

Chief Luthuli's Appeal

"I appeal to all governments throughout the world, to all people everywhere, to organisations and institutions in every land and at every level to act now to impose such sanctions on South Africa that will bring about the vital necessary change and avert what can become the greatest African tragedy of our times."

We must give support to this appeal. Sanctions are the only means left by which the world can mitigate the violence that is to come, and that already is part of the daily life in South Africa.

JOIN THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT
Anti-Apartheid Movement, 88 Charlotte Street,
London, W1 (LANGHAM 5311).

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ANTI-APARTHEID NEWS

The lively monthly newspaper published by AAM,
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News and comment about South Africa and the campaigns against
apartheid.

WITNESS IN THE DARK

Susanne Cronje documents police brutality and the torture of political
prisoners in South Africa

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THE COLLABORATORS

British investments in South Africa uphold the system of apartheid
They are examined by Rosalynde Ainslie and Dorothy Robinson in
this AAM pamphlet—2/-

The Anti-Apartheid Movement

Hon. President David Ennals MP

Sponsors Humphry Berkeley MP

Jeremy Thorpe MP



November 3 1963

the Anti-Apartheid Movement has a
decisive role to play in the search for
peaceful means to bring the
South African Government to renounce
its racial policy.

Operating throughout the United
Kingdom, this Movement is able, more
than any other similar organisation,
directly to reach the individuals, the
private and public organisations, the
business men and responsible
Government officials who, directly or
indirectly, knowingly or not, are in fact
those who are giving the South African
Government the most substantial
encouragement . . .

*(H.E. Ambassador Diallo Telli, Secretary-General of the
Organisation for African Unity, April 17, 1964.)*

The Anti-Apartheid Movement campaigns for:

The Release of South African Political Prisoners

2,500 political prisoners are in South African jails, some serving sentences in solitary confinement.

Nearly 50 people have been sentenced to death for their opposition to apartheid. Outside public opinion helped to save Nelson Mandela and other leaders, sentenced to life imprisonment, from the death sentence.

A Ban on All Arms to South Africa

South Africa has increased military expenditure by over 300% in the last five years. Britain has been the major contributor to the military build-up in defiance of UN resolutions calling for an arms embargo against South Africa. Other countries continue to supply arms.

Economic Sanctions Against South Africa

The UN has recommended these and Britain as South Africa's main trading partner *must* support concerted action to implement sanctions.

Boycott of South African Goods

The South African fruit you buy helps to keep South Africa's balance of trade favourable. Alternative supplies are available.

Sports, Cultural and Academic Boycott of South Africa

South African sports teams are selected on a racial basis, spectators are segregated. Theatres and cinemas operate the colour-bar with few exceptions. Academic freedom has been destroyed.

An End to British Emigration to South Africa

Emigration to South Africa means support for racialism.

An End to Apartheid Rule in South West Africa

Apartheid means for nearly 14 million non-whites in South Africa

No Human Rights

Non-whites in South Africa cannot even vote. Chief Luthuli, Nobel Peace Prize winner, and many others live in restricted residence.

No Food

80% of all urban African families live below the breadline. Non-white children die at 15 to 25 times the rate of white children because of TB and malnutrition.

No Family Life

African women may not live with their husbands in urban areas without permission from a Government official.

No Freedom of Movement

An African may not walk in the streets without a pass proving his right to be there. More than 1,000 Africans are jailed daily for pass offences.

No Right to Learn

It is a criminal offence to teach African children the alphabet except in a Government-registered school, by Government-approved teachers, teaching a Government-approved syllabus. Only £6 15s. 0d. per annum is spent per African child on education, compared to £63 18s. 6d. per white child. Existing universities are being closed to non-whites and special Tribal Colleges established for them.

No Choice of Jobs

Job Reservation prevents non-whites from performing certain kinds of work and learning skilled jobs.

No Right to Strike

Organising strikes is illegal for African workers.

No Right to Disagree

Opponents of apartheid are arrested, banned, banished, jailed and have been detained without trial for successive periods of 90-days and even tortured.

There can be no compromise with Apartheid

The Anti-Apartheid Movement and how You can help

The Anti-Apartheid Movement is a non-party movement of protest against the policies of apartheid practised by the South African government. The Movement seeks to influence all sections of British opinion up to Government level to demonstrate the repugnance felt generally for apartheid by a total boycott.

The Movement was formed in 1959 to campaign for a consumer boycott of South African goods. After attracting widespread public support, it provided the first major initiative for an international policy of economic sanctions against South Africa, sponsoring the International Conference held in London in April 1964.

In 1963, the Movement launched a "No Arms for Apartheid" campaign, the success of which was reflected by the arms embargo announced by the British Government in 1964.

The campaign to secure the release of political prisoners in South Africa initiated by the Movement has led to a wave of international protest over the arrests and trials of opponents of apartheid, and has exposed the brutal methods of interrogation and torture used by the South African authorities.

Other activities have included the promotion of the cultural, sporting and academic boycotts of apartheid institutions.

The Movement promotes its work by encouraging local anti-apartheid groups, producing leaflets, pamphlets, a monthly newspaper, and other documentation on South Africa, and by initiating regular national campaigns on aspects of the situation there. It supports the Defence and Aid Fund, which provides legal and other assistance for the victims of apartheid in South Africa.

You can help the struggle by

Filling in the membership form
Subscribing to and selling Anti-Apartheid News
Sending AAM regular donations through your bank
Lobbying your MP on South Africa
Writing to the local and national press about apartheid
Demonstrating against visiting South African sports teams or trade groups
Boycotting South African goods
Picketing shops selling South African produce
Forming a local AA group
Write for details of literature, speakers and any other information.