



**SPECIAL REPORTS**  
**OF THE**  
**SPECIAL COMMITTEE**  
**AGAINST *APARTHEID***

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SECOND SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 22A (A/32/22/Add.1 to 3)**

**UNITED NATIONS**





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New York, 1978

# NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present volume contains three special reports submitted to the General Assembly by the Special Committee against Apartheid. They were previously circulated under the symbols A/32/22/Add.1-S/12363/Add.1, A/32/22/Add.2-S/12363/Add.2 and A/32/22/Add.3-S/12363/Add.3.

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/31 January 1978/

# CONTENTS

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
A/32/22/Add.1	<u>First special report.</u> Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against <u>Apartheid</u> . . . . .	1
A/32/22/Add.2	<u>Second special report.</u> International Anti- <u>Apartheid</u> Year . . . . .	9
A/32/22/Add.3	<u>Third special report.</u> Relations between Israel and South Africa . . . . .	21



First special report

Second International Trade Union Conference  
for Action against Apartheid

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Letter of transmittal . . . . .		2
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1 - 4	3
II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE . . . . .	5 - 8	3
III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	9 - 12	4

ANNEX

Resolution adopted by the Conference . . . . .		5
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

23 June 1977

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith, for the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council, a special report on the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the Special Committee against Apartheid on 21 June 1977.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Vladimir N. MARTYNYENKO  
Acting Chairman  
of the Special Committee  
against Apartheid

His Excellency  
Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General of the  
United Nations  
New York



## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, 1/ the Special Committee against Apartheid stated that the Workers' Group at the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) had adopted a resolution (A/AC.115/L.439) in June 1976 in which it requested the Special Committee to convene another international trade union conference in 1977 to review the implementation of the decisions adopted at the International Trade Union Conference against Apartheid, which was held at Geneva in June 1973, and to consider means to intensify world-wide action for the eradication of apartheid. 2/ The Special Committee accepted that request in principle and recommended authorization by the Assembly. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 31/6 G of 9 November 1976, the Assembly authorized the Special Committee to convene the proposed Conference.

2. In pursuance of that decision, the Chairman of the Special Committee held consultations with the Workers' Group of the Governing Body of the ILO on 15 November 1976 and 28 February 1977. He also met with the Director-General of the ILO on ~~15~~ 15 November 1976 to seek his co-operation.

3. On 28 February 1977, the Workers' Group of the Governing Body of the ILO, with the participation of a representative of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, decided on the arrangements for the Conference.

4. The Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid was accordingly held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 10 and 11 June 1977. It was attended by representatives of over 300 international, regional and national trade union organizations representing about 200 million workers. The participants included five representatives of trade unions from South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe for whom travel arrangements were made by the Special Committee at the request of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

## II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

5. The Special Committee was represented by its Chairman, Mr. Leslie O. Harriman, and Vice-Chairman, Mr. Vladimir N. Martynenko, accompanied by the Director of the Centre against Apartheid, Mr. E. S. Reddy.

6. The Conference elected Mr. Joseph Morris, Chairman of the Workers' Group at the General Conference of the ILO, as its Chairman.

7. At the opening meeting, participants heard a statement by the Director-General of the ILO, a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/31/22); submitted to the Security Council under the symbol S/12150.

2/ Ibid., vol. I, para. 272.

statements by the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the representative of the Organization of African Unity.

8. A number of participants then reported on actions taken by their organizations in opposition to apartheid and suggested further action by the trade union movement and by Governments and employers.

### III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9. On 11 June 1977, the Conference unanimously adopted a resolution which constitutes an important programme of action against apartheid (see annex below).

10. The Special Committee draws the particular attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 19 of the resolution recommending annual meetings between the Special Committee and a group of trade unionists charged with reviewing developments in southern Africa and recommending further actions by the trade union organizations.

11. The Special Committee considers that such annual meetings would be most-worth while for promoting co-operation between the United Nations and the trade union movement in international action for the eradication of apartheid. It recommends that the necessary financial provision be made for the participation of a delegation of the Special Committee in these annual meetings, as well as for the participation of representatives of trade union organizations from southern Africa.

12. The Special Committee further recommends that the General Assembly should welcome the resolution of the Conference and commend it to all Governments and organizations concerned.

## ANNEX

### Resolution adopted by the Conference

The Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid, attended by representatives of international, continental and national trade union centres throughout the world and held at Geneva on 10 and 11 June 1977,

1. Declares its unflinching support and lasting solidarity with the workers and peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe;
2. Condemns in the strongest terms the continued arrogance in maintaining white supremacy by the racist minority régime of Vorster in South Africa, a régime that continues to enhance its repressive and oppressive measures against the majority people in defiance of international opinion while accelerating the totally unacceptable system of bantustanization, leading to making the African majority people foreigners in their own land;
3. Further condemns aggression by the racist régime against its neighbouring African States;
4. Considers that the outcome of the first International Trade Union Conference against Apartheid, held at Geneva in June 1973, has strengthened solidarity actions by trade union organizations throughout the world in the interests of the workers and people suffering under racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa;
5. Notes with satisfaction, therefore, that during the last few months alone numerous African workers have gone on strike in South Africa in protest against such increased repression, atrocities and denial of the right to organize freely a democratic trade union movement mainly among the black working population;
6. Rejoices over the fall of the Portuguese colonial empire in Africa and the foundation of free and independent States pursuing an anti-racist policy which opens up new perspectives in the fight for liberation in this part of the African continent;
7. Expresses great concern that apartheid continues its repressive policy in South Africa, claiming victims among the workers and people through executions, arbitrary imprisonment, massacres of patriots and workers, such as the case of the brutal killings at Soweto in June 1976, and that such systematic repression continues through torture of prisoners and violation of democratic right to self-determination through banishment and every kind of persecution;
8. Demands the immediate release of all trade union and political prisoners and detainees;
9. Denounces the role of multinational corporations collaborating with

the racist régime in South Africa in order to protect their interests and prevent the total abolition of the apartheid system;

