

# No Arms for Apartheid Stop the Apartheid Bomb!



## The Apartheid Armoury

The South African war machine possesses, as a minimum:

- 180 helicopters (from France, Britain, FRG)
- 527 jet bombers and fighter planes (France, Italy, Britain)
- 323 other aircraft (US, France, FRG, Britain, Italy)
- 260 tanks (Britain, Israel, France, US)
- 2,400 armoured cars and armoured personnel carriers (France, Britain, US, Italy, Portugal)
- 84 surface-to-air missiles (France, Britain)
- 550 anti-tank, anti-aircraft and field guns (Britain, Canada, US, France, FRG, Sweden, Switzerland)

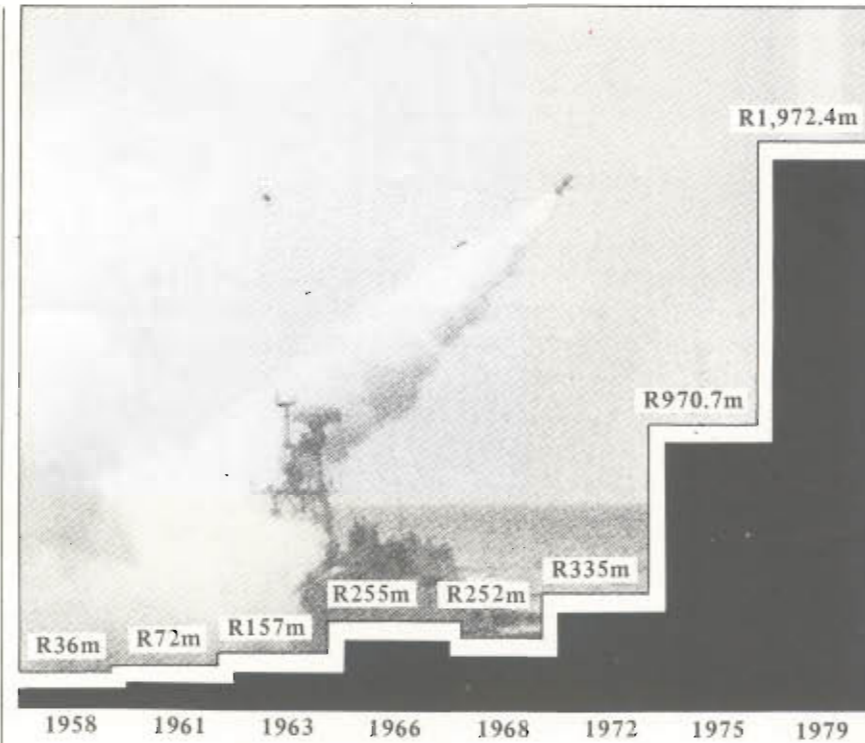
Source: *The Apartheid War Machine*

Since the end of 1977, a mandatory United Nations arms embargo has been in force against South Africa. Resolution 418 of the United Nations Security Council, adopted unanimously on 4 November 1977, declares that the supply of arms and related material to South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and is binding on all UN Member States.

Resolution 418 was immediately described as 'too little, too late'. With the help of Western countries and transnational corporations, South Africa has persisted in its military and nuclear build-up, and stepped up its aggression against the black majority and the Front Line States. It is developing an advanced nuclear weapons programme, and has exploded at least one nuclear device in the South Atlantic.

Even at this eleventh hour, there is much that can be done to strengthen and ensure the strict implementation of the UN arms embargo.

- Close the loopholes
- Extend the embargo to cover all items with potential for military or nuclear use, and all activities in support of the South African armed forces and police
- Introduce and enforce severe
- Stop all forms of nuclear collaboration.



South Africa's defence spending (shown in millions of Rand) has rocketed since 1958—despite the imposition of the arms embargo.

## What You Can Do

- Urge Western governments to support UN measures to ensure the strict enforcement of the arms embargo and to introduce comprehensive controls
- Campaign for a ban on all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa
- Expose and attack incidents of collaboration by governments, companies and other institutions
- Campaign against the recruitment of military and nuclear personnel, including mercenaries, and the exchange of military attaches
- Mobilise to alert the international community to the dangers which the apartheid bomb poses to the peace of the world.

