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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE
TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Study on the role of private group action to combat racism
and racial discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to requests contained in the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/39/167-E/1984/33, para. 33 (c); A/39/167-E/1984/33/Add.1, para. 1 (c)), and General Assembly resolution 40/22, of 29 November 1985. In paragraph 9 of that resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session a study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination.
2. Referring to action by non-governmental organizations, paragraphs 55 and 56 of the Programme of Action adopted by the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination state as follows: 1/
 - "55. By virtue of their independent status, non-governmental organizations individually and collectively have an important contribution to make to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Through various activities sponsored by them, non-governmental organizations can be effective in identifying and publicizing areas of racial discrimination which otherwise may not come to light, and in helping to create greater practical understanding among young people of the importance of actively combating all forms of discrimination, in their own countries as well as in the international community.
 - "56. Non-governmental organizations have the opportunity to create and sustain awareness among their members and in society at large regarding the evils of racism and racial discrimination. Such awareness can be transmitted from a national to an international organization with all the added benefits of the concrete experience of a particular country. Governments should therefore ensure that non-governmental organizations are enabled to function freely and openly within their societies and thereby to make an effective contribution to the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world."
3. In the preparation of the present report, account has been taken of past and current activities of non-governmental organizations reported to the United Nations under the auspices of the Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It has been felt that the study should be drawn up in such a way as to enable the General Assembly to formulate recommendations of a practical nature for future activities by groups undertaking action to combat racism and racial discrimination.
4. Account has also been taken of a report drawn up and submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on 22 June 1978 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.680). The text of that report will be made available to the General Assembly for consideration in conjunction with the present report.

II. SURVEY OF THE ACTIVITIES REPORTED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

5. The present section attempts to give an outline of activities undertaken by non-governmental organizations in their struggle to eliminate racism and racial discrimination based on the reports that they have submitted under the Decade. Non-governmental organizations have played a valuable role in drawing attention to the fallacies of racial theories and in promoting racial harmony among peoples. Non-governmental organizations have organized conferences and seminars during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination with the aim of formulating and co-ordinating activities under the Programme for the First and Second Decades. 2/
6. The range of activities also covers the following areas: financial and material aid to the victims of apartheid, assistance to political prisoners, boycott (economic, cultural and academic) and action directed at disinvestment campaigns to persuade foreign transnational corporations to terminate their dealings with the Government of South Africa.
7. Many non-governmental organizations have focused their attention on effective action against the racist policies of the South African régime. These activities included, inter alia, a request for comprehensive mandatory sanctions and the termination of military and security collaboration. 3/
8. Other activities concentrated on legal aid provided to victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. One organization established a special fund for victims of racism and another organization founded the International Defence and Aid Fund. These contributions are by and large voluntary in nature.
9. Trade union activities provide another example of the existing co-operation of private groups with United Nations organs and bodies. The annual special reports of the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on the application of the Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid devote a special chapter on trade union activities covering action undertaken by national employers' and workers' organizations. Organizations have focused on the effects that a termination of bank loans could have on the South African economy, while several organizations submitted information on their attempts to call for an oil embargo.
10. Many organizations sponsored programmes related to education and dissemination of information. Some organizations were actively engaged in elaborating educational programmes for schools on human rights in general and racism and racial discrimination in particular. Others provided scholarships for study abroad to students who are victims of the racial policies of the Government of South Africa.
11. One organization intervened regularly with Governments on behalf of victims of racial discrimination and exposed the consequences of racial policies in its regular publications.
12. Many organizations attributed a pivotal role to the mass media in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

13. A more concrete summary of activities carried out by non-governmental organizations and groups is provided in the following paragraphs of the present study.

Summary of the areas where private group action has contributed to combating racism and racial discrimination

1. Ratification of pertinent international instruments

14. The World Federation of United Nations Associations recommended to its national affiliates the following main points as focuses for their activities during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

15. The Federation recommended 4/ the promotion of the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 5/ to which 124 States are currently parties, and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, 6/ ratified by 83 States on 1 June 1986.

16. In addition, the Federation recommended the study of local laws and practices with a view to repealing laws of a regional character and plugging all judicial and administrative loopholes through which racial discrimination is taking place.

17. The Federation also recommended the annual observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and suggested that non-governmental organizations mobilize public opinion for the implementation of the various resolutions of the General Assembly against racism in general and apartheid in particular. 7/ In addition it asked organizations to establish national committees 7/ to study the position of racial, ethnic, religious and economic minorities in their respective countries and to take appropriate legal or administrative measures to remedy any discrimination against such minorities.

2. Request for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against racist régimes

18. Very many private groups and non-governmental organizations support the call by the United Nations for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African régime.

19. The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches (WCC) urged the member churches through their national councils:

(a) To investigate and analyse the military, political, industrial and financial systems of their countries to discover and identify the involvement and support provided by these systems in the perpetuation of racism and racial discrimination in the domestic and in the foreign policies of their countries and to co-ordinate their findings through the Programme to Combat Racism;

(b) To develop, individually or in co-operation with other churches, strategies and action programmes designed to redirect these systems to contribute to the elimination of racism and racial discrimination and to promote social justice. 8/

A positive result of this call for concerted action was the final declaration of Harare adopted on 6 December 1985 by church leaders from Western Europe, North America, Australia, South Africa and other parts of Africa.

20. The Dutch branch of WCC concluded that hidden racist judgements play a role in the adoption of attitudes towards South Africa and therefore recommended that churches should enter into consultations with political parties and inform themselves about the parties' position and activities in order to be able to change the political climate. 9/

21. The Non-Governmental Organizations Symposium on World Peace and the Liberation of South Africa and Namibia condemned the political and military co-operation of several Governments with the Government of South Africa and therefore appealed to all Governments, non-governmental organizations and the public to undertake co-ordinated campaigns to secure mandatory sanctions and the total isolation of the South African régime.

22. The request for mandatory sanctions may be implemented through boycotts and disinvestment campaigns. The following private groups and non-governmental organizations have been playing an active role in pursuing a boycott (academic, consumer, cultural or economic): anti-apartheid movements, including a number of national anti-apartheid movements, 10/ International Progress Organization, 11/ Organization of African Trade Union Unity, 12/ International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, 13/ International Conference of Free Trade Unions 14/ and Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization. 15/

23. The following organizations have launched a call for disinvestment campaigns: Anti-Apartheid Movement, 16/ International Peace Research Association, 17/ Catholic International Education Office, 18/ World Peace Council, 19/ International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, 20/ Pax Christi, 21/ International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 22/ Christian Peace Conference 23/ and International Union of Students. 24/

3. Request to end military and security collaboration with racist régimes

24. The Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting at Uppsala, Sweden, in 1968, recommended that investments in "institutions that perpetuate racism" should be terminated. 25/

25. Four years later, in 1972, the WCC Central Committee decided to sell its investments in corporations that are directly involved in investment in or trade with six countries in southern Africa and to deposit none of its funds in banks that maintain direct banking operations in those countries. In 1973, an extensive

correspondence started with the 10 banks with which WCC maintained accounts. The next step was taken after more precise decisions were taken by the WCC Central Committee in 1974, singling out the European American Banking Corporation (EABC) and its six members. After these banks refused to give the solicited assurances to stop granting loans to the Government of South Africa and its agencies, WCC decided to close its account with the Midland Bank, the only member of EABC with which it had relations. In 1981 the WCC Executive Committee adopted a set of five criteria to serve as guidelines for WCC relations with banks doing business in South Africa. Subsequently, WCC relations with the Union Bank of Switzerland, the Dresdner Bank and the Swiss Bank Corporation were also terminated.