10. Recognizes with admiration the efforts made by the working people through their trade union organizations throughout the world to implement the recommendations and the resolution adopted by the first International Trade Union Conference against Apartheid; a/

11. Further expresses concern that a number of States Members of the United Nations have failed to implement United Nations resolutions and decisions against South Africa through numerous violations of the embargo on the sale of arms and the refusal to apply economic sanctions against South Africa despite continued trade union pressure;

12. Calls upon the International Labour Organisation, through its Governing Body, to set up a committee of the Conference to examine the special report of the Director-General on apartheid and violation by States Members of the United Nations and members of the International Labour Organisation of resolutions aimed at total abolition of the system of apartheid;

13. Calls upon Governments for action through the United Nations:

- (a) To impose mandatory economic sanctions;
- (b) To take immediate measures for an effective international arms embargo on South Africa;
- (c) To initiate and intensify anti-apartheid action in all the specialized agencies of the United Nations and in all intergovernmental organizations and to increase aid to the oppressed peoples of South Africa in co-operation with the international trade union movement;

14. Calls upon Governments:

- (a) To sever all political, cultural, sporting, commercial and diplomatic relations with the Government of South Africa;
- (b) To stop public and private investment by withdrawal of credit guarantees and licences and by other effective measures;
- (c) To stop emigration of their nationals to South Africa;
- (d) To stop tourism to South Africa;
- (e) To increase economic support to the neighbouring African countries which carry a heavy burden owing to their proximity to South Africa;
- (f) To withhold recognition, either formally or de facto, of bantustans, which can only be considered a facet of apartheid and contrary to the interests of the African majority;

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a/ A/9169, annex I.

(g) To give material and moral support to the liberation movements, genuine trade unions and popular movements in South Africa and Namibia;

(h) To urge Governments to lift all impediments preventing trade unions from participating in sympathy actions with the workers engaged in the anti-apartheid struggle;

15. Calls upon employers' organizations to ensure that their members and organizations do not maintain relations with South Africa and that economic and financial groups do not extend loans to South Africa or collaborate with the apartheid régime in any way;

16. Strongly urges the international trade union organizations and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity together with all other trade union centres throughout the world to intensify the implementation of the resolution adopted by the first International Trade Union Conference against Apartheid in 1973, and, in particular, to put emphasis on:

(a) Co-operating with all anti-apartheid organizations at the national level, ensuring that a proper and effective mechanism exists for such co-operation;

(b) Exerting maximum pressure on Governments for the implementation of the above recommendations, while commending those national centres which have successfully put pressure on their Governments for the withdrawal of credit guarantees and licences for investment in South Africa and have actively involved their Governments in the campaign against South Africa;

(c) Exerting maximum pressure, with recourse to industrial action, on companies investing in South Africa which do not recognize African trade unions and act in contradiction to internationally recognized labour standards;

(d) Applying economic pressure against the white minority régimes through a total boycott of airplanes, ships, mail and communications to and from South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

(e) Organizing rallies and information campaigns among workers so as to secure their collaboration in industrial action;

(f) Giving financial and moral support to the African trade unions inside South Africa, including assistance to organization campaigns, educational programmes and legal assistance to imprisoned and restricted trade unionists;

(g) Launching a campaign to ensure that trade union members and all workers do not emigrate to South Africa and to bring about the failure of recruitment efforts by the South African authorities and employers;

(h) Urging trade union representation in delegations to the United Nations and its specialized agencies,

(i) Taking all measures aimed at further isolating the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia;

(j) Actively participating in an International Week of Solidarity with Southern Africa at a suitable date;

17. Strongly urges the United Nations to support the declaration of the year 1978 as a year devoted to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa;

18. Forcefully reiterates, in order to ensure the following-up of the decisions adopted by the Second Conference, that the Conference decides to hold regular meetings at Geneva, during the times of the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation, between the members of the Workers' Group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation, the representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labour, the Organization of African Trade Union Unity and the trade union organizations subscribing to the goals of national liberation in southern Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity; the aim of these meetings will be to review the developments in southern Africa and to recommend further actions by the trade union organizations;

19. Recommends that the group should work in close co-operation with all relevant bodies of the United Nations, particularly the Special Committee against Apartheid, with which annual meetings should be held.

