signs in buildings like railway stations and post offices. In 1955, 3000 delegates met in the Congress of the People and adopted the Freedom Charter.

After the African National Congress was banned in 1960 it went underground and adopted a policy of armed struggle in 1961: on December 16 1961 units of Umkhonto We Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, launched a campaign of sabotage with bomb attacks against government installations in major South African cities.

The Government reacted by rounding up hundreds of ANC and PAC activists: in 1964 Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders were gaoled for life in the Rivonia trial.

The late 1960s saw the growth of the black consciousness movement and the formation of organisations like SASO (South African Students Organisation) and the BPC (Black People's Convention). In June 1976 police opened fire on school students demonstrating against the Bantu Education system in Soweto: the shootings were followed by street demonstrations, mass strikes and sabotage attacks all over South Africa.

How to act against British support for apartheid

Trade union Week of Action

THE international trade union movement has called for a week of trade union action against apartheid, March 13-21.

The ICFTU, the international trade union body to which the TUC is affiliated, has called for a wide range of activities to be organised during the Week, from leaflet distributions to industrial action. It is asking for pressure to be put on employers to recognise trade unions in South Africa and for campaigns to press Governments to adopt measures to end all forms of collaboration with South Africa.

In Britain the TUC is supporting the Week. The TUC, ICFTU and Anti-Apartheid Movement all have material explaining its aims.

It is hoped that you can order copies — and organise

"Join the week of solidarity with the African workers in SouthAfrica" 13 to 21 march of or freedom from oppression of or the right

ofor freedom from oppression of the right to have a union of the same human and trade union rights you yourself enjoy.



activities. Some suggestions for action are contained in the AAM special briefing paper on the trade union Week of Action.
Why should trade unionists take action on South Africa? Why have so many appeals been made to the trade union movement?
The answer is to be found in South Africa itself.

Black workers there are denied fundamental trade union, political and human rights and are subject to the most vicious exploitation:

The apartheid regime is supported by companies, many of them British, who profit from, uphold and invest in South Africa precisely because apartheid yields them high profits.

Take action!

- ☐ find out what action your union is planning to take during the Week of Action, at national and local level
- ☐ take part in activities organised by your local Anti-Apartheid

Group during March (for information about local AA groups contact the AAM office)

contact the AAM office for news of other activities and information material

Stop funds for SA

OVER 600 British firms operate in South Africa — and UK investment there amounts to well over £4000 million.

UK firms have a special role in helping to build up South Africa's military capacity. British Leyland manufactures Land Rovers and other army and police vehicles. Plessey, Racal and Marconi all make sophisticated communications equipment with military applications.

In 1974 the British
Government issued a Code
of Conduct for companies
operating in South Africa:
the returns made by UK
firms show that they have
made no attempt to comply
Only one British company,
the pharmaceuticals firm
Smith and Nephew, has
recognised an unregistered,
ie predominantly African,
trade union and last year it
refused to renew its agreement with the union.

Help to campaign for an end to British investment in apartheid!

- Prime Minister demanding a freeze on investment in South Africa as a first step to the imposition of total economic sanctions
- If you are employed by a firm which operates in South Africa, press for it to end its investment
- eampaign for your university, local authority, pension fund and any organisation to which you belong, to disinvest from companies which operate in South Africa

APPEAL

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has launched an appeal to the British labour movement to campaign for a halt to British investment in apartheid.

Copies are available from AAM. Price £2 per 1000

Boycott Barclays

BOYCOTT Barclays — South Africa's biggest bank and one of its most important overseas fund raisers.

Barclays National, the bank's South African subsidiary, has around 2 million

account holders and holds deposits worth over £1600 million. More than half South Africa's top 100 industrial firms bank with Barclays.

Overseas banks have become big fund-raisers for apartheid in the last few years: they arrange loans for the South African Government, the South African Reserve Bank, for South African and foreign-owned companies and for State corporations.

Last year the Europe
American Banking Corporation — a group which includes the British Midland Bank — made a public announcement that it would no longer raise loans for the South African Government and its agencies.



The AAM and ELTSA (End Loans To Southern Africa) are campaigning for the Midland Bank, Hill Samuel Group and Standard Chartered Banking Group to make the same commitment.

Pickets

Join the campaign against British banks' support for apartheid! Picket Barclays branches on Wednesday March 1. Details of places and times from AAM. A new leaflet giving the facts on Barclays is available from AAM. Price 10p per 100.

Enforce UN arms embargo

THE Anti-Apartheid Movement has called on the British Government to legislate for the strict enforcement of the UN mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

The Movement has asked the Government to legislate to make it a criminal offence to

- usupply arms and related material to South Africa, either direct or via a third
- □ to provide technology to South Africa which has any military application □ to train South African
- to train South African defence personnel in the UK.
- It also wants legislation to:
- require companies and individuals to revoke licences and patents for the manufacture of arms and related material in South Africa

prohibit UK citizens from being employed by the South African Defence Force or police AAM says that the Government should

take administrative action to end all remaining forms of cooperation with the South African military and police

- extend the current definition of 'arms and related materials' to include all material which can enhance South Africa's military capacity
- Select Committee to investigate the role of British firms operating in South Africa in helping to build up the military capacity of the apartheid regime.

'Measures required to ensure a strict and comprehensive arms embargo against South Africa', a memorandum to the British Government, is available free from AAM.

Plug the oilleak

OIL is the one vital raw material which South Africa does not possess.

