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Decade for Action to  
Combat Racism and  
Racial Discrimination

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Paper submitted by the Special Committee against Apartheid

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## INTRODUCTION

Apartheid in South Africa, which has been denounced by the United Nations for over three decades, has become a grave menace to international peace and security. Urgent, effective and concerted action by the international community is essential in order to abolish that inhuman system and enable the people of South Africa to establish a democratic society in which all the people of the country irrespective of race, colour or creed will enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Apartheid has caused immense suffering to the people of South Africa and has been condemned as a crime against humanity.

The racist regime of South Africa, in its efforts to consolidate and perpetuate racist domination and exploitation, forcibly moved and deported over three million people from their homes. It has imprisoned many millions of Africans under the humiliating "pass laws". It has segregated schools, hospitals and other amenities and enforced gross discrimination against the black majority in educational, health and other services.

In an effort to suppress resistance against its inhuman policies, it has banned many organizations and imprisoned or restricted thousands of persons. Scores of persons have died of torture in detention. Many eminent leaders of the people are imprisoned for life, without even any remissions and under harsh conditions, for espousing the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The apartheid regime has not hesitated to resort to massacres, even of schoolchildren.

Through its policy of bantustanization, it has established four so-called "independent" States - Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei - which are denounced by the United Nations and not recognized by any independent State. It has thereby purported to deprive over eight million of persons of the right to citizenship in South Africa. It seeks to deprive, through this policy, all the African majority of its citizenship, and perpetuate white domination.

It has continued illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia and escalated its war against the Namibian people.

It has, moreover, committed numerous acts of aggression, destabilization and terrorism against neighbouring independent African States.

It acts as an outlaw in constant and flagrant violation of international law.

Its policies and actions have not only resulted in a serious threat to international peace and security, but have led to constant breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

It has amassed military equipment and acquired nuclear weapon capability, thereby posing an enormous threat to Africa and the world.

Despite the universal condemnation of apartheid and repeated calls for action by the United Nations, the apartheid regime was able to survive and pose an ever greater threat to humanity, because of the actions of a few governments which have continued collaboration with it and protected it from effective international sanctions. Their attitudes have enabled numerous transnational corporations and financial institutions to help sustain the apartheid regime and profit from the inhuman exploitation of the oppressed majority in South Africa.

They bear a grave responsibility for the sufferings of the South African people and for the threat to international peace resulting from the situation.

The United Nations has declared the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial society guaranteeing the enjoyment of equal rights by all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed. It has recognized the right of the oppressed people of South Africa to choose their means of struggle.

It has declared that the struggle of the South African people against racism has been a notable contribution to the struggle of humanity for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was proclaimed that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid.

It has also laid down the lines of international action for the elimination of apartheid in the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, 1977, the Paris Declaration for Sanctions against South Africa, 1981, and numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, calling for the total isolation of the apartheid regime and full support to the national liberation movement of South Africa.

An outraged world opinion must translate these declarations and resolutions into universal action by exerting its influence on the few Governments which continue to collaborate with apartheid.

The need for an international mobilization against apartheid is urgent and imperative.

In the name of peace, justice, human rights and international co-operation, all Governments and peoples should demand:

No arms to South Africa!      in any field  
No collaboration with apartheid/and no profit from apartheid!  
No compromise with racism!  
Full support to the national liberation movement of South Africa!

#### I. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

All governments, irrespective of any other differences, should unite in action against the crime of apartheid and take vigorous and concerted measures in implementation of United Nations resolutions to isolate the apartheid regime and assist the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement to eliminate apartheid and establish a democratic society in which all the people of the country, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal rights.

All governments should, in particular, take the following measures:

A. Diplomatic, consular and other official relations.

(a) Terminate diplomatic, consular and all other official relations with the racist regime of South Africa, or refrain from establishing such relations.

