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OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-first year

International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in  
Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa

Letter dated 1 June 1976 from the Chairman of the Special  
Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council the Declaration (annex I) and the Programme of Action (annex II) adopted by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, from 24 to 28 May 1976.

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

\* A/31/50.

ANNEX I

Declaration

1. The International Seminar organized by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, with participants from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, extends its greetings and solidarity to the people of South Africa who are continuing with renewed determination their brave struggle to overthrow the apartheid system, despite the growing ruthlessness of the white minority régime. The liberation of Mozambique and Angola, brought about by the heroic struggle of its peoples, under the leadership of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) and the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, has created a new strategic and political situation in southern Africa and opened the prospect, in the not too distant future, of the liberation of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The decisive victory of the Angolan people, against the invading forces of the South African apartheid régime and its allies, has given new inspiration and impetus to the liberation movements. The Pretoria régime has recognized the growing danger to the survival of the apartheid power system: it has reacted by increased repression of the African people and the expansion of its aggressive military capability.

2. In southern Africa we are witnessing an unfolding war situation: South Africa's enormous military build-up and its aggressive posture towards independent African States, its invasion of Angola and the rapid militarization of Namibia, and its support of the illegal Smith régime constitute a clear threat to peace and security in that region. Its growing military integration with the major Western Powers and the new role accorded to South Africa in over-all Western strategy in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean area represent a grave threat to the peace and security of the world.

3. The Seminar recognizes that the liberation movements in southern Africa are obliged to resort to armed struggle in view of the intransigence and ruthlessness of the white minority régimes. It reaffirms the right of the African liberation movements to decide on the means of their struggle, in the light of the conditions in their territories, and to seek and receive international solidarity. The Seminar rejects the insistence by the racist régimes, and their friends and allies, that the liberation movements should struggle by peaceful means alone in the face of the growing violence and terrorism of the oppressors.

4. Recognizing the significant recent advances against the forces of racism and colonialism in Africa, the white minority régimes are resorting to new initiatives to enlist and secure further external assistance. The major Western Powers - especially the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and France - which are continuing and increasing their political, economic and military collaboration with South Africa, bear a major responsibility for helping to sustain the apartheid régime. But even this growing external support from South Africa's traditional trading partners will not halt the unfolding crisis faced by the apartheid régime.

5. The Seminar condemns the increasing military, political and economic collaboration between the South African racist régime and Israel, which was further developed during the recent official visit of B. J. Vorster, Prime Minister of the Pretoria régime, to Israel. The Pretoria régime, in a desperate attempt to ensure its survival, is forging special links with countries such as Israel, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile with a view to establishing a new menacing alliance of régimes insensitive to African and world opinion. The Seminar warns the actual and potential allies of South Africa that any alliance with apartheid will provoke forthright condemnation and hostility of all freedom-loving Governments and peoples.
6. In order to counter internal resistance and international pressures, the Pretoria régime plans to confer a sham independence upon the Transkei in October 1976 as part of its contemptible "bantustan" policy. The Seminar rejects this political fraud and invites all States to do likewise and deny any form of recognition to, and refrain from any contacts with, any apartheid institutions, including the authorities in the Transkei. It condemns those countries and external economic interests which are planning to invest in the so-called tribal "homelands" in order to directly assist the implementation of the apartheid schemes of the South African régime.
7. The Seminar calls upon all Governments and peoples to give full support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle for the total eradication of racism and colonialism, and to end all military, economic and other collaboration with the racist régimes. The Seminar declares that apartheid constitutes a crime against humanity, and that the international community has a duty to suppress and punish that crime.
8. Any supply of arms to South Africa and any form of military co-operation with the apartheid régime is a hostile act not only against the people of South Africa and the Organization of African Unity but also against the United Nations and the international community.
9. Any transnational companies and other interests which, in collaboration with the Pretoria régime, participate in the exploitation of the people of South Africa or help to reinforce the military and economic power of the racists, are accomplices in the crime of apartheid.
10. The Seminar commends African, Socialist, non-aligned and other countries for the invaluable moral, political and material assistance given by them to the African liberation movements. All Governments and peoples have a duty to help the liberation movements, which are entitled to full support from the international community in their legitimate struggle to overthrow the white minority régimes.
11. The front-line countries in Africa which have taken a firm stand against the white minority régimes in accordance with United Nations and Organization of African Unity resolutions should be given all necessary economic and other assistance by all freedom-loving countries and peoples. The Seminar declares that any attack on the countries which assist the liberation movements constitutes an

attack against the international community. These countries have a right to seek and receive all necessary international support against racist aggression.

