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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 October 1983 from the Acting Chairman of the  
Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith for the attention of the General Assembly the Programme of Action against Apartheid which was adopted by the Special Committee at its 530th meeting, held on 25 October 1983.

I would appreciate it if the Programme of Action against Apartheid could be published as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Programme of Action against Apartheid, adopted by the  
Special Committee on 25 October 1983

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1 - 18	3
II. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS .....	19 - 20	5
III. ACTION BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS .....	21 - 23	13
IV. ACTION BY TRADE UNIONS, CHURCHES, <u>ANTI-APARTHEID</u> AND SOLIDARITY MOVEMENTS AND OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS .....	24 - 53	14
V. ACTION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ...	54 - 55	25
VI. ACTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST <u>APARTHEID</u> AND THE CENTRE AGAINST <u>APARTHEID</u> .....	56 - 60	25

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Apartheid in South Africa, which has been denounced by the United Nations for over three decades, has become a grave menace to international peace and security. Urgent, effective and concerted action by the international community is essential in order to abolish that inhuman system and enable the people of South Africa to establish a democratic society in which all the people of the country, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms.
2. Apartheid has caused immense suffering to the people of South Africa and has been condemned as a crime against humanity.
3. The racist régime of South Africa, in its efforts to consolidate and perpetuate racist domination and exploitation, has forcibly moved and deported over 3 million people from their homes. It has imprisoned many millions of Africans under the humiliating "pass laws". It has segregated schools, hospitals and other amenities and enforced gross discrimination against the black majority in education, health and other services.
4. In an effort to suppress resistance against its inhuman policies, it has banned many organizations and imprisoned or restricted thousands of persons. Scores of persons have died of torture in detention. Many eminent leaders of the people are imprisoned for life, without even any remissions and under harsh conditions, for espousing the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
5. The apartheid régime has not hesitated to resort to massacres, even of schoolchildren.
6. Through its policy of bantustanization, it has established four so-called "independent" States - Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei - which are denounced by the United Nations and not recognized by any independent State. It has thereby purported to deprive over 8 million persons of the right to citizenship in South Africa. It seeks to deprive, through this policy, all the African majority of its citizenship, and perpetuate white domination.
7. It has continued its occupation of the international Territory of Namibia and escalated its war against the Namibian people in defiance of the United Nations which has assumed special responsibility for the people of Namibia. This constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the definition of aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3341 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974.
8. It has, moreover, committed numerous acts of aggression, destabilization and terrorism against neighbouring independent African States.
9. It acts as an outlaw in constant and flagrant violation of international law.
10. Its policies and actions have not only resulted in a serious threat to international peace and security, but have led to constant breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

11. It has amassed military equipment and acquired nuclear weapon capability, with the support of certain Western countries and Israel, thereby posing an enormous threat to Africa and the world.

12. Despite the universal condemnation of apartheid and repeated calls for action by the United Nations, the apartheid régime has been able to survive and pose an ever greater threat to humanity, because of the support of the United States of America and other major Western Powers, Israel and other main trading partners of South Africa, which have continued collaboration with it and protected it from effective international sanctions. Their attitudes have enabled numerous transnational corporations and financial institutions to help to sustain the apartheid régime and profit from the inhuman exploitation of the oppressed majority in South Africa. They bear a grave responsibility for the sufferings of the South African people and for the threat to international peace resulting from the situation.

13. The continued collaboration with South Africa is the main obstacle to the elimination of apartheid. The United Nations has declared the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial society guaranteeing the enjoyment of equal rights by all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed. It has recognized the right of the oppressed people of South Africa to use all means at their disposal, including armed struggle.

14. It has declared that the struggle of the South African people against racism has been a notable contribution to the struggle of humanity for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has proclaimed that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid.