B. Military and nuclear collaboration

(a) Implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa instituted by the United Nations Security Council by resolution 418 of 4 November 1977, in letter and spirit, without any exceptions or reservations and, in this connexion:

- (i) Cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned;
- (ii) Cease forthwith the provision of all types of equipment and supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture and maintenance of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned;
- (iii) Abrogate all existing contractual arrangements with and licenses or patents granted to the racist regime of South Africa and South African companies relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles;
- (iv) Refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field;
- (v) Refrain from any supplies for the use of the armed forces, police and paramilitary organizations in South Africa;
- (vi) Prohibit investment in, or technical assistance for, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval craft and other military vehicles and equipment in South Africa.

- (vii) Prohibit transfer of technology and know-how to South Africa for the development of its armaments industry or nuclear weapon capability;
- (viii) Terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist regime of South Africa and refrain from entering into any such arrangements;
- (ix) Refrain from providing training for members of the South African armed forces;
- (x) Refrain from any joint military exercises with South Africa;
- (xi) Prohibit warships or military aircraft from visiting South African ports and airports, and South African warships or military craft from visiting their territories;
- (xii) Prohibit visits of military personnel to South Africa and visits by South African military personnel to their countries;
- (xiii) Refrain from exchanges of military, naval or air attaches with South Africa;
- (xiv) Refrain from purchasing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;
- (xv) Refrain from any communications or contacts with South African military establishment or installations;
- (xvi) Prohibit any other form of military co-operation with South Africa;
- (xvii) Take firm steps to prevent any co-operation or contacts with the racist regime of South Africa by military alliances to which they are parties;
- (xviii) Prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by corporations, institutions or individuals within their jurisdiction;

- (xix) Prohibit any institutions, agencies or companies, within their national jurisdiction, from delivering to South Africa or placing at its disposal any reactors or other equipment of fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist regime of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapon technology;
- (xx) Take appropriate action to ensure the termination of all co-operation, direct or indirect, by the International Atomic Energy Agency with South Africa, except for inspection of nuclear facilities in South Africa under safeguards agreements;
- (xci) Assist persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objections, on the grounds of conscience, to serving in the military or police forces of the apartheid regime;
- (xcii) Support and facilitate the strengthening and reinforcement of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;
- (xciii) Co-operate with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the Question of South Africa and the Special Committee against Apartheid.

### C. Oil embargo

- (a) Take effective legislative and other measures to ensure the implementation of an oil embargo against South Africa, including:
  - (i) Enactment and enforcement of "end-users" agreements to stop the supply of oil to South Africa directly or through third parties;
  - (ii) Prohibition of transport to South Africa of all crude oil or oil products, wherever they originate;
  - (iii) Action against companies or individuals who supply or transport crude oil or oil products to South Africa;



- (iv) Seizure of tankers owned by their nationals or registered in their countries which are used to transport oil or oil products to South Africa;
- (v) Prohibition of all assistance to South Africa - through finance, technology, equipment or personnel - in the construction of oil-from-coal plants;
- (vi) Prohibition of the importation of oil-from-coal technology from South Africa;
- (vii) Prevention of the efforts of South African corporate interests to maintain or expand their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;
- (viii) Ban on the participation of corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction in the oil industry in South Africa, including exploration, storage, refining, transport and distribution.

D. Economic collaboration

- (a) Terminate all economic collaboration with South Africa and, in particular:
  - (i) Cease all direct or indirect trade or commercial transactions with South Africa;
  - (ii) Refrain from supplying strategic materials to South Africa;
  - (iii) Refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the racist regime of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;
  - (iv) Prohibit loans by banks or other financial institutions in their countries to the racist regime of South Africa or South African companies;
  - (v) Prohibit the sale of Krugerrands;

- (vi) Prohibit economic and financial interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the racist regime of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;
- (vii) Deny tariff and other preferences to South African exports and any inducements or guarantees for investments in South Africa;
- (viii) Take appropriate action in international agencies and organizations - such as the European Economic Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - for denial by them of all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the South African regime.
- (ix) Take appropriate action, separately or collectively, against transnational companies collaborating with South Africa;

#### E. Airlines and shipping lines

- (a) Refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to to the racist regime of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;
- (b) Close ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;
- (c) Prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa;
- (d) Deny facilities to aircraft or shipping lines serving South Africa.

