

REPORT
OF THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AGAINST *APARTHEID*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 22 A/34/22)



UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

25 October 1979

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith the annual report of the Special Committee against Apartheid adopted unanimously by the Special Committee against Apartheid on 25 October 1979.

This 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 33/183 A to O of 24 January 1979.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) B. Akporode CLARK
Chairman of the
Special Committee against Apartheid

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

INTRODUCTION

1. The Special Committee against Apartheid was established by the General Assembly by resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 as the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. In resolution 2671 A (XXV), adopted on 8 December 1970, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee

"constantly to review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions, including:

"(a) Legislative, administrative and other racially discriminatory measures in South Africa and their effects;

"(b) Repression of opponents of apartheid;

"(c) Efforts by the Government of South Africa to extend its inhuman policies of apartheid beyond the borders of South Africa;

"(d) Ways and means of promoting concerted international action to secure the elimination of apartheid;

"and to report from time to time, as appropriate, to the General Assembly or the Security Council or both".

2. The Special Committee is now composed of the following 18 Member States:

Algeria	India	Philippines
German Democratic Republic	Indonesia	Somalia
Ghana	Malaysia	Sudan
Guinea	Nepal	Syrian Arab Republic
Haiti	Nigeria	Trinidad and Tobago
Hungary	Peru	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

3. At its 411th meeting, on 6 March 1979, the Special Committee unanimously re-elected Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria) as its Chairman. At the same meeting, the Special Committee re-elected Mr. Serge Elie Charles (Haiti) and Mr. Vladimir N. Martynenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) as Vice-Chairmen and Mr. Anthony K. S. Yeo (Malaysia) as Rapporteur. Following the departure of Mr. Leslie O. Harriman, the Special Committee, at its 433rd meeting, on 29 June 1979, elected Mr. B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria) as its Chairman. Also following the departure of Mr. Vladimir N. Martynenko, the Special Committee, at its 435th meeting, on 30 July 1979 elected Mr. Vladimir Kravets (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) as its Vice-Chairman.

4. On 7 March 1979, the Special Committee re-elected Mr. Kwadwo Faka Nyamekye (Ghana) as Chairman of its Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa and re-elected Mr. Abdel Hamid Semichi (Algeria) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information.

5. The Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa is now composed of Ghana (Chairman), Hungary, India, Peru and the Sudan, and the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information is composed of Algeria (Chairman), the German Democratic Republic, Nepal, Somalia and Trinidad and Tobago.

6. At the 422nd meeting, on 22 April 1979, the Special Committee set up a task force on women and children consisting of Mr. Serge Elie Charles (Haiti) as Chairman, and representatives of India, the Philippines, the Sudan and Trinidad and Tobago. At the 421st meeting, on 16 April, the Committee set up a task force on political prisoners consisting of the Rapporteur as Chairman and representatives of the German Democratic Republic, Peru and Somalia.

7. At its 443rd meeting, on 25 October, the Special Committee decided unanimously to submit the present report to the General Assembly and the Security Council. It consists of:

- (a) A review of the work of the Special Committee;
- (b) Conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee;
- (c) A list of documents of the Special Committee.

8. The Special Committee wishes to place on record its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his abiding interest in its work. The Special Committee also wishes to express its deep appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the Non-aligned Movement, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the two South African liberation movements, namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, and numerous non-governmental organizations for their continued support of the work of the Committee.

9. The Special Committee also wishes to express its deep appreciation to the Director of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, to the secretariat of the Special Committee and to all other members of the Centre against Apartheid for their efficient and devoted service.

I. REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Action taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session

10. During its thirty-third session, the General Assembly considered the item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa" in plenary meetings between 20 and 27 November 1978 and 24 January 1979. It adopted 15 resolutions relating to various aspects of apartheid, and based on the recommendations of the Special Committee in its annual report and in two special reports on (a) relations between Israel and South Africa; and (b) oil embargo against South Africa.

11. In resolution 33/183 A, on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the General Assembly expressed its grave concern over the continued and increased repression against all opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and appealed for generous contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination.

12. In resolution 33/183 B on international mobilization against apartheid, the General Assembly called upon all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to join in the international mobilization against apartheid. It authorized the Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and in co-operation with the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to promote the international mobilization against apartheid and to facilitate co-ordination of action. It also appealed to anti-apartheid movements, solidarity committees, trade unions, churches, youth organizations and all non-governmental organizations to participate in the international mobilization by appropriate action.

13. In resolution 33/183 C on tributes to the memory of leaders and outstanding personalities who have made significant contributions to the struggle of the oppressed peoples, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and all other appropriate bodies, to take steps to honour the memory of the leaders as well as other outstanding personalities who have made significant contributions to the struggles of the oppressed peoples so that their contribution can be made widely known for the education of world public opinion. It appealed to Governments and organizations to co-operate in the implementation of the resolution.

14. In resolution 33/183 D, on relations between Israel and South Africa, the General Assembly strongly condemned Israel for its continuing and increasing collaboration with South Africa and demanded that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

15. In resolution 33/183 E, on an oil embargo against South Africa, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo,

under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa. It also called upon all States to enact legislation to prohibit the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to any person or body in South Africa, or to any person or body for the purpose of eventual supply to South Africa.

16. In resolution 33/183 F, on political prisoners in South Africa, the General Assembly demanded that the racist régime of South Africa end violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of apartheid, release all persons imprisoned or restricted under arbitrary laws for their opposition to apartheid and abrogate the bans on organizations and news media opposed to apartheid. It requested the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all appropriate measures to promote the world campaign for the release of South African political prisoners in co-operation with the Governments and organizations concerned.

17. In resolution 33/183 G, on nuclear collaboration with South Africa, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to consider measures aimed at effectively preventing South Africa from developing nuclear weapons and called upon all States which have not yet done so -- in particular France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States of America -- to cease forthwith all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field, and to take measures to prevent such collaboration by corporations, institutions and other bodies and individuals within their jurisdiction. It also requested all international organizations concerned to take measures to act in accordance with the purposes of this resolution.

18. In resolution 33/183 H, on economic collaboration with South Africa, the General Assembly called upon all States to sever links with the apartheid régime; to take measures to prevent transnational corporations, banks and other institutions from collaborating with the apartheid régime; to take all necessary action to terminate credits by the International Monetary Fund and other bodies to South Africa; to prohibit the sale of krugerrands; and to deny any facilities to airlines or ships travelling to and from South Africa. It requested the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory economic sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and take action, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to bring about the total cessation of (a) supplies of petroleum, petroleum products or other strategic materials to South Africa; (b) loans to, and investments in, South Africa; (c) guarantees or other inducements for investments in South Africa; (d) tariff and other preferences for imports from South Africa; and (e) all trade with South Africa.

19. In resolution 33/183 I, on the dissemination of information on apartheid the General Assembly, strongly convinced of the need to intensify greatly the efforts to mobilize world public opinion for the eradication of apartheid in South Africa, requested all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat towards the widest possible dissemination of information on apartheid. It also appealed to all Governments and organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid.

20. In resolution 33/183 J, on the programme of work of the Special Committee, the General Assembly approved the relevant recommendations of the Special Committee. It authorized the Special Committee to send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations,

as required, to promote international action against apartheid and the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year; to intensify co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate organizations; to participate in conferences concerned with action against apartheid; and to promote assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements. It further authorized the Special Committee to associate Member States, not members of the Special Committee, with its activities in promoting international action against apartheid as appropriate.

21. In resolution 33/183 K, on assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, the General Assembly appealed to all States to provide increased humanitarian and educational assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as all assistance required by the South African national liberation movement in its legitimate struggle for the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole. It requested all agencies and institutions within the United Nations system to consult with the Special Committee on their programmes of assistance so that there may be maximum co-ordination. It further requested the Economic and Social Council to review annually the assistance provided by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system.

22. In resolution 33/183 L, on the situation in South Africa, the General Assembly strongly condemned the illegitimate minority régime of South Africa for its criminal policies and actions, and again proclaimed its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa, as the authentic representative of the South African people, in its just struggle. It also reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement - by all available and appropriate means, including armed struggle - for the seizure of power by the people and for the full exercise of their political rights, the elimination of the apartheid régime, and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole. It further declared that any collaboration with the racist régime and apartheid institutions was a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations and invited all States and organizations to take all appropriate measures to persuade those Governments, transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations.

23. In resolution 33/183 M, on military collaboration with South Africa, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to declare that any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa constituted a threat to international peace and security, and urgently to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the apartheid régime and all supplies of materials or technology to or from South Africa which might be used for military purposes or for the development of nuclear weapon capability. It also requested the Special Committee to continue its efforts to publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime, to lend its full co-operation to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa, and to consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

24. In resolution 33/183 N, on apartheid in sports, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against

Apartheid in Sports to continue its work with a view to completing a draft international convention against apartheid in sports for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session. It also appealed to all States, international and national sports bodies and sportsmen to implement strictly the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports.

25. In resolution 33/183 O, on investments in South Africa, the General Assembly expressed its conviction that a cessation of new foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa would constitute an important step in international action for the elimination of apartheid, as such investments and loans abet and encourage the apartheid policies of that country. It urged the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa.

26. The General Assembly, at its thirty-third session, also adopted a number of other resolutions which had a bearing on the question of apartheid. The relevant portions are described briefly below.

27. In resolution 33/23, on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, the General Assembly declared that the continued military, nuclear, political, and economic co-operation of certain States and organizations with the racist régime of South Africa constituted a serious threat not only to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa but also to all African States and particularly to the independence of the front-line States, and to international peace and security. It also stated that the maintenance of such collaboration was in flagrant and deliberate violation of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

28. In resolution 33/24, on the importance of the universal realization of the right to self-determination, the General Assembly condemned the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterated its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria. The General Assembly further strongly condemned the ever increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people.

29. In resolution 33/63, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the General Assembly condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the African continent and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent of Africa or elsewhere. It also requested the Security Council to keep a close watch on South Africa and to take effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security. The General Assembly further condemned any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime and demanded that South Africa submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

30. In resolution 33/98, on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly noted that, at the mid-term of the programme, the evils of apartheid, racism and racial

discrimination, including the denial of the right to self-determination, continued to prevail in southern Africa. It also stated that the withdrawal of foreign investments and the termination of the activities of the transnational corporations in southern Africa will contribute significantly to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme. The General Assembly condemned the policies of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination which prevail in southern Africa and reaffirmed its strong support for oppressed peoples struggling to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and alien domination. It further called upon all Governments to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises.

31. In resolution 33/99, on the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly called upon all States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to work for the speedy release of all political prisoners imprisoned by the racist régimes for their fight against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and for the right of their people to self-determination and independence. It also requested the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to organize an international colloquium on the prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination as imperative norms of international law.

32. In resolution 33/162, on migratory labour in southern Africa, the General Assembly, bearing in mind the programme for the International Anti-Apartheid Year, and aware of the heavy dependence of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland on their supply of migrant labour to South Africa, and of the need to eliminate such undesirable dependence, which perpetuated the evils of apartheid, endorsed the Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa as adopted by the Lusaka Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa on 7 April 1978 and annexed to this resolution. It also urged all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance with a view to enabling those States to utilize fully their available labour force for the development of their own economies and thereby eliminate the necessity to export such labour to the apartheid economy of South Africa.

33. In resolution 33/164, on assistance to South African student refugees, the General Assembly stated that it was deeply concerned by the discriminatory education policies and repressive measures being applied by the South African Government against black students in that country. It recognized that it was aware that the continued influx of South African student refugees fleeing from these repressive policies continued to cause pressure on the available educational and other facilities in neighbouring countries offering asylum to those students. It requested all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue assisting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in carrying out the humanitarian function entrusted to him. It also urged all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the assistance programmes for these students.

34. In resolution 33/165, on the status of persons refusing service in military or police forces used to enforce apartheid, the General Assembly recognized the right of all persons to refuse service in military or police forces used to enforce apartheid. It called upon Member States to grant them asylum and all the rights and benefits accorded to refugees under existing legal instruments. The General

Assembly further called upon appropriate United Nations bodies, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide all necessary assistance to such persons.

35. In resolution 33/169, on the protection of the human rights of arrested or detained trade union activists, the General Assembly requested Member States to take effective measures to safeguard and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of trade union leaders who were detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation, and for self-determination, independence, and the elimination of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and racism.

36. In the light of the above resolutions, the Special Committee paid particular attention during the past year to promoting the international mobilization against apartheid and encouraging campaigns against all aspects of apartheid, particularly for the cessation of military, nuclear, economic and all other collaboration with South Africa.

B. The close of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the launching of the International Mobilization against Apartheid

37. The Special Committee gave utmost attention during the Year to promoting the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the International Mobilization against Apartheid called for by the General Assembly.

38. The International Anti-Apartheid Year ended on 21 March 1979, at which time the Special Committee, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, launched the International Mobilization against Apartheid.

39. At that meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee said:

"On behalf of the Special Committee against Apartheid, I must express appreciation to all Governments, organizations and individuals who have contributed to the observance of the Year by efforts to make the peoples of the world aware of the inhumanity of apartheid, and by meaningful action to isolate the apartheid régime and assist the oppressed people and their national liberation movement. We look forward to their continued and increasing co-operation as we embark on new levels of action - action which will need to be multidimensional and, at the same time, imbued with a sense of great urgency - to ensure the speedy destruction of apartheid and the liberation of South Africa."

40. As can be seen throughout this report, the Special Committee undertook several activities and projects and appealed to Governments and organizations and held consultations with them, to promote the world-wide observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the International Mobilization against Apartheid.

C. Military and nuclear collaboration with the South African régime

41. The Special Committee constantly followed all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa by Governments and transnational corporations and publicized information on such collaboration. It was represented at conferences dealing with the matter and organized a seminar in London on

24 and 25 February 1979 on nuclear collaboration with South Africa (see paras. 50-57). It continued close co-operation with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) on the question of South Africa (see paras. 58-60).

42. At its 423rd meeting on 11 May 1979, the Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to two communications concerning alleged violations of the arms embargo against South Africa. The first was a letter from Mr. Edouard Sloan, Secretary of the Conseil québécois de la paix, transmitting an article on the supply of arms to South Africa by the Space Research Corporation, a company which was incorporated in both the United States of America and Canada. The second was a memorandum from Mr. Michael Klare, Director of the Militarism and Disarmament Project of the Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C., concerning reports of illegal arms deliveries to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The Special Committee decided to transmit the communications to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa and the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia. It also decided to transmit them to the Governments concerned for comments.

43. At the same meeting, the Chairman pointed out that the South African military budget was increased from \$US 1.79 billion in 1978-1979 to \$2.14 billion in 1979-1980. He said that the defence establishment would have more than \$2.3 billion to spend in 1979-1980.