15. It has also laid down the lines of international action for the elimination of apartheid in the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid of 1977, the Paris Declaration for Sanctions against South Africa of 1981, the Paris Declaration on Namibia adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the People of Namibia for Independence of April 1983, the Programme of Action on Namibia which emanated from that Conference, and numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, calling for the total isolation of the apartheid régime and full support to the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia.

16. Outraged world opinion must translate these declarations and resolutions into universal action by exerting its influence on those Western Governments and Israel which continue to collaborate with the apartheid régime.

17. The need for international mobilization against apartheid is urgent and imperative.

18. In the name of peace, justice, human rights and international co-operation, all Governments and peoples should demand:

No arms to South Africa!

No collaboration with apartheid in any field and no profit from apartheid!

No compromise with racism!

Full support to the national liberation movement of South Africa!

## II. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

19. All Governments, irrespective of any other differences, should unite in action against the crime of apartheid and take vigorous and concerted measures in implementation of United Nations resolutions to isolate the apartheid régime and assist the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to eliminate apartheid and establish a non-racial democratic society in which all the people of the country, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal rights.

20. All Governments should, in particular, take the following measures:

### A. Diplomatic, consular and other official relations

(1) Terminate diplomatic, consular and all other official relations with the racist régime of South Africa, or refrain from establishing such relations.

### B. Military and nuclear collaboration

(2) Implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa instituted by the Security Council by its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in letter and spirit, without any exceptions or reservations and, in this connection:

(a) Cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned;

(b) Cease forthwith the provision of all types of equipment and supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture and maintenance of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned;

(c) Abrogate all existing contractual arrangements with and licences or patents granted to the racist régime of South Africa and South African companies relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms, ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles;

(d) Refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field;

/...

- (e) Refrain from any supplies for the use of the armed forces, police and paramilitary organizations in South Africa;
- (f) Prohibit investment in, or technical assistance for, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft, naval craft and other military vehicles and equipment in South Africa;
- (g) Prohibit the transfer of technology and know-how to South Africa for the development of its armaments industry or nuclear weapon capability;
- (h) Terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime of South Africa and refrain from entering into any such arrangements;
- (i) Refrain from providing training for members of the South African armed forces;
- (j) Refrain from any joint military exercises with South Africa;
- (k) Prohibit warships or military aircraft from visiting South African ports and airports and South African warships or military craft from visiting their territories;
- (l) Prohibit visits of military personnel to South Africa and visits by South African military personnel to their countries;
- (m) Refrain from exchanges of military, naval or air attachés with South Africa;
- (n) Refrain from purchasing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa;
- (o) Refrain from any communications or contacts with South African military establishment or installations;
- (p) Prohibit any other form of military co-operation with South Africa;
- (q) Take firm steps to prevent any co-operation or contacts with the racist régime of South Africa by military alliances to which they are parties;
- (r) Prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by corporations, institutions or individuals within their jurisdiction;
- (s) Prohibit any institutions, agencies or companies, within their national jurisdiction, from delivering to South Africa or placing at its disposal any reactors or other equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapon technology;
- (t) Take appropriate action to ensure the termination of all co-operation, direct or indirect, by the International Atomic Energy Agency

with South Africa, except for inspection of nuclear facilities in South Africa under safeguards agreements;

(u) Assist persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objections, on the grounds of conscience, to serving in the military or police forces of the apartheid régime;

(v) Support and facilitate the strengthening and reinforcement of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

(w) Co-operate with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa and with the Special Committee against Apartheid.

### C. Oil embargo

(3) Take effective legislative and other measures to ensure the implementation of an oil embargo against South Africa, including:

(a) Enacting and enforcing "end-users" agreements to stop the supply of oil to South Africa directly or through third parties;

(b) Prohibiting the transport to South Africa of all crude oil or oil products, wherever they originate;

(c) Taking action against companies or individuals who supply or transport crude oil or oil products to South Africa;

(d) Seizing tankers owned by their nationals or registered in their countries which are used to transport oil or oil products to South Africa;

(e) Prohibiting all assistance to South Africa - through finance, technology, equipment or personnel - in the construction of oil-from-coal plants;

(f) Prohibiting the importation of oil-from-coal technology from South Africa;

(g) Preventing the efforts of South African corporate interests to maintain or expand their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(h) Banning the participation of corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction in the oil industry in South Africa, including exploration, storage, refining, transport and distribution.