#### F. Emigration

- (a) Prohibit or discourage the flow of emigrants, particularly skilled and technical personnel, to South Africa.
- (b) Close South African recruitment offices and prohibit advertisements for employment in or immigration to South Africa.

G. Cultural, educational, sporting and other collaboration with South Africa

(a) Suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist regime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise apartheid;

(b) Implement United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports and, in particular:

(i) Refrain from all contact with sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid and with racially selected sports teams from South Africa;

(ii) Withhold any support from sporting events organized with the participation of racially selected teams from South Africa;

(iii) Encourage sports organizations to refrain from any exchanges with racially selected teams from South Africa;

(c) Abrogate and cancel all cultural agreements and similar arrangements with the racist regime of South Africa;

(d) Cease any cultural and academic collaboration with South Africa, including the exchange of scientists, students and academic personalities, as well as co-operation in research programmes;

(e) Prevent any promotion of tourism to South Africa;

(f) Terminate visa-free entry privileges to South African nationals;

(g) Take appropriate action with respect to persons in lists published by the Special Committee against Apartheid of sportsmen, entertainers and others visiting South Africa.

H. Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa

(a) Support and facilitate the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) Implement all sanctions against South Africa, separately or collectively, pending such action by the Security Council.

I. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa

(a) Provide financial and/<sup>or</sup> material assistance, directly or through the Organization of African Unity, to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization;

(b) Provide broadcasting facilities to the South African liberation movements;

(c) Provide transit and travel facilities and other assistance to the members of the liberation movements;

(d) Encourage public collections in the country for assistance to the South African liberation movements;

(e) Contribute generously and regularly to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid and other intergovernmental and non-governmental funds for humanitarian, educational and other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(f) Encourage judicial organizations, other appropriate bodies and the public in general to provide assistance to those persecuted by the racist regime of South Africa for their struggle against apartheid;

(g) Grant asylum and extend travel facilities and educational and employment opportunities to refugees from South Africa;

(h) Encourage the activities of anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other organizations engaged in providing political and material assistance to the victims of apartheid and to the South African liberation movements;

(i) Make generous contributions to the projects of the liberation movements and frontline States for assistance to refugee women and children from South Africa.

J. Assistance to independent African States

(a) "Provide, at their request, all necessary assistance to independent African States subjected to acts of aggression by the racist regime of South Africa in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity".

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(b) Assist the programmes of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADOC).

K. Release of political prisoners and an end to repression

(a) Denounce the repression against opponents of apartheid, including torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners, and demand an end to all repression and amnesty to all those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid, or acts arising therefrom;

(b) Condemn the execution of freedom fighters and political prisoners, and exert all influence to prevent such executions;

(c) Demand that the racist regime of South Africa grant prisoner-of-war status to captured freedom fighters in accordance with Additional Protocol I of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (A/32/144, Annex I),

(d) Demand that the racist regime of South Africa abrogate bans imposed on organizations and the media for their opposition to apartheid;

(e) Honour the leaders of the struggle against apartheid imprisoned by the racist regime of South Africa, and publicize their lives;

(f) Promote the world campaign for the release of political prisoners in South Africa.

L. Denial of all recognition to so-called "independent" bantustans

(a) Deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans, refrain from any dealings with them and reject travel documents issued by them;

(b) Deny facilities for the establishment of any offices of the so-called "independent" bantustans in their territories;

(c) Refuse recognition to postage stamps issued by the so-called "independent" bantustans;

(d) Take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called "independent" bantustans or investing in them.