26. The Fifth Assembly of WCC, at Nairobi in 1975, urged member churches to identify with, initiate or activate campaigns to halt arms traffic, to work for the withdrawal of investments and the ending of bank loans, and to stop white migration to South Africa.

27. Member churches were also called upon to expose their countries' nuclear collaboration with South Africa. The technical expertise and commercial benefits rest with the companies, but the normal official and financial requirements covering export licences and credit guarantees are the responsibility of the national Governments concerned. Acceptance of one or two of the tenders now under preparation with endorsement by the relevant Governments will result in a further economic and financial strengthening of apartheid. In addition, Western technological expertise is assisting South Africa in the development of a nuclear enrichment plant that will make South Africa self-sufficient in nuclear fuel for civil and military use. Economic and industrial resources in the West will thus be still more intimately committed to the expansion of a system that denies to the majority of inhabitants the prospect or right of personal, social and political freedom.

28. WCC had called upon its member churches in the countries involved:

(a) To ascertain the extent of their own country's commercial and governmental commitment to South Africa's nuclear programme;

(b) To make public the political and military implications and consequences of pursuing a policy of collaboration with the South African authorities;

(c) To challenge those companies and Governments involved to revise their policies in the light of considerations that are broader than the purely commercial and economic criteria involved.

29. In 1977 the WCC Central Committee urged member churches to work for the imposition of a mandatory and complete arms embargo against South Africa and the withdrawal of licences for the manufacture of arms.

30. The Sixth Assembly of WCC, meeting at Vancouver in 1983, affirmed the need for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions and further urged Governments that, through their fleets, are involved in transporting oil to South Africa to take immediate steps, unilaterally or in co-operation with others, to bring an effective halt to the fuelling of apartheid.

31. The International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference sponsored by the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization in 1978 focused in particular on action by non-governmental organizations to be taken against South Africa in the economic, military and nuclear field. 26/

32. An office was established at Oslo entitled the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration. This office monitors violations of the arms embargo and helps to co-ordinate international action. 27/

33. The following organizations also submitted information on activities to halt military and security collaboration with South Africa: International Peace Research Association, 17/ World Peace Council, 19/ International Federation of Free Trade Unions 22/ and International Union of Students. 24/

4. Aid to victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and the contribution of private group action to the release of political prisoners

34. When it formed the Programme to Combat Racism, the WCC Central Committee also established a Special Fund to Combat Racism. Each year grants from this Fund are made to organizations of racially oppressed groups and organizations that support victims of racial injustice.

35. The Special Fund dramatizes the struggle against racism internationally. It enables churches, church organizations and others to express both spiritual and material solidarity with the racially oppressed. The grants from the Special Fund are widely publicized. Since 1970 more than \$6 million has been disbursed through the Special Fund to organizations all over the globe.

36. Because churches have often been more a part of the problem of racism than part of its solution, the Special Fund can be seen as constituting a creative act of repentance for this involvement as well as an effort to establish new relationships with the victims of racism. For this reason, the grants are made without control of the manner in which the money is spent.

37. The criteria for the Special Fund, adopted by the WCC Central Committee in 1969, and reaffirmed in 1976 and 1980, are:

(a) The purpose of the organizations must not be in conflict with the general purposes of WCC and its units, and the grants are to be used for humanitarian activities (i.e. social, health and educational purposes, legal aid, etc.);

(b) The proceeds of the Fund should be used to support organizations that combat racism rather than welfare organizations that alleviate the effects of racism and that would normally be eligible for support from other units of WCC;

(c) (i) The focus of the grants should be on raising the level of awareness of the racially oppressed people and on strengthening their organizational capability;

(ii) In addition, there is a need to support organizations that align themselves with the victims of racial injustice and those that pursue the same objectives;

(d) The grants are made without control of the manner in which they are spent, and are intended as an expression of commitment by the Programme to Combat Racism to the cause of economic, social and political justice that these organizations promote;

(e) (i) The situation in Southern Africa is recognized as a priority because of the overt and intensive nature of white racism and the increasing awareness on the part of the oppressed in their struggle for liberation;

(ii) In the selection of other areas, priority is given to those places where the struggle is most intense and where a grant might make a substantial contribution to the process of liberation, particularly where racial groups are in imminent danger of being physically or culturally exterminated;

(iii) In considering applications from organizations in countries with white and affluent majorities, note has only been taken of those where political involvement precludes help from other sources. 28/

38. Apart from the Special Fund to Combat Racism established by WCC, a Defence and Aid Fund has been established in South Africa. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Christian Action (a race relations fund) had set up its own Defence and Aid Fund, which was subsequently expanded in 1964 to become the International Defence and Aid Fund with six affiliated national committees. Governments have ever since readily contributed to this Aid Fund for victims of racial discrimination and apartheid. 29/

39. In the United States, the American Committee on Africa established its South African Defence Fund. 30/ All these funds have played an active role in the defence of persons tried in the so-called treason trials in South Africa. Amnesty International plays a paramount role in this field. Persons in prison, detention or restriction have been adopted by individual Amnesty groups who endeavour to provide them with assistance and bring about their release. Financial assistance to "adopted prisoners and their families has been supplied by individual groups of Amnesty International and by the International Secretariat in London. 31/

40. During 1985, Amnesty International took action on behalf of more than 775 individual political prisoners in South Africa. These included prisoners of conscience, possible prisoners of conscience and victims of torture and other human rights abuses.

41. On 5 March 1986, Amnesty International launched a world-wide campaign against imprisonment on racial and political grounds, torture and other human rights abuses in South Africa. The campaign was initiated with an open letter from Amnesty International to State President P. W. Botha, which called on the Government of South Africa to take 10 specific measures for the protection of basic human rights.

42. During the Amnesty International campaign on South Africa, letters have been sent from throughout the world to South African officials and thousands of other South Africans, including community leaders, company executives and members of church bodies, trade unions and other institutions. These letters express concern about and call for an end to violations of human rights, including those based on race. 32/

43. The following organizations have also contributed to the release of political prisoners and given aid to victims of racial discrimination and apartheid: Anti-Apartheid Movement, 33/ Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Barnen), 14/ International Union for Child Welfare, 35/ Pan African Institute for Development, 36 Christian Peace Conference, 37/ Muslim World League 38/ and Women's International Democratic Federation. 39/

5. Trade union activities

44. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) reported that it has at all times done its utmost to support the struggle against racism and racial discrimination and has consistently implemented the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 1983, WFTU called upon workers and trade unions in all countries further to strengthen their actions of solidarity in support of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. WFTU also informs world opinion of the workers' struggle against racism and racial discrimination through its various publications and its radio programmes. The Federation participated, inter alia, in the International Trade Union Conference on Sanctions and other Actions against the Apartheid Régime in South Africa (Geneva, June 1983), the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (Geneva, August 1983), the International Conference of Solidarity with the Front-line States (Lisbon, March 1983), and the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence (Paris, April 1983). Apart from the above-mentioned activities, WFTU and its affiliates observe the relevant international days and weeks for the elimination of racial discrimination and solidarity with peoples, such as the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October) and the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement (SWAPO).