DOCUMENT A/32/22/Add.2

Second special report

International Anti-Apartheid Year

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Letter of transmittal . . . . .		10
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1 - 3	11
II. CONSULTATIONS BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE . . . . .	4 - 6	12
III. <sup>re</sup> ENDORSEMENT OF THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL ANTI- <u>APARTHEID</u> YEAR . . . . .	7 - 10	12
IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI- <u>APARTHEID</u> YEAR . . . . .	11 - 12	13
V. CONCLUSION . . . . .	13 - 18	13

ANNEX

Proposed programme for the International Anti- <u>Apartheid</u> Year . . . . .	15
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

1 November 1977

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith, for the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council, a special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on the International Anti-Apartheid Year, adopted unanimously by the Special Committee on 28 October 1977.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Leslie O. HARRIMAN  
Chairman of the  
Special Committee against Apartheid

n

His Excellency  
Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General of the  
United Nations  
New York



## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Special Committee against Apartheid has given special attention during this year to the proposal to designate 1978 as the International Anti-Apartheid Year, considering it an effective means to promote world-wide solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for the eradication of apartheid and the building of a new society based on the principle of self-determination for all the people of the country, irrespective of race, colour or creed. The Committee has promoted wide support for the proposal and held extensive consultations on a programme for the Year.

2. It may be recalled that the Economic and Social Council decided, in resolution 2082 B (LXII) of 13 May 1977, to recommend that the General Assembly should declare 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year.

3. The Special Committee immediately welcomed the recommendation. In a statement issued on the same day, the Chairman of the Special Committee said:

"The recommendation of the Economic and Social Council to designate 1978 as the 'International Anti-Apartheid Year' is most opportune. The time has come to secure world-wide recognition that apartheid is a crime akin to slavery which must be stamped out by effective international action.

"It is essential that international solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa must be raised to a higher level. Maximum publicity should be given to the grave situation in South Africa, the heroic and determined struggle of the oppressed people of that country and the noble and righteous objectives of their liberation movement so that peoples all over the world will be encouraged to demonstrate their support for the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial society.

"The effective observance of the Year will require co-ordinated action by the United Nations, specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity, as well as all Governments, political parties, trade unions, churches and non-governmental organizations. It will require the effective participation of information media and educational institutions.

"The Special Committee will not fail to give urgent attention to a programme for the observance of the Year.

"I hope that all Governments and organizations will consider the recommendation urgently and make appropriate plans so that the Year will demonstrate the universal abhorrence of apartheid and generate much greater support for the struggle of the South African people for freedom and human equality."

## II. CONSULTATIONS BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

4. On 2 June 1977, pursuant to a decision of the Special Committee, the Chairman addressed letters to Member States and to a number of non-governmental organizations active in the struggle against apartheid and a number of intergovernmental organizations, inviting suggestions on the programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

5. The Chairman also sent a letter to the Secretary-General, requesting him to consider appropriate steps towards the formulation of plans of action by the Secretariat departments concerned and to encourage specialized agencies and other bodies to give the matter their urgent consideration.

6. The Chairman held consultations on the matter during missions of the Special Committee with specialized agencies, with the NGO Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid and with a large number of non-governmental organizations.

## III. ENDORSEMENT OF THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID YEAR

7. The proposal for the International Anti-Apartheid Year was endorsed by the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 23 June to 3 July 1977. Resolution CM/Res.591 (XXIX), adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers, read as follows:

"The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its twenty-ninth ordinary session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23 June to 3 July 1977,

"Recognizing the imperative need for effective international action for the total eradication of apartheid and in support of the just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, led by their liberation movements, for freedom,

"Considering that maximum efforts must be made to mobilize world public opinion for this purpose,

"Taking note of the recommendation of the United Nations Economic and Social Council recommending that 1978 be declared as the International Anti-Apartheid Year,

"1. Endorses the proposal to declare 1978 as the International Anti-Apartheid Year;

"2. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to make maximum efforts during the proposed International Year to inform public opinion of the inhumanity of apartheid and encourage moral, political and material assistance for the struggle for freedom in South Africa;

"3. Requests the Administrative Secretary-General and the African Group at the United Nations to co-operate closely with the Special Committee against Apartheid with a view to promoting effective and world-wide observance of the proposed International Year" (see A/32/310, annex I).

8. The proposal for the International Anti-Apartheid Year was also endorsed by the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Geneva, on 10 and 11 June 1977 (see above, A/32/22/Add.1, annex); by the World Conference on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held at Lisbon from 16 to 19 June 1977 (see A/AC.115/L.467); and by a large number of individual non-governmental organizations.

9. The World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977, stated in its Declaration for Action against Apartheid that it endorsed the proposal to proclaim 1978 as the International Anti-Apartheid Year and appealed to all Governments and organizations to observe it in the spirit of that Declaration. 1/

10. The report of the Commission of the Conference stated that the Commission strongly supported the proposed International Anti-Apartheid Year in 1978 and called on all Governments to contribute fully to the United Nations programme for the Year and to facilitate in all practical ways activities in observance of the International Year by non-governmental organizations, anti-apartheid movements, trade unions and all other organizations and individuals concerned. 2/

#### IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID YEAR

11. The Special Committee considered the programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year in the light of its extensive consultations, as well as suggestions it received from Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and units of the United Nations Secretariat. It took into account proposals received from the Ad Hoc Working Group on Southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights and the NGO Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid.

12. In the light of the above, the Special Committee submits for the consideration of the General Assembly the proposed programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year annexed to this report.

#### V. CONCLUSION

13. The Special Committee is confident that the effective observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year can enable the United Nations to develop the

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1/ Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2), sect. X, para. 169, subpara. 32.