44. On 29 May 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee, after consultation with Mr. Abdul S. Minty, Director of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, addressed a cable to the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in which he stated:

"Have honour on behalf of Special Committee against Apartheid to draw attention to reports that some Member States of NATO have been providing South Africa with NATO Codification system for spares and equipment. Special Committee has been anxious to secure assurances that any transfer of such data to South Africa which assists its military establishment would be terminated in the spirit of the mandatory arms embargo. While some Governments have provided such assurances, certain powerful members of NATO have so far failed to do so. I would therefore request you to be kind enough to convey to His Excellency Minister of Foreign Affairs of Netherlands my earnest hope that forthcoming session of NATO Ministerial Conference under his Chairmanship will consider urgent steps to end any further supply of codification system to South Africa by any Government."

45. At the 430th meeting, on 8 June 1979, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa drew the attention of the Committee to reports in the South African Government Gazette of March 1979 that Colonel Nicolas Carstens of South Africa had received a decoration from France and that Brigadier John Edward Lello and Lieutenant General Robert Rogers also from South Africa had received decorations from Paraguay and Chile respectively.

46. At the 431st meeting, on 12 June, he stated that the Sub-Committee was very concerned about the increasing military power of the apartheid régime which was

still able to benefit from loop-holes in the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the Security Council. He stated that there were reports that the racist régime was able to purchase aircraft from the United States of America ostensibly for civilian purposes, but it was common knowledge that such aircraft were being used by the Pretoria régime in its aggression against neighbouring African States.

47. At its 436th meeting, on 22 August 1979, the Special Committee heard a statement by Mr. Sami Faltas, representative of the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands on the arms embargo against South Africa. He informed the Committee of the supply of strategic electronics equipment by a number of Western European companies particularly the Netherlands-based Philips Company to South Africa. He recommended that the Special Committee should: (a) issue a statement on contraventions of the arms embargo by the Philips Group and the problem of collaboration in the field of strategic electronics; (b) draw the attention of the Netherlands Government to the testimony of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, ask for an explanation and inquire what the Government intended to do about violations of the arms embargo by Netherlands companies; (c) consider the possibility, if no adequate action was taken, of mentioning such contraventions in resolution of the General Assembly in other international forums; and (d) consider the possibility of strengthening the mandatory arms embargo to prevent collaboration in the field of strategic electronics.

48. In a statement issued on the same day, the Chairman stated that the information deserved urgent and most serious attention, since a full and effective implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa was of crucial importance. He also transmitted the text of the statement by Mr. Faltas to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations with a request for any comments on supplementary information.

49. In a reply dated 24 September 1979, the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands informed the Special Committee that the Netherlands was strictly and faithfully implementing the Security Council resolutions on the arms embargo against South Africa. He stated, inter alia:

"Both the voluntary and the mandatory arms embargo have been implemented in the Netherlands making use of the Decree on the exportation of strategic goods, which is based on the Import and Export Act 1962. According to this Decree, the exportation of goods, enumerated in a list attached to the Decree, is prohibited unless a licence is granted by the Minister for Economic Affairs. The list contains a wide range of goods, among which all goods covered by resolution 418 (1977). The Netherlands authorities have never granted, nor do they intend to grant, a licence for the export to South Africa of any of the goods falling within the scope of the resolution.

"The Netherlands Government has no indication whatsoever that the Philips Company has violated the Decree by exporting such goods to South Africa without a licence as required.

"Generally, the Netherlands system of law is based on the principle of territorial jurisdiction. Therefore, the Decree on the export of strategic goods prohibits the export, without a licence, of goods from Netherlands territory only. The Netherlands Government wants to make it clear that it bears no responsibility whatsoever for activities outside

the Netherlands territory which are not consistent with the arms embargo against South Africa, whether companies affiliated with Dutch firms are involved or not. In view of the Netherlands, it is the obligation of the Governments of the states concerned to take the necessary measures to prevent any breach of the embargo committed from their territories."

1. Seminar on nuclear collaboration with South Africa

50. The Special Committee - in co-operation with the Non-governmental Organization Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, and the British Anti-Apartheid Movement - organized a seminar on nuclear collaboration with South Africa in London on 24 to 25 February 1979.

51. The Seminar was attended by 50 representatives of front-line States, southern African liberation movements, anti-apartheid movements and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as experts.

52. The Seminar recommended that the Security Council should adopt a mandatory decision under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, "to end all nuclear collaboration with South Africa, to require the dismantling of its nuclear plants and to warn the Pretoria régime that any efforts by it to continue its nuclear programme or to build a uranium enrichment plant would result in further international action, including effective collective sanctions". It added:

"Urgent action must be taken by the United Nations and the international community to ensure that all nuclear contracts and agreements between South Africa and other countries, such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Israel be terminated and the supply to South Africa of nuclear equipment by these and other countries ended. Equally, the following areas of collaboration need to be ended:

"(a) The training of, and exchanges with, South African scientists involved in the nuclear sector and the granting of visas to them;

"(b) Contracts and agreements concerning uranium extraction and processing in South Africa;

"(c) The import of South African or Namibian uranium;

"(d) The reprocessing of South Africa's nuclear fuel, and particularly the provision to it of plutonium;

"(e) All financial, economic and other forms of support for South Africa's nuclear, ancillary and related industry; and

"(f) The transfer of technology, equipment and financial support for South Africa's uranium enrichment programme, including isotope separation.

"All countries concerned should enact effective legislation to make illegal all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa by corporations and institutions."

53. Referring to the nuclear safeguards regulations by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the controls set up under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Seminar declared:

"In view of the nature and record of the apartheid régime, no international or bilateral safeguards, including the IAEA safeguard system and the NPT system of control, is adequate."

54. Addressing the Seminar, the Chairman of the Special Committee said the danger was not only an immediate threat to peace but a long-term threat of many dimensions. South Africa's acquisition of nuclear weapons was a continuation of the enormous military build-up it had undertaken since the Sharpeville massacre of 1960. He said that the Western Powers seemed determined, despite all their protestations, to keep the apartheid régime in their exclusive club, to preserve it and to enable it to become an even greater menace to Africa.

55. The Seminar said in its conclusions:

"In the context of the nature of the Pretoria régime and its record, the seminar rejects that any meaningful distinction can be made between 'peaceful' or 'military' nuclear collaboration with that régime.

"It is essential, therefore, that urgent action be taken to ensure, within the context of an international policy of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, that there is no further collaboration in any form with South Africa, or financial or other assistance to its nuclear programme. The international community will have to adopt measures to prevent South Africa from continuing its present nuclear programme.

56. A delegation of the Seminar, consisting of Mr. Abdul S. Minty, Mr. Sean MacBride and Mr. Ronald Walters, presented the report of the Seminar to the Special Committee at its 412th and 415th meetings, on 7 and 16 March 1979.

57. In pursuance of a decision at the 412th meeting, the Special Committee sent the report of the Seminar to the Security Council for urgent consideration. It also transmitted the report to the United Nations Disarmament Commission, the United Nations Committee on Disarmament, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Conference of Non-aligned States, the front-line States, the States collaborating with South Africa in the nuclear field, and non-governmental organizations concerned with disarmament in southern Africa. 1/

2. Co-operation with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa

58. In accordance with the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 408th meeting, on 25 January 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee transmitted for the attention of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, a copy of a letter from the President of the Swiss Anti-Apartheid Movement.

1/ The text of the report was published in document S/13157. At its 418th meeting, on 2 April 1979, the Special Committee took note of a letter from the representative of Romania informing it that no Romanian participant had attended the International Conference on Nuclear Technology held in 1978 in South Africa as mentioned in the report of the Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa.

59. On 20 March 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee in which he expressed the concern of the Special Committee about reports of continuing infringement of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. He also drew his attention to the fact that several Governments concerned have failed to enact required legislation, and adopted restrictive interpretations of the Security Council resolution so that the South African military machine continues to be assisted in different fields particularly in the nuclear field. The Chairman further stated in his letter that, after consideration of recent developments, the Special Committee had decided to request a meeting of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa so that it can present relevant information and proposals.

60. Following a decision taken at the 412th meeting on 9 March 1979, the Chairman made a statement at the 9th meeting of the Security Council Committee, on 3 April 1979, on various aspects of the implementation and reinforcement of the arms embargo against the apartheid régime in South Africa (S/AC.20/SR.9). At the request of the Special Committee, a statement was also made at that meeting by Mr. Abdul S. Minty, Honorary Secretary of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and Director of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa.

3. World Campaign against Nuclear and Military Collaboration with South Africa

61. The World Campaign against Nuclear and Military Collaboration with South Africa, established with the encouragement of the Special Committee, was launched in London on 28 March 1979. The campaign was sponsored by the British Anti-Apartheid Movement in co-operation with other anti-apartheid and solidarity movements. It obtained the patronage of several African heads of State and eminent leaders in the West. A delegation of the Special Committee participated in the launching of the campaign. The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Chairman of the Special Committee on decolonization and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia said in a joint message on that occasion:

"We welcome the launching today in London of the world campaign against military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

"The campaign is an indispensable complement to the efforts of the United Nations towards the effective implementation and reinforcement of the mandatory arms embargo against the racist régime in South Africa.

"We wish it all success in its activities to mobilize world public opinion in support of the total cessation of all military, nuclear and security links with the racist régime.

"We are inspired and encouraged by the sponsorship of the campaign by the African heads of State and eminent leaders in the West. We commend its director, Mr. Abdul S. Minty, for his unceasing efforts to make world public opinion aware of the threat to the peace created by the apartheid régime, and assure him of our full co-operation."

62. The Special Committee has maintained close liaison with the World Campaign in publicizing military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa and encouraging support for the full implementation and reinforcement of the arms embargo against South Africa.

D. Condemnation of South Africa's acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola

63. On 14 November 1978, the Special Committee issued a statement in which it noted with alarm reports of military build-up by the apartheid régime in northern Namibia and its incessant violations of the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. The Special Committee stated:

"The apartheid régime has been encouraged in its aggression against neighbouring States by the absence of effective action by the Security Council because of the attitudes of the Western Powers. Its attack on Cassinga, and the recent brutal attacks by the Smith régime against Zambia and Mozambique, have remained unpunished by the international community.

"The apartheid régime is planning new aggression against Angola, because of the commendable support rendered by the people and Government of Angola to the liberation movements of southern Africa, in the mad hope that it can thereby retard the advance of liberation. It is acting with impunity in the confidence that the Western Powers will prevent effective international action under the Charter."

64. At the 411th meeting, on 6 March 1979, the Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to a report that South African jet bombers and troops had attacked alleged SWAPO camps resulting in the death of thousands of women and children in refugee camps.

65. On 7 March 1979, the Special Committee issued a statement in which it strongly condemned this armed aggression and murderous attack committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. It stated, inter alia:

"The Special Committee considers it as a matter of utmost urgency that action must be taken by the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa, whose continued existence and policies are a grave threat to international peace and security.

"In spite of the co-operation extended by SWAPO and the efforts of the front-line States and the Organization of African Unity to achieve peaceful transition towards genuine independence in a united Namibia, the racist régime of South Africa, by committing this act of aggression against Angola, has once more demonstrated its defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

"The Special Committee against Apartheid:

"1. Calls upon the Security Council to consider, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the application of all appropriate measures against South Africa for this act of aggression;

"2. Calls again upon the Western States to stop all collaboration with the racist régime in South Africa and fully implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations:

"3. Expresses its full solidarity with and support to the People's Republic of Angola, victim of this aggression and all other front-line States; and

"4. Calls once again on all peace-loving States and the international community to condemn the aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa and to provide all necessary assistance to all front-line States in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capabilities against the racist minority régimes in southern Africa."

66. On 19 March 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement expressing his indignation at the continuing acts of aggression by the South African racist régime against the People's Republic of Angola. He stated, inter alia:

"These acts of aggression cannot be treated as isolated incidents. The apartheid régime has an unparalleled record of constant aggression, threats of aggression and violations of territorial integrity and sovereignty of African States in the region. It has an equally unparalleled record of defiance of the Security Council. There can be no doubt that it is a desperate, criminal and incorrigible aggressor which cannot be deterred by mere condemnations.

"It has been able to carry on these crimes because of the attitudes of the major Western Powers which have supplied it with military equipment and constantly shielded it from effective international action. It has used Western military equipment in its murderous raids on African people. Its military machine cannot function even today without continued supplies from the West ...

"I call on all Governments and organizations to lend all necessary support to the front-line States and the national liberation movement in resisting aggression. There must be a world-wide campaign to demand that the major Western Powers cease their protection of the apartheid régime, and reinforce the arms embargo to stop all supplies and assistance which enable the apartheid régime to commit aggression."

E. Economic collaboration with South Africa

67. The Special Committee continued to follow developments concerning economic and other collaboration with South Africa.

68. It considered a number of reports and periodic bulletins submitted by its Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa.

69. At the 409th meeting, on 15 February 1979, the Chairman informed the Committee that his attention had been drawn to the fact that Denmark had begun to import coal from South Africa under a contract between Shell and Danish power stations.

The Chairman also stated that he was informed that a Belgian firm had signed a long-term contract with the South African Uranium Mining Company for the purchase of uranium and that the Belgian Government had approved insurance.

70. On 20 March 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in which he welcomed the decision of the Government of Sweden to introduce legislation to prohibit the expansion of Swedish investments in South Africa and Namibia.

71. He stated that by that legislative action Sweden would take further significant steps in solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and hoped that its example would be followed by other countries and would ultimately lead to a programme of sanctions which were universally applied.

72. At the 415th meeting, on 16 March 1979, the Chairman informed the Committee that the Connecticut branch of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur had withdrawn its stock which had been invested in various companies doing business in South Africa. In a letter dated 30 March 1979 the Chairman expressed the appreciation of the Special Committee to the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur.

1. Oil embargo against South Africa

73. The Special Committee continued to pay great attention to the question of an oil embargo against South Africa.

74. At the 409th meeting, on 15 February 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee expressed the hope that the new Government in Iran would immediately cut all links with the apartheid régime and appealed to other oil-producing States to reject the overtures of the apartheid régime for the purchase of oil even at a premium price. He urged the Western Powers to take all necessary action to prevent Western oil companies from rescuing the apartheid régime by diverting oil from other sources.

75. Following the decision of Iran to cut off oil supplies to the apartheid régime, the Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, issued on 5 March 1979 a statement in which he commended the Government and people of Iran for their response to the appeals of the Special Committee, the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movement of South Africa. He stated, inter alia:

"They have now joined the many other countries which have made sacrifices because of their attachment to moral principles.

"Their decision is a source of great encouragement as the Special Committee prepares to launch the international mobilization against apartheid, and opens up the possibility of an effective oil embargo against the criminal apartheid régime in South Africa.

"I hope that the Governments and peoples of the other major trading partners of South Africa will be inspired by the example of Iran and join in concerted international action against apartheid."

76. At its 411th meeting, on 6 March 1979, the Special Committee expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Government of Iran to sever all relations with the South African régime and expel the South African Consul-General in Teheran.

77. At its 413th meeting, on 9 March, the Special Committee requested its Chairman, subject to consultations with the Government of Iran, to lead a delegation to Iran to convey the appreciation of the Special Committee to the Government and people of Iran for breaking off all relations with South Africa and to consult on all aspects of the struggle against apartheid.