45. The Federation adds that: (a) its workers' education programme includes lectures on the struggle against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination; (b) within the field of the training of trade union officials, a series of different projects were organized to educate workers on the roots of racism and apartheid and the necessary actions to eradicate them; (c) WFTU and its affiliated national centres regularly provide practical support, including scholarships, to national trade union organizations struggling against racism and colonialism. 40/

46. Trade union activities have focused mainly on the special situation of black South African workers.

(a) Concrete action by national unions 41/

47. The Dutch labour movement has laid down stringent conditions for investment in South Africa to be acceptable. These conditions are:

(a) Unconditional recognition of the right of all population groups to organize trade unions and of the right to collective bargaining;

(b) Effective abolition of job reservation;

(c) Refraining from applying the wage determinations of the Wage Act in such a way as to subject black workers to minimum wages;

(d) Immediate establishment of "rate for the job" standards for all population groups and effective enforcement thereof;

(e) Provision of vocational training for all population groups.

48. In August 1976, the Dutch trade union movement approached the Government of the Netherlands insisting that it should sever all economic relations with South Africa and that legislative measures be adopted to ensure that such sanctions are fully implemented.

49. The Swedish trade union movement has also elaborated similar demands. They have written to the six Swedish firms that have major investment in South Africa asking them to recognize unions for African workers and to allow organizers on the premises of the company.

50. The British Trade Union Congress has put particular emphasis on the recognition of African unions by British companies operating in South Africa.

51. The Italian trade union confederation issued a joint appeal to the Government of Italy and Italian business interests to boycott South Africa.

52. The affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in the Federal Republic of Germany has organized seminars to rally workers into action against apartheid.

(b) Assistance to the African trade union movement in South Africa

53. With regard to assistance to the African trade union movement in South Africa, it should be noted that there are now 24 African unions, with a total membership of around 60,000. ICFTU maintains contacts with the unions, as well as with those institutions that are helping African workers to organize. However, no contacts exist with the white trade union movement in South Africa. Even the so-called liberal Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), which banned Africans from membership in 1969 but is now again making overtures to the African trade union movement, is regarded with great suspicion by the African workers and is therefore not acceptable to ICFTU.

54. Therefore, a new trade union was created open to all workers without distinction as to race and colour. The new organization, the South African Council of Trade Unions (SACTU), not only defends the trade union principles without distinction as to race, it is also actively engaged in the struggle against all forms of oppression and exploitation. 42/

55. In November 1985, a new trade union federation was launched at Durban. The new union, known as the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), claims to represent more than 500,000 workers in all the main sectors of the economy.

56. At its founding congress, COSATU adopted a political statement calling for disinvestment in South Africa. It gave the Government of South Africa a six-month ultimatum to abolish the pass laws and influx control, to remove the troops from the townships, to provide equal education for all South Africans and to end the migrant labour system. 43/

57. A number of private groups and non-governmental organizations reported that they provide assistance to trade union movements within South Africa: International Organization of Employers, 44/ World Conference of Labour, 45/ Anti-Apartheid Movement, 46/ World Federation of Trade Unions, 47/ Organization of African Trade Union Unity 48/ and International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. 49/

58. In order to have any impact and effectiveness, any resolution or recommendation adopted by ICFTU must be given an immediate follow-up by its affiliated organizations. This follow-up constitutes tangible action.

59. The special report of the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation on the Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa furnished information on action taken by national employers' and workers' organizations. National trade union action took place through pressure on Governments, pressure on companies active in South Africa, monitoring codes of conduct and withdrawal of trade union funds. 50/

6. Disinvestment campaigns and campaigns to end bank loans to South Africa

(a) Disinvestment campaigns

60. A major policy issue confronting the churches has been their holdings in corporations or banks doing business in South Africa. WCC took a position on this issue in 1972, when its Finance Committee was instructed to sell holdings and end investments in South Africa and Namibia, and not to make deposits in banks operating in these countries. 51/

61. A study prepared under the WCC Programme to Combat Racism revealed, inter alia, that the presence of foreign banks in South Africa is most valued for the role it plays in facilitating and promoting the financing of fixed investment projects, trade and other economic activity. 52/

62. However, the study concluded that actions by various church and private groups do not go unnoticed. In an attempt to neutralize the effects of such actions bankers are themselves refining old approaches and adopting new ones. 53/

63. The Dutch affiliate of the World Council of Churches made an investigation into the effects sanctions in the form of disinvestment action could have on the economy of South Africa.

64. A number of student disinvestment campaigns have taken place in the United States.

65. The People's Front for the Liberation of Southern Africa was established at Princeton University to press for university disinvestment from approximately 40 corporations and banks with operations in South Africa. Thanks largely to its efforts, one bank in Princeton has ceased to sell Krugerrand. 54/

66. The Committee against Investments in South Africa had been established in August 1977 to persuade Columbia University to end its investments in South Africa. 54/

67. The University of Chicago Action Group, established in 1977, has the objective to terminate the University's investment in banks and corporations active in South Africa and to work for the economic and political isolation of South Africa. 55/

68. The Anti-Apartheid Coalition at Yale University aimed at putting pressure on the Board of Trustees to divest of the stocks it held in corporations whose activities supported the minority régime of South Africa. 56/

69. The South African Action Group at Weston University aimed at the withdrawal of United States corporate investments from South Africa. 57/

70. A distinction must be drawn between "disinvestment" and "disinvestment action". Disinvestment action, with withdrawal of investments in firms with interests in South Africa, does not necessarily lead to a reduction in job opportunities in South Africa, because the transnational corporations continue their activities. This strategy is intended, in particular, to put pressure on the firms concerned and on the Government of South Africa.

71. Real disinvestment can take various forms. It may be a decision not to invest further in the South African economy (see the Swedish legislation on this point) or to make no new loans. It may be a decision to sell existing product lines. Thus Coca Cola sold the largest part of its interests to South African Brewers. Nor does such action necessarily lead to a loss of jobs. Finally, it might be a decision to withdraw capital goods from South Africa. This will indeed lead to a loss in job opportunities, although it should be said immediately that this form of disinvestment is considered to be the least likely.

72. The study concluded that the effect of economic sanctions on the job market is of secondary importance. The primary question is: who controls the investments; who decides in what and in what way investments will be made; who profits from

the investments? 58/ It therefore recommended to church institutions and individual church members, within a period of 12 months, to sell all their investments in companies that invest in and trade with South Africa in the form of church pension funds and other investments by church institutions. Churches and church institutions are called upon to exert influence on other pension funds to persuade them to dispose of their investments in such companies.