### D. Economic collaboration

(4) Terminate all economic collaboration with South Africa and, in particular:

- (a) Cease all direct or indirect trade or commercial transactions with South Africa;
- (b) Refrain from supplying strategic materials to South Africa;
- (c) Refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;
- (d) Prohibit loans by banks or other financial institutions in their countries to the racist régime of South Africa or South African companies;
- (e) Prohibit the sale of Krugerrands;
- (f) Prohibit economic and financial interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;
- (g) Deny tariff and other preferences to South African exports and any inducements or guarantees for exports to, or investments in, South Africa;
- (h) Take appropriate action in international and regional agencies and organizations concerned, such as the European Economic Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to secure their denial of all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the South African régime;
- (i) Take appropriate action, separately or collectively, against transnational corporations and financial institutions collaborating with South Africa.

E. Airlines and shipping lines

- (5) In dealing with airlines and shipping lines:
  - (a) Refuse landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the racist régime of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;
  - (b) Close ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;
  - (c) Prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa;
  - (d) Deny facilities to aircraft or shipping lines proceeding to, or returning from South Africa.



F. Emigration

(6) In matters of emigration:

- (a) Prohibit or discourage the flow of emigrants, particularly skilled and technical personnel, to South Africa;
- (b) Close South African recruitment offices and prohibit advertisements for employment in or immigration to South Africa.

G. Cultural, educational, sporting and other collaboration with South Africa

(7) With regard to educational, cultural, sporting and other collaboration:

- (a) Suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise apartheid;
- (b) Implement United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports and, in particular:
  - (i) Refrain from all contact with sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid and with racially selected sports teams from South Africa;
  - (ii) Withhold any support from sporting events organized with the participation of teams from South Africa;
  - (iii) Encourage sports organizations to refrain from any exchanges with teams from South Africa;
- (c) Abrogate and cancel all cultural agreements and similar arrangements with the racist régime of South Africa;
- (d) Cease any cultural and academic collaboration with South Africa, including the exchange of scientists, students and academic personalities, as well as co-operation in research programmes;
- (e) Prevent any promotion of tourism to South Africa;
- (f) Terminate visa-free entry privileges to South African nationals;
- (g) Take appropriate action with respect to persons whose names appear in lists published by the Special Committee against Apartheid of sportsmen, entertainers and others visiting South Africa.

H. Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa

(8) With regard to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions:

(a) Support and facilitate the imposition by the Security Council of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) Implement all possible measures against the racist régime of South Africa, separately or collectively in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council against South Africa.

I. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity

(9) In assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa:

(a) Provide financial and/or material assistance, directly or through the Organization of African Unity, to the South African liberation movements recognized by that organization;

(b) Provide broadcasting facilities to the South African liberation movements;

(c) Provide transit and travel facilities and other assistance to the members of the liberation movements;

(d) Encourage public collections in the country for assistance to the South African liberation movements;

(e) Contribute generously and regularly to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid and other intergovernmental and non-governmental funds for humanitarian, educational and other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(f) Encourage judicial organizations, other appropriate bodies and the public in general to provide assistance to those persecuted by the racist régime of South Africa for their struggle against apartheid;

(g) Grant asylum and extend travel facilities and educational and employment opportunities to refugees from South Africa;

(h) Encourage the activities of anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other organizations engaged in providing political and material assistance to the victims of apartheid and to the South African liberation movements;

(i) Make generous contributions to the projects of the liberation movements and front-line States for assistance to refugee women and children from South Africa.