2/ Ibid., vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.3), annex VII, para. 12, recommendations, 1.

international campaign against apartheid to a new level as demanded by the present crucial stage of the struggle for the liberation of South Africa. The Year should be an occasion to inform people all over the world of the situation in South Africa and of the struggle of the national liberation movement and to mobilize their active support for the cause of freedom and dignity.

14. The effectiveness of the International Anti-Apartheid Year will depend on the full co-operation of Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as information media and educational institutions. The Special Committee trusts that such co-operation will be forthcoming.

15. The Special Committee undertakes, for its part, to do its utmost to promote the effective observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year in solidarity with the national liberation movement of South Africa and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

16. The Special Committee notes that the implementation of the programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the expansion of international action against apartheid resulting therefrom will increase the responsibilities of the Special Committee and the workload of the Centre against Apartheid. Necessary resources will need to be provided for this purpose.

17. The Special Committee wishes to express its great appreciation to the Secretary-General and the executive heads of specialized agencies, as well as Member States and non-governmental organizations, for their co-operation in the formulation of the programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year. It acknowledges with appreciation the assistance it received from the Under-Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination, the Director of the Centre against Apartheid, the NGO Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights and the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU.

18. The Committee also appeals to Governments to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid in order to facilitate the production of adequate information material for the International Anti-Apartheid Year and its widest dissemination.

## ANNEX

### Proposed programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year

#### I. PURPOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR

1. The main objective of the International Anti-Apartheid Year should be to make world opinion fully aware of:

- (a) The inhumanity of apartheid and its wider dangers to international peace;
- (b) The struggle of the oppressed people, under the leadership of their liberation movements, to attain freedom and human equality;
- (c) The noble objectives of the liberation movements of the South African people and their contribution to the purposes of the United Nations;
- (d) The cause of all those imprisoned, banned, banished and otherwise persecuted for their opposition to apartheid;
- (e) The imperative need for the cessation of any collaboration with the South African régime in the military, political, economic or other fields which encourages it to persist in the policies of apartheid;
- (f) The need for international assistance to enable the South African people to eradicate apartheid and establish a new society, based on the exercise of the right to self-determination by all the people of the country as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

2. The observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year should promote:

- (a) Further isolation of the South African régime;
- (b) Intensification of the international campaign against apartheid;
- (c) Greatly increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements by Governments and organizations as well as the public in general;
- (d) Maximum publicity to the inhumanity of apartheid and the international efforts for its elimination.

3. During the International Anti-Apartheid Year, efforts should be made to promote the establishment of anti-apartheid and solidarity movements or committees, with broad public support, in all regions where they do not exist and to encourage practical arrangements for closest liaison among such organizations and between them and the United Nations.

## II. PROGRAMME FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID YEAR

### A. General

4. The President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Chairmen of all United Nations bodies concerned (Special Committee against Apartheid, Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, United Nations Council for Namibia and Commission on Human Rights), as well as the executive heads of the specialized agencies, should be invited to issue messages in connexion with the International Anti-Apartheid Year. These messages should be widely disseminated all over the world.

5. The United Nations bodies concerned should be invited to consider, as early as possible, their contribution to the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

6. All Heads of State and Government should be invited to issue special messages in connexion with the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

7. All Governments and organizations should be invited to ensure the most effective observance of 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) and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October).

8. All those Governments which have not done so should be urged to cease completely all kinds of collaboration with the apartheid régime in military, political, economic, cultural and any other fields and to implement the corresponding decisions and resolutions of the United Nations.

9. All those Governments which have not done so should be urged to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid during the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

10. The General Assembly should devote a special meeting on 11 October or 10 December 1978 to the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

### B. Action by the Secretary-General

11. The Secretary-General should be requested to publicize as widely as possible, through the Centre against Apartheid and the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, and through all media:

(a) Actions taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the eradication of apartheid;

(b) Information on political prisoners in South Africa;

(c) Documents on the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

12. He should be requested to take all appropriate steps to promote the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on apartheid and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid. a/

13. He should further be requested to make appropriate arrangements, in consultation with the agencies concerned, for the co-ordination of plans for the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year by the United Nations system of organizations.

#### C. Action by Governments

14. All Governments should be requested:

(a) To proclaim the International Anti-Apartheid Year and encourage cities and non-governmental organizations to proclaim the Year;

(b) To encourage parliaments to hold special sessions devoted to the International Anti-Apartheid Year, for instance on 21 March 1978, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(c) To establish national committees for the International Anti-Apartheid Year to ensure maximum publicity for its objectives, or to designate the anti-apartheid movements or similar organizations, where they exist, as the national committees for the Year;

(d) To encourage information media to give maximum publicity to the International Anti-Apartheid Year and its purposes and, in this connexion, to the just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(e) To promote the widest dissemination of information against apartheid in educational institutions;

(f) To review actions taken in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations on apartheid and to consider further action, particularly for the full implementation of the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid concerning the cessation of military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with South Africa;

(g) To increase moral, material and political assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(h) To invite leaders of the liberation movements and other opponents of apartheid in South Africa in order to publicize the objectives of the struggle for freedom and human dignity in South Africa;

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a/ Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2), para. 169.

(i) To arrange, wherever practicable, public collections for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(j) To make generous special contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid for the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and to increase contributions to funds for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa.

D. Action by specialized agencies and other  
intergovernmental organizations

15. The specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, should be requested:

(a) To publicize, each within its mandate, the inhumanity of apartheid and the international efforts for its elimination;

(b) To publicize more widely, or initiate, studies on apartheid, within their mandates, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid.

16. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular, should be invited, in co-operation with the United Nations, to publicize the actions of all United Nations agencies against apartheid and to pay special attention to material for educational institutions and to audio-visual information.

17. The International Labour Organisation should be invited to co-operate closely with the Special Committee against Apartheid with regard to the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year by the trade union movement at the international and national levels.

18. The Universal Postal Union should be invited to encourage the issuance of special stamps for the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

19. The World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should be invited, in co-operation with the United Nations, to publicize widely the effects of apartheid within their respective mandates.

20. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should be invited, in co-operation with the United Nations and other agencies, to publicize the needs for assistance of the refugees from South Africa and the inhumanity of the apartheid system which caused the efflux of refugees.

21. The specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, should be requested to review assistance provided by them to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and consider means to increase such assistance as required.



E. Action by trade unions, churches and other non-governmental organizations

22. Trade unions, churches, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations should be requested:

(a) To undertake further action against apartheid in the light of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly General Assembly resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976 entitled "Programme of Action against Apartheid";

(b) To give priority during the International Anti-Apartheid Year to action against apartheid and formulate concrete programmes for that purpose;

(c) To co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid in promoting the widest and most effective observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

F. Action by the Special Committee against Apartheid

23. The Special Committee against Apartheid should be requested to take any appropriate action to promote the widest and most effective observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and, in this connexion:

(a) To maintain close co-operation with the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

(b) To take active steps to promote increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements - through funds of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity and other channels - and, in this connexion, to encourage public collections for this purpose;

(c) To promote the cessation of any political, military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration with the apartheid régime;

(d) To arrange, in co-operation with Governments and appropriate organizations, regional seminars and seminars for workers, students, women and churchmen on aspects of apartheid;

(e) To participate effectively in the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

(f) To promote accession by all States which have not yet done so to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. b/

24. The Special Committee against Apartheid should be authorized to send delegations to meet with the executive heads of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to consult on plans for the International Anti-Apartheid Year. It should be authorized further to

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b/ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

send representatives to various regions of the world to consult with Governments, organizations and information media to promote the Year.

25. Under the guidance of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Centre against Apartheid should be requested and authorized:

(a) To increase publicity against apartheid and give special emphasis to audio-visual material;

(b) To publish, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information, a bulletin on the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year;

(c) To take any other appropriate action to promote the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year in all countries.

103

DOCUMENT A/32/22/Add.3

Third special report

Relations between Israel and South Africa

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Letter of transmittal . . . . .		22
SPECIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE . . . . .	1 - 10	23

ANNEX

Report on recent developments in the relations between Israel and South Africa . . . . .		25
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

1 November 1977

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith a special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on relations between Israel and South Africa, adopted unanimously by the Special Committee on 28 October 1977.

This special report is submitted to the General Assembly and to the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 31/6 of 26 October and 9 November 1976.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Leslie O. HARRIMAN  
Chairman of the  
Special Committee against Apartheid

His Excellency  
Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General of the  
United Nations  
New York

## SPECIAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

1. The Special Committee against Apartheid has followed with grave concern the continuing and increasing collaboration by the Government of Israel with the apartheid régime in South Africa in the military, nuclear, political, economic and other fields.
2. It may be recalled that this collaboration reached a new and dangerous stage following the visit of the Prime Minister of the apartheid régime to Israel in April 1976, the conclusion of a series of agreements during and after that visit, and the subsequent announcement that Israel would supply warships to the South African Navy.
3. On the recommendation of the Special Committee, the General Assembly, in resolution 31/6 E of 9 November 1976, strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa as a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and as an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policies.
4. The Government of Israel, however, has defied this resolution and the condemnation by numerous Governments and organizations all over the world, as well as the South African liberation movements, and has further expanded its collaboration with the apartheid régime.
5. Developments in this connexion were reviewed in a report by the Special Committee's Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa. The text of the Sub-Committee's report is reproduced in the annex to the present report.
6. Israel's increasing collaboration, especially in the military field, has been one of deliberate choice and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa.
7. In this connexion, the Special Committee wishes to draw the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council to the following statement made by its Chairman on 8 July 1977:

"... the Special Committee will soon issue a report on the growing relations between Israel and South Africa and call for world-wide condemnation. In giving special attention to Israel, the Special Committee is in no way selective. Israel has enormously increased its ties with South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions. It received the Prime Minister of the apartheid régime soon after the defeat of its naked aggression against Angola and signed a series of agreements. It announced the supply of warships to South Africa last August when that country was massacring African school children in Soweto and other centres.

"While many other trading partners of South Africa are taking steps to curtail collaboration with South Africa, Israel has increased its

collaboration. It has thereby flung a challenge to all freedom-loving people and proclaimed its hostility to Africa. African and other non-aligned States cannot entertain any relations with Israel so long as it does not desist from collaboration with the apartheid régime."

8. The Chairman stated further, at the 351st meeting of the Special Committee, on 7 October 1977:

"Israel is one of the few countries which is increasing collaboration with South Africa in all fields instead of disengaging itself.

"Even France, which has procrastinated for many years on the arms embargo, has announced that it will not sell any more military equipment to South Africa. Israel remains the one and only country which is deliberately flouting the arms embargo.