73. The sale of investments in companies that invest in and trade with South Africa should be accompanied by creative action and the necessary publicity. Education and information programmes aimed at church members and workers in these firms should be launched. 59/

74. The following private groups and non-governmental organizations submitted relevant information on disinvestment activities: 60/

(a) The Catholic International Education Office undertook activities among educators and students in order to bring pressure to bear on multinational corporations and banks operating in South Africa to modify their financial and social policies towards the black population; 18/

(b) The International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples reported that some of its affiliates in industrialized countries were applying pressure to end investment in South Africa; 61/

(c) The Christian Peace Conference recommended to the members of the Conference and to the churches that they promote efforts to withdraw investments from South Africa, especially by Western transnational corporations. 23/

75. The Danish "Kirkenes Raceprogram" communicated that, thanks to its efforts, the Danish Parliament in May 1985 enacted a law to stop new Danish investments in South Africa and Namibia. The main features of the law are:

(a) A halt to any sort of new investment in South Africa, among others in factory industries;

(b) A halt to any sort of leasing of machinery or equipment anywhere in South Africa and Namibia;

(c) A halt to investments through affiliated companies or through Danes abroad;

(d) Investment in established companies to obtain their proper running is allowed, but not for expansion;

(e) Companies already established in South Africa are to report every year to the Government about their activities. 62/

76. The Dutch Committee on Southern Africa reported that in several countries a campaign has started or is in preparation to force the international oil company Royal Dutch/Shell to withdraw from South Africa.

77. In Western Europe anti-apartheid organizations in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, have decided to make the campaign against Shell a central item in their activities. 63/

78. The International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for Action against Apartheid proposed, inter alia, the following forms of action on investment and bank loans by non-governmental organizations:

(a) Mobilization for the withdrawal of all foreign investment from South Africa, and a halt to the flow of new foreign capital and credit, especially bank loans;

(b) Action to expose and pressure to end the collaboration between international banking and finance agencies and South Africa;

(c) Concerted campaigns to bring pressure on member States of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to take all necessary action to terminate loans and credits to South Africa and to end all other forms of collaboration, including expulsion of South Africa from IMF;

(d) Action against all forms of direct and indirect investment in the bantustans;

(e) Campaigns to persuade all members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to cease investing in banks and other financial institutions that collaborate with South Africa;

(f) Campaigns to require the disclosure of information on banking relations with South Africa;

(g) International co-ordination of activity of anti-banking campaigns, in particular an International Day of Action against Banking Links with South Africa. The date chosen after confirmation by participating national anti-apartheid and solidarity movements was 1 December 1978;

(h) National campaigns to secure the cancellation of double taxation and similar agreements, for foreign exchange regulations to ban the export of capital and the extension of credit to South Africa, and for other appropriate fiscal measures;

(i) Campaigns against foreign investments by national banks or by nationalized industries. 64/

(b) Campaigns to end bank loans 65/

79. The campaign against bank loans to South Africa started in the late 1960s and early 1970s and was followed very soon by campaigns against the selling of Krugerrand. Since its inception, the international campaign has made great progress. It not only spread to a number of new countries but also broadened its scope in almost all of the countries concerned.

80. The first successes were obtained in the United States, where some smaller banks gave way to the demands of the campaigners to end bank loans to South Africa. In 1976/1977, two major international banks in the Netherlands announced that they would no longer participate in loans. During the subsequent years, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, the campaigns gained strength, while others were launched in Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. WCC policies vis-à-vis bank loans to South Africa - the 1981 adoption of the five criteria to serve as guidelines and the subsequent withdrawal of accounts from three major banks - served as an important impetus for the launching of these campaigns. Remarkable achievements were made in the United States where divestment legislation, including the withdrawal of funds from banks participating in loans to South Africa, has been adopted in 5 states and 25 cities. Furthermore, Congress passed legislation severely restricting future United States support for IMF loans to South Africa. In the United Kingdom, the gathering of the support of local councils and subsequent withdrawal of accounts from Barclays Bank by several of these councils constitutes a milestone for the movement.

(c) Factors

81. Experience has shown that one of the important factors that contributed to the decision of banks to stop loans to South Africa was public opinion and the resulting pressure that had been built up. Organizations involved in the different countries included anti-apartheid movements, churches, church-related organizations, third world and youth organizations, as well as trade unions and others. A major tactical element being used by groups in a number of countries is the choice of "target banks", on which campaigns are focused.

(d) Instruments

82. Some of the instruments used in the various campaigns are discussed below:

(a) Research and publications are indispensable tools for information and education in any campaign. In some countries, special research groups have been founded that produce action-oriented research material;

(b) Correspondence is maintained with the banks asking them about their involvement in loans to southern Africa, their presence in South Africa and Namibia and soliciting assurances that they will stop these kinds of activities;

(c) A number of churches, church-related organizations and others are involved in discussions with the management and employees' boards of particular banks;

(d) A further important element of the campaigns that also contributes to increasing awareness is the introduction of shareholders' resolutions. A basic element underlying these actions is taking seriously the rights given to shareholders by the stockholders' laws. A number of churches and church-related organizations, as well as others having shares in a particular bank, have taken seriously the moral responsibility arising from the fact of having shares in a particular company. Although the possibilities of what can be done vary in the

countries according to the different legislations, the general overall effect of shareholder resolutions is that they open up the possibility for wider discussion of the issue.

83. The campaign against bank loans to South Africa resulted in a number of public policy statements being obtained from some banks. Of particular interest and importance here are statements by banks announcing that they would no longer participate in loans to South Africa and its agencies. To date, these include 14 banks in the United States (among them the world's biggest private bank, Citibank), one Canadian bank, Dutch banks and others. These announcements are certainly due to the campaigns being led and they constitute a great success to the efforts of the campaigners.

84. The campaign against bank loans to South Africa is part of the international efforts to achieve mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa. The impact of the banking campaign on other companies having economic relations with South Africa cannot be underestimated, and certainly, without the necessary capital flow, investment in and trade with South Africa will also consequently decrease and subsequently cease. Thus, the policy changes of a number of banks also have their effects on the position of transnational corporations with interests in South Africa and Namibia. This might also give a boost to divestment and disinvestment campaigns in the respective countries as well as to the efforts to achieve mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

7. Education

85. Education has played a pivotal role in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. Private groups have undertaken the following activities: the organization of pedagogical in-service training courses for black teachers to help them to improve their professional qualifications, and the establishment and implementation of educational programmes based on justice and development and aiming at eradicating the roots of racism and racial discrimination. Moreover, workshops were sponsored to combat student prejudice at high schools, and educational programmes were developed that could eliminate racial tensions among peoples of various tribes and races.