78. Following a decision by the Special Committee, the Chairman addressed a letter, on 13 March 1979, to all petroleum exporting countries appealing to them, if they had not yet done so, to follow the example of Iran and to implement a strict oil embargo against South Africa.

79. At its 430th meeting, on 8 June 1979, the Special Committee held consultations with Mr. Martin Bailey on an oil embargo against South Africa.

80. The Special Committee decided that the statement made by Mr. Martin Bailey should receive the widest possible publicity, and its contents should be made available to the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Organization of African Unity for appropriate follow-up action by them.

81. At the 435th meeting, on 30 July 1979, the Chairman informed the Committee of a report from the Holland Committee on Southern Africa on the campaign under way in the Netherlands to implement an oil embargo against South Africa and bring about the suspension of all investment by the Shell Company in that country. The report stated that the campaign had received the support of numerous national organizations and hundreds of local groups throughout the country. The Special Committee expressed its congratulations to the organizations concerned and wished them success in their activities.

82. Following a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 436th meeting, on 22 August 1979, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Serge Elie Charles (Haiti) issued a statement on behalf of the Special Committee commending the Federal Government of Nigeria for nationalizing the assets of the British Petroleum Company as a further demonstration of the firm support of the Government and people of Nigeria to the cause of liberation of South Africa.

2. Bank loans to South Africa

83. At its 413th meeting, on 9 March 1979, the Special Committee considered a letter from the Director of the Interfaith Centre for Corporate Responsibility conveying a report that some Japanese banks were continuing to give bank loans to South Africa through their branches in California. In a letter dated 13 March 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee brought the matter to the attention of the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations and expressed the hope that action would be taken, in accordance with resolutions of the General Assembly.

84. At its 417th meeting, on 2 April 1979, the Special Committee heard a statement by the Research Director of Corporate Data Exchange, Inc., on a study prepared by it on Bank Loans to South Africa, 1972-78, for the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat. The study documented 158 loans, totalling nearly \$5.5 billion, made to South African borrowers by 382 banks encompassing 22 nationalities. The vast majority of the loans listed in the report had been made by banks with headquarters in five countries: the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and Switzerland. The Research Director stated that since banking institutions were closely overseen by national agencies, the Governments of those countries must ultimately bear some of the responsibility for such massive lending to the South African régime. She recommended the following conclusions for consideration by the Special Committee:

(1) Banks could be required to extend their limitations on lending to all forms of financing, including loans to private corporations, loans through subsidiaries, trade-related credits and inter-bank lending. (Japanese banks, for example, which were prohibited from lending directly to South Africa, by-passed national law by channelling funds through their overseas subsidiaries.);

(2) Governments should require all banks to disclose publicly the nature and extent of their lending to South Africa, and the United Nations should use that information to verify Member States' compliance with General Assembly resolutions;

(3) Government-controlled credit institutions, such as the Export-Import Bank of the United States, should be prohibited from facilitating trade-related lending by banks to South Africa;

(4) The United Nations should monitor future bank lending in order to alert member Governments of non-compliance with United Nations resolutions.

85. On the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Special Committee decided that copies of the report should be sent to the countries concerned in order to draw their attention to the loans in question and seek their co-operation in discontinuing such loans and prohibiting such loans.

86. Accordingly, in a letter dated 9 April 1979, the Chairman sent the report to the following countries: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

87. At the 423rd meeting, on 11 May 1979, the Chairman informed the Committee that the citizens of Berkeley, California, United States of America, had approved an ordinance requiring the withdrawal of funds from all banks making loans to South Africa. He stated that Berkeley was the first city in the United States to take such action and expressed the hope that other cities would consider following the example of Berkeley.

88. At its 429th meeting, on 6 June 1979, the Special Committee held consultations with four experts on bank loans to South Africa: the Rev. David Haslam, Secretary, End Loans to Southern Africa, London;

Mr. George Houser, Executive Director, American Committee on Africa; Miss Pat Baker, representative of the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa; and Mr. Tim Smith, Executive Director, Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility. The Special Committee decided that the information placed at the Committee's disposal by the experts be given the widest possible publicity with a view to promoting a total embargo on trade with South Africa and halting investment in that country.

89. At the 431st meeting, on 12 June 1979, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa drew the attention of the Committee to reports concerning recent loans to South Africa. He said that large loans had been granted to South Africa by Swiss banks and banks in the Federal Republic of Germany and that they were becoming the biggest investors in South Africa after the United Kingdom and the United States of America. He added that there were currently more than 2,000 medium-sized firms from Western European and North American countries operating actively in South Africa.

90. On 12 June 1979, the Special Committee issued a statement in which it expressed its grave concern over the continuing flow of loans and credits to South Africa and called for urgent action by Governments and organizations to terminate all such loans to the apartheid régime in full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. It said:

"The Special Committee reiterates that collaboration with the racist régime in any form - including the provision of loans and credits to the South African régime or parastatal companies or corporations registered in South Africa, as well as interbank lending and trade financing - is a major obstacle to the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid and constitutes an encouragement to the apartheid régime to persist in its policies of repression and aggression.

"... the Special Committee considers it essential to step up urgently all efforts towards the total cessation of all forms of financing of apartheid.

"It calls on all Governments concerned to take measures to prevent transnational corporations, banks and all other institutions from collaborating with the apartheid régime."

91. The Committee also took several decisions in the light of the hearings on 6 June. Accordingly, the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. Serge Elie Charles, addressed a letter on 28 June 1979 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the United Nations Pension Fund. The letter sought the following information on the Fund:

(a) What banks and corporations that do business with South Africa does the Fund own securities in?

(b) Has the Fund expressed the United Nations position on loans to and investments in South Africa to those banks and corporations?

(c) Does the Fund vote its proxies in favour of stockholder resolutions for disengagement from South Africa?

(d) Does the Fund avoid investing in certain banks and corporations because of their relationship to South Africa?

(e) Have the banks managing the Pension Fund accounts been told of the United Nations position on loans to South Africa?

No reply has yet been received.

92. On 29 June 1979, the Vice-Chairman addressed another letter to the Secretary-General, drawing his attention to a statement by Mr. George Houser, Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa, concerning the operations of Chemical Bank in relation to South Africa. Mr. Houser had stated that the Chemical Bank continued to share in the financing of the trade sector of the South African economy and had correspondent relationships with at least two South African banks through which loans could be made indirectly to South Africa. The letter requested the Secretary-General to obtain further information or clarifications from the Chemical Bank, so that appropriate action might be taken in accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

93. In a letter dated 8 October 1979, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions stated that the attention of the Chemical Bank had been drawn to the statement of Mr. George Houser and that the Senior Vice-President of the Bank had explained the Bank's position as follows:

"As you are aware and as Mr. Houser has noted, Chemical Bank has adopted a policy of limiting its involvement in South Africa to financing trade in the private sector, i.e., through correspondent banks. These banking relationships go back many years, and we have developed effective, systematic procedures for processing these trade transactions. There are no 'blanket funds' outstanding to these banks, as each request for financing is supported by a specific trade transaction. Thus, Mr. Houser's interpretation that we place unknown amounts of money at the disposal of South African banks which can be used at their discretion is not the case.

"We believe that it is important to re-emphasize that Chemical Bank is opposed strongly to apartheid and has developed its policy based on this position. We make no loans or other credit accommodations whatsoever to the Government of South Africa or any of its instrumentalities or political subdivisions. We believe that this position is and has been in the very lead of top United States banks."

94. The Chairman of the Special Committee sent letters to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to all the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, requesting them to provide the Special Committee the names and addresses of the banks and financial institutions which enjoy facilities from them. Replies received in response to this communication were reproduced in document A/AC.115/L.518.

F. Bantustans

95. The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid issued a statement on 11 September 1979, denouncing the proclamation of the so-called "independence" of the bantustan of Venda. He said, inter alia:

"I condemn the proposed proclamation by the apartheid régime of the so-called 'independence' of Venda on 13 September as another crime against the African people of South Africa and a serious challenge to the international community.

"Venda is a small territory of about 700,000 hectares divided into two pieces. According to the apartheid régime it has a so-called de-jure population of about 450,000. Of these, 32 per cent are resident outside the territory in the rest of South Africa. Three fourths of the people of the territory are said to be engaged in subsistence agriculture. The bantustan is so poor that it depends on grants from the Pretoria régime even for its regular budget.

"The proclamation of the so-called 'independence' of Venda - in order to create another dependency in an enclave of South Africa and deprive 450,000 Africans of their inalienable rights - is a crime which must be denounced by the international community.

"It demonstrates that while advertising so-called cosmetic reforms in apartheid, the racist régime is inexorably proceeding to implement its diabolic scheme. Any delay in effective action against apartheid, whatever the excuse, only enables that régime to proceed with its plots at a grave risk to peace."

96. In a letter dated 20 September 1979, the Chairman drew the attention of the Security Council to his statement (S/13548).

97. At the 438th meeting, on 24 September 1979, the Chairman welcomed the statement of 21 September by the President of the Security Council condemning the proclamation of the so-called "independence" of Venda and declaring it invalid.

G. Repression against opponents of apartheid

98. The Special Committee devoted special attention during the period under review to the continuing repression of opponents of apartheid in South Africa and to the campaign for the release of political prisoners.

1. Increased repression

99. At the 421st meeting, on 16 April 1979, the representative of the PAC informed the Special Committee that over 23 PAC guerrillas had been arrested according to a statement by the Minister of Police in South Africa and that the police in the bantustan in Transkei had also arrested some PAC guerrillas.

100. At the 423rd meeting, on 11 May 1979, the Rapporteur drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that on 30 April 1979, the "Soweto Eleven" had been convicted on charges of sedition following a seven-month trial. The defendants were members of the banned South African Students Movement (SASM) and most had been teenagers at the time of the 1976 unrest. In convicting the "Soweto Eleven", the racist régime hoped to demonstrate that the Soweto upheaval of June 1976 had not been the spontaneous reaction of students against the Bantu education system and the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in black schools, but rather the work of a few agitators.

101. He said that three features that had come to characterize all political trials in South Africa had been in evidence in the trial of the "Soweto Eleven": first, State evidence had been heard partly in camera; second, detainees who were accomplices had given evidence; and third, some allegations of torture and assault made against the police had been substantiated in court by medical evidence.

102. On the same day, the Chairman issued a statement in which he condemned the trial and sentencing of "Soweto Eleven". He also appealed to all Governments and organizations to demand the unconditional release of the students and indeed, all political prisoners in South Africa.

103. On 22 May 1979, during the special session of the Special Committee in Kingston, Jamaica, the Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, called for the termination forthwith of the trial of Zeph Mothopeng and 17 others charged with him in Bethal under the Terrorism Act. He further demanded that the South African régime terminate all other trials under the obnoxious repressive legislation and release all persons then in prison, detained or restricted for their opposition to apartheid.

104. At the 433rd meeting, on 29 June 1979, the Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to a PAC press release concerning the sentencing of 17 PAC members on 26 June 1979 in the town of Bethal. The Chairman reiterated the Committee's strong condemnation of the trial and the sentences.

105. On 11 October 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in which he drew attention to a report by the African National Congress concerning the trial of 12 South African patriots in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court. He stated that:

"The twelve patriots were alleged to have infiltrated South Africa after military training, and to have set up arms caches inside the country. Two are also charged with taking part in a confrontation with the racist security forces in the so-called "independent" bantustan of Bophuthatswana.

"The accused were brought to court chained together with leg irons. The court is surrounded by security police armed with machine-guns and a bullet-proof cage was specially constructed for the accused in the court. There was evidence that the accused were severely assaulted.

"The judge decided, at the request of the police, to hear state witnesses in camera.

"The accused then dismissed counsel and declared that they did not intend to take any further part in the proceedings.

"On behalf of the Special Committee against Apartheid, I wish to reaffirm that the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa against apartheid, a crime against humanity, is a legitimate struggle. Freedom fighters are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war under the relevant Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the additional Protocol thereto.

"It is the duty of the international community to take all necessary action to save the lives of the twelve freedom fighters now on trial.

"On this Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, the Special Committee appeals to all Governments and organizations to act in defence of the twelve freedom fighters and of all other persons imprisoned or restricted for their struggle against apartheid."

2. Execution of Mr. Solomon Mahlangu

106. In a statement issued on 24 January 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee commended the initiative of the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization in calling for the observance of 7 February as "Solomon Mahlangu Day" in order to undertake action to save the life of that young South African freedom fighter, and appealed to all Governments and public organizations to take urgent and concerted action to save the life of Mr. Mahlangu and all other patriots threatened with execution.

107. At its 419th meeting, on 6 April 1979, the Special Committee expressed its profound sorrow that, in spite of international protest, the South African régime had executed Solomon Mahlangu. It appealed to all Governments, international organizations and public bodies to increase their efforts to bring the odious system of apartheid to an end. In a statement issued at that meeting it stated:

"The Special Committee against Apartheid has learned with deep sorrow and indignation the news that the racist régime of South Africa has this morning executed Solomon Mahlangu. This dastardly act has been carried out despite the appeals and demands by the United Nations Security Council, various Governments and public organizations, and prominent individuals.

"The Special Committee against Apartheid strongly condemns this senseless and abominable act which has been perpetrated in utter defiance of the United Nations and public opinion. It is clear that the racist apartheid régime of South Africa is bent on eliminating all opposition to its apartheid policies and in doing so, demonstrates clearly that it intends to perpetuate its illegal racist minority rule in South Africa.

"The recalcitrant attitude of the racist régime leaves no choice to the United Nations and international community at large but to continue their struggle against that régime with greater intensity. The Special Committee appeals to all Governments, international organizations and the public to redouble their efforts for the speedy elimination of apartheid - a crime against humanity and the evil of our time.

"On this sad occasion, the Special Committee against Apartheid extends its deep feeling of sorrow to the bereaved family of Solomon Mahlangu and reaffirms once again its full solidarity and support of the sacred struggle for the liberation of the oppressed people of South Africa."

3. Anniversary of the assassination of Steve Biko

108. On 12 September 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement commemorating the second anniversary of the assassination of Steve Biko, honorary President of the Black People's Convention and founder of the Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa, by the racist régime of South Africa. He called upon the international community to take all necessary and effective measures to bring an end to the monstrous policy of apartheid and to render assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa so that they could fulfil the cherished dream of Steve Biko and other martyrs for freedom and justice.

H. Assassination of Mr. David Sibeko (PAC)

109. The Special Committee was shocked to hear of the assassination, on 12 June 1979, of Mr. David Sibeko, Director of Foreign Affairs and member of the Presidential Commission of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). The Acting Chairman of the Special Committee said in a statement on that day:

"Mr. Sibeko has represented the PAC in the Special Committee and in many United Nations bodies and conferences. We have known him as an eloquent spokesman of the struggling people of South Africa and a dedicated fighter for freedom. He has been most effective in promoting international solidarity for the liberation struggle and made numerous friends among governments and organizations all over the world. On behalf of the Special Committee against Apartheid, I wish to extend our sincere condolences to the PAC and Mrs. Elizabeth Sibeko and children."