"The Special Committee, I may recall, invited all Member States, including Israel, to participate in the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos, and report on actions taken or contemplated by them against apartheid. Israel accepted the invitation and nominated a delegation. But shortly before the Conference convened, it announced withdrawal from the Conference on the spurious ground that the World Jewish Congress had not been invited.

"...

"Then, immediately after the Lagos Conference, when the South African régime realized the extent of its isolation, the South African Foreign Minister rushed to Israel and was received by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and others.

"As the Havana Seminar warned, the South African régime is trying to establish an alliance of régimes hostile to the United Nations and Israel is co-operating in this disgraceful venture.

"The Special Committee will, therefore, need to publicize and denounce this Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis and warn the Israeli Government of the consequences of its alliance with the apartheid régime, which is a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and, indeed, all of humanity."

9. The Special Committee wishes to emphasize that the growing alliance between the Government of Israel and the apartheid régime, reflecting their common disregard of the United Nations, represents a challenge to the international community in its efforts to secure freedom and peace in southern Africa. It notes with concern the insidious propaganda by the Government of Israel and its supporters against the United Nations organs and against Governments which have advocated firm action against apartheid.

10. It considers that the General Assembly should once again condemn the Government of Israel and demand that it forthwith cease collaboration with South Africa. It should promote maximum publicity for all relevant information and encourage Governments and organizations to exert all their influence to oblige the Government of Israel to desist from its disastrous course.

## ANNEX

### Report on recent developments in the relations between Israel and South Africa

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Special Committee against Apartheid submitted a special report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session concerning the growing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime in South Africa. a/ Subsequently, the General Assembly, in resolution 31/6 E of 9 November 1976, expressed its deep concern about the military assistance provided by Israel to the apartheid régime and strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel as a flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions and an encouragement to the racist régime to persist in its criminal policies.

2. In November 1976, the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv reported that internal and external pressures in opposition to Israel's links with South Africa had convinced the Israeli Government to undertake an evaluation of its relationship with the apartheid régime. The paper reported that the Government of Israel had already undertaken some steps to "lower its profile" in South Africa, notably by postponing two visits by Cabinet officers to South Africa. A few weeks later, however, the Jerusalem correspondent of The Star of Johannesburg reported that Israeli sources had denied that recent pressure from the United Nations and some Western States had influenced the Government of Israel in its stand on South Africa. According to the report, "the United Nations criticism was only to be expected", the sources said, "and anyway, will not go on for much longer". b/ After the recent elections, the new Israeli Minister-designate of Defence, Mr. Ezer Weisman, said his Government would improve its links with South Africa and in particular would continue its defence supplies. c/

3. A review of the development of relations between the two countries since the last report of the Special Committee shows that Israel has continued to intensify its links with South Africa in all fields despite universal condemnation of such collaboration.

4. The South African Foreign Minister, Mr. R. F. Botha, made a two-day "private visit" to Israel in early September 1977. The South African Embassy in Tel Aviv confirmed that Mr. Botha had paid a "courtesy call" on the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Menachem Begin, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Dayan. d/

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a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3), document A/32/22/Add.2.

b/ The Star, Johannesburg, weekly airmail edition, 27 November and 11 December 1976.

c/ Sunday Times, Johannesburg, 12 June 1977.

d/ Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 5 September 1977.

## II. MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION

5. Israel has intensified its supplies of arms to South Africa in flagrant violation of the United Nations arms embargo. Increasing reports of nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa have aroused considerable concern in the international community.
  6. Press reports have indicated that Israeli military industries have a backing of about R 100 million in South African orders. Reportedly, the equipment on order includes missiles, gunboats and fighter jets. e/
  7. In January 1977, officials of the Government of the United States stated that Israel had sold six gunboats armed with Gabriel missiles to South Africa. They reportedly said that since these missiles might have been built along the lines of the American Sidewinder missile the sale might be in violation of United States official policy prohibiting re-export of arms. A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington, however, denied that Israel had sold any arms with American components "without prior consent from those involved". f/
  8. According to a report in the Financial Times (London) of 7 August 1977, Sandhoek-Austral shipyards near Durban are to begin manufacturing Dabur coastal patrol boats under licence from Israel. g/
  9. According to information provided by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel appears to be acting as an intermediary for the sale of West German military equipment to South Africa, in particular speedboats. h/
  10. The Committee has received disturbing reports that Israel's increasingly close co-operation with South Africa in the military sphere may have been extended to the nuclear sphere. These reports have been denied by the Government of Israel. i/
  11. Several observers have expressed concern that the scientific and technological co-operation agreements which were concluded by the two countries in 1976 and which have established closer ties between the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Israeli National Council for Scientific and Industrial Research may involve the transfer of nuclear know-how. According to a recent report, Israel may be supplying nuclear technology in return for enriched uranium. j/
- e/ The Star, Johannesburg, 30 March 1977.
- f/ Jerusalem Domestic Service, 12 January 1977; International Herald Tribune, Paris, 13 January 1977.
- g/ Quoted in P. F. Wilmot, "Zionism and apartheid: structure of imperialism", New Nigerian, Lagos, 25 August 1977.
- h/ Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika, No. 4, April 1977, Waffengeschäfte BRD - SA.
- i/ The New York Times, 18 April 1976; Sunday Times, Johannesburg, 12 June 1977.
- j/ P. F. Wilmot, op. cit.; Elisabeth Mathiot, La collaboration entre Israël et l'Afrique du Sud, Paris (Editions France-Pays Arabes, 1977); The Star, Johannesburg, weekly airmail edition, 14 May 1977. According to the Morning Star, London, of 11 May 1976, papers delivered at a joint Israel-South Africa scientific conference in Johannesburg in April 1976 included papers on nuclear physics and isotope chemistry.