J. Assistance to independent African States

(10) In assistance to independent African States:

(a) Provide, at their request, all necessary assistance to independent African States subjected to acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

(b) Assist the programmes of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

K. Release of political prisoners and an end to repression

(11) To achieve the release of political prisoners and an end to repression:

(a) Denounce the repression against opponents of apartheid, including torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners, and demand an end to all repression and an amnesty to all those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid, or acts arising therefrom;

(b) Condemn the execution of freedom fighters and political prisoners, and exert all influence to prevent such executions;

(c) Demand that the racist régime of South Africa grant prisoner-of-war status to captured freedom fighters in accordance with Additional Protocol I of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949; a/

(d) Demand that the racist régime of South Africa abrogate bans imposed on organizations and the media for their opposition to apartheid;

(e) Honour the leaders of the struggle against apartheid imprisoned by the racist régime of South Africa, and publicize their lives;

(f) Promote the world campaign for the release of political prisoners in South Africa.

L. Denial of all recognition to so-called "independent" bantustans

(12) With regard to the so-called "independent" bantustans:

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a/ A/32/144, annex I.

- (a) Deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans, refrain from any dealings with them and reject travel documents issued by them;
- (b) Deny facilities for the establishment of any offices of the so-called "independent" bantustans in their territories;
- (c) Refuse recognition to postage stamps issued by the so-called "independent" bantustans;
- (d) Take effective measures to prohibit all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called "independent" bantustans or investing in them.

M. Dissemination of information on apartheid

(13) With regard to dissemination of information on apartheid:

- (a) Ensure, in co-operation with the United Nations and the national liberation movements of South Africa recognized by OAU, the widest possible dissemination of information on apartheid and on the struggle for liberation in South Africa, its legitimate objectives and its wider significance;
- (b) Encourage the establishment of national organizations for the purpose of enlightening public opinion on the evils of apartheid;
- (c) Encourage information media to contribute effectively to the international campaign against apartheid;
- (d) Take all necessary measures to prevent the operations of propaganda organizations of the racist régime of South Africa and of private organizations which advocate apartheid.

N. Other

(14) In other matters:

- (a) Accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; b/
- (b) - Observe annually the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March; the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, 16 June; the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia, 9 August; and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, 11 October;

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b/ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

(c) Promote action by intergovernmental organizations in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

(d) Support the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, the International Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia, and other bodies engaged in assistance to the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

(e) Exert all their influence to persuade those Governments which continue to collaborate with the apartheid régime to desist from such collaboration and implement United Nations resolutions against apartheid.

### III. ACTION BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

All specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations should contribute to the maximum, within their respective mandates, to the international fight against apartheid. In particular they should:

(a) Exclude the racist régime of South Africa from any participation in their activities;

(b) Deny any assistance to the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) Invite representatives of the South African liberation movements organized by the Organization of African Unity to attend their conferences and seminars and make financial provision for their participation;

(d) Provide appropriate assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements recognized by OAU;

(e) Disseminate information against apartheid in co-operation with the United Nations;

(f) Provide employment within their secretariats as appropriate and assistance for education and training to the oppressed people of South Africa;

(g) Withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations that continue to give loans to or invest in South Africa;

(h) Refrain from any purchase of South African products, directly or indirectly;

(i) Deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations and financial institutions collaborating with South Africa;

(j) Prohibit any official travel by their employees in South African Airways and South African shipping lines;

(k) Deny any assistance to non-governmental organizations which collaborate with the apartheid régime and to institutions based on racial discrimination in South Africa;

(l) Co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid in the international campaign against apartheid;

22. The International Monetary Fund, in particular, should refrain from granting any credits to South Africa.

23. The International Atomic Energy Agency, in particular, should end all collaboration with the South African régime except with regard to inspection of nuclear facilities.