12. The Seminar invites all Governments, organizations and peoples to join in concerted international action in support of the southern African liberation movements in this crucial and final stage of the struggle for the total emancipation of Africa.

ANNEX II

Programme of action

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## Introduction

1. At a time when the long and arduous struggle of the South African people has reached the final and crucial stage - thanks to the advance of liberation in Africa and the world, and the determined resistance by the South African people - the international community has a duty to step up action to assist the oppressed people and their liberation movement to attain their inalienable right to freedom, human dignity and national liberation.
2. The General Assembly, in resolution 3411 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, adopted during the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations, proclaimed that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for the struggle against apartheid. It reiterated its determination to devote all necessary resources to concert international efforts for the speedy eradication of apartheid in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people.
3. The Seminar feels that this solemn commitment by the international community to the people of South Africa, in recognition of the invaluable contribution made by them to the cause of freedom and human dignity, must be translated into effective action by the United Nations and its specialized agencies; the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned movement, the League of Arab States; the Commonwealth and all other intergovernmental organizations; and the churches, the trade unions, and all other non-governmental organizations of the peoples of the world.
4. Towards this end, participants in this International Seminar have adopted the following programme of action and commend it to all freedom-loving Governments and peoples.

### I. Arms embargo

5. The Seminar recognizes that those States which have collaborated with South Africa to build up an enormous military arsenal bear a special responsibility for South Africa's consequent arrogant and violent use of its military power. South Africa's allies in this field - and especially France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy - have not only assisted South Africa by manufacturing many weapons internally but also enabled it to export arms to other countries.
6. The major North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Powers are increasing their military collaboration with South Africa and placing a growing importance on its role in their over-all strategic plans. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization also bears a major responsibility for enabling South Africa to utilize its technical facilities such as the NATO Codification System for Spares and Equipment.

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7. South Africa has also created new military links with Israel and other countries. The visit of the South African Prime Minister to Israel earlier this year has led to a closer military relationship being created between Israel and South Africa and has serious implications for the peace and security of the continent of Africa and the Middle East. The Seminar condemns such growing military and other collaboration.

8. The Seminar noted and condemned growing military links between South Africa and repressive régimes in Latin America, such as Chile.

9. Besides the supply of arms, there is a tremendous transfer of know-how and technology between South Africa and its allies. These developments include movement of scientists between South Africa and certain Western countries. The Seminar appeals to university and other research institutes to be conscious of their responsibility to the international community in order to ensure that South Africa does not obtain further access to expertise in this area.

10. The Seminar notes with alarm the extent of Western nuclear collaboration with South Africa, and especially the central role of the Federal Republic of Germany, Holland and the United States of America in providing the Pretoria régime with equipment and technology which increases its nuclear capability. South Africa is now an incipient nuclear Power and countries engaged in nuclear co-operation with South Africa should be called upon to end all such collaboration.

11. South Africa has been responsible for the research and development of the Crotale missile system which is being promoted by France as if it is entirely a French system. The Seminar calls upon all States not to purchase this system. It further calls upon the non-aligned and other States to consider what joint measures can be taken not to buy weapons from those arms firms and countries which provide military equipment to South Africa.

12. The most imperative need in the present situation is that the arms embargo, first laid down by the Security Council in 1963, be now made mandatory under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, together with effective machinery to ensure the supervision of the embargo. In particular, the mandatory arms embargo should be made comprehensive in scope so as to include the provision of licences and patents for arms production, the transfer of technology or military information to South Africa, and the use of third States for the supply of military equipment indirectly to South Africa. It should also impose a total ban on the import of arms and military equipment for use in South Africa. The mandatory embargo decision should prohibit all forms of military and security collaboration with South Africa.

13. Anti-apartheid movements and other non-governmental bodies should, in consultation with trade unions, request workers not to handle any arms order to South Africa and give full support to these workers who, on grounds of conscience, refuse to work on orders for the sale of weapons systems or other projects intended for use in South Africa by its military and security forces.