12. In its previous report, the Committee had already indicated that South Africa may be supplying uranium to Israel in return for arms. k/
13. According to other reports, Israel may be assisting South Africa in developing its delivery capability for nuclear devices. l/

### III. ECONOMIC COLLABORATION

14. Trade figures for 1976 released by the South African Embassy in Israel showed that trade between the two countries had increased by about 13 per cent during the year. South African exports to Israel (mainly iron, steel, food-stuffs and mineral products) rose to \$US 44 million, 14 per cent higher than in 1975. Israel's exports to South Africa (mainly agricultural machinery, electrical goods, chemicals and textiles) rose 12 per cent to \$US 44.2 million. m/
15. Exchanges of economic missions and other measures to increase economic ties have been intensified since the conclusion of a co-operation agreement between the two countries in April 1976. Mr. Ytzak Unna, Israel's Ambassador to South Africa, announced that Israeli businessmen "have full confidence in the future of South Africa". n/
16. A top-level South African trade delegation held talks with Israeli manufacturers, industrialists and politicians in September 1976, reportedly with the aim to increase trade between the two countries. The delegation was organized by the South African-Israel Chamber of Economic Relations in conjunction with the Israel-South African Chamber of Commerce, the Israeli Manufacturers' Association and the Israeli Ministry of Commerce and Industry and included the chairman of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, the managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation, and several prominent businessmen. The talks reportedly centred around bilateral trade in electronics, chemicals, metal industries and plastics. o/
17. In November 1976, three senior Israeli officials visited South Africa for discussions on economic relations between the two countries. They were the Controller of Foreign Exchange, the Director of the Investment Authority and the Director of the Investment Centre. p/
18. It was also reported that an Israeli economic delegation led by a cabinet minister would visit South Africa in 1977. According to Mr. Ytzak Unna, Israel's

k/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/31/22/Add.1-3), document A/31/22/Add.2, para. 52.

l/ Ronald W. Walters, "South Africa's nuclear power development: political and strategic implications", testimony before the Sub-Committee on Africa of the Committee on International Relations of the United States House of Representatives, 21 June 1977; P. F. Wilmot, op. cit.

m/ The Star, Johannesburg, weekly airmail edition, 19 February 1977.

n/ Ibid., 14 May 1977.

o/ Ibid., 11 September 1976.

p/ The New York Times, 29 November 1976.

Ambassador to South Africa, the delegation leader would probably be the Minister of Finance, Mr. Y. Rabinowitz. The purpose of the mission would be to discuss the implementation of the South African economic trade agreement. q/

19. The Governor of the Israeli Reserve Bank, Mr. Aron Gafny, visited South Africa for a week in September 1977. He called for increased economic co-operation between the two countries, particularly in joint ventures. r/

20. An Israeli team composed of experts in business, economics and finance is scheduled to hold seminars in South Africa in October 1977. Purpose of the visit is to encourage South African businessmen to take advantage of the free trade agreements between Israel and the European Economic Community (EEC) by setting up subsidiaries in Israel or entering into joint ventures with Israel-based companies. s/

21. In September 1977, South Africa and Israel concluded a bilateral agreement to prevent tax duplication. In addition to provisions to avoid double taxation of each other's citizens residing or earning in the other country, the agreement was reported to contain clauses favourable to Israel. These related to South Africa's recognition of tax exemptions granted by Israel to foreign companies in order to promote investment in its economy and taxation of South African pensioners now living in Israel according to Israeli law. t/

22. The Tel Aviv department-store chain Shalom Stores held a "South African Week" in May 1977, featuring fashions, food-stuffs, hardware and other consumer items, many of them being introduced in Israel for the first time. u/

23. The Israeli Koor Group is reportedly planning to expand its activities in the South African chemicals industry. According to Mr. F. J. H. le Riche, managing director of the South African company Sentrachem, further co-operation between his group and Koor Chemicals was being negotiated. Mr. le Riche stated that the proposed co-operation would make South Africa more independent of imported chemicals, while at the same time creating possibilities for increased exports. Agbro (Pty), the first joint undertaking by the two groups, has already started production of chemical components for herbicides. v/

24. According to information disclosed by Mr. Hillel Seidel, an opposition member in the Israeli Parliament, Koor is also planning to represent the South African steel industry in EEC, where Israel enjoys preferential trade tariffs because of its status as an associate member. About 40 per cent of South Africa's total exports to Israel are made up of steel from the South African Iron and Steel Corporation (Iskor), a parastatal company. It was reported that a joint Iskor-Koor steel services centre would be opened in Kiryat Gat, near Tel Aviv, this year. The centre would import South African semi-processed steel and iron for further processing and export. When the deal was announced in May 1976, it was

q/ Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 25 November 1976.

r/ Ibid., 6 September 1977.

s/ Ibid., 13 September 1977.

t/ Ibid.

u/ South African Digest, Pretoria, 20 May 1977.

v/ The Star, Johannesburg, weekly airmail edition, 2 October 1976. Koor is owned by the Histadrut trade union of Israel and is one of Israel's largest industrial concerns.