## Key Collaborators

The United States, Britain, France, Israel, Belgium, Canada, Italy and West Germany have all played critical roles in developing South Africa's nuclear and military capability. The three Western permanent members of the UN Security Council, in particular (US, Britain and France), have consistently blocked measures to strengthen and enforce the arms embargo.

## Some of the most important companies and transnational corporations involved in arming apartheid are:

- Plessey (Britain)—radar, training facilities
- Space Research Corporation (US/Canada)—artillery weapons and shells, nuclear technology
- Trafalgar House (Britain)—artillery shells
- Philips (Netherlands)—electronic and communications equipment
- ICL (Britain)—computers for military and police use
- Marconi (Britain)—communications equipment
- Trigon Rederierne (Denmark)—shipping of arms



SWAPO combatants shoot down a South African plane inside Angola

# End All Economic Collaboration

## Don't Trade with Apartheid

South Africa is heavily dependent on foreign trade. The regime cannot produce the capital equipment and products, and high technology goods, that its industrial economy and military-technological apparatus needs. It has to import machinery, electrical and transport equipment, computers, specialised mining equipment, machine tools, power generation equipment, aircraft and certain special chemicals and steels. These categories account for 80 per cent of all South Africa's imports. Only about 15 per cent of imports are consumer goods.

To pay for these goods, South Africa relies on its mining sector in particular. Minerals, base metals, precious metals and stones together account for 65 per cent of its total exports, followed by agricultural products and textiles.

South Africa's patterns of trade mean that it is particularly dependent in a few key areas. Trade and consumer boycotts can have an effect; as a former South African prime minister put it: 'Every time a South African product is bought it is another brick in the wall of our existence.'

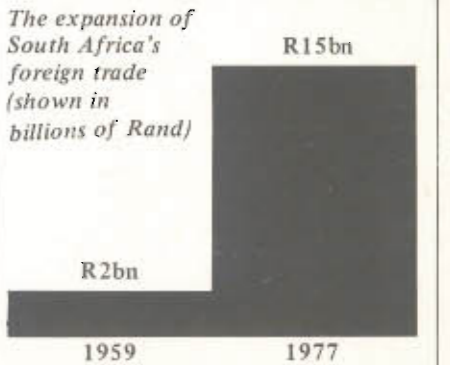
- Boycott the products of apartheid!
- Break all trade links with South Africa and Namibia!

## What You Can Do

- Support the consumer boycott campaign, don't buy South African goods and urge others not to do so
- Press your employer, your local Council and any organisation in which you are active to boycott South African products
- Organise pickets and leaflet distributions outside shops selling South African goods

## Key Collaborators

South Africa's three most important trading partners are Britain, West Germany and the United States. These three countries account for 35 per cent of the regime's exports. Together with Japan, Britain, West Germany and the US account for roughly one-third of South Africa's total trade.



The expansion of South Africa's foreign trade (shown in billions of Rand)

Britain's principal exports to South Africa are road vehicles, industrial plant and machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals, plastics, power generation equipment, office machines, textile yarns and automatic data processing equipment. Over the first seven months of 1980, Britain was responsible for over £1,000 million worth of total trade with South Africa.

## Resources Information

The following publications from the Anti-Apartheid Movement are a selection of the material available for the sanctions campaign. Contact AAM for further details of posters and leaflets, books, films, slide shows, exhibitions, badges, stickers, petitions, campaign briefings, etc.

## Military and Nuclear Collaboration

- South Africa's Nuclear Capability*, by Dan Smith, published by the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, in cooperation with the UN Centre against Apartheid, February 1980, 32pp, 50p.
- Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa*, Report of UN Seminar, 24-25 February 1979, London, March 1979, 50p.
- The Philips Connection: military electronics for South Africa*, Netherlands AAM, 16pp, September 1980, 50p.
- Computerising Apartheid: ICL in South Africa*, AAM, 1978, 20p.
- National Legislation: United Kingdom: Britain and the UN Mandatory Arms Embargo: National Profile: Imperial College and South Africa*—these three papers were presented by AAM to a UN Seminar on the Arms Embargo held in London in April 1981. All £1