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## II. Economic collaboration

14. The Seminar notes that South Africa has been the recipient of vast increases in investment by foreign interests, in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Belgium and Iran. Foreign investments in South Africa now total nearly \$11 billion. Foreign investment plays a major part in the supportive role in buttressing South Africa's economy and in increasing the links between the investing countries and South Africa. It plays an important part in salvaging South Africa's economic future. Investment in South African industry, the provision of loans and the conclusion of agreements for the purchase of raw materials from South Africa constitute three of the most important forms of economic collaboration.

15. Banking consortia in the United States of America and in Europe and the Eurocurrency market must be pressured by Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals to heed the call of the liberation movement to refrain from providing loans to State or semi-State organizations in South Africa. South Africa's defence budget, the inherent instability of apartheid society and the growing strength of the liberation movements should surely reflect the need for caution on the part of such enterprises. If banks and such like bodies continue to be stubborn in their collaboration with the racist South African régime, then the liberation movements are entitled to take appropriate measures against such collaborating firms. They must choose between the liberation movements and the present régime.

16. The Seminar calls for the utmost opposition to frustrate the activities of transnational firms which invest in the border industries near "bantustans" or in the heart of "bantustans". The Seminar condemns all recent investment programmes in these "bantustans" and, in particular, calls upon the Seagram Corporation to withdraw its proposed multimillion project, and Kennecott to withdraw from the mining consortium adjacent to the KwaZulu "bantustan".

17. Maximum international opposition must be launched against the proposed sale by the General Electric Company of the United States of America of two nuclear reactors to South Africa. Such alleged "commercial" sales have a military significance, apart from strengthening the South African economy, since a by-product of the electricity producing process would help South Africa to produce nuclear weapons. In addition, all plutonium enriching arrangements between South Africa and other countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany must be terminated. The Seminar appeals to the United States Government, its regulatory agencies and the United States Congress to forbid the sale of these reactors to South Africa.

18. The Seminar commends the role of trade unions, churches and other bodies who use their power as shareholders to highlight the collaboration of transnational firms in South Africa. The boycott of such firms must be strengthened by greater co-ordination among anti-apartheid bodies.



19. South African conglomerates such as the Anglo American Corporation are making increasing efforts to obtain a foothold in the European Economic Community. The Seminar appeals to the Community to oppose apartheid in South Africa by refusing South Africa any concession within the Community, and to take steps to ensure at a national level that South Africa does not receive any assistance from the Community.

20. South African firms such as Rothman's and the Anglo American Corporation should not be permitted to obtain any role in the economy of other countries. Specific campaigns to highlight the role of South African capital in such transnational firms are commended by the Seminar.

21. South Africa has become a major exporter of capital to a number of Latin American countries. Military and diplomatic links follow from economic links in such countries as Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. The Seminar strongly supports the proposal that such links be opposed through the establishment of support committees in various parts of Latin America so as to focus attention on the extent of their collaboration and to campaign against it.

22. The Seminar recommends that the Special Committee against Apartheid and the OAU make a thorough study of relations between Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay on the one hand, and the South African régime on the other, particularly in the military and economic fields with a view to recommending effective action.

### III. Trade union action

23. The Seminar recalls the contribution of the first International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid (1973) organized with the co-operation of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the International Labour Organisation which recommended, inter alia, campaigns against racism in South Africa; opposition to military relations with South Africa and the recruitment of workers; actions against planes, ships, cargoes and mail to or from South Africa; the recognition of African trade unions; the release of all political and trade union detainees and prisoners; and support for the liberation movements.

24. The Seminar invites the Special Committee against Apartheid to convene, as soon as possible, a meeting together with the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid and the liberation movements to review trade union action and plan further action, especially in relation to emigration to South Africa.

25. A delegation of the Special Committee against Apartheid accompanied by representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the African Committee of Trade Union Co-ordination and Action against Apartheid, together with representatives of South African liberation movements, should visit the capitals of the principal trading partners of South Africa to consult with trade unions and professional bodies and encourage them to take effective action against apartheid.

26. The Seminar condemns the system of sending thousands of workers under the pretext that they are suffering from mental sickness to concentration camps in South Africa, where they are subjected to hard labour and inhuman treatment. These workers are reportedly kept in the labour camps for the rest of their lives, merely on the strength of statements by the police.

