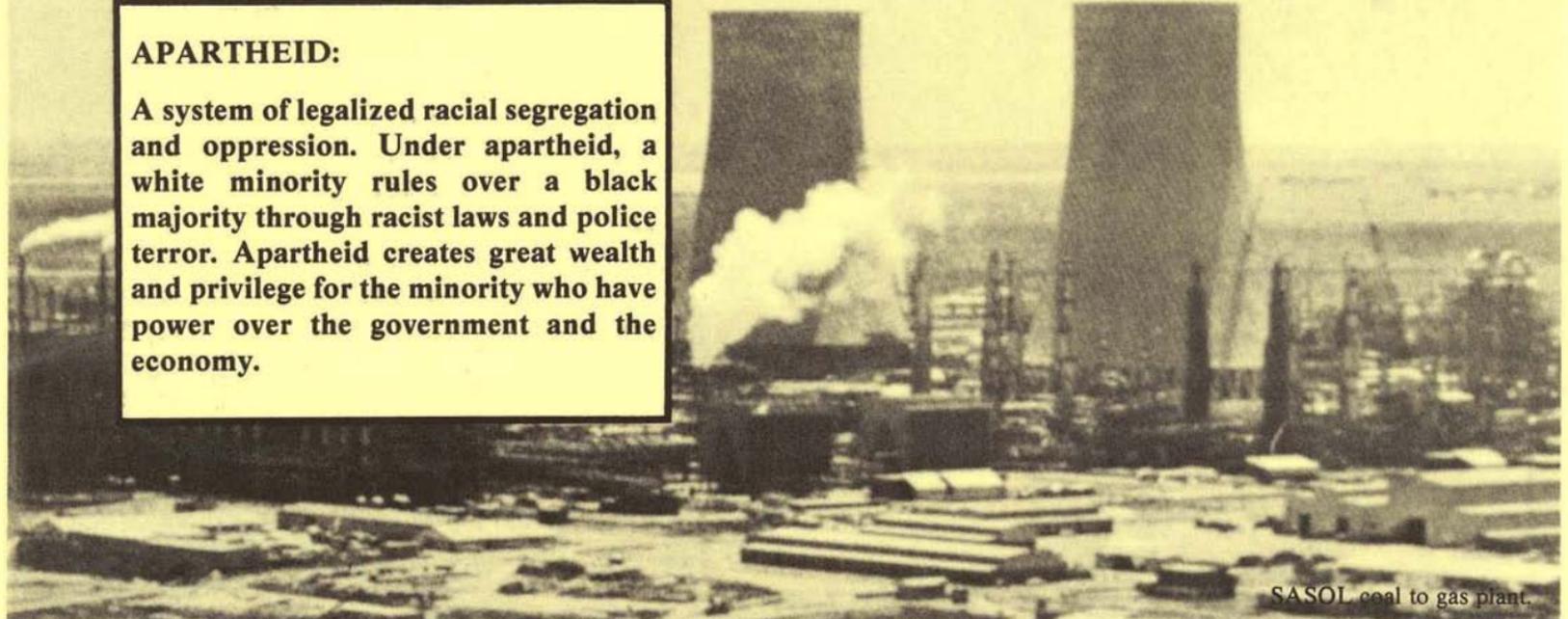


DEMAND AN OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA!

APARTHEID:

A system of legalized racial segregation and oppression. Under apartheid, a white minority rules over a black majority through racist laws and police terror. Apartheid creates great wealth and privilege for the minority who have power over the government and the economy.

SASOL coal to gas plant.



INTERNATIONAL OIL EMBARGO AGAINST APARTHEID

South Africa is the last bastion of legalized racism in the world. In their apartheid system black people are denied virtually all legal rights and are segregated into huge detention camps called homelands or townships. The people of South Africa and Namibia are working to end apartheid while people all over the world are rallying to their cause. It is time for people in the US to let our voices be heard.

