

Anti Apartheid Movement

TEN POINT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

A response to the crisis in South Africa

There has been universal international condemnation of the tragic events in Uitenhage on 21st March. These events were themselves the culmination of a reign of police violence in South Africa's townships which has gripped the country since last September. "Sharpevilles" have become an almost daily occurrence as protests are silenced by the bullet and the baton. All the signs are that the violence and repression will escalate in the weeks and months ahead as the frustration, anger and resentment of the Black majority sweep the country.

Never before has there been such an urgent need for international action against apartheid. The British Government is becoming increasingly isolated from its Commonwealth and European partners in refusing to take such action. British policy still actively promotes trade and investment in South Africa, and persists in refusing to condemn the new apartheid constitution, in spite of its total denial of democratic rights to three quarters of the country's population.

Even in the aftermath of the tragic events on the anniversary of Sharpeville, and the daily reports of further killings and repression, Conservative ministers seem unable or unwilling to grasp the consequences of their policies. The Government must be challenged and its policies towards Southern Africa must be changed.

The AAM is appealing to organisations and individuals to endorse the following **Programme of Action** and convey to the Government that the people of Britain will no longer tolerate its collaboration with the apartheid regime.



TEN-POINT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

The British Government should be seeking the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa by the UN Security Council. Pending this, it should implement the following Ten-Point Programme of Action as a minimal response to the crisis in South Africa.

1. To express its grave concern at developments in South Africa, Britain should immediately downgrade its diplomatic relations with South Africa. The British Ambassador should be withdrawn and the South African Ambassador asked to leave immediately.
2. Exchange controls should be introduced to enable a ban to be imposed on all new investment in South Africa. British companies should be advised by the Government not to expand their operations in or trading relations with South Africa.
3. British banks should be advised by the Government that they should not participate in loans to South Africa and should cease the promotion and sale of Krugerrands.
4. Government promotion of trade with South Africa should cease. No funds should be provided for trade missions to South Africa; no export credit should be provided for trade with South Africa; and the special status of the United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association with the British Overseas Trade Board should be ended.
5. Regulations should be introduced to enforce the guidelines covering the export of North Sea oil, making it illegal to deliver oil directly or indirectly from the UK sector of the North Sea to South Africa.
6. The mandatory arms embargo should be strengthened and strictly implemented by the British Government. It should withdraw its opposition to the 16 recommendations proposed by the UN Security Council's Embargo Committee, designed to make the embargo more effective, and work for their adoption by the Security Council. In particular, all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should be ended, and the Government should support the imposition of a UN mandatory ban on all nuclear collaboration with South Africa.
7. The no-visa agreement with South Africa should be terminated. This will enable the Government to halt visits by South African military, intelligence and related personnel, to implement more effectively the Gleneagles Agreement on sporting relations with South Africa, and generally control South African visitors to Britain.
8. The Government should ensure that Britain is not dependent on South Africa for energy and other strategic items. There should be an immediate ban on imports of coal and uranium.
9. The Government should issue advice to United Kingdom nationals considering emigrating to South Africa that it is a "high risk" area, and that it will not be able to provide normal protection to new emigrants, as well as setting out the case against such emigration. Controls should be introduced to ensure that military personnel and other signatories to the Official Secrets Act cannot emigrate to South Africa.
10. Government Departments should signal their support for action against apartheid by ceasing to buy goods from South Africa.

This Ten-Point Programme represents a framework for immediate action by the British Government. All the measures proposed can be implemented speedily without the necessity of lengthy legislative action. Adopted in isolation they alone will not bring about fundamental change in South Africa, but they will serve as a powerful message to Pretoria, and if strictly implemented will represent a very significant advance towards the total isolation of the apartheid regime.

Anti-Apartheid Movement

27 March 1985

TEN-POINT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

I/We express grave concern at the increasing repression in South Africa and condemn the brutal police killings of anti-apartheid protesters.

I/We believe that the time is long overdue for the British Government to express its condemnation of apartheid not merely through words but through action, and therefore endorse the Anti-Apartheid Movement's Ten Point Programme of Action, and call upon Her Majesty's Government to implement these steps urgently as a minimal response to the crisis in Southern Africa.

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ORGANISATION/ADDRESS

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**Please return to: Anti-Apartheid Movement, 13 Mandela Street,
London NW1 0DW**

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