IV. ACTION BY TRADE UNIONS, CHURCHES, ANTI-APARTHEID AND SOLIDARITY MOVEMENTS AND OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

24. All public organizations should contribute to the international campaign against apartheid by mobilizing and organizing activities to educate public opinion about the crimes of the apartheid régime; to oppose the acts of aggression, destabilization and terrorism by the apartheid régime; to isolate the apartheid régime; and to assist the oppressed people and their liberation movements recognized by OAU in their struggle against apartheid.

25. They should concert and redouble their efforts, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid, by contributing to this Programme of Action.

A. Education against apartheid

26. All public organizations should pursue education programmes aimed at increasing understanding about the realities of apartheid.

27. Such programmes should involve the widest possible dissemination of information material (including leaflets and posters, pamphlets, films and other audio-visual material) with the purpose of:

(a) Informing the public of the crimes of apartheid;

(b) Exposing the apartheid régime bantustan policies;

(c) Demonstrating the consequences of South Africa's policies of racial superiority in education, housing, employment, health care, land distribution, etc.;

(d) Alerting the public to the threat the policies of apartheid pose to international peace and security;

(e) Developing understanding of the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa under the leadership of their national liberation movement for the eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society through the exercise of genuine self-determination by the people of the country as a whole.

#### B. Stop the apartheid war

28. Public organizations should mobilize opposition to South Africa's policies of aggression, destabilization and terrorism aimed at independent African States in the region. Such mobilization should involve:

(a) Publicizing South Africa's acts of aggression against independent African States; its acts of international terrorism, including assassinations and abductions; its use of mercenaries and support of subversive groups; and its efforts to create political and economic instability in the region as a whole;

(b) Campaigning for effective solidarity with the front-line States and Lesotho, including assistance for the projects of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

(c) Alerting the public to the threat posed by South Africa's military and nuclear build-up and campaigning for an end to all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(d) Providing assistance to victims of South African aggression;

(e) Upholding the right of the front-line States and Lesotho to defend their territorial integrity and security, including the securing of external military assistance for their defence against South African aggression.

#### C. No arms for apartheid

29. All public organizations should do everything in their power to ensure the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa instituted by the Security Council and an end to all military collaboration with apartheid South Africa. In particular, public organizations should persuade Governments concerned to:

(a) Implement legislation to prevent the export of all forms of military, nuclear, police and other security material to South Africa, including all items which could enhance South Africa's military capability;

(b) Introduce measures to prevent South African-based subsidiaries or associates of parent companies under their jurisdiction from supplying arms or related material to the South African military or police;

(c) Ban the recruitment of mercenaries to serve in South Africa;

(d) Take all other necessary measures to ensure that the arms embargo is strengthened and strictly implemented.

30. They should organize campaigns to:

- (a) Expose all breaches of the arms embargo;
- (b) Focus attention on transnational corporations and other foreign interests involved, directly or through subsidiaries or affiliates, in supplying arms and related material to the South African military and police;
- (c) Protest at any governmental action which undermines the arms embargo;
- (d) Publicize the dangers to international peace and security arising from the non-implementation of the arms embargo.

D. Stop the apartheid bomb

31. Public organizations should be actively involved in the international campaign for a mandatory ban on all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa and in securing the support for such a measure from all Governments, especially the Western permanent members of the Security Council. They should organize to:

- (a) Alert public opinion to the enormous dangers posed by continuing nuclear collaboration with South Africa;
- (b) Press Governments concerned to:
  - (i) Terminate all agreements with South Africa in the nuclear field;
  - (ii) Prohibit the recruitment of nuclear scientists and engineers in their countries for South Africa's nuclear programme;
  - (iii) End all training, exchanges of personnel, information and know-how and all other related forms of collaboration in the nuclear field;
  - (iv) Stop imports of uranium from South Africa;
  - (v) Cease the delivery of any enriched uranium to South Africa;
  - (vi) Ensure the withdrawal of companies within their jurisdiction from South Africa's uranium industry;
  - (vii) End all forms of collaboration with South Africa's nuclear power programme, including government action to ban companies from tendering for nuclear contracts with South Africa.