110. On 15 June 1979, during the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid as well as representatives of Governments paid tribute to the memory of David Sibeko. The meeting also observed a minute of silence in his memory.

111. Following a decision taken at its 433rd meeting, on 29 June 1979, the Special Committee sent a cable of condolences to the PAC in Gaborone, Botswana, where Mr. Sibeko's funeral took place on 1 July 1979.

I. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

112. The Special Committee continued to promote the ratification of, or accession to, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, which came into force on 18 July 1976.

113. As at 19 June 1979, the following 51 States have expressed consent to be bound by the Convention through ratification or accession: Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

J. Apartheid in sports

114. The Special Committee continued to promote the international campaign to achieve the total boycott of apartheid sports teams.

115. On 27 November 1978, the Chairman of the Special Committee drew the attention of the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations to reports concerning the participation of a South African team in the World Championship Golf Tournament in Hawaii at the end of the month, and requested action. In a reply dated 2 January 1979, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America stated that his Government had contacted the organization sponsoring the tournament. He added:

"The Department of State explained to that organization the United States Government's opposition to apartheid, the broader ramifications of participation by South African teams in sporting events in the United States, and the impact of apartheid on the participation of black South Africans in sports.

"American sports organizations, however, are private organizations and are privately funded. Thus the United States Government has no control over participation by South African teams in the events which they sponsor. An intention to travel to the United States to participate in an athletic event does not place a South African visa applicant under any of the ineligibility categories of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Should the applicant not be excluded by provisions of that Act, there are no grounds under United States domestic law for the Government to refuse a visa."

116. At the 405th meeting, on 21 December 1978, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa informed the Committee that the South African boxer Kallie Knoetze, who had shot a 15 year old black boy was expected to fight in Miami, Florida, in January 1979. He also informed the Committee that South African teams and administrators had visited Argentina, the United Kingdom, France, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the Federal Republic of Germany. He further stated that South Africa had also hosted events in skating and motorcycle racing, and expressed appreciation to those Governments, teams and unions, whether national or international, that were boycotting apartheid in sports, such as the Portuguese Amateur Cycling Federation which had ordered its members not to participate in the Rapport Tour which had taken place in South Africa.

117. At the 408th meeting, on 25 January 1979, Mr. Trevor Richards, Chairman of the Halt All Racist Tours Movement (HART) in New Zealand informed the Committee of a proposed tour by the South African Springbok Rugby team to New Zealand in 1981 and asked for international pressure to stop the tour. He also said that opposition must be mobilized to a planned trip of a number of New Zealand rugby players to South Africa in March 1979.

118. At the 413th meeting, on 9 March, the Chairman informed the Committee that the French Rugby Federation had invited the South African Rugby Federation to send a team to tour France. He stated that Mouvement contre le Racisme, et pour l'amitié entre les Peuples (MRAP) and other French organizations had protested against the tour. The Supreme Council for Sports in Africa had sent a telegram of protest to the French Rugby Federation and had requested the French Minister of Youth and Sport to intervene with the French Government. Lord Killanin, President of the International Olympic Committee, had also intervened to stop the tour, but without success. In a letter he sent to the Permanent Representative of France, the Chairman had requested the French Government to stop the tour.

119. Subsequently, the Special Committee was informed of the decision of the French Government not to allow the tour. On 16 April 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in which he stated:

"On behalf of the Special Committee against Apartheid, I wish to express satisfaction at the announcement by the Government of France that it considers it inappropriate for South African sports teams to tour France. This decision, which is in conformity with the Olympic principle and United Nations resolutions, is a rebuff to the manoeuvres of the racist South African rugby board to deceive world opinion by including a few blacks in its teams.

"I wish to commend the President of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, as well as many French and international public organizations, which have called for the severance of sporting links between France and South Africa."

120. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had received from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations a copy of a letter which Mr. B. E. Talboys, the Foreign Minister, had sent to the Chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union. The letter stated, inter alia:

"You will recall the international concern at continuing sporting contacts with South Africa which led to the boycott of the Montreal Olympics by a number of countries, many of them members of the Commonwealth. As you know the difficult situation that this gave rise to was resolved at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in London in June 1977 where the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. D. Muldoon, participated in the drafting of the Commonwealth statement on apartheid in sport to which the meeting subsequently agreed ...

"You will see that the Gleneagles Agreement, as it became known, is based on the abhorrence of apartheid which all Commonwealth countries feel and which I am sure that you will agree New Zealanders share.

The Agreement notes that sporting contacts with South Africa give the appearance (however unwarranted) of condoning this policy. That is why Commonwealth Heads of Government agreed to withhold any support from and take every practical step to discourage contacts or competition by their nationals with sporting organisations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa or from any other country where sports are organized on the basis of race, colour or ethnic origin."

It went on to say:

"At the same time the Heads of Government fully acknowledged that it was for each Government to determine, in accordance with its laws, the methods by which it might best discharge these commitments. It is this Government's stated policy that decisions on international sporting contacts will continue to be made by the sporting bodies concerned and not by the Government. The New Zealand Government could not agree to the withholding of visas to South African sportsmen or of passports to New Zealanders wishing to travel to South Africa since this would be contrary to our legal practice. That is why the declaration placed a heavy burden of responsibility on individuals and national sporting organizations for the realization of its objectives."

121. At its 420th meeting, on 13 April 1979, the Special Committee held consultations with Mr. Mohammad Ali, world heavyweight boxing champion. Mr. Ali informed the Committee that he had, on several occasions declined invitations to visit South Africa because of his belief in freedom and human rights.

122. At that meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee congratulated the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States of America for barring South Africans from participation in the Boston Marathon. He also applauded the reported warning by the International Olympic Committee that if France continued to collaborate with the South African Government in connexion with the latter's racist sports events French athletes would not be welcome at the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

123. At the 428th meeting, on 4 June, the attention of the Special Committee was drawn to a proposed tour in South Africa by six British rugby teams. The Special Committee decided to send a letter to the United Kingdom Government protesting against the visit of the rugby teams. In a letter dated 11 June 1979, addressed to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, the Acting Chairman stated:

"The United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid is greatly concerned over recent reports concerning tours to South Africa by six British rugby teams. According to these reports, two of these teams (Middlesex and Surrey) are already in South Africa and the other four teams (Newport, Llanelli, Cardiff and North West counties) are due to arrive in South Africa in July/August 1979.

"As these tours are gross violations of the United Nations International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports (General Assembly resolution 32/105 M), and a number of resolutions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee has decided to request the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and northern Ireland to intervene immediately

to stop the four teams from touring South Africa and to recall the two teams that are presently in that country."

No reply has yet been received to this letter.

124. At its 431st meeting, on 12 June, the Special Committee held consultations with Mr. Chris de Broglio, Secretary-General of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), on sports boycott against South Africa.

125. At the 434th meeting, on 3 July, the Chairman informed the Committee that his attention had been drawn to the fact that the organizers of the forthcoming Paraplegic Olympics to be held in the Netherlands in 1980 intended to invite a South African team. The Committee decided to send a letter to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands. Accordingly, in a letter dated 3 July 1979 addressed to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, the Chairman of the Special Committee stated:

"I have the honour to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that the participation of a South African team would be a violation of the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sport and a number of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

"I would therefore, request your Excellency to be kind enough to convey to the Netherlands Government and the sports organizations concerned the hope of the Special Committee that the South African team would be excluded from the competition in accordance with the United Nations resolutions."

126. Following a decision by the Government of Ireland to ban a proposed tour of South African rugby team, the Quagga Barbarians, to tour Ireland and the United Kingdom, the Chairman of the Special Committee in a statement issued on 20 September 1979 commended the Government of Ireland for its decision. He further expressed the hope that the Government of the United Kingdom would take a similar decision to prohibit the team in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

127. At the 438th meeting, on 24 September, the Rapporteur, Mr. Anthony Yeo (Malaysia), drew the attention of the Committee to a number of developments concerning apartheid in sports. He stated that, following the refusal by the French Rugby Federation to cancel the invitation to the South African rugby team, the French Government had announced that as from 1 September 1979, South African nationals would require visas to enter France. According to press reports, the South African Cricket Union had offered some 20 top cricketers in the United Kingdom lucrative contracts to play in a series of matches in South Africa in an unofficial tour in 1980. Despite strong protests, the organizers of the world heavyweight boxing match between John Tate and Gerrie Coetzee in Pretoria were going ahead with their plans. The promoter had claimed that he had received assurances that the stadium where the event was to take place would be integrated in the future; but the apartheid régime had denied that claim. The Rapporteur noted that many American groups had protested to the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) which had contracted to televise the match.

128. The Chairman made a statement calling for action by the Governments and organizations concerned, in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

129. In connexion with the Tate-Coetzee fight, the Special Committee, at its 438th meeting, on 24 September, held consultations with Mr. Randall Robinson, representative of Trans-Africa; Mr. John Domissee, representative of the American Coordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society; and Mr. Paul Irish, representative of the American Committee on Africa. The Chairman issued a joint statement on 19 October, together with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, deploring plans to hold the events in South Africa and the willingness of mass media in the Western countries, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, to publicize it.

130. At the 439th meeting, on 5 October, the Chairman informed members that, in accordance with the Committee's request, he had met with the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands on 28 September and had conveyed the Committee's views concerning the participation of a South African team in the Olympic Games for the handicapped to be held in the Netherlands in 1980. He stated that the Foreign Minister had reiterated that his country remained firmly opposed to apartheid and that, consequently, his Government would continue to withhold support from sport contacts with teams selected on the basis of race.

131. Subsequently, the Chairman was informed by the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands that, following a decision by the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament that the participation of South Africans would be undesirable, the Council of Ministers had decided to withhold material assistance for the event if South Africans participated. The organizers of the event then decided not to invite South Africa. The Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement on 24 October commending the Government and people of the Netherlands for their action.

K. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement

132. The Special Committee repeatedly appealed for increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU.

133. In this connexion, the Special Committee maintained contact with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with assistance of victims of apartheid.

134. On 20 March 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee, in a joint statement with the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, expressed great satisfaction at the substantial increase in the contributions and pledges made by Governments to the Trust Fund for South Africa.

L. Dissemination of information against apartheid

135. The Special Committee devoted increased attention during the year to the dissemination of information against apartheid, in close co-operation with the Centre against Apartheid, the Department of Public Information and a number of non-governmental organizations. It laid particular stress on audio-visual information and sponsored exhibits against apartheid.

136. The Committee was kept informed of the production and distribution of radio broadcasts to southern Africa - initiated by the Secretary-General on 1 March 1978 in accordance with the request contained in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 32/105 H of 14 December 1977 - and lent its assistance from time to time.

137. The Special Committee also received an exhibit of Caribbean art donated by Caribbean artists to assist victims of apartheid in South Africa in observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year. The Government of Belgium also arranged an art exhibit on children under apartheid for showing in Belgian cities. It was also displayed, at the request of the Special Committee, at UNESCO House during the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, held from 18 to 20 June 1979, and the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva, in July 1979.

138. The Special Committee continued to promote voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3151 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, to reinforce the publicity against apartheid, and noted with satisfaction the increase in such contributions and the utilization of the Fund in co-operation with a number of non-governmental organizations. The following contributions and pledges have so far been received:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Contributions and pledges</u> (in United States dollars)
Algeria	2,000
Austria	10,500
Bahamas	500
Barbados	500
Belgium	40,698
Benin	227
Brazil	50,000
Cyprus	743
Egypt	4,000
Ethiopia	2,500
Finland	35,000
Ghana	2,610
Greece	3,500
India	2,500
Ireland	2,080
Japan	40,000
Kuwait	20,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	35,000
Malaysia	1,000
Mali	2,273
Mauritania	912
Mauritius	2,000
New Zealand	6,500
Nigeria	20,000
Norway	160,000
Papua New Guinea	200
Philippines	2,000
Saudi Arabia	10,000
Sudan	500
Syrian Arab Republic	4,000
Sweden	22,000

<u>Country</u>	<u>Contributions and pledges</u> (in United States dollars)
Togo	463
Trinidad and Tobago	2,500
Tunisia	4,865
Turkey	1,000
Uganda	1,294
United Arab Emirates	4,000
Venezuela	1,000
Zambia	3,120

139. The Governments of the German Democratic Republic, India and the Philippines have contributed by the production of publications in co-operation with the Centre. Similar co-operation was also received from several non-governmental organizations - the World Peace Council, the International University Exchange Fund, and the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

140. At the 539th meeting, on 5 October 1979, the Special Committee received a calendar for 1980, produced by the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic in co-operation with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid. The calendar was based on works of art in an exhibition organized in the German Democratic Republic for the International Anti-Apartheid Year. The Special Committee highly commended the German Democratic Republic for its contribution. The Chairman of the Special Committee presented the calendars on 17 October 1979 to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly.

141. At its 443rd meeting, on 22 October 1979, the Special Committee noted with appreciation the publication of an album on children under apartheid by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, in co-operation with the Centre against Apartheid.

M. Encouragement of public action against apartheid

142. During the year, the Special Committee continued to give particular attention to promoting public action by trade unions, youth and students and all other concerned organizations against apartheid.

1. Trade unions

143. The Special Committee maintained close contact with international and national trade union organizations with a view to promoting concerted trade union action against apartheid.

144. In a statement issued on 13 February 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee stated that he was gratified and encouraged by the response of the trade union movement to his appeal for co-operation in launching an International Mobilization against Apartheid. He stated:

"The Organization of African Trade Union Unity, Accra, has appealed to all its affiliates and international trade union organizations to launch solidarity campaigns and boycotts against South Africa from 14 to 21 March.

"The Executive Committee of the World Confederation of Labour, Brussels, has requested all its affiliates to participate actively in the week of solidarity.

"The Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Brussels, has indicated that the ICFTU was preparing for an intensive anti-apartheid campaign ... Pressures on companies investing in South Africa will be one of the main objectives of the campaign."

145. On 25 May 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee held consultations with Mr. Denis Akumu, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity. He commended that organization for its Arusha Declaration for Action against Apartheid and Racism, adopted in April 1979. They agreed that the so-called reforms in labour legislation proposed by the apartheid régime were a flagrant violation of trade union principles and were meant only to deceive world public opinion.

146. At its 441st meeting, on 19 October 1979, the Special Committee heard statements by the representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions in connexion with the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners. It also heard a statement by Mr. Cyprian Manyanda, Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, on the efforts of that organization for the liberation of southern Africa.

2. Youth and students

147. The Special Committee maintained close co-operation during the year with student and youth organizations in promoting concerted action against apartheid. Towards that end it participated, together with UNESCO, in organizing a World Conference of Youth and Students on the Struggle of the Peoples, Youth and Students of Southern Africa, held in Paris from 19 to 22 February 1979.

148. Prior to the convening of the Conference, the Special Committee held several consultations with the Working Group of youth and student organizations which had been established as a preparatory committee for the Conference. A delegation of the Special Committee consisting of Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia), Mr. José Urrutia (Peru), and Mr. Boris Korneyenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) held consultations with the Working Group at UNESCO headquarters in Paris on 11 December 1978.