86. Some training activities of an African institute were aimed not only at eliminating all racial prejudice, but also at permitting a continuing exchange, among all the countries from which the institute receives students, between students, on the one hand, and teachers and group leaders, on the other. 66/

87. The International Union of Students each year gives a number of scholarships to national liberation movements in southern Africa to enable students who on account of their resistance to apartheid are unable to continue their studies in their homelands to do so in other countries. 67/

88. The International University Exchange Fund has undertaken an extensive scholarship programme to aid refugee students. It holds regular consultations with United Nations bodies, such as the Centre against Apartheid, and has closely co-ordinated its scholarship activities with those of the United Nations

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Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular as regards uniform scholarship rates and selection procedures. It also participated in a number of international seminars and conferences on racism. 68/

89. The World Federation of Democratic Youth also grants a limited number of scholarships and educational facilities each year to students from South Africa and Namibia, providing concrete material assistance to the liberation movements of southern Africa. 69/

90. Private groups consider the dissemination of educational material on the roots of racism and racial discrimination an effective means to combat the phenomenon. 70/ Publication of individual studies and the organization of mobile seminars and teach-ins in Canada and the United States has also borne fruit. 71/ Summer courses for teachers on combating racism and racial discrimination are another effective tool. 72/

III. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES OF THE ROLE OF PRIVATE GROUP ACTION IN COMBATING RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

91. At the request of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities the Secretary-General submitted a report in 1978 on the activities of national and international non-governmental organizations with respect to foreign direct investment in and bank loans to, inter alia, southern Africa. For guidance purposes a brief introduction is presented here.

92. With respect to international non-governmental organizations, two categories predominated in this study: church-related bodies and trade unions. This stemmed from the fact that these types of organizations have been the most active in research and action with regard to transnational investment in southern Africa.

93. The bulk of this study has been devoted to the recording of those national and international activities of non-governmental organizations that most directly confront the banks and companies whose policies with respect to southern Africa have been called into question. The type of undertaking most frequently treated here is the stockholder challenge, which emerged during this period as the most widespread means of dealing with the problem. In addition, the information given below has been organized in terms of the type of corporate entity challenged, i.e. in the first place, foreign companies with manufacturing or mining interests and, in the second, banks.

94. The time period covered in this report was 1972-1978. This time frame was chosen because the year 1972 seemed to mark the general beginning of consistent, structured action against foreign investment in South Africa and Namibia by national and international non-governmental organizations. In the instances when significant activities took place earlier, they have also been noted. As to sources, while United Nations materials served as the basis for this report, it proved necessary in some cases to use other sources, such as press reports and the published materials of the non-governmental organizations themselves.

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95. Although there had been earlier examples of activity, non-governmental organization campaigns against foreign investment in South Africa began in earnest in 1972. The activities of some of the most important of these organizations are reported below. Whereas many of the national and international non-governmental organizations whose activities are reported enjoyed consultative status with the United Nations, others did not. Finally, this document, although preliminary in nature, offers evidence of the valuable service rendered by national and international non-governmental organizations in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

96. The question of foreign bank credits to South Africa has been the focus of much recent national and international action by non-governmental organizations. Much of this activity has taken place in the countries whose banks have led in supplying bank loans to South Africa.

97. Since its revocation of the South African mandate to administer Namibia in 1966, the General Assembly has repeatedly condemned the presence of foreign companies in the Territory, on the grounds that their operations there serve to legitimize South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to provide material support to South Africa through, inter alia, capital investment, the provision of goods and services, the transfer of technology and the payment of taxes and royalties. This position was expressed in General Assembly resolution 32/9 of 4 November 1977. In resolution 32/9 D, paragraph 22, the General Assembly strongly condemned the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa that are illegally exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demanded that transnational corporations comply with all pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly by immediately abstaining from any new investments in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration in Namibia. In resolution 32/9 G, paragraph 4, the Assembly appealed to Governments to discourage private investors from participating in business ventures in Namibia that benefit the South African régime by making available additional resources to meet the military costs of its repressive policies in Namibia.

98. National non-governmental organizations engaged in trying to convince investors in Namibia to comply with General Assembly resolutions on the matter have been on more favourable ground than in parallel attempts to secure the withdrawal or freezing of investments in South Africa. In addition to citing the facts of the termination of South Africa's mandate for governance of the Territory and subsequent General Assembly and Security Council resolutions condemning Pretoria's defiance of that act, non-governmental organizations have made good use of the upholding of the General Assembly's 1966 decision by the International Court of Justice in 1971. As well, the announcement by the Government of the United States in 1970 that it would discourage further investment in Namibia and would not intercede to protect holdings of United States-based firms against claims from a future legitimate government in the Territory, 73/ has proved a telling argument in non-governmental organization campaigns against foreign investors in Namibia.

IV. RECENT INFORMATION AND VIEWS RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

A. Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization of the Special Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Human Rights

99. The Sub-Committee was established in Geneva in 1973 in support of the United Nations Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Its members are non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. They include women's organizations, professional associations, trade unions, social, cultural and religious organizations and youth organizations.

100. The Sub-Committee has carried out its work as part of the Special Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Human Rights (Geneva) and has, throughout the Decade, organized conferences and seminars with the aim of encouraging non-governmental organizations to formulate activities on United Nations programmes and actions for the Decade.

101. The first project of the Sub-Committee was the International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference against Apartheid and Colonialism in Africa, held in September 1974 at Geneva. As part of the preparations for the Conference, a questionnaire on teaching the need to eliminate apartheid and colonialism and the provisions of the relevant international instruments was sent to 250 addresses; 100 replies were received, mostly from UNESCO national commissions and ministries of education. The Sub-Committee subsequently held other conferences and seminars focusing on the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, disinvestment campaigns against foreign transnational corporations operating in South Africa, and the mobilization of world public opinion to bring about the ratification and implementation of United Nations conventions on racism and racial discrimination. 74/

102. The Sub-Committee reported on the results of these conferences to the Secretary-General, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Annual reports were also submitted to the ECOSOC under paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme of the Decade. The Sub-Committee has also maintained particularly close co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid.

103. The documents from the conferences were widely distributed and other reports were written and distributed by other organizations. This distribution of information and the conferences themselves have stimulated activities on these questions by individual non-governmental organization members of the Sub-Committee.

B. The World Council of Churches

104. WCC, with the assistance of its national affiliates, has been very active in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

105. In 1969 it decided to establish a special Programme to Combat Racism as an integral part of its work. The Programme to Combat Racism expresses WCC's commitment;

(a) To end discrimination based on race;

(b) To end the exploitation of men and women and to expose racism often used to justify that exploitation;

(c) To support the struggle of the racially oppressed.

In establishing the Programme, the Central Committee of WCC called on churches to move beyond charity, grants and traditional programming to relevant and sacrificial action leading to new relationships of dignity and justice among all and to become agents for the radical reconstruction of society.

106. Ten years later the entire membership of WCC - some 300 churches in over 100 countries on all 6 continents - took part in a process of consultation on combating racism in the 1980s. The result was an expression of overwhelming support for the total Programme to Combat Racism.