E. Isolate apartheid South Africa

32. Public organizations should press all Governments which continue to collaborate with apartheid South Africa to desist from such collaboration and to support the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Such campaigns should focus in particular on the Western permanent members of the Security Council which have so far blocked such sanctions by the use or threat of veto. At the same time, public campaigns should be intensified in order to expose the role of economic collaboration in sustaining the apartheid system. These include campaigns for:

- (a) The boycott of all products of apartheid South Africa;
- (b) Disinvestment from companies operating in South Africa;
- (c) Ending of loans to South Africa;
- (d) The boycott of the major banks collaborating with South Africa;
- (e) An embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa, focusing on the role of the major oil companies which continue to fuel the apartheid régime;
- (f) An end to the promotion of trade with South Africa through trade missions, export credits, etc.;
- (g) An end to International Monetary Fund loans to South Africa;
- (h) The boycott of South African Airways;
- (i) Stopping airlines and shipping companies from providing services to and from South Africa.

33. Campaigns should be directed at particular companies whose collaboration with South Africa is strategically important. These campaigns should be organized in conjunction with educational activities designed to counter South African propaganda, e.g. alleged dependency on South African minerals, unemployment arising from sanctions, the consequences of sanctions for South Africa's black population.

F. Don't play with apartheid

34. Public organizations have a major contribution to make in strengthening the international sporting and cultural boycott of South Africa.

35. In the field of sports, they should press those Governments which have not yet done so to take effective measures to enforce the sports boycott, including the cancellation of visa-free entry privileges to South Africans, and the refusal of visas to South African sportsmen and women. In addition, campaigns should be organized to:

(a) Secure the expulsion of South Africa from all international sporting federations in which it still has membership;

(b) Mobilize opposition to all major sporting tours of South Africa and from South Africa;

(c) Persuade all national and local sporting organizations to sever all relations with apartheid sport;

(d) Stop publicity or support by the media to sporting events, including the participation of South Africa;

(e) Encourage individual sportsmen and women to refrain from participating in "pirate" tours and other sporting events in South Africa;

(f) Counter South African propaganda promoting so-called "multinational" sport;

(g) Support effective measures against individuals and sporting organizations which defy the international boycott;

(h) Co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid in compiling the register of sports contacts with South Africa and securing action against those violating the boycott.

36. The campaign to end all forms of collaboration in the cultural field should be intensified, including:

(a) Action to persuade artists, musicians and entertainers to boycott South Africa;

(b) Action to encourage authors, painters and film-makers to refuse to allow their works to be performed or exhibited in South Africa;

(c) Boycotts of pro-apartheid cultural groups undertaking international tours;

(d) Support to appropriate measures against individuals and institutions which defy the cultural boycott;

(e) Co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid in compiling and publicizing registers of collaborators with South Africa in the cultural field and in securing action against those violating the boycott.

#### G. Don't work for apartheid

37. Public organizations can play a major role in discouraging individuals from emigrating to South Africa. Such activities include:

(a) The dissemination of information setting out the case against emigrating to South Africa;

- (b) Demonstrating against South African recruitment activities;
- (c) Campaigning to secure the closure of recruitment offices for South Africa;
- (d) Action to stop the advertising of jobs in South Africa, including legislative measures.

#### H. No apartheid tourism

38. Renewed efforts are required to stop tourism to South Africa which plays a dual function of strengthening the apartheid economy and promoting a false image of apartheid. Action in this respect should include:

- (a) Campaigning against companies and organizations promoting tourism to South Africa;
- (b) Picketing tourist agencies promoting tourism to South Africa;
- (c) Protesting against advertising promoting tourism to South Africa;
- (d) Demonstrating against offices of South African Airways and South African tourist organizations;
- (e) Distributing material setting out the case against visiting South Africa.