149. At its 409th meeting, on 15 February 1979, the Special Committee held consultations with Mr. Emanuel Coss (International Union of Students) on the preparation of the Conference. Mr. Kwado Nyamekye (Ghana), Mr. Gerhard Schroter (German Democratic Republic) and Mr. Loutf Haydar (Syrian Arab Republic) represented the Special Committee at the World Conference and reported to the Special Committee at its 411th meeting, on 6 March.

150. The delegation of the Special Committee made contacts with different youth and student organizations and expressed the desire for maintaining such contacts with

these organizations for the purpose of strengthening the campaign against racism and apartheid.

151. In its final communiqué, the Conference noted with satisfaction the intensification of armed struggle by the peoples of southern Africa. It also considered that the apartheid régimes in southern Africa were mainly sustained by the continued support of transnational corporations with the encouragement of imperialism. The Conference noted with concern that countries like the United States of America, France, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Israel, Japan and others have refused to comply with United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for an end to collaboration with the racist South African régime.

152. The Special Committee also held other consultations to encourage and promote student and youth action against apartheid. It consulted with Mr. Adhimu Changa, representative of the People's Front for the Liberation of Southern Africa at Princeton University, at its 415th meeting, on 16 March 1979, and with Mr. Ricardo Dominice, Secretary-General of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, at its 431st meeting, on 12 June.

153. It organized a hearing of student groups engaged in campaigns against apartheid, at its 441st meeting, on 19 October 1979. The meeting was attended by a large number of representatives of student groups and heard statements by the following: Toronto Committee for Liberation of Southern Africa, American Committee on Africa, the National Union of Students of the United Kingdom, and representatives of student groups from University of Berkeley, University of Oregon, New Hampshire College, University of Minnesota, Oberlin College, University of Tennessee, Dartmouth College, Cornell University, Columbia University, Brown University, Williams College, Princeton University, Amherst College and Brandeis University.

N. Observance of international days

154. The Special Committee held solemn meetings at United Nations Headquarters in observance of the international days proclaimed by the General Assembly in connexion with the struggle against apartheid in South Africa: the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of South Africa (16 June), and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October).

155. It invited all Member States of the United Nations, the United Nations bodies concerned with southern Africa, the specialized agencies, OAU and the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU, as well as non-governmental organizations active against apartheid to these special meetings.

156. The Special Committee addressed appeals to Governments and organizations in order to promote the world-wide observance of the above international days.

1. International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March)

157. In 1979, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination marked the closing of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the launching of the International Mobilization against Apartheid.

158. Statements were made at the meeting by the President of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the chairmen of the regional groups in the United Nations, and representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) (A/AC.115/PV.416).

159. Messages were received on that occasion from the following States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

160. Messages were also received from the following specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations: European Economic Community, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization.

161. The following non-governmental organizations also sent messages: Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa of Bulgaria, Muslim World League, and the Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee.

162. At the request of the Special Committee, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva organized a ceremony on 21 March in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the launching of the International Mobilization against Apartheid. The Special Committee was represented at the ceremony by its Vice-Chairman, Mr. Serge Elie Charles (Haiti).

2. International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (16 June)

163. On 15 June 1979, the Special Committee held a solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 31/6 in 1976.

164. Statements were made at the meeting by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, representatives of the regional groups in the Special Committee, representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, and the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/AC.115/PV.432).

3. Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners
(11 October)

165. On 24 September 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued an appeal for the observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners as a day of commitment to the cause of freedom and human dignity, and as an occasion to promote the international mobilization against apartheid. He made a special appeal, in connexion with the International Year of the Child, for a world-wide condemnation of the apartheid régime for its killings, torture and detention of children engaged in peaceful demonstrations against inhuman racial discrimination.

166. The Special Committee held a solemn meeting on 19 October 1979 in observance of the Day of Solidarity. Statements were made at the meeting by the President of the General Assembly; Secretary-General of the United Nations; President of the Security Council; the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on decolonization; the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia; the Chairman of OAU; the Chairman of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries; chairmen of the regional groups at the United Nations; the representative of the League of Arab States; the Secretary-General of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women; the representative of Iceland, on behalf of the Nordic countries; the representative of Ireland, on behalf of the European Economic Community; and the representatives of Bangladesh, Ecuador, India, Japan, Nepal, New Zealand and Pakistan. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions, Commission of Churches on International Affairs, Organization of African Trade Union Unity, and South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee. Representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania responded to the expressions of solidarity.

167. Messages were received on the occasion from the Heads of State or Government of the following countries: Cuba, India, Pakistan, Nigeria and Ghana. A message was also received from the Director-General of UNESCO.

O. Special sessions of the Special Committee to pay tribute to
eminent personalities for their contribution to the liberation
struggle in South Africa

168. During the year, the Special Committee held two special sessions, one in Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, and the other in Kingston, Jamaica. During these sessions, it paid tribute to the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Atlanta and to Marcus Garvey, George Padmore, Sylvester Williams, Frantz Fanon, Dantes Bellegarde and José Martí in Kingston, Jamaica, for their significant contribution to the liberation struggle in South Africa.

1. Special session of the Special Committee in Atlanta, Georgia,
United States of America

169. The Special Committee held two meetings on 16 January 1979 in Atlanta, Georgia, to pay tribute to the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King on his fiftieth birthday. Representatives of Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental bodies, South African liberation movements and non-governmental organizations and specially invited individuals attended the meetings.

170. Statements were made at the meetings by the Secretary-General of the United Nations; the Prime Minister of Sweden, His Excellency Mr. Ola Ullsten; the Foreign Minister of Norway, His Excellency Mr. Knut Frydenlund; the Governor of Georgia, Mr. George Busbee; and the Mayor of Atlanta, Mr. Maynard Jackson. The representatives of the liberation movements of South Africa and the representatives of the regional groups in the United Nations also spoke at the meetings.

171. Messages received from the Heads of State or Government of the following countries were also read at the meetings: Cuba, Ghana, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan and United Republic of Tanzania.

2. Special session of the Special Committee in Kingston,
Jamaica, 22-25 May 1979

172. The Special Committee held a special session from 22 to 25 May 1979 in Kingston, Jamaica, to pay tribute to Caribbean leaders who have contributed to the struggle for liberation in Africa. Tribute was paid in particular, to Marcus Garvey (Jamaica), George Padmore and Sylvester Williams (Trinidad and Tobago), Frantz Fanon (Martinique), Dantes Bellegarde (Haiti) and José Martí (Cuba).

173. His Excellency Mr. Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica, addressed the special session at its opening meeting on 22 May 1979. A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations was delivered by his representative, Mr. Mikhail D. Sytenko, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs.

174. Other speakers at the meeting included the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid; Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia; representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); and representative of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, who spoke on behalf of the South African liberation movements.

175. Messages from the Heads of State or Government of the Bahamas, Egypt, Ghana, Haiti, Nigeria, the Sudan, and Trinidad and Tobago were read at the meeting.

176. Representatives of the Caribbean and other Governments attended the session, along with participants from the liberation movements, representatives of intergovernmental bodies and anti-apartheid and other organizations, as well as experts. During the special session, a symposium of scholars was held on 23 May on the theme, "The Caribbean and the liberation of Southern Africa". It was organized by the African Studies Association of the West Indies, in co-operation with the Special Committee.

177. A public meeting was also held at the Jamaica Institute on 25 May in observance of Africa Freedom Day.

178. At the final meeting of the special session on 25 May a Declaration was adopted by acclamation.

3. Other special meetings

Special Meeting of the Special Committee in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)

179. On 6 April 1979, the Special Committee held a special meeting to observe the twentieth anniversary of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). Statements were made at the meeting by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia; a representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations; the representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The representatives of Haiti and Somalia and Mr. Dick Gregory made statements.

P. International Seminar on Children under Apartheid

180. The Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, organized an International Seminar on Children under Apartheid at UNESCO House, from 18 to 20 June 1979.

181. A delegation of the Special Committee led by Mr. Serge Elie Charles, Acting Chairman of the Special Committee and consisting of Mrs. Lenore S. Dorset (Trinidad and Tobago), Mrs. Mariá Lourdes Ramiro Lopez (Philippines) and Miss Salwa G. Berberi (Sudan) participated in the Seminar.

182. The Seminar was opened by Mr. Serge Elie Charles, Acting Chairman of the Special Committee.

183. The Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, delivered the opening address at the Seminar. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee, Mr. Romesh Chandra; the representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr. Aziz Albour; and Miss Mavis Thwala on behalf of the African liberation movements.

184. Messages were received from the Reverend Canon L. John Collins, President of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, and Mr. Mirza Ibragimov, President of the Soviet Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee.

185. In its conclusions and recommendations, the Seminar requested the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with UNESCO, the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee, participants and other organizations concerned, to take all necessary action to follow up the results of the Seminar. It also requested the United Nations Centre against Apartheid to publicize as widely as possible the report and papers of the Seminar and all other available information on children under apartheid. The Seminar urged the United Nations to encourage and support follow-up seminars and other events on children under apartheid at the national and regional levels.

186. It recommended, in particular, that the period between 20 November (the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child)

and 16 December (Human Rights Day) should be observed in solidarity with the children of southern Africa with seminars, mass meetings and other events. It called for the active participation of educational, cultural and other institutions, trade unions, churches, and student, youth and other organizations in this observance.

187. The seminar strongly supported the request of the United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 33/183 L, to all Governments and organizations to give special attention, during the International Year of the Child, to the plight of children oppressed by the inhuman policy of apartheid.

188. It also urged the Special Committee against Apartheid to encourage the relevant United Nations organs and other bodies to investigate the crimes against children in southern Africa and to publicize them as widely as possible. Finally, the Seminar recommended that the Special Committee take all appropriate initiatives to secure action against apartheid in relation to children in relevant international instruments, especially the Draft International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

189. On 15 October 1979, the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. B. Akporode Clark, issued a statement appealing to Governments and organizations all over the world to join in the observance of solidarity with the children of southern Africa from 20 November to 10 December 1979.

Q. Conferences

1. Representation at conferences

190. During the period under review, the Special Committee sent representatives and/or messages to a number of national and international conferences concerned with the problem of apartheid.

191. The Committee was represented at the following conferences, seminars and meetings:

Congress against Nuclear Collaboration between the Federal Republic of Germany and South Africa, 10-12 November 1978, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany - Mr. Gopi Nath Dawadi (Nepal) A/AC.115/SR.405

Third Congress of French Movement against Apartheid, 11-12 November 1978, Paris, France - Mr. Gerhard Schroter (German Democratic Republic) A/AC.115/SR.405

Meeting of the Working Group of the World Conference of Youth and Students on the Struggle of Peoples, Youth and Students of South Africa, 11 December 1978, UNESCO headquarters, Paris - Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia), Mr. José Urrutia (Peru), and Mr. Boris Korneyenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Meeting of the Continuation Committee of the World Conference against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa, 13-14 December 1978, Paris, France - Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia), Mr. José Urrutia (Peru), and Mr. Boris Korneyenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Meeting of the Working Group of the World Conference of Youth and Students on the Struggle of Peoples, Youth and Students of South Africa, 23 January 1979, Geneva, Switzerland - Mr. Olayinka Fisher (Nigeria)

Meeting of the Extraordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, 26 January to 2 February 1979, Maputo, Mozambique - Mr. Abdelhamid Semichi (Algeria)

International Conference on the European Economic Community and South Africa, Dublin, Ireland, 27-28 January 1979 - Mr. Ampim D. J. Blankson (Nigeria) A/AC.115/SR.409

Session of the World Peace Council, Berlin, German Democratic Republic, 2-5 February 1979 - Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria) and Dr. Mohan Lohani (Nepal) A/AC.115/SR

Meeting of the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, Geneva, Switzerland, 7 February 1979 - Dr. Mohan Lohani (Nepal) A/AC.115/SR.409

First Session of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid Régimes in Southern Africa, Brussels, Belgium, 9-12 February 1979 - Mr. Laszlo Hadas (Hungary) A/AC.115/SR.411

World Conference of Youth and Students on the Struggle of the Peoples, Youth and Students of South Africa, Paris, France, 19-22 February 1979 - Mr. Kwado F. Nyamekye (Ghana), Mr. Loutf Haydar (Syria), and Mr. Gerhard Schroter (German Democratic Republic) A/AC.115/SR.411

Seminar on the International Anti-Apartheid Year, New Delhi, India, 16-18 March 1979 - Dr. Mohan Lohani (Nepal) A/AC.115/SR.423

Meeting of the British International Anti-Apartheid Year Co-ordinating Committee, London, United Kingdom, 27 March 1979 - Mr. Kwado F. Nyamekye (Ghana) A/AC.115/SR.418

Launching of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration, London, United Kingdom, 28 March 1979 - Mr. Kwado F. Nyamekye (Ghana) A/AC.115/SR.418

Meeting of the National Student Anti-Apartheid Movement, Princeton, New Jersey, United States of America, 4 April 1979 - Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria)

International Conference of Solidarity with Front-line States and Liberation Movements in Southern Africa, Lusaka, Zambia, 10-13 April 1979 - Mr. Gerhard Schroter (German Democratic Republic) A/AC.115/SR.423

Session of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 23-30 April 1979 - Mr. Serge Elie Charles (Haiti)

Meeting of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 25-27 April 1979 - Mr. Vladimir N. Martynenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) A/AC.115/SR.423

International Seminar on the Role of Public Opinion in Support of the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa against Racism, Apartheid and Colonialism, Alma-Ata, USSR, 28-31 May 1979 - Dr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic), Mr. José Urrutia (Peru) and Mr. Loutf Haydar (Syria) A/AC.115/SR.434

Meeting of the Bahamas Committee on Southern Africa, Nassau, Bahamas, 28-29 May 1979 - Mr. Kwado F. Nyamekye (Ghana) A/AC.115/SR.428

Ordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 4 to 9 June 1979 - Mr. Carlos Alzamora (Peru) and Mrs. Veena Sikri (India)

Conference to launch the Quebec Mobilization against Apartheid, Montreal, Canada, 16 June 1979 - Mr. Pépé Dramou (Guinea) A/AC.115/SR.433

Conference of Non-governmental Organizations, 2-5 July; NGO Seminar on Disarmament, 7 July; NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, 9 July; and NGO Seminar on Transnational Corporations, 10-11 July, Geneva, Switzerland - Mr. Kwado F. Nyamekye (Ghana) A/AC.115/SR.436

Session of the OAU Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State or Government, Monrovia, Liberia, 5-19 July 1979 - Mr. B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria)

Eighth Southern Africa Conference of National Union of Students and Anti-Apartheid Movement, United Kingdom, 6 to 8 July 1979 - Dr. Mohan Lohani

Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission of Human Rights, London, United Kingdom, 30 July to 3 August 1979 - Mr. Anthony Yeo (Malaysia) A/AC.115/SR.436

World Conference against A and H Bombs, Tokyo, Japan, 31 July to 9 August 1979 - Mr. Kwado F. Nyamekye (Ghana) A/AC.115/SR.436

Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Havana, Cuba, 3 to 9 September 1979 - Mr. B. Akporode Clark and Mr. Serge Elie Charles

World Conference for a Peaceful and Secure Future for Children, Moscow, 7 to 11 September 1979 - Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan) and Mrs. María Lourdes Ramiro Lopez (Philippines)

2. Messages to conferences

192. The Chairman sent messages to the following conferences and other events:

Seminar on Student Disinvestment Campaign, London, United Kingdom -
25 November 1978

National Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of Southern Africa,
Reggio Emilia, Italy - 25-26 November 1978

International Conference on the European Economic Community and South
Africa, Dublin, Ireland - 27-28 January 1979

Conference on Southern Africa and Apartheid, Knoxville, Tennessee,
United States of America - 26-28 January 1979

First Session of the International Commission of Inquiry into
Crimes of Racist and Apartheid Régimes in Southern Africa, Brussels,
Belgium - 9-12 February 1979

Launching of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration
with South Africa, London, United Kingdom - 27 March 1979

Launching of a National Campaign in Holland for an Oil Embargo against
South Africa, 19 April 1979

Meeting of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council,
Prague, Czechoslovakia, 25-27 April 1979

Resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly on Namibia,
23 May 1979

Trade Union Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, London,
United Kingdom - 2 June 1979

Third Biennial Conference of the South African Council on Sport,
Capetown, South Africa, 1 September 1979

Tenth anniversary of Halt all Racist Tours (HART), Wellington,
New Zealand

R. Co-operation with other United Nations organs and with other organizations

1. United Nations organs

193. The Special Committee maintained close co-operation with other United Nations organs concerned with southern Africa, especially the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. It invited them to several special meetings of the Special Committee and sent representatives to attend and address their special meetings.