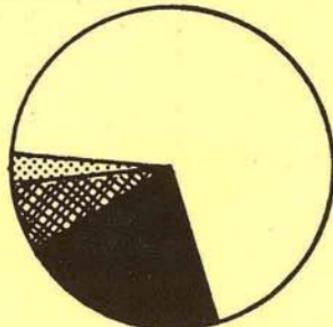
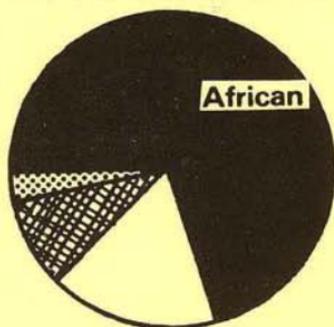
People are contributing to the struggle by pressuring the governments of the world to impose an international oil embargo against South Africa. So far, the international campaign for an oil embargo is supported by most countries in the world. Yet the US government continues to oppose the embargo. The National Anti-Apartheid Action Campaign is a petition campaign calling for the US Government to join with the peoples of the world in actively opposing South Africa's apartheid rule.

Apartheid in South Africa

Dutch traders and settlers colonized South Africa over 300 years ago. In the 1800s the British came to mine the gold and diamonds of South Africa using forced African labor. At the turn of the century the British seized control of the country and British companies built up mining and other industries, getting huge profits from the low wages of the African workers. In 1910 Great Britain turned over the government of South Africa to the British and Dutch settlers. Since that time the settlers established the apartheid system in order to maintain domination over the African people.

The South African government classifies over 80% of South Africans as "non-white" (black, Asian, or mixed-race, called "coloured"). The vast majority is forced to live on the most barren of the cities; if they are jobless they are forced to return to the homelands. This homeland policy separates many families. The children, elderly, and many women must live in the homelands away from the cities, farming small plots of land and hoping to get by on the meager wages sent back by the job holder. African men and women are paid only about one-seventh of what whites earn, and the best jobs

RACIAL BREAKDOWN: DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME, 1976:



and advanced training are reserved by law for whites only.

Black people are denied the right to vote and nearly all other legal rights. They must carry identification passes at all times and are arrested if caught without a pass. If people speak or demonstrate against the apartheid system they can be jailed without trial. Many have been tortured and killed.

Recently the South African government has unveiled plans for modifying the apartheid system. Some of these proposals such as integrated toilets, restaurants and movie theaters are simply cosmetic. Even the most far-reaching changes, like legalizing black trade unions—under strict governmental control—are designed to strengthen apartheid's grip. None of these "reforms" comes anywhere near changing the essential power or profit relations within South Africa. The South African government hopes to use the illusion of change to disarm opposition at home and abroad and thus buy time to apartheid.

South Africa Illegally Occupies Namibia

After World War I the League of Nations gave South Africa a temporary mandate to prepare Namibia (then called South West Africa), a former German colony, for independence. The United Nations revoked that mandate in 1946. Almost all UN member countries as well as the International Court of Justice have opposed South Africa's racist rule over Namibia, declared it to be illegal, and called for Namibian independence.

South Africa ravages Namibia's natural resources. Namibia is a rich source of diamonds, copper, uranium, fish, and possibly offshore oil. South African companies own over 50% of Namibian industry while British and US corporations own most of the rest.

In 1960 the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) was formed to oppose South African occupation of Namibia. SWAPO was founded on principles of democracy, fair distribution of land and resources, and the belief that Namibia's wealth should benefit the Namibian people rather than foreign investors. In the face of South Africa's continued refusal to abide by UN and other international demands to withdraw, SWAPO was forced to take up arms in the cause of Namibian liberation. The UN and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) recognize SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

South Africa Attacks Neighboring States

Economically and militarily South Africa is the most powerful nation in its region. The independent nations of Southern Africa—Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe—recently liberated themselves from racist rule and fiercely oppose apartheid. South Africa's military and industrial power constitutes a real threat to these countries. South Africa also creates and maintains terrorist



One third of the women employed in South Africa work as servants.

organizations working to destabilize the popular governments of these countries. The South African regime has repeatedly bombed and invaded Angola in retaliation for Angola's aid to SWAPO in Namibia and in an attempt to destabilize the Angolan government. In early 1981 South Africa launched an unprecedented attack on South African liberation fighters living in Mozambique.

The Struggle to End Apartheid

The people of Southern Africa have resisted foreign domination and apartheid for centuries. They have waged campaigns against particular forms of injustice, such as the pass law system, starvation wages, and lack of legal and political rights. Through their struggles they have come to understand that the whole unjust and repressive system must be thrown out. Encouraged by the people's victories of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Angola against foreign domination and racism, the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa is growing stronger.