107. The WCC Programme to Combat Racism is implemented through regular national, 75/ regional 76/ and world 77/ consultations on racism; the issuing of reports and background papers on special features of phenomenon of racism and racial discrimination, 78/ or the carrying out of research into a pernicious form of racism and racial discrimination, the apartheid system in South Africa and how to end it. 79/

C. German Democratic Republic Committee for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

108. The German Democratic Republic Solidarity Committee has taken part actively and directly in conferences and symposia organized by partner committees or international organizations that deal with the struggle against racism, apartheid and colonialism, such as the World Conference against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism at Lisbon, the World Conference for Action against Apartheid at Lagos and the World Conference to Combat Racism at Geneva. 80/ Hundreds of Africans persecuted by the racist regimes were trained or are being trained at universities, institutes of higher learning, technical schools or in centres for vocational training in the German Democratic Republic. 80/

109. An important contribution to the International Anti-Apartheid Year was the publication of a volume of documents entitled "Against Racism, Apartheid and Colonialism", which was published on the occasion of the International Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. 81/

D. Anti-Racial-Discrimination Consultative Body

1. Aims and methods

110. The Anti-Racial-Discrimination Consultative Body (ADO, Netherlands) brings together a number of organizations concerned with combating and, where possible, preventing racial discrimination, racism and fascism. ADO seeks to promote these objectives by:

(a) Keeping member organizations informed on activities concerned with the prevention and elimination of racial discrimination;

(b) Formulating a common standpoint towards fascist and/or racist groups and occurrences in the Netherlands;

(c) Providing support to groups in the field aimed at the prevention and elimination of racial discrimination.

2. Composition

111. A large number of organizations in the Netherlands are actively concerned with the prevention and elimination of racial discrimination, and many of them do important work at local or regional levels. ADO brings together various national organizations. These are required to satisfy a number of criteria, namely:

(a) The organizations must be national in nature;

(b) Their aims must cover activities designed to achieve a structural improvement in the position of ethnic groups (i.e. ruling out organizations primarily concerned with individual welfare services);

(c) They must enjoy a broad base of input within Dutch society or within one or more ethnic groups.

3. National Bureau for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

112. ADO was actively involved in the preparations to set up the National Bureau for the Elimination of Discrimination (LBR), the plans for which ADO supported from the inception. The bodies participating in ADO were and remain convinced of the need for a bureau able to concentrate on the legal problems associated with discrimination and racism. 82/

E. Oil embargo 83/

113. Direct action taken by the Seamen's Union of Australia against a shipping company delivering oil to South Africa has resulted in this company's decision to stop trading oil to South Africa.

114. Endorsing the decisions made at the International Conference of Maritime Unions on Oil Supplies to South Africa, held in October 1985 in London, the Maritime and Dockworkers' Union of the Ghana Trades Union Congress has publicly announced it will take action against companies known to be involved in oil deliveries to South Africa.

1. New campaign against Shell

115. The Free South Africa Movement has decided to target the private sector for its involvement in South Africa. The first target is to be Shell Oil the American Subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. The leader of the Free South Africa Movement stated oil was South Africa's Achilles' heel and he accused the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of violating the oil embargo by shipping oil to South Africa through traders and middlemen.

116. On 9 January 1986 the Free South Africa Movement showed it had joined hands with America's largest trade union federation, AFL-CIO (13 million members), in a campaign to force Shell out of South Africa. In an unprecedented step of both movements they called on all Americans to boycott Shell products and to destroy their Shell credit cards.

117. This nation-wide campaign is furthermore supported by the United Auto Workers, the United Mine Workers of America, the American Federation of Government Employees, the International Union of Bricklayers, the National Education Association (a teachers' union), the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists and the National Organization for Women.

2. Anti-Apartheid Movement urges legal controls

118. Since the Government of the United Kingdom did at last recognize on 26 September 1985 an oil embargo as a "restrictive measure" by the European Community, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) has urged its Government to implement the oil embargo strictly. The British Government, however, has not been prepared to introduce controls to enforce its own guidelines. It has informed AAM that "it is impossible to monitor or control third-party trade in oil". According to AAM, this refusal will send a very clear signal to the Government of South Africa that the United Kingdom is not even committed to the European Community's "restrictive measures". AAM therefore stressed the necessity of the following legal controls, which should be implemented immediately:

(a) A ban on North Sea oil exports to South Africa and Namibia, directly or indirectly, including the introduction of end-user certificates to control the destination of all exports;

(b) A similar ban on the export to South Africa and Namibia of refined petroleum products of all kinds;

(c) A ban on British-owned, -registered or -managed vessels shipping crude oil or refined petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia. The British

Government should also carry out a major investigation concerning the country's involvement in the supply, delivery, refining and marketing of oil and refined petroleum products, including British involvement in the production of oil from coal in South Africa, and then draw up comprehensive legislation to stop all such British involvement.

119. The International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for Action against Apartheid also called for particular campaigns for the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa, and the co-ordination of such campaigns with the permanent office of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in this respect. 84/

120. The Declaration of the Conference of West European Parliamentarians on Oil Embargo against South Africa called for legislation by individual parliaments that would:

(a) Prohibit the supply to South Africa of the crude oil of the country concerned;

(b) Prohibit the supply to South Africa of crude oil that it has imported from other countries;

(c) Prohibit the supply to South Africa of refined oil products it has produced or imported;

(d) Prohibit involvement by its own citizens and companies in the sale or transportation to South Africa of crude or refined oil from any part of the world (not just from the country in question);

(e) Prohibit such involvement by overseas subsidiaries of its own companies. 85/

F. Boycotts

1. Consumer boycott

121. A consumer boycott has throughout the years proven to be highly effective since it was first undertaken in November 1960 to punish the South African economy after the Sharpeville massacre. 86/

122. The International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for Action against Apartheid called for:

(a) General campaigns for the boycott of South African goods by individuals and institutions;

(b) Organization of campaigns to encourage trade union action to refuse to handle South African products and for solidarity action by trade unionists and the general public in support of any group of workers who take such action;

(c) Action to require that all South African products are labelled indicating their origin. 87/

123. The consumer boycott, potentially one of the most effective ways of undermining economic confidence in the Government, has, during 1985, developed into a major instrument of popular retaliation inside South Africa.

124. Immediately following the declaration of the state of emergency in South Africa, the President of the United Democratic Party, Dr. Allan Boesak, issued a call for a national consumer boycott of all shops owned by supporters of apartheid. Already well advanced in many areas, the boycott has since shaken South Africa's business community to the core. At Port Elizabeth, for example, people had already been boycotting many of the city centre shops as far back as the beginning of July. The boycott was well co-ordinated through campaigns and publicized through pamphlets, house visits and press statements. 88/

125. The following private groups and non-governmental organizations have pursued boycott campaigns: Anti-Apartheid Movement which focused on a consumer boycott as well as a cultural and academic boycott; 33/ affiliates of the International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, which participated in boycotts of South African products; 13/ International Conference of Free Trade Unions, which requested international governmental bodies to consider a trade boycott. 14/

2. Sports and cultural boycott

126. The cultural boycott of South Africa made important gains in 1985, especially in the United States of America. There has been a significant decline in the number of entertainers, actors and others performing in South Africa. This resulted from an increase in international activities against collaboration with the apartheid régime. It is due to the activities of private groups that in a number of West European countries municipalities adopted legislation banning artists who visited South Africa from performing. Private groups have played an active role in persuading the Special Committee against Apartheid to publish, since 1981, a register of entertainers, actors and other performers in South Africa, as part of a cultural boycott. 89/

127. It is due to the same influence of private groups that the Special Committee against Apartheid since 1980 publishes a semi-annual register of sport contacts with South Africa and that the General Assembly adopted the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. 90/

V. RELEVANT RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXPERTS AND BODIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS

128. In his study for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Santa Cruz, with respect to South Africa, recommended that an educational programme designed to acquaint the public of each country with

the evil consequences of the policy of apartheid should be undertaken by States and, when appropriate, by non-governmental organizations, universities, churches or other civic groups. 91/ Such programmes could facilitate compliance by the national Governments with the resolutions of the General Assembly.