194. The Special Committee also maintained close relations with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa (see paras. 58-60).

195. The Special Committee continued to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa. On 22 February 1979, the Chairman addressed the Commission on Human Rights and presented a report concerning the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. The Rapporteur attended the meetings of the Working Group, held in London from 30 July to 3 August 1979. 2/

2. Specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system

196. The Special Committee maintained close co-operation with specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with a view to promoting co-ordination in action against apartheid and in observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the International Mobilization against Apartheid.

197. A representative of FAO presented to the Special Committee at its 431st meeting, on 12 June 1979, a FAO publication on apartheid as its contribution to the Anti-Apartheid Year. The publication was made possible by a grant from the Special Committee.

198. The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation devoted two days - 15 and 16 June 1979 - to the consideration of action against apartheid. The Special Committee was represented by Mr. Kwado F. Nyamekye (Ghana).

199. As indicated earlier, UNESCO, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, hosted a World Conference on the Struggles of the Peoples, Youth and Students of Southern Africa, and an International Seminar on Children under Apartheid (see paras. 147-153 and 180-189).

3. Organization of African Unity

200. The Organization of African Unity has been represented in the Special Committee as an observer and its representatives were specially invited to attend and address several meetings of the Special Committee.

2/ The Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts had been requested by the Commission on Human Rights to investigate, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the cases of torture and murder of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa, contained in the report (E/CN.4/1327/Add.2) communicated by the Special Committee to the Commission. The objective of the meetings was to hear witnesses and to submit a report to the Commission on Human Rights.

201. At the invitation of the OAU, the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria) attended the thirty-third session of the Council of Ministers of OAU and the sixteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of OAU which were held in Monrovia, Liberia, from 6 to 15 July and from 17 to 19 July 1979, respectively.

202. At its 439th meeting, on 5 October 1979, the Chairman reported on his meeting on 27 September with the delegation of the OAU Standing Committee on Sanctions. The main subject of discussion, he said, had been the question of close co-operation between United Nations bodies and OAU in promoting the imposition and full implementation of sanctions against the racist régimes in southern Africa. In this connexion, there had been an exchange of views on the proposed International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, to be organized by the United Nations in co-operation with OAU in 1980.

4. Conference of non-aligned countries

203. The Special Committee continued to maintain close co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries.

204. It was represented by Mr. Abdelhamid Semichi (Algeria) at the extraordinary session of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries, held at Maputo, Mozambique, from 26 January to 2 February 1979.

205. It was represented by Mr. Carlos Alzamora (Peru) and Mrs. Veena Sikri (India) at the Ordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka on 4 to 9 June 1979.

206. The Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. B. Akporode Clark (Nigeria) and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Serge Elie Charles (Haiti) attended the Sixth Summit Conference of the non-aligned countries held at Havana from 3 to 8 September 1979.

5. South African liberation movements

207. The Special Committee maintained close co-operation with the two South African liberation movements recognized by the OAU, the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) - which are represented in the Special Committee as observers. They were also invited to address several special meetings of the Committee.

208. The Special Committee invited representatives of the two movements for consultations during the sessions of the General Assembly. It also invited them to special meetings of the Special Committee as well as to conferences and seminars for action against apartheid.

6. Non-governmental organizations

209. The Special Committee held a large number of consultations with non-governmental organizations during the course of the year in order to promote observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the International Mobilization against Apartheid.

210. It heard statements of leaders of non-governmental organizations at its meetings as follows:

409th meeting on 15 February 1979: Mr. Emanuel Coss, representative of the International Union of Students, Prague (see para. 149)

412th meeting on 7 March 1979: Mr. Abdul S. Minty, Rapporteur of the International Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and Professor Ronald Walters (see para. 60)

415th meeting on 16 March 1979: Mr. Sean McBride, Chairman, International Peace Bureau, Geneva

415th meeting on 16 March 1979: Mr. Adem Changa, representative of the People's Front for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Princeton, New Jersey

417th meeting on 2 April 1979: Ms. Beate Klein, Research Director, Corporate Data Exchange Inc., New York

429th meeting on 6 June 1979: The Reverend David Haslam, Secretary, End Loans to Southern Africa, London; Mr. George Houser, Executive Director, American Committee on Africa, New York; Miss Pat Baker, representative, Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa; Mr. Tim Smith, Executive Director, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, New York

431st meeting on 12 June 1979: Mr. Chris de Broglio, Secretary-General of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), London; and Mr. Ricardo Dominice, Secretary-General of the International Youth and Student Movement of the United Nations (ISMUN), Geneva

433rd meeting on 29 June 1979: Mr. Jean Fortin, representative of the Quebec Mobilization against Apartheid

436th meeting on 22 August 1979: Mr. Sami Faltas, representative of the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands

438th meeting on 24 September 1979: Mr. Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council and Chairman of the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization and Mrs. Edith Ballantyne, Chairman, Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations

439th meeting on 5 October 1979: The Reverend Wyatt Tee Walker, International Freedom Mobilization; Mr. Randall Robinson, Trans-Africa; Mr. John Domnisse, American Co-ordinating Committee for Equality in Sports and Society; and Mr. Paul Irish, American Committee on Africa.

211. Also during the year, the Chairman and members of the Special Committee against Apartheid held extensive consultations with many non-governmental organizations during missions on behalf of the Special Committee.

II. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Introduction

212. The past year in South Africa has been characterized by a further aggravation of the situation created by the policy of apartheid. The apartheid régime has enacted new discriminatory and repressive legislation. It has proceeded with its scheme to dismember the country and dispossess the African people through bantustanization and has proclaimed the sham independence of another bantustan, Venda. It has continued and further intensified repression of all opponents of apartheid, and executed Solomon Mahlangu despite repeated appeals and demands by the international community to refrain from executions of freedom fighters.

213. It has committed a series of acts of aggression against neighbouring African States, causing considerable loss of lives and material damage.

214. The Special Committee notes that the record of the apartheid régime, since the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, has been one of escalating crimes and acts of aggression, including violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States. The régime has proved to be desperate in the face of the pressure of international opinion and its frantic efforts to acquire nuclear capability pose a serious threat not only for the security of African States, but also to international peace and security.

215. Moreover, the Special Committee considers that the continued existence of the apartheid régime by itself constitutes a constant menace to world peace.

216. The Special Committee regrets that despite repeated breaches of the peace and acts of aggression by the apartheid régime, the Security Council has failed to recognize that apartheid is a threat to peace under Chapter VII of the Charter. Collaboration by certain Western and other countries has prevented any effective international measures against that criminal régime, enabling it to pursue its grand design for perpetuating apartheid and extending domination in the entire region by the establishment of client States in a so-called constellation of southern African States.

217. The Special Committee notes the further advance of the liberation struggle in South Africa despite all repression by the apartheid régime. The series of armed clashes between the freedom fighters and the forces of the apartheid régime - which has declared war zones in some areas while stepping up its programme to fortify the border areas - point to a new stage in the liberation struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

218. The Special Committee notes the intensified mass mobilization undertaken by the national liberation movement under extremely difficult conditions obtaining in the country. It also takes note with satisfaction the significant progress in international action and opinion against apartheid since the International Anti-Apartheid Year and the launching of the International Mobilization against Apartheid.

219. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that Governments and public opinion have become increasingly aware that apartheid is not merely racial segregation or discrimination but a criminal system of institutionalized racist and colonial domination and exploitation against the indigenous African people who had been subjugated by force of arms. The system has been further entrenched since power was transferred to a white minority régime by Great Britain 70 years ago. It not only involves the oppression of millions of people but also threatens to bring about a frightening racial conflict with incalculable consequences in southern Africa and the world.

220. The main cause of the crisis in southern Africa is racist domination, plunder and exploitation in South Africa. There can be no genuine freedom, peace and security in southern Africa unless apartheid is totally eliminated and all the people of South Africa as a whole are enabled to exercise their right of self-determination.

221. In this connexion, the Special Committee draws attention to the following conclusion of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana in September 1979:

"The Conference declared that southern Africa as a whole constitutes one single theatre of operations in which apartheid South Africa is the central strategic issue. Freedom, peace, security and progress cannot be achieved in southern Africa unless the apartheid system of institutionalized racial discrimination, exploitation and oppression is crushed and is replaced by a democratic State whose policy will conform to the principles of the OAU, the non-aligned movement and the United Nations."

222. It also takes note of the final communiqué of the Meeting of the Heads of Government of Commonwealth Countries, held at Lusaka from 1 to 7 August 1979, which stated:

"Heads of Government stressed that the grave problems afflicting the Southern Africa region stemmed from the racist policies of the South African régime embodied in the system of apartheid." 3/

223. The Special Committee again affirms its conviction that the apartheid régime is defying world opinion and continuing to commit crimes against the South African people and humanity. It is able to do so because of the refusal of the major trading partners of South Africa - particularly the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and the Federal Republic of Germany - to respect the resolutions of the United Nations and because of the activities of transnational corporations, which continue to collaborate with the apartheid régime and to hinder and frustrate international sanctions.

3/ The "Lusaka Declaration of the Commonwealth on Racism and Racial Prejudice" stated, inter alia:

"We reaffirm that it is the duty of all the peoples of the Commonwealth to work together for the total eradication of the infamous policy of apartheid which is internationally recognized as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and the very existence of which is an affront to humanity."

224. The Special Committee draws attention to the close links which continue between the apartheid régime and the Government of Israel despite the repeated appeals to the latter to terminate its alliance with apartheid.

225. The total eradication of apartheid is, therefore, one of the inescapable moral and political challenges of the present time. The United Nations and the international community must meet this challenge by effective international action in support of the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa. It is equally the duty of the international community to deprive the illegitimate apartheid régime of all the benefits of international co-operation and isolate it by total sanctions.

B. International mobilization against apartheid

226. Recognizing the need for an acceleration of concerted international action for the eradication of apartheid and the liberation of the South African people, the General Assembly decided, in resolution 33/183 B of 26 January 1979, on an international mobilization against apartheid as recommended by the Special Committee.

227. It called upon all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to join in the mobilization. It requested the Special Committee to promote the mobilization and facilitate co-ordination of action with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid and in co-operation with the liberation movements recognized by OAU. It addressed an appeal to anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, churches, youth organizations and all other non-governmental organizations to participate in the mobilization by appropriate action.

228. The Special Committee accordingly launched the international mobilization on 21 March 1979, on the conclusion of the International Anti-Apartheid Year, and has focused all its efforts on promoting the mobilization. It viewed the mobilization as a comprehensive campaign, with emphasis on sanctions against the apartheid régime and full support to the South African National Liberation Movement.

229. The Special Committee considers that, in view of the growing crisis in southern Africa, the United Nations must urgently launch an international campaign for total sanctions against the South African régime, as a matter of priority within the context of the international mobilization against apartheid.

C. Urgent need for an international campaign for sanctions against South Africa

230. The Special Committee recalls that, as early as 1962, the General Assembly had requested Member States, in resolution 1761 (XVII), to take the following measures, separately or collectively:

"(a) Breaking off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa or refraining from establishing such relations;

"(b) Closing their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;

"(c) Enacting legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports;

"(d) Boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa;

"(e) Refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa."

231. The Special Committee reported in 1964, after participation in the International Conference on Economic Sanctions against South Africa, held in London from 14 to 17 April 1964, that sanctions against South Africa were "politically timely, economically feasible and legally appropriate".

232. The eminent Group of Experts on South Africa appointed by the Secretary-General, in pursuance of the request of the Security Council, also concluded in April 1964 that economic sanctions must be instituted against South Africa unless the apartheid régime agreed without delay to the convening of a national convention of genuine representatives of the South African people to decide the destiny of the country.

233. The Special Committee considers that in view of the constant deterioration of the situation since that time - particularly the imposition of further discriminatory laws and massive repression, the establishment of bantustans and the constant acts of aggression committed by the apartheid régime - the imposition and full implementation of total sanctions against South Africa has become imperative. Indeed, this is a challenge that the United Nations and the international community cannot afford to ignore.

234. The Special Committee reaffirms that any collaboration with the apartheid régime encourages it to persist in its criminal, racist, repressive and aggressive policies and seriously aggravates the situation in South Africa. It furthermore enables the apartheid régime to pursue its policy of constant aggression and threats of aggression against independent African States in a desperate move to perpetuate racist domination and exploitation.

235. The proposed international campaign must, therefore, mobilize world public opinion for total sanctions against the apartheid régime. It should involve Governments and intergovernmental organizations, as well as anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, churches, student and youth organizations, and other non-governmental organizations concerned with peace, freedom and human dignity. It should include consideration of co-ordinated measures to dissuade Governments and transnational corporations concerned from further collaboration with the apartheid régime.

236. The Special Committee recalls that, in the "Programme of Action against Apartheid", adopted in resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976, the General Assembly had already indicated measures to be taken by States with respect to:

(a) diplomatic, consular and other relations; (b) military and nuclear collaboration; (c) economic collaboration; (d) airlines and shipping lines; (e) emigration; and (f) cultural, educational, sporting and other collaboration with South Africa.

237. The Special Committee recalls that, without prejudice to its request to all States for the implementation of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, the General Assembly has drawn special attention to a number of partial and specific measures as part of the total strategy. The full implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed by the Security Council in resolution 418 (1977), must be seen as a significant step in that connexion and must be followed by other effective measures.