27. The racist régime of South Africa depends heavily on the migrant labour recruited from the States neighbouring on South Africa. The Seminar strongly recommends to all Members of the United Nations to give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance from these States in order to enable them to stop the outflow of manpower to South Africa.

#### IV. South African propaganda

28. Faced by growing opposition to its policies, both internally and externally, the South African régime has further increased its propaganda campaign directed mainly at Western countries and their populations. Besides official agencies, private "front" organizations such as the South Africa Foundation, the Club of Ten, the Committee for Fairness in Sport, and the Foreign Policy Association are being used in order to propagate apartheid.

29. The Seminar welcomes the efforts of the anti-apartheid movements to counter the propaganda of the racist South African régime and calls upon the United Nations and its Member States to provide adequate resources to them, as well as the liberation movements, in order to help them to increase their activities in this regard.

30. The Seminar recognizes the need to establish anti-apartheid organizations in areas such as Latin America where there are none at present. It urges anti-apartheid movements to improve their co-ordination and provide information to all appropriate organizations, including the liberation movements and the Organization of African Unity.

31. A vigorous campaign should be launched against pro-South African lobbies in all Western countries. For this purpose, a study should be urgently undertaken of collaborators such as business interests, military officers, university staff and participants in cultural exchanges who are exerting their influence to prevent action by Western countries against apartheid.

32. The role of the media, especially news agencies, in moulding Western public position by their treatment of news from South Africa and in their description of the activities of liberation movements needs urgent study with a view to action. Special attention must be devoted to the sources of their news items and the extent to which greater emphasis is given to the views of the South African régime.

33. Special attention must be devoted immediately to the exploitation of the issue of "bantustans" and the forthcoming "independence" of the Transkei, by the South

African régime. Every attempt must be made to ensure that Governments and world public opinion recognize the need to maintain the territorial integrity of South Africa and reject the pretense of autonomy and independence projected by the South African régime. Activities on the issue of "bantustans" should be organized whenever appropriate. World public opinion should be made aware of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this issue. The Seminar notes in particular that the General Assembly has decided that the racist régime of South Africa is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa and that the national liberation movements are the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people.

34. The Seminar recommends that boycott activity on a wide front should be embarked upon or extended by anti-apartheid movements and non-governmental bodies in Western countries to focus attention on the need for disengagement from South Africa and to educate public opinion in those countries. For this purpose, declarations by writers, actors and other prominent personalities that they would not work or act or allow their works to be used in South Africa so long as apartheid is in force are to be commended. Such individual boycotts should supplement the boycott of all apartheid institutions in South Africa.

35. The work of the Centre against Apartheid in the United Nations Secretariat must be further developed. Attractive publications aimed at the general public should be published by the United Nations in various languages for mass distribution. There should be greater use of films, posters and other audio-visual material.

36. The Centre against Apartheid should be provided with greater support by the United Nations to enable it to help publicize the documents of the South African liberation movements and the activities of Governments and organizations against apartheid. Governments should be encouraged to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid to reinforce the activities of the Centre against Apartheid, and to co-operate with the Centre in other appropriate ways.

37. The Seminar recognizes the need for the establishment of a powerful radio station beamed to South Africa and urges the United Nations to take the necessary steps to put this into effect.

38. The Seminar welcomes the offer of the Government of Lesotho for the establishment of a United Nations Information Centre in that country. The possibility of establishing similar centres in other countries in southern Africa should be explored.

#### V. Apartheid and sports

39. The Seminar salutes the gallant and courageous stand by sportsmen inside South Africa who are campaigning for non-racialism in sport.

40. The Seminar commends the activities and actions of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the South Africa Non-Racial Olympics Committee and other bodies which have tried to isolate South Africa from all sporting competitions so long as South Africa practises the policy of apartheid in breach of the principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter.

41. The Seminar commends the proposal of the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Right Honorable Michael Manley, that the General Assembly of the United Nations prepare an international convention on apartheid in sport. Such a convention would include an obligation by States to impose sanctions against sporting teams and organizations whose members collectively or individually participate in sports activities in South Africa or against teams from South Africa. Sanctions would include:

- (a) Refusal to provide financial assistance or donations in kind to such teams or individuals;
- (b) Withdrawal of access to national sporting facilities to such teams or individuals;
- (c) Denial and withdrawal of national sporting honours or awards to such teams or individuals;
- (d) Action to render automatically null and void all professional sporting contracts which do not specifically exclude competitions in South Africa;
- (e) Non-recognition by States parties to this convention of national sporting bodies which do not adopt the convention as part of their constitution.

