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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, is made up of voluntary contributions from States, organisations and individuals, Governments of countries acting as hosts to refugees from South Africa, and other appropriate bodies, to be used for the following purposes:

(a) Legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa;

(b) Relief to such persons and their dependants;

(c) Education of such persons and their dependants;

(d) Relief for refugees from South Africa;

(e) Relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia.

2. In resolution 42/23 H of 20 November 1987, the General Assembly recognised the need for increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned to enable them to meet the increased needs for humanitarian and legal assistance. It commended the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa. It also

appreciation to the Governments, organisations and individuals that had contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination. It appealed for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund, as well as for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia,

3. Since the last report of the Secretary-General of 16 October 1987 (A/42/659), the Trust Fund has received contributions from Governments totalling \$3,096,674.88 follows:

(United States dollars)

Algeria	10 000
Australia	42 846
Austria	50 000
Barbados	500
Brazil	10 000
Brunei Darussalam	5 000
Bulgaria	1 000
Canada	32 032
China	30 000
Cyprus	221
Denmark	724 191
Finland	366 479
France	102 362
Germany, Federal Republic of	108 229
Greece	4 500
Hungary	2 500
Iceland	2 000
Indonesia	3 000
Ireland	10 423
Kuwait	4 000
Malaysia	1 000
Morocco	2 474
Netherlands	130 562
New Zealand	13 410
Norway	674 603

Pakistan	3 000
Sweden	754 342
Thailand	1 000
Venezuela	1 000
Yugoslavia	<u>2 000</u>
	<u>3 096 674</u>

4. In addition, the following pledges are outstanding:

(United States dollars)

India	2 000
Italy	627 451
Japan	20 000 a/
Luxembourg	14 085
Republic of Korea	5 000
Senegal	2 500
Togo	581
Turkey	1 500
United States Of America	<u>245 000</u>
	<u>918 117</u>

a/ Payment received on 8 September 1988.

5. The total income to the Trust Fund since its inception, including interest, is \$32,420,632 and the total amount of grants is \$30,367,560. The available balance is \$1,900,766 88 at 31 August 1988.

6. In accordance with the decisions of the Committee of Trustees, 11 grants totalling \$3,500,000 have been made from the Trust Fund during the period under review.

7. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa on its work since the date of the last report (see annex).

ANNEX

Report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations
Trust Fund for South Africa

1. The Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa is composed of the following members:

Mr. Jan K. Eliasson (Sweden), Chairman
Major-General Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman
Mr. Pedro Daza (Chile)
Mr. Driss Slaoui (Morocco)
Mr. S. Shah Nawas (Pakistan)

2. Since the date of the last report (A/42/659), the Committee of Trustees has decided on 11 grants from the Trust Fund for purposes within its terms of reference as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 2397 (XIII) of 2 December 1968 and 2671 E (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 88 follows:

<u>Grant number</u>	<u>Date of decision</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(United States dollars)</u>	<u>Purpose a/</u>
146	6 April 1988	60 000	(a) and (b)
147	6 April 1988	550 000	(a) to (e)
148	6 April 1988	175 000	(a)
149	6 April 1988	140 000	(a) to (c)
150	6 April 1988	100 000	(a) and (b)
151	22 June 1988	60 000	(a) and (b)
152	22 June 1988	1 100 000	(a) to (e)
153	22 June 1988	525 000	(a)
154	22 June 1988	140 000	(a) to (c)
155	22 June 1988	100 000	(a) and (b)
156	5 October 1988	150 000	(a) to (e)

a/ As given in paragraph 1 Of the present report.

3. The Committee has continued in 1988 to encourage direct contributions to voluntary organisations in providing assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia. It has been informed that direct contributions were made to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa by Austria, Belize, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the European Economic Community, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, the Netherlands, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

4. During the period under review, detentions without trials, forced removals, political trials and wholesale repression of opponents of apartheid continued unabated in South Africa under the cloak of strict censorship laws and the two-year-old state of emergency, which was extended in June 1988 for a third term, in spite of internal and international protest.

5. Human rights monitoring groups estimate that since 1986 some 30,000 persons have been detained at one time or another. At present, there are between 2,000 and 2,500 persons still in detention without charge or trial, including children under the age of 17. At least 500 detainees have been held for about six months and 1,000 for one year or more.

6. While detention without trial, banning and political trials continue to be used as means to stifle political protest and dissent, the régime is increasingly giving free reign to surrogate forces and vigilante groups that are creating havoc in black townships.

7. On 24 February 1968, the Pretoria régime banned activities by 17 leading national anti-apartheid organisations, including the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) and imposed severe restrictions on the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) as well as on 18 prominent anti-apartheid leaders. By August, it had also effectively banned the activities of the End Conscription Campaign,

8. In addition to detentions without charge or trial, restriction orders are increasingly being issued to silence leading anti-apartheid activists. By the end of 1987, 69 persons had been restricted, including 34 members of the United Democratic Front and affiliated organizations. Eleven persons are reported to have been recently restricted upon or shortly after their release, including Mr. Govan Mbeki, a leader of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

9. Trade unions and workers continue to be harassed. The Labour Relations Amendment Bill, if passed, would seriously set back the progress achieved so far by the black trade union movement. It would restrain the unions' ability to stage "legal strikes" while enabling employers to claim damage from trade unions for production losses during walkouts.

10. Vigilante and para-military groups, often with the tacit encouragement and assistance of security forces, are promoting and exacerbating divisions within the black community. Community organizations and individuals known for their

opposition to the apartheid policies are subjected to brutal attacks and smear campaigns. Offices of the South African Council of Churches, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the Anti-Conscription Campaign have been subjected to attacks.

11. During the period under review, political trials have continued to be used as a means, among others, to silence leaders of anti-apartheid organisations. Between December 1987 and March 1988, there were 37 trials involving 112 accused. Currently, 62 trials are taking place involving 691 accused, including five treason trials with 50 accused.

12. The execution rate among political activists has also dramatically increased. According to South African sources, 81 persons were executed between January and July 1988. Fifty-six political prisoners are still on death row, including the Sharpeville Six.

13. During the period under review, the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, which threatened, inter alia, to cut off foreign funding of anti-apartheid groups, was shelved after intensive internal opposition and pressure from the international community, particularly from the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other members of the European Community and the United States of America.

14. The Committee of Trustees is gravely concerned at the deepening crisis inside South Africa. Forced removals, detentions without charge or trial, bannings, restriction orders, political trials, and harassment of trade unions, organisations and individuals involved in peaceful protest and dissent are the source of continued suffering and deprivation for thousands of victims in South Africa. Under the circumstances, the Committee of Trustees feels that it is of utmost significance that members of the international community should rise up to the occasion to provide greater humanitarian, legal and relief assistance to victims of apartheid.

1b. The Committee of Trustees wishes once again to express its appreciation and gratitude to the Governments that have contributed to the Trust Funds, as well as to the Secretary-General for his encouragement and assistance. It also wishes to express its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to voluntary organisations concerned for their continued co-operation.