238. The Special Committee wishes to emphasize the importance of unilateral action by Governments which are committed to the liberation of South Africa in implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly. It commends the many countries which have taken such measures, at great sacrifice in some cases. It takes note with satisfaction of the recent decisions by the new Governments of Iran, Grenada and Nicaragua to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the Pretoria régime. The Committee also welcomes the decisions by the Governments of Norway and Sweden to prohibit further investments in South Africa, and recommends an urgent appeal to all other States concerned to consider such unilateral measures.

239. The Special Committee further congratulates those Governments, particularly Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania, which have taken action to deny the benefits of economic co-operation to countries and corporations which have flagrantly violated United Nations resolutions for disengagement from South Africa.

240. The Special Committee reaffirms the recommendations it made to the General Assembly in 1978 and wishes to draw attention to a number of specific measures for urgent action, with respect to:

- (1) Nuclear collaboration with South Africa;
- (2) Military collaboration with South Africa and the arms embargo against South Africa;
- (3) Economic and related sanctions against South Africa;
- (4) Other collaboration.

1. Nuclear collaboration with South Africa

241. The Special Committee considers it essential to stress the grave and imminent danger of the acquisition of nuclear capability by the apartheid régime and the need for firm international action.

242. It recalls that the General Assembly, in resolution 33/183 G, requested the Security Council "to consider measures aimed at effectively preventing South Africa from developing nuclear weapons" and called upon "all States which have not yet done so, in particular France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United States of America, to cease forthwith all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and to take measures to prevent such collaboration by corporations, institutions and other bodies and individuals within their jurisdiction".

243. The Special Committee gave particular attention to this grave question during the past year and organized an international seminar on nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in London on 24-25 February 1979, with the participation of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and southern African liberation movements, as well as individual experts.

244. The Special Committee has transmitted the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar (S/13157) to the Security Council. It regrets that the Security Council has taken no action in response to General Assembly resolution 33/183 G and in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar.

245. It draws attention to the resolution adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers, at its session in Monrovia in July 1979, calling upon "the Western Powers to refrain from supplying South Africa with nuclear material and technology" and condemning "Israel and all other States for their collaboration with South Africa (CM/Res. 718 (XXXIII)).

246. While reaffirming its conviction that a total cessation of all collaboration with South Africa, direct or indirect, in the nuclear field is essential, it urges immediate mandatory action by the Security Council to require all States:

(a) To terminate all supply of nuclear equipment and material, transfer of nuclear technology, training and exchange of nuclear scientists, and financial assistance to South Africa's nuclear programme;

(b) To take measures to ensure that corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction act accordingly.

247. It further recommends that the Security Council warn the apartheid régime that the acquisition or testing of nuclear weapons by it would be met with firm international action, including sanctions under all the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

2. Military collaboration with South Africa and the arms embargo against South Africa

248. The Special Committee attaches utmost importance to the total cessation of all military collaboration with South Africa, and to the full implementation and reinforcement of Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

249. It recalls that, on the recommendation of the Special Committee, the General Assembly decided, in resolution 33/183 M, to request the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure that all States:

"(a) Revoke all licences granted to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and equipment;

"(b) Prohibit corporations within their jurisdiction from any involvement in the manufacture in South Africa of arms and related equipment for the use of the military and police forces, and in the transfer of technology and capital for that purpose;

"(c) Terminate the exchange of military attachés with the apartheid régime;

"(d) Prohibit the supply of aircraft and aircraft engines, parts and computers to South Africa;

"(e) Take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for assistance to the apartheid régime, and to punish mercenaries."

250. In accordance with that resolution, the Special Committee has continued to publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa; to lend its full co-operation to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa; and to consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

251. In this connexion, it welcomes the launching of the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, with the encouragement of the Special Committee.

252. The Special Committee notes with serious concern that the apartheid régime has further increased its military budget in the past year and further developed its armaments industry with the co-operation and assistance of transnational corporations. It has freely obtained telecommunications and electronic equipment, computers and other supplies for its military establishment from Western countries. These countries have used restrictive interpretations of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and failed to take all requisite measures to prevent the circumventing of the arms embargo.

253. The Special Committee considers that urgent action must therefore be taken to reinforce Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

254. It recommends that the General Assembly authorize it:

(a) To organize a seminar, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established under resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, and with the participation of experts, on the definition of "arms and related material of all types" and on measures to reinforce the arms embargo;

(b) To hold joint hearings, with the Security Council Committee, of experts on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(c) To undertake studies, with the assistance of expert consultants, on all aspects of the arms embargo;

(d) To undertake missions to the Governments of the major arms-exporting countries to consult on means to reinforce the arms embargo.

255. The Special Committee recommends once again that the General Assembly call upon all States which have military, air or naval attachés in South Africa or

receive South African military, naval and air attachés to terminate the exchange of such attachés in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/105 and the spirit of Security Council resolution 418 (1977). 4/

3. Economic and related sanctions against South Africa

256. The Special Committee attaches the utmost importance to the imposition and implementation of economic sanctions against South Africa - together with the termination of airline and shipping connexions with that country - as the crucial component of international action for the elimination of apartheid.

257. It notes with regret that the main trading partners of South Africa have stubbornly resisted such sanctions and, in contravention of numerous resolutions of the General Assembly, continued and increased their economic collaboration with South Africa. They have profited from the sacrifices of many States, particularly of the developing countries, which have abided by the United Nations resolutions.

258. It is this collaboration which has enabled the apartheid régime to persist in its inhuman policies despite the growing and heroic resistance of the great majority of the population of South Africa.

259. Moreover, the continued economic collaboration has enabled the apartheid régime to build up its military and repressive apparatus.

260. The Special Committee, therefore, recommends that the General Assembly condemn the continued and increasing collaboration with South Africa by its main trading partners and numerous transnational corporations, call on them to cease all such collaboration, and appeal to world public opinion to exert its influence towards that end.

261. It further recommends that the General Assembly commend the Governments which have instituted effective sanctions, as well as anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies, student and youth organizations and other bodies, especially in Western countries, which have campaigned for an end to such collaboration in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations.

262. The Special Committee welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1979/75, requesting the Secretary-General "to organize symposia, workshops, seminars, and other public enlightenment programmes in collaboration with other United Nations bodies concerned, with a view to educating the general public in the home countries of transnational corporations on the activities of those corporations in southern Africa and the extent of their collaboration with the racist minority régimes in the area". It declares its readiness to co-operate in this respect and recommends that these programmes be organized in close co-operation with anti-apartheid groups recommended by the Special Committee.

4/ The Special Committee has sent letters to the Governments concerned, namely, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Malawi, Paraguay, Portugal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America requesting them to take such action. It notes with serious regret that it has received no replies on action taken.

(a) Oil embargo against South Africa

263. The Special Committee has devoted particular attention during the past year to the imposition of an oil embargo against South Africa.

264. It has noted with great satisfaction the decision of the Government of Iran, to stop all petroleum supplies to South Africa and thereby facilitate international action for an effective oil embargo. The Special Committee has also congratulated the Government of Nigeria for its firm action against British Petroleum (see para. 82).

265. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly and the Security Council call on all States:

(a) To prohibit the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, as well as the provision of technology and capital for the petroleum industry in South Africa;

(b) To take effective legislative and other appropriate measures, including the seizure of vessels which violate the embargo and their cargoes, to prevent petroleum companies and shipping companies, as well as banks and other financial institutions, from giving any assistance to the South African régime in circumventing the embargo;

(c) To include in all sales contracts provisions prohibiting direct or indirect sales of petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;

(d) To co-operate with the Special Committee in efforts towards the implementation of an effective international oil embargo against South Africa.

(b) Cessation of investments in and loans to South Africa and of government promotion of trade and investment

266. The Special Committee recalls that in resolution 33/183 O, the General Assembly has urged the Security Council to take effective steps to achieve a cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa. It notes with great disappointment that 10 Member States, including three permanent members of the Security Council, had abstained in the vote on that resolution which called for no more than restriction on further collaboration with apartheid.

267. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the measures taken by some Member States in implementation of that resolution.

268. It urges the General Assembly to reiterate the resolution and address a special appeal to the countries concerned to reconsider their attitudes and facilitate early action.

269. It recommends that all States should be requested to inform the Secretary-General of the loans granted to South Africa by banks and financial institutions within their jurisdiction.

270. The Special Committee further recommends that the General Assembly call upon all States to terminate all government promotion of, or assistance to, trade with, or investment in, South Africa, including:

- (a) Exchanges of trade commissioners;
- (b) Insurance, guarantees and credits for trade with or investment in South Africa;
- (c) Grants to trade missions to South Africa, and receiving of trade missions from South Africa;
- (d) Grants for participation in trade fairs in South Africa, or granting of facilities for South African participation in trade fairs in their countries.

271. In this connexion, the Special Committee considers it important that the United Nations, as well as all agencies and institutions within the United Nations system, should set an example by:

- (a) Withholding any facilities to, or investments of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations which continue to invest in, or give loans to, the South African régime;
- (b) Refraining from any purchase, direct or indirect, of South African products; and
- (c) Prohibiting any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines.

4. Other measures

272. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly reiterate its recommendation to States to implement all other measures indicated in the "Programme of Action against Apartheid".

273. It notes with particular concern the actions of sports bodies in certain countries, in collusion with racist South African sports bodies, to continue and increase sports exchanges with South Africa in contravention of the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and relevant United Nations resolutions. While commending the Governments which have taken firm action to prevent such exchanges, it recommends that all other Governments concerned be called upon to take similar action. It stresses that Governments should not only draw the attention of sports bodies to relevant resolutions of the United Nations, but take all appropriate measures to prevent sports exchanges with South Africa.

274. The Special Committee recommends that all States be called upon to terminate visa-free entry privileges to South African nationals.

275. It recalls that it had addressed letters last year to a number of Governments which continued to grant visa-free entry to South African nationals, expressing

the hope that they would take urgent action to end such privileged treatment. 5/ The letters were sent to the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. It notes with satisfaction that action was taken by the Governments of Austria, Denmark, France, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

276. The Special Committee notes that visa-free entry is not only an unwarranted privilege to the racist régime and its supporters - especially in the light of the policy of that régime to deny passports to opponents of apartheid - but enables the South African military and police personnel, businessmen, sportsmen and others to travel freely to the countries concerned for activities designed to undermine the implementation of United Nations resolutions.

D. Proposal for an international conference for sanctions against South Africa

277. Anxious to promote the mobilization of world opinion for sanctions against South Africa, the Special Committee held consultations on the desirability of an international conference, to be organized by the United Nations in co-operation with OAU, and with the participation of Governments, intergovernmental organizations, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, churches, solidarity committees, and other non-governmental organizations, as well as experts. It notes with satisfaction that the proposal has received full endorsement by OAU, as well as by the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

278. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize it, in co-operation with OAU and in consultation with all other appropriate bodies and organizations, to organize in 1980 an International Conference for Sanctions against South Africa.

279. The Special Committee considers it essential that the conference should be preceded by extensive preparatory work. Towards this end, it recommends provision for a preparatory meeting early in 1980, with the participation of representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and southern African liberation movements, as well as other experts.

280. The Special Committee furthermore intends to give special attention throughout the coming year to the campaign for total sanctions against South Africa, and to encourage regional, national and non-governmental conferences and seminars on the matter. It recommends that the General Assembly make the necessary provision for such events, and urge the appropriate United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate in this important effort.

5/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22), para. 71.

E. Need for urgent consideration of the situation in South Africa by the Security Council

281. The Special Committee strongly supports the OAU position that the Security Council should consider the situation in South Africa without further delay, with a view to the imposition of mandatory sanctions against the apartheid régime under Chapter VII of the Charter, with particular attention to the strengthening of the arms embargo against South Africa, the imposition of an oil embargo against South Africa and the termination of all collaboration with the apartheid régime in the nuclear field.

F. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement

282. The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the duty of the international community to provide all necessary moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to all those struggling against apartheid, especially the liberation movements recognized by OAU. Their struggle is not only a struggle for the principles cherished by the United Nations and the international community, but is a crucial contribution to humanity's efforts for a just new world order.

283. It recalls that the General Assembly has 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".

284. It draws attention to the need for humanitarian and educational assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, and for assistance required by the liberation movements to continue the struggle for liberation by all appropriate means, including armed struggle.

285. The Special Committee, therefore, reaffirms its recommendations in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session. It notes with satisfaction the increased contributions to the United Nations funds for assistance to southern Africans and increased direct assistance to the liberation movements recognized by OAU.

286. The Special Committee draws particular attention to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of OAU, adopted at Nairobi in February 1979, calling upon the United Nations system to render financial assistance to the observer missions of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, namely, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and the African National Congress of South Africa, to facilitate their consultations with the United Nations system.

287. It notes with satisfaction the decision of the Economic and Social Council, on 2 August 1979: (a) to urge the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement; and (b) to request the President of the Economic and Social Council to hold consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee with a view to extending the maximum possible assistance to the people concerned.

288. The Special Committee intends to redouble its activity to promote increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and recommends that the General Assembly renew its appeal to States and intergovernmental organizations for generous contributions. It draws special attention to the urgent need for assistance to the liberation movements to establish and develop educational and training facilities, as well as self-help projects for the refugees, and to meet the special and pressing needs of women and children in refugee camps.

G. Assistance to front-line States

289. The Special Committee reaffirms that an indispensable complement to the assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa is assistance to African States which have been subjected to threats and acts of aggression, and obliged to make serious sacrifices, because of their support to the legitimate struggle of the South African people. The Special Committee regards it essential that the international community should recognize the important contribution of the front-line States to the purposes of the United Nations.

290. The incessant and criminal acts of aggression against front-line States by the apartheid régime, and the régime in Salisbury, have caused enormous loss of lives and property. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly should reaffirm international solidarity with the front-line States and appeal to all States to provide them with:

(a) All necessary assistance, at their request, for the strengthening of their defence capability, as well as the defence of their independence and territorial integrity against acts of aggression and subversion by the apartheid régime;

(b) Assistance to compensate them for economic sacrifices resulting from their support to the South African national liberation movement and the granting of asylum to South African refugees.

H. Political prisoners in South Africa

291. Despite numerous resolutions by the United Nations, the apartheid régime has stubbornly refused to end repression, abrogate the bans on the liberation movements and other organizations of the oppressed people and other opponents of apartheid, and to release those subjected to imprisonment and restriction for their opposition to apartheid.

292. The Special Committee notes with indignation the execution of Solomon Mahlangu in April 1979, despite the appeals, warnings and demands of the international community, and the continuation of detentions and trials under obnoxious legislation. It takes note with grave concern of the increasing number of trials of freedom fighters on charges of high treason and under the Terrorism Act -- which provide for death sentences -- and recommends urgent international action for the termination of the trials and the release of the accused (see paras. 99-105). It also notes with serious concern that numerous detainees are subjected to brutal torture. While the International Committee of the Red Cross has been allowed

occasional access to prisoners sentenced under obnoxious security laws, the régime has stubbornly refused to allow ICRC or other international bodies access to detainees who are the main victims of ill-treatment, assault and torture.