Until the adoption of the convention, these principles are recommended by the Seminar to States and Governments as a Declaration from the Seminar.

42. The Seminar notes the call of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa for action against New Zealand which is intending to permit its national rugby team to go to South Africa later this year. The Seminar urgently calls upon the New Zealand Government to act immediately to stop all sport exchanges with South Africa and urges all Governments and organizations to support this call. If New Zealand fails to act along these lines such failure will result in appropriate international action from all those opposed to collaboration with apartheid sport.

43. The Seminar condemns States and sportsmen who participate in the so-called multinational games in South Africa or tour South Africa under all-expenses-paid trips financed by the South African régime. Any attempt by the "bantustans" to establish sporting links with the outside world must be opposed.

44. The Seminar applauds those sporting codes where the membership of racist South Africa has been terminated or suspended. Any attempt to obtain an international foothold must be opposed. South Africa's plans to establish a

"hospitality centre" in Montreal during the 1976 Olympic Games could have serious consequences for the Games themselves, as such a centre would be a vehicle for propaganda for white South Africa.

45. Sportsmen and others are invited to support the decision of the non-racial sporting bodies inside South Africa for recognition as authentic sporting bodies and the South Africa Council of Sport as the representative body for South Africa. Strong support should be provided for the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe to assist them in founding independent sports bodies for those countries, so that they may take their rightful place in the international sporting community.

## VI. Namibia

46. The international community must take clear and effective action to remove South Africa's illegal administration in Namibia by assisting the South West Africa People's Organization - recognized as the authentic representative of the people of Namibia - in its just struggle for independence.

47. The tenth anniversary of the revocation of South Africa's mandate over Namibia, which falls on 26 October 1976, should be observed all over the world in full solidarity with the South West Africa People's Organization and campaigns launched to support its struggle for liberation.

48. The Seminar condemns the increasing ruthlessness of the Pretoria régime in its illegal occupation of Namibia and particularly the large number of arrests and detentions of Namibians. The Pretoria régime must be warned that the carrying out of death sentences through the illegal courts constitutes an international crime.

49. The Seminar recommends that the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should support the South West Africa People's Organization in its rejection of the so-called constitutional talks being held in Namibia under the direction and control of the South African authorities. Any attempt to transfer governmental powers to any body except the United Nations, or a Government elected under United Nations supervision and control, must be rejected.

50. The Seminar condemns the role of transnational corporations - especially those with headquarters in the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and the Federal Republic of Germany - which continue their operations in Namibia in defiance of United Nations decisions. All Governments must adopt and apply the provisions of Decree No. 1, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia, for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

51. Urgent action must be taken to ensure that uranium produced in Namibia is not bought by Governments, their agencies or corporations. In order to focus attention on the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium by the United Kingdom

Government and its Atomic Energy Authority, and Rio Tinto Zinc Ltd., the Seminar requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to hold hearings as soon as possible and not later than the beginning of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly and receive evidence concerning such exploitation and purchase, with a view to preparing a full report as a basis for action by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

VII. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements

52. In this crucial phase of the struggle for liberation, the Seminar urges increased assistance of all types to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements.

53. Assistance should be provided directly to liberation movements.

54. The United Nations should provide financial assistance to the liberation movements to maintain representatives in New York.

55. The Seminar strongly recommends that Governments should make contributions to humanitarian organizations such as the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa for support to political prisoners and their families, and for related purposes. These contributions, however, should not be considered as substitutes for support to liberation movements themselves.

56. The Seminar also appeals to Governments to contribute towards educational and training programmes organized by or for the liberation movements.

57. The Seminar urges the solidarity movements, particularly in Western Europe and the United States of America, to initiate campaigns to influence their Governments to make financial contributions to liberation movements and to humanitarian organizations providing assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa.

58. The Seminar welcomes the declaration of the General Assembly that the liberation movements are the authentic representatives of their people and that the South African régime is illegitimate; it therefore urges that the United Nations accord full permanent observer status to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in all appropriate organs and conferences of the United Nations.