## Economic Collaboration

- Boycott Products of Apartheid*, leaflet including list of South African goods, £5.50 per 1000
- Posters—Look before you buy—Boycott the products of apartheid* (50p); *Shell and BP Fuel Apartheid* (20p); *Boycott Barclays* (20p)
- Company Briefings: British Steel Corporation, British Petroleum and Shell, Imperial Chemical Industries, General Electric—free*
- Barclays and South Africa*, published by AAM and Haslemere Group, 30 pages, 1978, 20p
- Shell and BP in South Africa*, AAM and Haslemere Group, 44 pages, 1978, 35p
- British Petroleum's Oil Deal with South Africa*, AAM, 1980, 20p
- How Britain Fuels the Apartheid War Machine—A Report on Britain's Role in supplying oil to South Africa*, AAM, March 1981, 30p
- South African Mining Interests move into the North Sea*, AAM, March 1981, 30p
- Plus material on the sports, academic and cultural boycotts. A comprehensive list of resources and campaigning material is available on request from AAM, 89 Charlotte Street, London W1P 2DQ. Tel 01-580 5311.

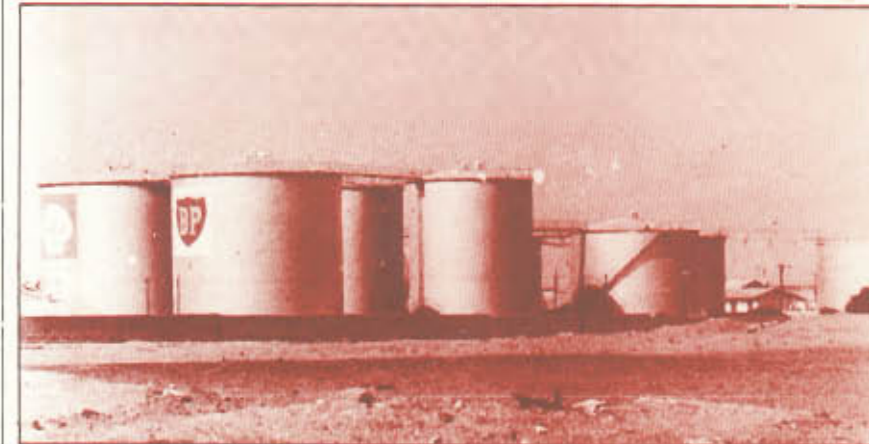
## Oil Fuels the Apartheid War Machine

Oil provides about 25 per cent of South Africa's energy needs and is crucial to the apartheid economy, particularly its army and airforce. A South African legal counsel has ruled that oil falls within the definition of 'munitions of war'. Up until very recently, no natural oil deposits were known to exist in South Africa. Ninety per cent of the regime's oil requirements are imported. Despite efforts by the regime to step up its oil-from-coal conversion programme through the state oil corporation SASOL, this is an area where it remains acutely vulnerable to outside pressure.

It is estimated that South Africa could survive for a maximum of 2.7 years if an effective oil embargo was imposed. This is why the campaign for a mandatory United Nations oil embargo must be an urgent priority for the international community. Efforts have been made since the early 1960s to impose an oil embargo on South Africa. In November 1973 the African and Arab oil-producing

nations imposed their own embargo on the apartheid regime. Since then the embargo has been systematically broken by the major Western oil companies—but recent campaigns in Britain, the Netherlands and Norway have demonstrated the potential public support that exists for oil sanctions.

Of the world's major oil producers, only the United States and



Shell and BP oil refineries at Walvis Bay, Namibia

Britain have failed to impose an embargo on their oil being supplied to South Africa. They must be the key targets of the international campaign.

- Don't fuel apartheid!
- Enforce the oil embargo now!

## Key Collaborators

Five transnational oil corporations have major holdings in South Africa and between them they account for 85 per cent of the oil market. They are:



- Shell—a joint British/Netherlands company
- British Petroleum (BP)—a British company in which the British government has a 25 per cent holding
- Mobil—a US company
- Caltex—jointly owned by two US corporations, Texaco and Standard Oil of California
- Total—a French company in which the French government has a holding

## What You Can Do

In Britain, to mark the fifth anniversary of the Soweto massacre, the AAM has declared June 1981 as Month of Boycott of Shell and BP—the two British oil companies which together control approximately 40 per cent of the South African market in oil and petrol.

