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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

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

- (a) Legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa;
- (b) Relief to such persons and their dependants;
- (c) Education of such persons and their dependants;
- (d) Relief to refugees from South Africa;
- (e) Relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia.

2. In resolution 40/64 H of 10 December 1985, the General Assembly recognized the need for increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned to enable them to meet the growing needs for humanitarian and legal assistance. It commended the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to

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

3. Since the last report of the Secretary-General of 21 October 1985 (A/40/780), the Trust Fund has received contributions from Governments totalling \$2,268,797, as follows:

	<u>(United States dollars)</u>
Algeria	10 000
Australia	42 684
Austria	37 200
Brunei Darussalam	1 000
Bulgaria	1 000
Canada	24 823
China	30 000
Denmark	424 268
Finland	265 756
France	91 549
Germany, Federal Republic of	82 984
Greece	4 500
Hungary	2 500
Iceland	2 000
Indonesia	3 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 400
Ireland	36 693
Italy	26 950

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(United States dollars)

Malaysia	1 000
Netherlands	98 039
Norway	569 801
Republic of Korea	5 000
Sweden	486 280
Thailand	1 000
Venezuela	1 000
Zimbabwe	<u>15 370</u>
	<u>2 268 797</u>

4. In addition, the following pledges are outstanding:

(United States dollars)

Brazil	10 000
Cameroon	5 224
Egypt	1 704
India	2 000
Japan	20 000
Morocco	2 169
Pakistan	3 000
Turkey	1 500
Zimbabwe	<u>6 448</u>
	<u>52 045</u>

5. The total income to the Trust Fund since its inception, including a private donation of \$10,000 from Manhattan Records, Inc., and interest, is \$24,739,426, and the total amount of grants is \$24,349,389, leaving a balance of \$390,037 as at 2 October 1986.

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6. In accordance with the decisions of the Committee of Trustees, grants totalling \$2,745,000 have been made from the Trust Fund in the period under review.
7. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa on its work since the date of the last report (see annex).

ANNEX

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

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

Mr. Anders Fern (Sweden), Chairman

Major-General Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman

Mr. Pedro Daza (Chile)

Mr. Driss Slaoui (Morocco)*

Mr. S. Shah Nawaz (Pakistan)

* From 15 October 1985 to 14 April 1986, Mr. Ali Bengelloun (Morocco) was a member of the Committee of Trustees. He was replaced by Mr. Moulay Mehdi Alaoui, who served from 15 April to 17 September 1986.

2. Since the date of the last report (A/40/780), the Committee of Trustees has decided on eight grants from the Trust Fund for purposes within its terms of reference as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 2397 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 and 2671 E (XXV) of 8 December 1970, as follows:

<u>Grant number</u>	<u>Date of decision</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(United States dollars)</u>	<u>Purpose a/</u>
133	14 April 1986	700 000	(a) to (e)
134	14 April 1986	300 000	(a)
135	14 April 1986	120 000	(a) and (b)
136	5 June 1986	700 000	(a) to (e)
137	5 June 1986	150 000	(a)
138	5 June 1986	175 000	(d)
139	2 October 1986	500 000	(a) to (e)
140	2 October 1986	100 000	(a)

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

3. The Committee has continued to encourage direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia. It has been informed that direct contributions were made to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa by Barbados, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the European Community, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Greece and the Netherlands have informed the Committee of Trustees of its direct contribution to the World Council of Churches.

4. During the period under review, the level of repression has reached unprecedented heights in South Africa. In an attempt to quell the upsurge of nation-wide protest and resistance against apartheid, the apartheid régime has resorted to brutal and systematic repression under draconian emergency regulations and using security forces, including army units that are now encamped in black townships.

5. The state of emergency that was lifted on 6 March 1986 was reimposed on 12 June 1986. With the reinstatement of the state of emergency and amendment of the Internal Security Act to permit a 180-day detention without charge or trial and of the Public Safety Act to authorize the Minister of Law and Order to declare "unrest areas", South Africa is sliding into a permanent state of emergency.

6. During the first period of emergency, over 500 persons were killed in police violence and nearly 7,800 were detained without charge or trial, including more than 2,000 children under 16 years of age. In addition, 3,600 persons were held under the security legislation. Two months after the second state of emergency was imposed, by South Africa's own admission, 8,551 people had been detained without charge or trial. According to human rights monitoring organizations in South Africa, the actual number may be closer to 13,000, with another 2,200 already detained since January 1986 under the Internal Security Act. Many of the detainees are women and children, church and trade union leaders, journalists, youth, student and community leaders. Detained people are often reported to be ill-treated and tortured. Many have died in detention. In the ongoing confrontation, 754 persons were killed during the period from January to May 1986 alone.

7. Current emergency regulations, far more extensive and harsher than the previous ones, give the police, army and security services sweeping powers to search without warrant, detain without charge or trial, impose curfews, ban publications, meetings, outdoor funerals, etc. As part of these regulations, constraints have been put on reporting by the local and international press, leading to a virtual black-out of any independent reporting of strikes, arrests, boycotts and protest actions.

8. Anti-apartheid organizations in South Africa have successfully challenged several provisions of the emergency regulations in the provincial Supreme Courts of Eastern Cape, Natal and Transvaal. A ruling by the Supreme Court of Transvaal Province on 24 July 1986 struck down provisions banning many meetings of black activists as well as the gagging of 119 anti-apartheid organizations. The ruling

invalidates hundreds of orders issued by police commissions banning meetings and gagging anti-apartheid organizations. The apartheid régime, however, issued shortly thereafter a decree reinstating the gagging orders. A ruling by the Supreme Court of Natal Province on 11 August 1986 also invalidates provisions of emergency regulations under which nearly 13,000 people have been detained. The Government has filed an appeal, thus blocking the release of detainees. However, Mr. Solomon Tsenoli, the Natal Publicity Secretary of the United Democratic Front, on whose behalf a case was brought before the Court, has been released.

9. Under the prevailing circumstances, the Committee of Trustees considers that special and determined efforts should be made to promote greater contributions to the Trust Fund and to voluntary organizations in order to meet the extensive needs created by the emergency situation and to provide more effective assistance to the thousands of victims of repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia.

10. The Committee of Trustees wishes, once again, to express its appreciation and gratitude to the Secretary-General for his encouragement and assistance. It also wishes to express its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to voluntary organizations concerned for their continued co-operation.