VIII. Assistance to neighbouring States

59. The Seminar acknowledges the important contribution made by the neighbouring States to the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa. These States - namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia - have faced threats and armed attacks by the colonialist and racist

régimes, and bore heavy financial and other burdens because of their commitment to liberation. The Seminar urges the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and the individual Member States of the United Nations to grant special financial and technical assistance to these countries.

60. The Seminar urges African and other States to develop the machinery of international co-operation that will allow speedy response to any aggression.

61. The Seminar calls for urgent and effective international economic assistance to Angola and Mozambique, as an important act of solidarity with the struggle for the total liberation of southern Africa.

62. It also wishes to draw attention to the situation of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland which are in the financial stranglehold of the South African régime.

63. Noting the heavy dependence of the racist régime of South Africa on the exploitation of migrant labour recruited from the neighbouring States, the Seminar strongly recommends to all friendly and progressive countries to consider favourably requests by these States for technical and economic assistance in order to enable them to implement, as quickly as possible, labour-intensive economic projects within their borders with a view to stopping the flow of manpower into South Africa.

#### IX. Political prisoners

64. The Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners - 11 October - should be observed throughout the world through exhibitions, meetings and campaigns to draw attention to those valiant people who are imprisoned, banned, detained without trial, suffer house arrest or are in banishment. Special attention should be paid to the whole armoury of repressive legislation which constitutes South Africa as the most vicious police State of the world.

65. The Seminar commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for its efforts to publicize repression against opponents of apartheid in South Africa, to promote solidarity with the South African political prisoners, and to make the world aware that the political prisoners are the authentic leaders of the people of South Africa and champions of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, while their captors are the practitioners of the crime of apartheid.

66. The Seminar calls for continuous and widespread publicity to all cases of repression in South Africa - including detentions, trials, imprisonments, banning orders and pass law arrests.

67. The Seminar denounces all repressive legislation in South Africa, especially the so-called Suppression of Communism Act and the Terrorism Act. It expresses its indignation at the tortures and murders of political detainees, and calls for

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appropriate action to ensure the identification and the punishment of the perpetrators of these crimes.

68. The Seminar recommends that the United Nations look into the possibility of establishing a mechanism, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations with specific expertise in law, to study, monitor and publicize present and proposed repressive legislation in South Africa and Namibia and their effect on political and social activism.

69. The Seminar requests the United Nations to give technical and financial support through the Centre against Apartheid for the Symposium on South African Political Prisoners to be organized in Geneva on 5 and 6 July 1976 by the Sub-Committee on Racism and Colonialism of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations.

70. Taking note that, as a result of intensified repression in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, the number of refugees and displaced persons has recently increased and noting that the concerned front-line States and liberation movements assisted in meeting the humanitarian needs of such groups, the Seminar urges the international community to redouble its efforts to provide the necessary financial and other assistance. In this connexion, it appeals for support to the efforts being made through United Nations programmes, particularly those of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

71. The Seminar urges publication of literature of the black consciousness movement in South Africa. It suggests that the cultural boycott against South Africa be intensified by publicizing repression against black groups in South Africa.

#### X. Other recommendations

72. All States which have not yet done so should be urged to sign and ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. a/

73. The Seminar recommends the creation of an international tribunal composed of personalities, legal experts and scientists from different countries so as to compile information, testimonies and other material for analysing, denouncing and condemning the apartheid crimes in the light of international law and the principles of the United Nations.

74. Immediate action should be taken by those Western European States which allow mercenaries to be recruited by the illegal Smith régime in Zimbabwe and by South

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a/ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII).



Africa. Such traffic must be stopped. The recruitment of mercenaries must be considered as a serious crime against Africa. Failure by these States to take immediate action to stop such traffic must be considered by the Organization of African Unity as an unfriendly act inviting a proper and appropriate response.

75. All Governments and organizations should support the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in Accra, Ghana, in 1978.

76. The Seminar requests the United Nations and all participating organizations to give maximum publicity to the Declaration, the Programme of Action and other documents of the Seminar.

77. The Seminar requests the Chairman to transmit the Declaration and the Programme of Action to: (a) the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as other organs concerned; (b) the Organization of African Unity; (c) the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries; (d) the specialized agencies of the United Nations; and (e) international trade union confederations, World Council of Churches and other international non-governmental organizations opposed to apartheid.

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