The AAM is also campaigning against the supply of oil to South Africa from Brunei, for whose

external relations Britain retains responsibility; against the possible supply of North Sea oil to South Africa, either directly or through swap arrangements; and against British collusion with current efforts by South African mining companies to acquire rights in the North Sea oilfields.

- Shell and BP out of South Africa!
- Support the campaign for a mandatory United Nations oil embargo against South Africa
- No North Sea oil for South Africa!



## Withdraw Investments Now!

Foreign investment is crucial to South Africa's survival. The regime is engaged in a constant search for sources of external finance for the massive development projects through which it seeks to dominate the entire Southern African region. In turn, the cheap labour system means guaranteed profits for the many hundreds of transnational corporations with investments in apartheid.

Total foreign investment in South Africa is now worth well over R25,000 million. More than R700 million of this has flowed into the country since 1980.

- Stop all bank loans to South Africa!
- Withdraw investments from apartheid!
- Action now against companies operating in South Africa!

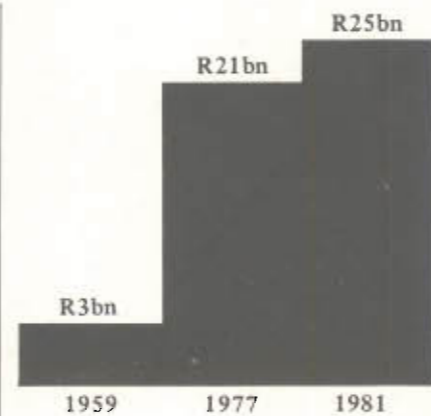
## What You Can Do

- Expose the role of foreign companies operating in South Africa and Namibia
- Campaign against loans and investment plans
- Mobilise in solidarity with black workers in South Africa and Namibia

## Key Collaborators

Britain leads the investment stakes in South Africa, followed by the United States. These two Western countries have been increasing their economic stake in South Africa at the rate of £2 million and £1 million per annum respectively. Total British-owned investments in South Africa have been valued at £7 billion. Nearly 50 per cent of direct

investment in South Africa emanates from Britain; 25 per cent from the US; and the balance from West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Indirect investment, mainly in the form of bank loans and accounting for about two-thirds of total foreign investment, comes from banks in the US, Britain, West Germany, France, Switzerland and Belgium



Total foreign investment in South Africa (shown in billions of Rand) has grown more than eight-fold since the first boycott call was made in 1959



## Don't Bank on Apartheid

The big international banks are among South Africa's most powerful allies and supporters. Most of the finance which the regime receives from overseas is in the form of syndicated bank loans and Eurobonds.

- Over the period 1972-1978, the key banks involved in lending money to South Africa were:
- United States: Citicorp, Manufacturers Hanover
- Britain: Hill Samuel, Hambros
- West Germany: Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Commerzbank, Westdeutsche Landesbank
- France: Credit Commercial, Credit Lyonnais
- Switzerland: Union Bank, Swiss Credit Bank
- Belgium: Kredietbank
- Since 1978 the regime has



attracted a spate of loans from the West. In 1980, for example, it was revealed that a four-bank consortium, comprising Barclays, Citicorp, Union Bank of Switzerland and Dresdner Bank, were planning to lend US\$250



A Barclaycard goes up in flames as AAM activists protest at the bank's support for apartheid

million to South Africa. The apartheid Finance Minister Owen Horwood has said that foreign investment in South Africa is at its highest in recent times.

## Boycott Barclays

Barclays is the biggest bank in South Africa and its activities in support of the apartheid economy are in a league of their own, both in scale and character. This is why the AAM launched the Boycott Barclays campaign in 1969 and is calling a Boycott Barclays Day of National Action on 15 October 1981, as part of its overall sanctions campaign.

## What You Can Do

- Press individuals and organisations to withdraw accounts from Barclays
- Ensure that the facts about Barclays' involvement in South Africa, and the banking links which sustain apartheid, are widely known.