M. Dissemination of information on apartheid

(a) Ensure, in co-operation with the United Nations and the national liberation movements of South Africa, the widest possible dissemination of information on apartheid and on the struggle for liberation in South Africa, its legitimate objectives and its wider significance;

(b) Encourage the establishment of national organizations for the purpose of enlightening public opinion on the evils of apartheid;

(c) Encourage information media to contribute effectively to the international campaign against apartheid;

(d) Take all necessary measures to prevent the operations of propaganda organizations of the racist regime of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate apartheid.

N. Other

(a) Accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid <sup>1/</sup>

(b) Observe annually the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March; the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, 16 June; the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia, 9 August; and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners; 11 October;

(c) Promote action by intergovernmental organizations in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

(d) Support the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, the International Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia, and other bodies engaged in assistance to the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

(e) Exert all their influence to persuade those Governments which continue to collaborate with the apartheid regime to desist from such collaboration and implement United Nations resolutions against apartheid.

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<sup>1/</sup> General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

## II. ACTION BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

All specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations should contribute to the maximum within their respective mandates, to the international campaign against apartheid. In particular they should:

- (a) Exclude the racist regime of South Africa from any participation in their organizations;
- (b) Deny any assistance to the racist regime of South Africa;
- (c) Invite representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to attend, inter alia, their conferences and seminars and make financial provision for their participation;
- (d) Provide appropriate assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to their liberation movements;
- (e) Disseminate information against apartheid in co-operation with the United Nations;
- (f) Provide employment within their secretariats and assistance for education and training to the oppressed people of South Africa;
- (g) Withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations that continue to give loans to or invest in South Africa;
- (h) Refrain from any purchase of South African products, directly or indirectly;
- (i) Deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations and financial institutions collaborating with South Africa;
- (j) Prohibit any official travel by their employees in South African Airways or South African shipping lines;
- (k) Deny any assistance to non-governmental organizations which collaborate with the apartheid regime and institutions based on racial discrimination in South Africa;
- (l) Co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid in the international campaign against apartheid.
- (m) The International Monetary Fund, in particular, should refrain from any credits to South Africa.
- (n) The International Atomic Energy Agency, in particular, should end all collaboration with the South African regime except with regard to inspection of nuclear facilities.



### III. ACTION BY TRADE UNIONS, CHURCHES, ANTI-APARTHEID AND SOLIDARITY MOVEMENTS AND OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

The activities of public organizations in denouncing the racist regime of South Africa, supporting United Nations resolutions against apartheid, assisting the oppressed people of South Africa and mobilizing public opinion against apartheid are an important contribution to the international campaign against apartheid.

They should concert and redouble their efforts, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and with the Centre against Apartheid, and, in particular:

- (a) Exert their influence to persuade Governments which continue to collaborate with the racist regime of South Africa to desist from such collaboration;
- (b) Press all Governments to implement United Nations resolutions against apartheid;
- (c) Desist from any form of collaboration with the apartheid regime and institutions based on racial discrimination in South Africa;
- (d) Expand campaigns for the boycott of South African goods;
- (e) Intensify campaigns against banks and other transnational companies which collaborate with South Africa;
- (f) Establish solidarity funds and provide assistance to the South African liberation movements;
- (g) Assist political refugees from South Africa;
- (h) Publicize the struggle for liberation in South Africa;
- (i) Publicize the plight of women and children under apartheid and promote assistance to them;
- (j) Observe annually the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March, the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, 16 June, the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia, 9 August, and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, 11 October.

The trade unions should in particular:

(a) Press on governments which have not yet done so to stop all kinds of aid to and investment in South Africa;

(b) Press on governments to pass national legislation and regulations to make it illegal to supply or transport oil and oil products to racist South Africa;

(c) Take industrial actions against the transnational corporations which are investing in South Africa.

(d) expose by all possible means the crimes that are committed daily in South Africa by the racist White minority.

(e) Refrain from loading or unloading of any ships or planes destined to or coming from South Africa.

(f) Support by all means the attempts by Black workers in South Africa to set up their unions and assume trade union rights.

(g) Give full backing to the efforts of the United Nations and of its Committee against Apartheid to end apartheid, liberate Namibia and establish the rule of majority in South Africa.

