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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 July 1983 from the Acting Chairman of the Special  
Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, on behalf of the Special Committee against Apartheid, to transmit herewith the text of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against Apartheid in Sport, held in London from 27 to 29 June 1983.

The Conference was organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC).

On behalf of the Special Committee, I request that the Declaration of the Conference be published as a document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Uddhav Deo BHATT  
Acting Chairman of the  
Special Committee against Apartheid

\* A/38/150.

ANNEX

Declaration adopted by the International Conference  
on Sanctions against Apartheid in Sport held in  
London from 27 to 29 June 1983

The International Conference on Sanctions Against Apartheid Sports was convened in London by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid in association with the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, from 27 to 29 June 1983.

This Conference, the first international gathering of its kind, brought together sportsmen and women, sports administrators, government representatives, and national and international bodies committed to the abolition of apartheid. The Conference, which was organized as a sequel to the 1982 United Nations International Year of Sanctions Against Apartheid, was called to consider current and future action against apartheid sport in the context of the overall campaign against apartheid itself. The commitment to withhold collaboration from South Africa in the sporting and other fields was recognized by all participants as vital to the efforts of the great majority of the South African people to liberate themselves from the crime of apartheid.

The Conference expressed great satisfaction at the extent to which the world's sportsmen and women have recognized the importance of not competing against South Africa. It commended the measures taken by governments and sports organizations throughout the world in helping to bring about the complete isolation of South African sport. It recognized in this context the important role played by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the Supreme Council for Sport for Africa, the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee and the South African Council on Sport, together with the mass campaigns of the anti-apartheid movements, in bringing to the attention of the world the continuing realities of apartheid sport in South Africa.

The Conference congratulated in particular the many sportsmen and women who have made considerable personal sacrifices, in some cases financial, in order to avoid collaborating with South Africa on the sports field.

The success of the campaign to isolate South Africa has provoked the Pretoria regime to extreme measures of desperation and has exposed its willingness to wreck international sport as part of the price of sustaining apartheid. The immense financial blandishments offered by South Africa to international sportsmen and women to induce them to defy the international campaign are visible symbols of this desperation and pose a new challenge to the solidarity of world sport. These offers are extended against the background of a massive and unprecedented propaganda campaign, aimed not only at sportsmen, but at governments, the public and the media, particularly in countries which have traditional links with South Africa. The object of this propaganda campaign is to create an illusion of change in the appearance of apartheid.

The Conference strongly condemns this systematic attempt to deceive the outside world as to the realities of apartheid, which remain fundamentally unchanged. In spite of claims to the contrary by the Pretoria regime and its sports administrators, all of the laws of apartheid remain substantially intact, including the pass laws by which the life of every black South African is controlled. The whole fabric of South African society remains deeply rooted in a system of institutionalized racism. In legal, political, economic and social terms, South Africa functions entirely on the basis of racial discrimination and oppression. The Conference emphasizes that the very uniqueness of South African racial dictatorship calls for a wholly unique response from the international community. It is the responsibility therefore of all who understand this uniqueness to communicate it more widely and more vigorously.

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The Conference notes that special efforts are being made by representatives of the apartheid regime to convince the world's sporting community that apartheid is being removed from sport in South Africa in an attempt to justify South Africa's re-integration with international sport. This façade of change, which is based solely on temporary exemption from the law, is in fact a direct result of the international campaign, and the Conference considers that it would be a negation of past sacrifices to relax the campaign at a point when success is within reach and efforts should be redoubled.

The Conference therefore urges all sportsmen and women to recognize the fact that there can as yet be no question of South Africa's rehabilitation as it is impossible to dismantle apartheid in sport without at the same time abandoning apartheid in all its aspects.

The Conference expresses its strong support for the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sport adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session in 1977 as providing a suitable basis for action against apartheid sports, and calls for its full implementation by all States and organisations.

Convinced that a Declaration on Apartheid in Sports emanating from this Conference will make it possible to take more effective measures at the international and national levels in order to isolate South Africa and eliminate apartheid, the Conference hereby declares:

1. All efforts should be made to support the positive contributions made by sportsmen and women who refuse to collaborate with apartheid sports and that the examples of these people be used to persuade others also to refuse to collaborate.

2. The general public should be provided with accurate information and the media should give the widest possible publicity to the reality of apartheid and apartheid sports in order to counter the propaganda offensive being undertaken by the South African racist regime.
3. The South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee should be given the maximum possible assistance to expand its efforts in the campaign against apartheid in sport.
4. The principles behind the publication of the United Nations Register of sportsmen and women who participate in sports events in South Africa should be fully implemented so that athletes and teams, that choose to collaborate with apartheid disqualify themselves from further international competition.
5. Those few States that still allow their sportsmen and women to collaborate with South Africa should take positive actions designed to prevent all future sports contacts.
6. The newly-formed Association of Summer Olympic Sports should, by the end of 1983, achieve the expulsion of South African apartheid sports organizations from all Olympic federations.
7. The concept of the Third Party principle, which provides for sanctions against those who collaborate with South Africa, should be supported by all countries as part of the overall campaign totally to isolate the apartheid regime.
8. Appropriate organizations should concentrate their efforts on the major sports in which South Africa still participates - among them rugby, cricket, boxing, tennis, motor-sports and golf.

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9. In particular the Conference calls for:

(i) The Governments of Ireland, New Zealand and United Kingdom to bring about the cancellation of the pending visits to South Africa in late July 1983, of a combined All Blacks/Lions team.

(ii) A co-ordinated international campaign to stop:

- a possible MCC cricket tour of South Africa;
- the proposed 1984 English rugby tour of South Africa;
- the proposed 1985 All Black rugby tour of South Africa;
- individuals from forming rebel touring teams;
- individual professionals from competing in South Africa.

10. States should pursue a vigorous programme of public education aimed at securing strict adherence to the Olympic principle of non-discrimination in sports and widespread national acceptance for the spirit and letter of United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports and the Gleneagles Agreement.

11. Sports bodies should be actively encouraged to withhold any support from sporting events organized in violation of the Olympic principle and United Nations resolutions. To this end, States should convey the United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports to all national sports bodies, urging them:

i. To disseminate such information to all their affiliates and branches;

ii. To take all necessary action to ensure strict compliance with those resolutions.

12. States should deny visas and/or entry to representatives of sports bodies, members of teams or individual sportsmen from South Africa.

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13. States should establish national regulations and guidelines against participation with apartheid in sports and ensure that effective means exist for bringing about compliance with such guidelines.

14. Given the determination of certain countries to continue contacts with South Africa despite its exclusion from the International Olympic Committee, the IOC should take action against these countries in a form no less rigorous than that taken by the Commonwealth Games Federation. The Special Committee against Apartheid should establish contact with the President of the IOC with a view to carrying out this request. Further, the Special Committee against Apartheid should consider holding a meeting in Los Angeles early in 1984 to assess the impact of any action taken by the IOC on this request and to determine what this would imply for the 1984 Games.

15. Sport organizations opposing racism in sport, and anti-apartheid movements throughout the world, should co-operate in their campaigns and intensify their activities against all forms of collaboration with racism in sport. In particular the campaign to expel apartheid South African sports bodies from international sports federations should be pursued with great vigour.