293. The Special Committee, therefore, calls for a continued and intensified campaign for the release of South African prisoners and a denunciation of the torture and execution of patriots. It calls for support to the efforts to secure prisoner-of-war status and treatment for captured freedom fighters and full political status for political prisoners. It further suggests that the General Assembly encourage the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights to obtain access for their representatives to visit political prisoners and detainees in South Africa.

I. Dissemination of information on apartheid

294. The Special Committee takes note with satisfaction of the progress made by the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in co-operation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in intensifying information activity against apartheid, particularly through audio-visual material, radio programmes and publications.

295. It considers that this activity should be greatly expanded in the light of the great increase in the nefarious propaganda of the apartheid régime with the assistance of corporations and racist groups in other countries.

296. It recommends that the General Assembly should:

(a) Call for stepped up publicity campaigns in connexion with the international mobilization against apartheid;

(b) Appeal to all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the United Nations in the production and dissemination of audio-visual information material, radio programmes and publications on apartheid, in particular by co-sponsoring projects with the Centre against Apartheid;

(c) Request the Secretary-General to instruct the Department of Public Information to give utmost priority to the dissemination of information on apartheid, and ensure that all United Nations information centres and other offices maintain closest liaison with organizations engaged in action against apartheid, and report to the Special Committee on their activities;

(d) Request the Secretary-General to issue United Nations postage stamps against apartheid and encourage Member States to issue such stamps;

(e) Request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, to continue on a regular basis, the radio programmes for broadcast to South Africa, and provide broadcasting stations of the Member States with programmes on the situation in South Africa;

(f) Appeal for generous contributions by all States and organizations to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid.

297. The Special Committee further recommends that financial provision should be made for:

- (a) Visits to United Nations information centres to promote wider dissemination of information against apartheid;
- (b) The production of a film on economic disengagement from South Africa;
- (c) Assistance to the national liberation movement to undertake research and studies with a view to counteracting the propaganda campaign by the Pretoria régime in co-operation with the United Nations and its agencies.

298. It suggests that the General Assembly call upon all Governments, information media and organizations to counteract the propaganda of the apartheid régime and co-operate with the Special Committee in exposing the activities of groups which assist in such propaganda.

J. Programme of work of the Special Committee

299. The Special Committee recognizes the increasing responsibilities assigned to it in successive resolutions of the General Assembly since resolution 2671 A (XXV) of 8 December 1970, by which it was requested constantly to review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions, and to report, from time to time, to the General Assembly or the Security Council or both.

300. It recalls the request by the General Assembly, in the "Programme of Action against Apartheid", that the Special Committee promote co-ordinated international campaigns:

- "(a) For assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;
- "(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) Against propaganda by the South African racist régime and its collaborators;
- "(f) For the unconditional release of South African political prisoners;
- "(g) For the boycott of racially selected South African sports teams."

301. The Special Committee has been further authorized, in resolution 33/183 B, to promote the international mobilization against apartheid - encompassing Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations - and to facilitate co-ordination of action.

302. The Special Committee has tried to discharge these tasks, within its resources, in the context of the ever-growing seriousness of the situation in South Africa. It has established close co-operation with numerous intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, encouraged greater action by them in solidarity with the national liberation movement of South Africa, and promoted co-ordination in such action.

303. In order to enable it adequately to meet its responsibilities in the present situation, it recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Reiterate the authorization in paragraph 1 of resolution 33/183 J;

(b) Request all United Nations organs, as well as specialized agencies and institutions within the United Nations system, to co-operate with the Special Committee towards greater co-ordination of efforts and to avoid any undue duplication;

(c) Expand the membership of the Special Committee;

(d) Provide adequate resources to enable it to discharge its responsibilities;

(e) Strengthen the Centre against Apartheid.

304. The Special Committee considers it essential to hold a number of consultations with representatives of non-governmental organizations and individual experts, and to commission expert studies, in order to promote the campaign for sanctions against the apartheid régime. It recommends that the General Assembly make the necessary provision for this purpose.

305. The Special Committee considers it essential that there should be several fixed sessions of the Committee annually, as well as additional meetings as the need arises, and requests necessary provision for this purpose. It also considers that its documents should henceforth be published in the "general" rather than "limited" series so that they may be circulated more widely.

1. Co-ordination of efforts by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system

306. In order to ensure greater co-ordination of efforts by all organs, agencies and institutions within the United Nations system, for the elimination of apartheid, the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Request them to co-operate fully with the Special Committee, in the light of its mandate, and keep it informed of all their decisions, studies, conferences and seminars and other projects with respect to apartheid in South Africa;

(b) Authorize the Special Committee to send representatives to their meetings at which the problem of apartheid in South Africa is considered;

(c) Further authorize the Special Committee to invite their representatives to its meetings;

(d) Request the Secretary-General to take all appropriate action to promote and facilitate the implementation of the above recommendations.

2. Co-operation with OAU

307. The Special Committee recalls that the General Assembly has repeatedly reaffirmed its determination "to concert international efforts, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, for the speedy eradication of apartheid in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people".

308. The Special Committee has accordingly developed close co-operation with OAU in all its activities. It considers that such co-operation should be further developed at the present stage, particularly with the OAU Standing Committee on Sanctions.

309. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly endorse and encourage closest co-operation with OAU, especially:

(a) To promote the campaign for sanctions against South Africa;

(b) To encourage the creation of an appropriate machinery by the petroleum exporting countries to monitor shipments of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and to penalize all companies involved in such illegal shipments;

(c) To publicize the activities of transnational corporations which are actively collaborating with the apartheid régime so that Governments and organizations may take appropriate action against them;

(d) To study means to secure the cessation of all airline and shipping services to South Africa;

(e) To send a joint mission to the main trading partners of South Africa in order to persuade them to co-operate in international action against apartheid;

(f) To commission joint studies by experts on all aspects of sanctions, including the effective implementation of an oil embargo against South Africa, with a view to the creation of appropriate machinery designed to facilitate the monitoring of shipments of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and the penalizing of companies involved in illegal shipments.

3. Session away from Headquarters

310. The Special Committee recalls that the special sessions it had held away from Headquarters in past years have contributed significantly to the promotion of concerted international action against apartheid.

311. It recommends that the necessary financial provision should be made for a special session away from Headquarters in 1980, in conjunction with the proposed international conference on sanctions against South Africa, and in co-operation with the OAU Standing Committee on Sanctions.

4. Special projects

312. In accordance with the mandate from the General Assembly, the Special Committee has, in recent years, encouraged, promoted and co-sponsored a number of non-governmental conferences, seminars and other events in several countries in order to mobilize public opinion in support of the United Nations resolutions against apartheid and to promote co-ordinated action by non-governmental organizations. It was able to provide modest financial assistance to some of the conferences and seminars, especially to ensure the participation of southern African liberation movements, from the allocation provided by the General Assembly for special projects in connexion with the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

313. The Special Committee considers that the promotion of such activities has been useful, and that greater co-sponsorship of conferences, seminars and other events is essential for the international mobilization against apartheid. It has decided in principle, to co-sponsor, in 1980, an international non-governmental organizations conference for sanctions against South Africa, an international seminar on women and apartheid, a regional seminar for North America and the Caribbean, on women and children in southern Africa, a colloquium of religious leaders against apartheid, and an international seminar on youth solidarity with the struggle of peoples in southern Africa. It has further events under consideration.

314. The Special Committee intends to organize in 1980 consultative meetings with youth and student organizations, trade unions and anti-apartheid movements in order to promote co-ordinated action against apartheid. It also intends to promote wider observance of international days designated by the United Nations in connexion with the struggle against apartheid.

315. It recommends that the General Assembly make an annual provision (of \$150,000) in the regular budget of the United Nations for such special projects for the international mobilization against apartheid.

5. Strengthening of the Centre against Apartheid

316. The Special Committee recalls that the Centre against Apartheid had been established in the Secretariat, pursuant to recommendations of the Special Committee so that the Secretariat could, in consultation with the Special Committee, adequately discharge the three main functions, namely: (a) services to the Special Committee; (b) publicity against apartheid; and (c) promotion of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements. The services of the Centre in assisting the work of the Special Committee and executing its decisions have been indispensable for the discharge of the responsibilities of the Special Committee.

317. The Special Committee recommended, in its last report, a strengthening of the Centre against Apartheid in view of the requirements of the international mobilization against apartheid. It stated:

"The Special Committee considers it essential that the Centre against Apartheid, under its guidance, should facilitate liaison and co-ordination in the international mobilization against apartheid. It recommends in particular that the Centre be requested:

"(a) To act as a clearing-house of information on all activities against apartheid by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to publish a newsletter on these activities;

"(b) To assist non-governmental organizations in developing closer liaison in their activities against apartheid;

"(c) To help disseminate the declarations and publications of South African Liberation Movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

"(d) To co-operate with the United Nations agencies with a view to widening and intensifying consultations with them and with non-governmental organizations active against apartheid." 6/

It also stated, in the same report:

"The Centre must play an active role, under the guidance of the Special Committee, in promoting the implementation of United Nations resolutions; in promoting international mobilization against apartheid as well as assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa; in publicizing international action against apartheid; in countering South African propaganda; and in facilitating co-ordination of action against apartheid. It will need to maintain, for this purpose, closest contact with specialized agencies and non-governmental and other organizations." 7/

318. The General Assembly, in resolution 33/183 J, requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the Centre against Apartheid in the light of the recommendations of the Special Committee.

319. The Special Committee regrets that action on this decision had been deferred while the launching of the international mobilization against apartheid and the programme of work of the Special Committee required substantially greater services from the Centre. It urges that necessary action be taken, without further delay, so that the programme of work of the Special Committee in this crucial period can be fully implemented.

K. Other recommendations

1. Declaration on South Africa

320. The Special Committee takes note of the decision of non-aligned countries - proposed at the Extraordinary Session of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries in Maputo in January-February 1979, and endorsed by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Havana in September 1979 - to co-ordinate and consult with all other Members States so that, at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, a declaration of solidarity with the South African people's liberation struggle can be adopted which will commit all States to refrain from participating in direct or indirect military intervention in support or defence of the apartheid régime.

6/ Ibid., para. 292.

7/ Ibid., para. 295.

2. Publicity for declarations of liberation movements

321. The Special Committee has constantly emphasized that the liberation struggle in South Africa is a struggle by all opponents of racism against a racist régime bring about a non-racial society in which human rights and fundamental freedoms would be enjoyed by all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

322. It considers it essential that the declarations of the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU on the objectives of their heroic and righteous struggle should be widely publicized in order to counteract the nefarious propaganda by the apartheid régime and to encourage support for the legitimate struggle of the liberation movements. In this connexion, it draws attention to the plans of the African National Congress of South Africa to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the "Freedom Charter" on 26 June 1980.

3. Bantustans

323. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly strongly condemn the proclamation of the so-called "independence" of the bantustan of Venda, and the plans of the apartheid régime to continue and accelerate its policy of bantustanization.

324. In this connexion, it draws attention to the statement issued by the Chairman of the Special Committee on 11 September 1979, and the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 21 September 1979 (S/13549).

4. Women and children under apartheid

325. The Special Committee has devoted particular attention during the past year to the plight of women and children under apartheid, to their resistance against oppression, and to international action in solidarity with them in their struggle for liberation. It organized an International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, and undertook a number of activities in co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

326. In this connexion, the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Endorse the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under Apartheid (A/34/512, annex) and commend them to all States and organizations concerned; 8/

(b) Request all Governments and organizations to give special attention, in activities to follow the observance of the International Year of the Child, to the plight of children oppressed by the inhuman policy of apartheid;

(c) Authorize the Special Committee to promote assistance for the special needs of women and children oppressed by apartheid, including refugees.

8/ The Special Committee notes that the General Assembly, in resolution 34/4 adopted on 18 October 1979, bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar, requested Governments and organizations to develop special programmes of assistance to the children oppressed by the inhuman policy of apartheid.

5. Enlistment in South African armed forces

327. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly should address an appeal to all youth to refrain from enlisting in South African armed forces as they serve to defend the inhuman system of apartheid. The General Assembly should also condemn the recruitment of mercenaries for the armed forces of the apartheid régime.

6. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

328. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the further accessions to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid during the past year. It recommends a renewed appeal by the General Assembly to all States which have not yet done so to accede to the Convention, and stresses the importance of effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention. 9/

7. Role of non-governmental organizations

329. The Special Committee draws attention to the important role played by anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, and by numerous trade unions, religious bodies, student and youth organizations, peace committees, and other non-governmental organizations, in co-operation with the Special Committee, in support of United Nations efforts for the eradication of apartheid. It makes special mention of the constant co-operation of the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Co-operation with South Africa, the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, the International University Exchange Fund, the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the World Council of Churches, the World Peace Council, and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity.

330. It recommends that the General Assembly once again commend the activities of all non-governmental organizations engaged in activities against apartheid in co-operation with the United Nations and the South African Liberation Movements recognized by OAU.

8. Role of mass media

331. Recognizing the importance of the role of mass media in educating world public opinion against apartheid, the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly address an appeal to them to contribute to international efforts by providing truthful information on the situation in South Africa, on the aspirations and activities of the South African National Liberation Movements, and on the efforts of the United Nations for the elimination of apartheid. It recommends that they be requested to counteract false and deceitful propaganda of the apartheid régime, and reject advertisements for apartheid.

9/ In this connexion, it draws attention to the draft resolution (A/C.3/34/L.5) adopted by the Third Committee of the General Assembly on 10 October 1979.

ANNEX

List of documents of the Special Committee against Apartheid

A/AC.115/L.507	Text of statement by Mr. Leslie O. Harriman, Chairman, at the 409th meeting of the Special Committee, on 15 February 1979
A/AC.115/L.508 and Add.1	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: texts of messages received from Heads of State or Government of Member States
A/AC.115/L.509	Letter dated 28 February 1979 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee from the Chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee
A/AC.115/L.510 and Add.1	Texts of messages received from Governments and Foreign Ministers of Member States, and from specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations
A/AC.115/L.511	Programme of work of the Special Committee for 1979
A/AC.115/L.512	Relations between Taiwan and South Africa: report of the Special Committee
A/AC.115/L.513	Replies received from Governments to Secretary-General's letter of 26 April 1979 regarding action taken for implementation of the United Nations resolutions on <u>apartheid</u>
A/AC.115/L.514	Statement by the International Peace Bureau (Geneva) on violations of arms embargo against South Africa
A/AC.115/L.515	Report on radio broadcasts directed at South Africa
A/AC.115/L.516	Letter dated 12 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee
A/AC.115/L.517	Messages received on Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners
A/AC.115/L.518	Replies received from the organizations within the United Nations system to the letter dated 3 July 1979 by the Chairman of the Special Committee requesting information on banks and financial institutions which enjoy facilities in the United Nations system