(h) Increase pressure for closure of South African recruitment offices and to picket such offices.

(i) Bring pressure to bear for the introduction of a ban on advertisement for jobs in South Africa;

(j) Organize meetings with shop stewards, workers' rallies within companies, the distribution of leaflets and posters, study circles and seminars and publish special features in trade union journals in order to mobilize the rank-and-file in solidarity action with the workers in South Africa.

(k) Organize, in co-operation with consumers' organizations, a boycott of goods imported directly or indirectly from South Africa, ensuring that the workers are widely informed about the needs for such boycott action.

(l) Eliminate any investment of trade union members pension contributions and other trade union funds, in companies or investment schemes with interests in South Africa.

(m) Co-ordinate trade union action against apartheid in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Second World Trade Union Conference against Apartheid in 1977, and the updated ILO Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa, making full use of the monitoring machinery established in that framework.

(n) Organizations of employers should fully implement the ILO Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

Churches and religious organizations should in particular:

- (a) Exert all their influence and efforts to oppose any form of collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa;
- (b) Expand campaigns against banks and other transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa;
- (c) Provide all forms of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to their liberation movements;
- (d) Disseminate information on the inhumanity of apartheid and on the righteous struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

Sports bodies and sportsmen should:

- (a) Uphold the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion, or political affiliation;
- (b) Refrain from all contact with sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid or with racially selected sports teams from South Africa;
- (c) Assist sportsmen and sports administrators persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to apartheid in sports;
- (d) Take appropriate action to expel racist South African sports bodies from all international sports federations and competitions.

Writers, artists, musicians, sportsmen and other personalities should boycott South Africa, and support the international campaign against apartheid.

Academic and cultural institutions should terminate all links with South Africa.

City and local authorities should:

- (a) Refrain from purchasing South African goods;
- (b) Break all links with the racist regime of South Africa;
- (c) Refrain from investing their funds in transnational corporations and financial institutions with operations in operations in South Africa;
- (d) Honour leaders of South African people imprisoned for their opposition to apartheid.

#### IV. ACTION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary-General of the United Nations should take all appropriate steps to promote the implementation of this Programme of Action, and provide all necessary services to the Special Committee against Apartheid to enable it to discharge its mandate.

He should, in particular:

(a) Instruct all relevant units of the Secretariat to co-operate fully with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid in promoting the international campaign against apartheid;

(b) Withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and other corporations that continue to give loans to or invest in South Africa;

(c) Refrain from any purchase of South African products, directly or indirectly;

(d) Prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines.

#### V. ACTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID AND THE CENTRE AGAINST APARTHEID

The Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid, should take all appropriate measures to promote concerted action against apartheid by governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It should promote co-ordinated international campaigns:

(a) For assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as well as independent African States subjected to acts of aggression, destabilization and terrorism by the apartheid regime;

- (b) For an effective arms embargo against South Africa;
- (c) Against all forms of nuclear co-operation with South Africa;
- (d) Against all collaboration by governments, banks, and transnational corporations with South Africa;
- (e) For comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;
- (f) Against propaganda by the racist regime of South Africa and its collaborators;
- (g) For the unconditional release of South African political prisoners;
- (h) For the boycott of racially selected South African sports teams;
- (i) For an academic and cultural boycott of South Africa.

The Special Committee should mobilize the public - including writers, artists, entertainers, sportsmen, religious leaders, students etc. - all over the world in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa and for the total isolation of the apartheid regime.

It should continue and increase co-operation with Parliaments, local authorities, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, peace movements, trade unions, religious bodies, and other non-governmental organizations of students, women and others, as well as educational and other institutions, in promoting the international campaign against apartheid.

It should constantly review and publicize the implementation of United Nations resolutions against apartheid.

It should organize conferences and seminars, and arrange for studies, publications, films, exhibits, etc., on all aspects of the international campaign against apartheid, including collaboration with South Africa by governments, transnational corporations, financial institutions and other interests.