Some of the organizations that have led the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa are the African National Congress (ANC), founded in 1912; the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), founded in 1959, and the Black Consciousness Movement of the 1970s. Because of their anti-apartheid organizing they have been outlawed and their leaders have been imprisoned or killed. But the resistance continues to grow. Massive demonstrations in the township of Soweto in 1976 and widespread strikes and boycotts in the past year have marked a new widespread strikes and boycotts in the past year have marked a rebirth of militant protest.

The ANC's June 1, 1980 bombing of three huge SASOL coal-to-oil gasification plants was a powerful blow against the South African regime. The recent proclamation of some progressive whites in the movement against South Africa's racist oppression are indications of widening popular support for the total destruction of the apartheid system.

US Involvement in South Africa

Despite lip-service condemning apartheid, the US government maintains South Africa as a loyal political ally. The rich profits for US investment that South Africa's apartheid system provides are the basis for this political support. The US government has the power to end investment by US firms and banks in South Africa. It has the capability to generate tremendous political, economic, and military pressure to force South Africa to end apartheid. The US government's steadfast refusal to bring any of this power to bear on South Africa has exposed it as the main backer of the apartheid regime.

The US government maintains that US business in South Africa is and will be a liberating influence, that US companies will reduce racial injustice and help black people get more rights and better wages in South Africa. The history of US companies in South Africa shows this to be entirely false. Repression has gotten steadily worse, unemployment has severely increased, and living conditions have declined. US business not only benefits from but helps perpetuate apartheid. For example, during the summer of 1980 when there were waves of strikes by African workers, US companies refused to negotiate with the strikers, and welcomed South African intervention to end the strikes. US business sells computer technology to the South African police and army. US corporations like GM have made agreements with the South African regime to turn their factories over to the government for military use in case of an uprising against the apartheid system. These US and western corporations are in South Africa to take large profits out of a racist system, not to end that system.

Demand that the President and Congress Support The Oil Embargo

Full sanctions against all dealings with South Africa are necessary because any trade or investment only strengthens the racist minority in power. A first step toward this goal is the international campaign for an oil embargo against South Africa recently initiated by SWAPO and the ANC and endorsed by anti-apartheid organizations all over the world.

An oil embargo would be a great blow to apartheid. South Africa has no domestic oil reserves. Its economy and especially its military depend on imported oil. An effective oil embargo would cripple the apartheid regime's ability to wage war on its own citizens and on the other peoples of Southern Africa. The OPEC nations refuse to export oil to South Africa. Most of South Africa's oil is imported through US companies which also provided the technology and equipment for South Africa coal gasification.

As long as apartheid exists in South Africa it will be a bastion of racism and oppression. People internationally are joining in the movement to oppose apartheid in South Africa. Given the

international influence of the United States it is particularly important for people in the US to oppose apartheid. The overthrow of this system will represent a tremendous defeat for racism and injustice and a great victory for the people of South Africa and all over the world.

National Anti-Apartheid Action Campaign

The National Anti-Apartheid Campaign (NAAAC) is made up of people helping to build a broad national movement against US intervention in Southern Africa. NAAAC is conducting a petition campaign addressed to the President and Congress. We demand that:

1. The US government support the institution of an international oil embargo against South Africa in the UN.
2. This embargo be maintained as long as the system of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia exist.

What You Can Do

- Sign the NAAAC petition and let the government know where you stand.
- Circulate the petition in your union, workplace, church, community organization, in your neighborhood, or among friends.
- Join an organization in your area to take up the campaign or set up a NAAAC in your area.
- Support other anti-apartheid groups and action.
- Send NAAAC a contribution.

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Contact the NAAAC representative in your area:

**SOUTHERN AFRICA SOLIDARITY
COMMITTEE PH. 329-2952
P.O. BOX 22754
SEATTLE, WA 98122**

Or contact the national coordinator at P.O. Box 11376, San Francisco, CA 94101 (415) 626-6914.

This brochure prepared by: People for Southern African Freedom, Eugene, OR.; Southern Africa Organizing Committee, San Francisco; Seattle Southern Africa Solidarity Committee.

Endorsed by: African National Congress (South Africa); AFSCME (Local 1650); Americans for Democratic Action, Youth Caucus; Dennis Brutus, Evanston, Illinois; ILWU (Local 37); National Anti-Racist Organizing Committee; National Lawyers' Guild; People United Against Apartheid & Racism, Baltimore. (Partial list.)