In 1963 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution urging 'all states to refrain from the supply in any manner or form of any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa'.

South Africa now imports most of its oil supplies from Iran — and the two companies which dominate the import, refining and distribution of petroleum products there are British Petroleum and British-Dutch Shell.

They have played a key role in helping the Smith regime hold out against sanctions by continuing to supply oil to Rhodesia.

Demonstrate!

Support the pickets of BP and Shell offices and agencies on March 17. Details from AAM.

End SA trade links

LAST October Britain, US and France cast a triple veto against a UN Security Council resolution which called for economic sanctions against South Africa.

It asked UN members to stop investment, loans and export credits to South Africa and 'to refrain from measures to promote trade or other economic relations'.

- O Boycott South African goods
- Write to your MP and to the Prime Minister calling for an end to export credit guarantees for

trade deals with South Africa

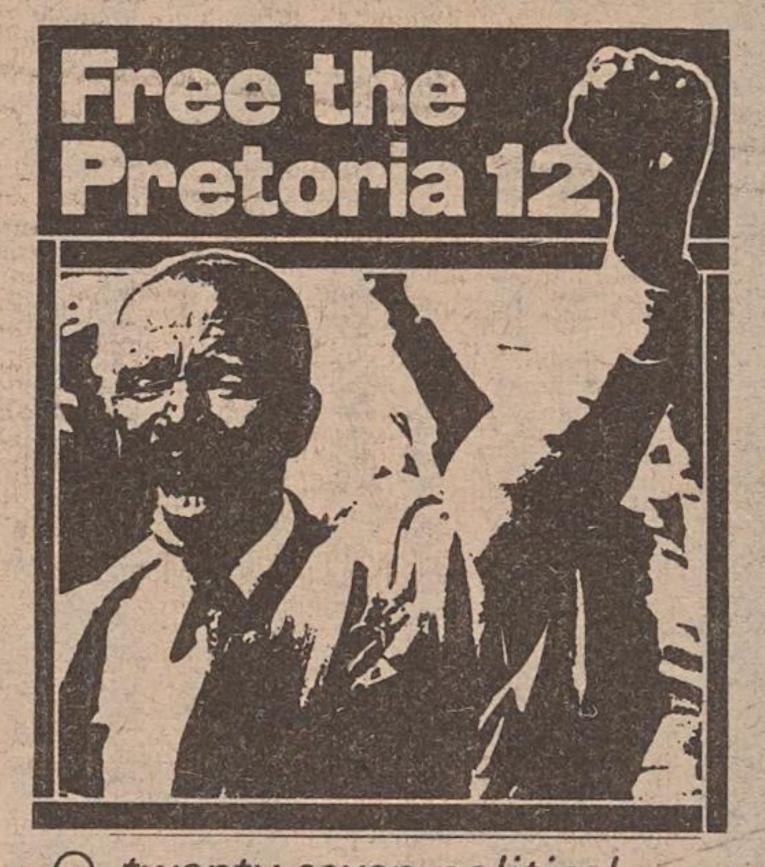
- Oppose any plans by your local Chamber of Commerce to send a trade mission to South Africa.
- call on the Government to support UN mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa

Release political prisoners

AN International Petition against Repression in South Africa calling for the release of the Pretoria 12 and all political prisoners, a halt to political trials and an end to the torture and murder of detainees will be presented to the UN on March 20 1978.

South Africa is a police state in which

- O at least 800 people have been shot dead on the streets for demonstrating against apartheid since June 1976
- O hundreds have gone on trial for organising resistance to apartheid among them the Pretoria 12, Pietermaritzburg 10, Springs Six and Goch Street Two
- O over 800 people are being held in detention by the security police, without any prospect of being brought to trial



O twenty seven political detainees are known to have died under police torture since March 1976 and at least 50 are known to have died since 1963 Petition forms from: SATIS AAM, 89 Charlotte Street, London W1P 2DQ.

INFORMATION

AAM publishes a monthly newspaper ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS which is sent free to members. It also has a wide range of pamphlets, posters and other information material about the situation in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia. Literature list available on request.

Speakers

AAM will send a speaker to any group which wants to discuss any aspect of British involvement in Southern Africa.

Films

For a list of films, slide shows and exhibitions on Southern Africa, contact the AAM office

Local Groups

AAM has active local groups in most major centres. A list of groups and contact addresses is available on request

Affiliation

As well as individual members, AAM has affiliated organisations, including local political parties, trade unions, church groups and student organisations. Affiliation fee for local organisations £5; for student unions £25; trade unions — sliding scale from £15 depending on membership.

Join the Anti
Apartheid
Movement

.......

.......

.........

.......

........

Name
Address

Minimum annual membership fees: £5; students/apprentices £3; school students/pension ers/claimants £1

Anti-Apartheid Movement 89 Charlotte Street, London W1P 2DQ. Tel 01-580 5311

............

..........

..........

..........

CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

I wish to order the following March Mont Action campaign material	h of
	Quantity

'Make March a Month of Action against Apartheid' special broadsheet: £1 per 100
'Boycott Barclays' leaflet: 10p per 100
'Fight Apartheid' leaflet for trade unionists: £1 per 1000
Briefing paper on trade union Week of

Briefing paper on trade union Week of Action: free

	Name
	Address
5	***************************************
1	

I enclose £.....

Return to: Anti-Apartheid Movement, 89 Charlotte St, London W1P 2DQ. Tel 01-580 5311