

Special UN Year Against Apartheid BraadSheet
An Appeal from f
the Anti-Apartheid

Movement:

hWE take this opportunity to ' welcome the initiative of the " United Nations in declaring the year commencing March 21 1978 as International Anti-Apaytheid Year and to pledge the support of the 'Anti-Apartheid Movement to the Year. 7

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 i and this must be reflected in increased understanding and support for their struggle. We inyBritain have a special responsibility to act because of .our long involvement in South Africa and theclose politiCal and ecor'iOmIC links which exist between Britain and 'South Africa. We must act to secure the cessation of any collaboration which encoura- ges the South African regime to persist in the policies of apartheid.

This isan 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 theInternational Year, the , Anti-Apartheid Movement has issued a callto make March a Month'of Action Against ' VApartheid. The trade'union movement is supporting an international trade union Week of Action, March 13-21. Students and others are plan- 7 ning action. Help make these a success. .

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

. On Robben Island and in other gaols Nelson Mandela 7 and the South African people's true leaders fight on in the only way left to them - by holding firm to their convic- tion 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 Apart-
heid South Africa, with its massive military resou rces 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-Aparthe/d Mo vement

T Ambrose Reeves

Vice-Presiden ts

T Trevor Huddleston CR,

Bishop of Stepney

- Joan Lestor MP

Jack Jones CH

Jeremy Thorpe MP

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THE UN has designated March 21 1978 - March 20 1979 as International iAnti-Apartheid Year. 7

The purpose of the Year is to provide

0 an intensification of the international campaign against apartheid

0 the further isolation of the South African regime

0 maximum publicity of the inhumanity of apartheid

0 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 soli-darity with the maple of South Africa, March 13-21.

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

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against apartheid, to inaugurate the International Year and to _ coincide with the trade union Week of Action. 1

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
of Action i

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LANDBnliEBSrr'tNJ/SIIWETII
South Africa?' ecu menical
service of worship and
witness in Westminster
Abbey, 5.45 pm

PLACES where-activities have
already been planned duringthe
March Month of Action
include: Birmingham, Brighton,
Cambridge, Cardiff, Coventry,
Exeter, Glasgow, Oxford,
Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool,
Manchester, Newcastle, . _
Norwich, Skelmersdale, South-
ampton and Sutton. In London
there will be'local activity in
.Brixton, Barnet, Camden,
Greenwich, Haringey, Kensing-
ton and Newham. For informa-
tion 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 2DO.
Price E1 per 100.

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The great land robbery . I

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2 lebowa

3Ndebele . Ndebele . .--"P'nET RIA

Shangaan Johannesburg

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Port Elizabeth

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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

Atlantic

Ocean

AFRICANS are paid poverty wages - the average weekly wage for an African farm worker is E 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.

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sAfrica: threat to peace

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SOUTH Africa is a threat to the peace of the whole of Southern Africa; 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.

' in Practice—

No fights 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

E'JW/i' , _ . . . ' i , . , , _ V : , _ i s

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

racess 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 African workers in South Africa.

to have a union of the same human and trade union rights you yourself enjoy.

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'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)

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

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 sophis-
ticated 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 agree-
ment with the union.

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

' write to your MP and the
Prime Minister demanding
a freeze on investment in
South Africa as a first step
to the imposition of total
economic sanctions

1. If you are employed by a
firm which operates in
South Africa, press for it
to end its investment

1. campaign for your univer-
sity, 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 E2 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 subsi-
diary, has around 2 million
account holders and holds
deposits worth Over E1600
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 Govern-
ment, the South African
' Reserve Bank, for South
African andforeign-owned
Icompanies and for State
)corporations.
Last year the Europe
American Banking Corpora-
tion - 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 1
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 Move-
ment has called on the
British Government to
legislate for the strict
enforcement of the UN
mandatory armsemba'rgo
against-So'uth Africa.
The Movement has asked
the Government to legislate
to make it a criminal offence
to
El supply arms and related

material to South Africa,
either direct or via a third
party

El to provide technology to
South Africa which has
any military application
El to train South African
defence personnel in the
UK.

It also wants legislation
El require companies and
individuals to revoke
licences and patents for
the manufacture of arms
and related material in
South Africa

El prohibit UK citizens from .
being employed by the
South African Defence
Force or police

AAM says that the
Government should

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

El extend the current
definition of 'arms and
related materials' to
include all material
which can enhance South
Africa's military capacity
El establish a Parliamentary
Select Committee to
investigate the role of
British firms operating in
9 South Africa in helping
to build up the military
capacity of the apartheid '
V 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
oil leak

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 domi-
nate 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 a

links

LAST October Britain, US
and France cast a triple veto
against a UN Security Coun-
cil 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'.

0 Boycott South African
goods

0 Write to your MP and to
the Prime Minister calling
for an end to export
credit guarantees for
trade deals with South
Africa

0 Oppose any plans by
your local Chamber of
Commerce to send a
trade mission to South
Africa

0 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 A
the UN on March 20 1978.

South Africa is a police
state in which

0 at least 800 people have
been shot dead on the
streets for demonstrating
against apartheid 'since
June 1976

0 hundreds have gone on
trial for organising
resistance to apartheid

- among them the
Pretoria 12, Pietermaritz-
burg 10, Springs Six and
Goch Street Two

0 over 800 people are being
held in detention by the
, security po/iCe, without
any prospect of being
brought to trial

0 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: SA T/S
AAM, 89 Charlotte Street,
London W1P 200.

r.

unionists: fl per 1000

Action: free '

Name

I Address

Enclose E

London W1P 2DQ. Tel 01-580 5311

Return to: Anti-Apartheid Movement, 89 Charlotte St,

Action campaign material

'Make March a Month of Action against

Apartheid' special broadsheet: E1 per 100

'Boycott Barclays' leaflet: 10p per 100

'Fight Apartheid' leaflet for trade

Briefing paper on trade union Week of

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 organisa-

tions. Affiliation fee for

local organisations E5; for

student unions E25; trade

unions - sliding scale from

E15 depending on member-

ship.

Join the Anti-

Apartheid

Movement

Name

Minimum annual

membership fees: E5;

students/apprentices E3;

school students/pension
ers/claimants E1
.Anti-Apartheid Movement
89 Charlotte Street, London
W1 P 2DQ. Tel 01-580 5311
CAMPAIGN MATERIAL _1
I I wish to order the following March Month of t
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