129. A number of seminars that took place under the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the Seminar on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination made the following pertinent recommendations. 92/

130. As regards mass media, the seminar recognized their power to influence the minds, hearts and actions of peoples. There was general agreement that such information media have a special responsibility for propagating the idea that the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is essential in order to establish the full and basic dignity of the human being. Derogatory references to persons based on colour, ethnic origin or race in the organs of mass media cannot be regarded in the same light as similar references to persons holding different opinions or beliefs, be those opinions or beliefs political, religious, cultural or social. The latter type of phenomena is subject to change as well as to varying interpretations, but the derogatory criticism of a human being on account of his colour, race or ethnic origin, strikes at the very root of his dignity and questions the existence of a fact that he is unable to change or do anything about.

131. Exercise of the great power of the information media carries with it immense potential for good or evil. The endeavour of all must be to ensure that the mass media are harnessed for a good cause, namely, to spread about the public awareness that discrimination on grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an affront to human dignity.

132. As regards legislation and education, there was general agreement that they have a very important role to play in the elimination of racial discrimination and prejudice. The law could be used to eliminate manifestations of racial discrimination, and education, from the very earliest stages, would implant a sense of human dignity and help the progressive forces in society to achieve their goal in eliminating racial discrimination. It was generally agreed that the assignment of priorities in the use of these two instruments was a matter to be determined by the States concerned. Further, it was emphasized that administrative action at the national level should complement legislation and education.

133. A Round Table of University Professors and Directors of Race Relations Institutions on the Teaching of Problems of Racial Discrimination made the following recommendations:

(a) A specialized international centre should be established to provide liaison and co-ordination for the collection, storage and dissemination both of the results of studies and of appropriate teaching materials that are available;

(b) A periodical along the lines of Development Forum should be launched, in co-operation with UNESCO, and should be circulated, free of charge, as widely as possible, among educators and interested persons in the third world and the developed countries. 93/

134. A Seminar on Political, Economic, Cultural and other Factors Underlying Situations leading to Racism, including a Survey of the Increase or Decline of Racism and Racial Discrimination, recommended that: 94/

(a) A round-table conference be held of representatives of the information and mass media in Africa in order to discuss the role of African information and mass media in combating racism and racial discrimination. OAU should play an important role in this regard;

(b) OAU convene a meeting of African jurists as soon as possible to draw up proposals for the establishment of an international tribunal to try persons alleged to have committed the crime of apartheid, as provided for in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

135. A Seminar on Effective Measures to Prevent Transnational Corporations and other Established Interests from Collaborating with the Racist Regime of South Africa made the following recommendations: 95/

(a) Trade unionists employed by transnational corporations should be urged to act to secure the withdrawal of those corporations from South Africa and to take action in solidarity with the struggle of workers in South Africa;

(b) The United Nations should convene an international conference of scientists to consider the implications of South Africa's nuclear capability for the peace and security of Africa.

136. A regional seminar on the theme "Recourse procedures and other forms of protection available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the national and regional levels" recommended that: 96/

(a) Efforts should be made to promote the exchange of information and to disseminate information on violations of the rights of indigenous peoples. The exchange of information should be carried out in such a manner as to obtain the necessary response from foreign entities carrying out activities in the vicinity of areas occupied by indigenous peoples. The information so obtained should be disseminated in order to make indigenous peoples fully aware of the activities that affect them;

(b) Information programmes (films, lectures, exhibitions, audio-visual presentations) should be organized on the problem of indigenous groups with a view to increasing awareness of the problem of discrimination. An effort should be made to reach a broad audience and not only the small groups of intellectuals and professional people to whom such programmes are normally restricted;

(c) Contacts and the exchange of information and experience among indigenous organizations should be promoted;

(d) Contacts and the exchange of information among persons and institutions supporting the rights of indigenous peoples should also be promoted.

137. Another regional seminar on "Recourse procedures and other forms of protection available to victims of racial discrimination and activities to be undertaken at the national and regional levels with special reference to Asia and the Pacific" made the following recommendations: 97/

(a) Educational and information measures, with particular regard to the language of minority groups, should be taken by all States, as well as by the bodies concerned, with respect to the recourse procedures available to victims of racial discrimination;

(b) The Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should consider ways and means of encouraging and assisting indigenous populations to form their own organizations for the promotion and protection of their rights. The Working Group should also study not only ways and means of ensuring the participation of such populations in the Governments of their respective countries, but also schemes that would enable them to enjoy improved standards of living.

138. The Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and their Functions made the following recommendations, inter alia: 98/

(a) All race and community relations commissions, and other organizations and institutions serving similar purposes in their respective countries or at the international level should contribute and continue to contribute towards the combating and extermination of racism, racial discrimination and all their variant manifestations;

(b) The organizations and institutions enumerated in paragraph (a) above and all peace and freedom-loving nations to do their utmost should help inform their respective national public and the international community about the evil effects of apartheid, and should be on guard against any manifestations of any variant of the evil in their own countries and among their own peoples.

Notes

1/ Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 1-12 August 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum), chap. II.

2/ E. S. Reddy; "Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations to United Nations Efforts for the Elimination of Apartheid and the Independence of Namibia", paper presented to the Non-Governmental Organizations Symposium on World Peace and the Liberation of South Africa and Namibia, Geneva, 11-15 June 1986.

3/ See the study prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, annex), entitled, "Specific measures to be taken with a view to ending all forms of commercial, financial and technological assistance to the economy of South Africa" (A/CONF.119/13), paras. 110-175.

Notes (continued)

4/ E/5474, para. 73 (the Programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, annex), The Universal Esperanto Association also urged Governments to do the same); E/5760, para. 113.

5/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

6/ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

7/ E/5636, para. 109.

8/ See World Council of Churches, "Breaking down the Walls", Statements and Actions on Racism, p. 44.

9/ "The Moment of Truth", Report of the consultation on South Africa organized by The Council of Churches at Amersfoort, the Netherlands, 28-30 November 1985, pp. 7-9.

10/ E/5474, para. 74; Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Federal Republic of Germany statement submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Symposium on World Peace, Geneva, 1986; report of activities of the Swiss Anti-Apartheid Movement 1984-1985.

11/ E/1979/13, para. 32.

12/ E/1980/7, para. 45.

13/ E/1981/15, Add.1, para. 51.

14/ E/1982/24, para. 27.

15/ "AAPSIO against Apartheid", Afro-Asian Publications No. 96, Cairo, August 1978.

16/ E/5474, para. 74; E/1980/7, para. 47.

17/ E/5474, para. 90.

18/ E/1980/7, para. 75.

19/ E/1981/15, para. 59.

20/ Ibid., para. 51.

21/ E/1981/15, Add.1, para. 62.

22/ E/1982/24, para. 27; E/1984/56, para. 34.

23/ E/1984/56, para. 44.

Notes (continued)

24/ E/1985/16/Add.1, para. 37.