also reported that South Africa was greatly interested in the completion of the project because of Israel's export potential to EEC. A senior Koor official, however, denied that Koor would be representing South African steel in Europe. w/

25. According to press reports, a major agreement may have been concluded between the two countries for the supply of coal from South Africa for an electric power plant being built near Hadera in central Israel. Mr. Alan Tew, managing director of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association, confirmed that negotiations were taking place, but denied that any formal agreement had been reached. He stated that Israel was interested in buying about one million tons of coal a year from South Africa. x/

26. Consolidated Power (Pty), a joint undertaking of the Tadiran Israel Electronics Industries and the South African company Calan, began operations at Rosslyn near Pretoria in December 1976. Tadiran is a major manufacturer of tactical military communications equipment and is partly owned by Koor Industries (50 per cent), the Israeli Ministry of Defence (15 per cent) and the United States company GTE International (35 per cent). According to details released by the new company's managing director, Mr. Y. Brosh, the company manufactures "emergency lighting systems" for factories, shopping centres and offices, as well as for home use. In addition, the company will handle on an agency basis "other Tadiran products and installations which are too specialized to be made in South Africa". y/

27. A containerized shipping service for general cargoes between South Africa and Israel was introduced in September 1976. According to Mr. W. B. Davies, a director of Unicorn Lines, which runs the service, containerization had become necessary because of increased trade between South Africa and Israel. z/

28. Increasing traffic between the two countries has also reportedly led the Israeli national airline El Al to plan adding a fourth weekly flight to South Africa or to put the Boeing 747 jet on the route instead of the smaller planes presently in use. aa/

29. There have been increasing reports of Israel's interest in the Transkei bantustan. The southern Africa correspondent of the Israeli radio reported on 29 October 1976 that about a month and a half earlier, a delegation from the Transkei agriculture "ministry" had visited Israel seeking agricultural aid. They had met with the Agriculture Ministry and had toured several villages. The report was denied by the Agriculture Ministry. However, the new Transkei agriculture "minister" subsequently confirmed that his predecessor had indeed visited Israel and conferred with Agriculture Minister Aharon Uzan, although no final agreement had been concluded. The Transkei reportedly intends to send another delegation to Israel in the near future. bb/ Early in 1976, a member of the Israeli Parliament, Mr. Mordechai Ben-Porat, had reportedly stated on the occasion of a visit to South

w/ The Star, Johannesburg, weekly airmail edition, 19 March 1977.

x/ Ibid., 6 November 1976; New Statesman and Nation, London, 11 February 1977.

y/ Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 8 December 1976; South African Digest, Pretoria, 14 January 1977; Electronics Directory, Israel, 1973/74.

z/ South African Digest, Pretoria, 22 October 1976.

aa/ The Star, Johannesburg, weekly airmail edition, 19 February 1977.

bb/ Jerusalem Domestic Service, 29 October 1976.

Africa that Israel was interested in helping South Africa "develop" the Transkei by supplying technical assistance and training. cc/

30. In February 1977, two representatives of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) visited Israel as part of a tour of Western Europe designed to attract investment to the bantustans. The Jerusalem correspondent of Johannesburg's The Star reported that many Israeli companies, in particular the plastics industry, were attracted by the idea of investing in the bantustans. A plan under consideration was for Israeli manufacturers "to utilize the low cost semi-skilled labour available in the Republic and then import the goods back to Israel, either completed, or with the necessary finishing being handled here and then exported elsewhere, possibly to the European Economic Community ...". dd/

31. Scientific ties also continue to be strengthened within the framework of the co-operation agreement between the two countries. It was reported in March 1977 that the first South African scientist would leave in July for six months' research in electronics at a technological institute in Haifa. Further appointments would be made in April. In June, the first of four Israelis would arrive in South Africa for two months' research at the Institute of Oceanology in Stellenbosch. ee/

32. In June 1977, South Africa and Israel combined to put on the first conference ever held in South Africa by the International Association of Water Pollution Research. ff/

#### IV. CULTURAL, SPORTS AND OTHER RELATIONS

33. South African Jewish families are reportedly emigrating to Israel as part of Israel's policy of creating settlements in the occupied territories. It was reported recently that an initial settlement of 15 South African families would grow tomatoes in a moshav in an occupied area. gg/

34. The 71-member South African Youth Chamber Orchestra toured Israel for three weeks in December 1976. The tour, which was described as "triumphant" in the South African press, was the result of an invitation from Israel as part of the cultural exchange programme between the two countries. hh/

35. The Association of Round Tables in South Africa has started three Round Tables in Israel. The Association, a member of the World Council of Young Men's Service

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cc/ Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 26 April 1976.

dd/ The Star, Johannesburg, weekly airmail edition, 26 February 1977.

ee/ South African Digest, Pretoria, 25 March 1976.

ff/ Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, 13 June 1977.

gg/ Ibid., 3 February 1977.

hh/ Ibid., 14 December 1976; The Star, Johannesburg, weekly airmail edition, 29 December 1976.

Clubs, an international youth organization, reportedly was chosen to form the Round Tables in Israel because of the ties between South Africa and Israel. ii/

36. South African teams participated in the tenth Maccabiah games in Tel Aviv in July 1977.

37. An Israeli volley ball team, Maccabi Tel Aviv, toured South Africa for four weeks from 2 August 1977.

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ii/ South African Digest, Pretoria, 5 November 1976.

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