25/ Overview of statements and actions of WCC with regard to economic and military links with South Africa and Namibia prepared for the Programme to Combat Racism Workshop on Economic Isolation of South Africa, May 1985, Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany.

26/ Report of the International NGOs Conference for Action against Apartheid, Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 47/78, p. 7.

27/ G. Houser, "The International Impact of the South African Struggle for Liberation", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 2/82, p. 30.

28/ See also E/5474, para. 81, and E/1985/16, para. 3.

29/ G. Houser, op. cit., p. 28.

30/ Ibid., p. 11.

31/ E/5636, paras. 84 and 86 E/1985/16/Add.1, paras. 33 and 34.

32/ Submission by Amnesty International concerning its activities within the framework of the Second Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (in response to General Assembly resolution 39/16 of 23 November 1984, para. 11 (a)).

33/ E/5474, para. 74.

34/ E/5636, para. 100; E/5920, para. 109.

35/ E/5636, para. 99.

36/ E/5474, para. 79.

37/ E/5960/Add.1, para. 9; E/1980/7, para. 51; E/1981/15, para. 37; E/1985/16, para. 91.

38/ E/1984/56, para. 37.

39/ Ibid., para. 38.

40/ Ibid., paras. 39 and 40.

41/ Information is taken from a report by Mr. Andrew M. Kaillembo, "ICFTU Action against Apartheid", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 14/77, May 1977, pp. 3-7.

Notes (continued)

42/ See Shivene F. Carim, "The Role of Women in the South African Trade Union Movement", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 7/80; see also John Baetsewe, "Trade Unions and the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 15/77.

43/ E/CN.4/1986/9, paras. 311 and 313.

44/ E/5636, para. 7.

45/ E/5474, para. 70.

46/ E/5474, para. 74, and E/1979/13, para. 54.

47/ E/1979/13, para. 52.

48/ E/1980/7, para. 44.

49/ E/1982/24, para. 27; E/1984/56, para. 34, and E/1986/16/Add.1, paras. 28 and 29.

50/ Special report of the Director-General on the application of "the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa, Geneva, International Labour Conference seventy-second session, 1986, chap. II, pp. 102-155.

51/ G. Houser, op. cit., p. 27.

52/ Beate Klein, "Bricks in the Wall, an Update on Foreign Bank Investment in South Africa", March 1981, in Eva Militz: The International Campaign to End Loans to South Africa, prepared for the World Council of Churches' Programme to Combat Racism, April 1985, p. 36.

53/ Ibid., p. 40.

54/ "International Campaign against Investment in Apartheid South Africa", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 15/78 p. 5.

55/ Ibid., p. 6.

56/ Ibid., p. 7.

57/ Ibid., p. 10.

58/ "The Moment of Truth", op. cit., pp. 18 and 19.

59/ Ibid., p. 20.

Notes (continued)

60/ For information up to 1978, see the excellent study prepared for the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its thirty-first session in 1978 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.680), chap. I (Activities of national non-governmental organizations with respect to transnational industrial companies with investments in South Africa) and chap. II (Activities of international non-governmental organizations with respect to transnational industrial companies with investments in South Africa).

61/ E/1981/15/Add.1, para. 51.

62/ Communication entitled "Danish Sanctions against South Africa and Namibia, 1985-1986", Ecumenical Council of Denmark, Nykoping, Denmark.

63/ Communication entitled "International Campaign against Royal Dutch/Shell" Southern Africa Committee, Working Group Kairos, Amsterdam, June 1986.

64/ Report of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for Action against Apartheid, op. cit., pp. 6-7.

65/ The information contained in this section is taken from a paper written by Eva Militz for the World Council of Churches' Programme to Combat Racism, entitled "The International Campaign to End Loans to South Africa", pp. 24-27; Geneva, April 1985. See also, by the same author, "Bank loans to South Africa - mid 1982-1984", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 12/85.

66/ E/5920, para. 114.

67/ E/5920, para. 132, and E/1985/16/Add.1, para. 37.

68/ E/1978/24/Add.2, para. 20; E/1979/13/13, para. 63; E/1980/7, para. 61; E/1981/15, para. 45, and E/1981/15, paras. 56 and 57.

69/ E/1982/24, para. 30.

70/ E/1982/24/Add.1, para. 75; E/1984/56, para. 37; and the communication by the Minority Rights Group dated 21 April 1986.

71/ E/1984/56, para. 52.

72/ E/1984/56/Add.1, para. 8.

73/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/383, p. 44.

74/ "Report on the Activities in Support of the United Nations Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination 1973-1983" (A/CONF/CRP.5). The Sub-Committee recently sponsored a non-governmental organization Symposium on World Peace and the Liberation of South Africa and Namibia in June 1986 at Geneva.

75/ "The Moment of Truth", op. cit.

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76/ Report of the Consultation on the Churches' Involvement in Southern Africa, Zambia, May 1982.

77/ "Churches responding to racism in the 1980s", report of the World Consultation on Racism called by the World Council of Churches, the Netherlands, June 1980.

78/ "Breaking down the Walls", World Council of Churches, Statements and Actions on Racism 1948-1985, Geneva, 1985.

79/ Beate Klein, op. cit.

80/ Kurt Leibt, "Action in support of the International Anti-Apartheid Year", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 40/78 p. 8.

81/ "Against Racism, Apartheid and Colonialism", documents published by the German Democratic Republic Committee for the Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination 1949-1977, Staatsverlag DDR, Berlin, 1978. See also under the same title documents for the period 1977-1982, Verlag Zeit in Bild, Dresden, 1983.

82/ Working paper prepared for the United Nations Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and their Functions, (HR/Geneva/1985 (1)/WP/2, pp. 2 and 5).

83/ Information on activities undertaken by private groups in certain countries is contained in the Newaletter on the Oil Embargo against South Africa, No. 3, February 1986.

84/ Report of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for Action against Apartheid, op. cit., p. 6. See also P. Conlon; "The Sasol Coal liquefaction plans: economic implications and impact on South Africa's ability to withstand an oil cut-off", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 10/85.

85/ "Declaration of the Conference of West European parliamentarians on Oil Embargo against South Africa", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents, No. 5/81, para. 13.

86/ See G. Houser; op. cit., p. 16.

87/ Report of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for Action against Apartheid, op. cit., pp. 7 and 8.

88/ E/CN.4/1986/9, paras. 325-327.

89/ Register of entertainers, actors and others who have performed in Apartheid South Africa", Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents No. 3/86.

90/ General Assembly resolution 40/64 G (annex) of 10 December 1985.

Notes (continued)

91/ Hernan Santa Cruz, Report to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.680), para. 959.

92/ Report of the Seminar on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ST/HR/34, pp. 38 and 39).

93/ Report of the Round Table of University Professors and Directors of Race Relations Institutions on the Teaching of Problems of Racial Discrimination (ST/HR/SER.A/5), p. 15.

94/ ST/HR/SER.A/7, p. 37.

95/ ST/HR/SER.A/9, p. 34.

96/ ST/HR/SER.A/11, p. 27.

97/ ST/HR/SER.A/13, pp. 32 and 33.

98/ ST/HR/SER.A/17, pp. 20 and 21.