#### I. Solidarity with South African political prisoners

39. Public organizations should intensify the international campaign for the release of South African political prisoners and educate public opinion about the repression by the apartheid régime against all those who resist apartheid. Activities should include:

- (a) Urging all Governments to intervene to secure the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners;
- (b) Giving special attention to the six PAC prisoners sentenced in 1963 and to women and juvenile prisoners;
- (c) Action to stop the execution of captured freedom fighters and to ensure that all such combatants are granted prisoner-of-war status in accordance with Additional Protocol I of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;
- (d) Organizing of protests against the inhuman and cruel treatment of detainees, including the use of torture resulting in deaths of detainees;
- (e) Providing assistance to the victims of South Africa's unjust laws by contributing to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

J. Solidarity with the South African liberation struggle

40. Public organizations can play an important role in educating public opinion about the long and heroic struggle against apartheid which involves all sections of the oppressed people, including trade unionists, women, youth and students, religious organizations. They should organize material aid and other forms of solidarity with the liberation struggle. Essential actions should include:

- (a) Dissemination of information about the liberation struggle;
- (b) Establishment of solidarity funds;
- (c) Funding of projects for South African refugees;
- (d) Mobilizing solidarity with the day-to-day struggles of the oppressed people of South Africa;
- (e) Observing annually the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March; the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, 16 June; the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia, 9 August; and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, 11 October.

Many public organizations can make specific contributions to this Programme of Action.

1. Trade unions

41. Trade unions should:

- (a) Mobilize solidarity with the struggles of the black workers of South Africa;
- (b) Take action in response to the repression of black workers and their unions;
- (c) Refrain from loading or unloading any ships or planes destined for or coming from South Africa;
- (d) Expose any collaboration between their employers and South Africa and take industrial action to stop it;
- (e) Refuse to work on any military or nuclear project for South Africa;
- (f) Ensure that trade union funds, pension funds, etc., are not invested in companies with South African subsidiaries or associates;
- (g) Organize educational programmes involving the distribution of leaflets, posters, pamphlets, etc., for shop stewards, trade union activists and officials

and trade union membership as a whole in order to mobilize effective solidarity with workers' struggles in South Africa;

(h) Support by all means possible the struggles of black workers to form genuine trade unions and win trade union rights;

(i) Take disciplinary measures against trade unionists who emigrate to South Africa, including the withdrawal of their union membership cards.

42. Trade unions in particular industries can take certain specific actions. For instance, trade unions of printers can refuse to allow the publication of advertisements for jobs in South Africa.

## 2. Political parties

43. Political parties should:

(a) Pledge to implement the Programme of Action for Governments if elected to Government;

(b) Challenge the policies of governing parties which collaborate with apartheid South Africa;

(c) Encourage their members and supporters to join in anti-apartheid campaigns.

## 3. Corporations and employers

44. Corporations and employers should:

(a) Withdraw from any commercial operations with South Africa;

(b) Persuade employers' organizations to work for a policy of sanctions against South Africa;

(c) Implement the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

## 4. City and local authorities

45. City and local authorities should:

(a) Refrain from purchasing South African goods;

(b) Withdraw investments held by them in companies with interests in South Africa;

- (c) Encourage the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggles of the oppressed people of South Africa;
- (d) Ban South African propaganda from schools and libraries;
- (e) Withhold the use of recreational facilities or other support for any sporting or cultural event with South African participation;
- (f) Sever all official relations with South Africa and discourage economic links with South Africa;
- (g) Honour leaders of the South African people.

#### 5. Churches and religious organizations

##### 46. Churches and religious organizations should:

- (a) Ensure that their institutions divest totally from corporations with interests in South Africa and withdraw accounts with banks collaborating with apartheid;
- (b) Organize protests against the persecution of religious leaders and other opponents of apartheid in South Africa;
- (c) Disseminate information about the inhumanity of the apartheid system;
- (d) Provide material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, refugees from South Africa, and the national liberation movement of South Africa;
- (e) Mobilize their members and adherents in the anti-apartheid cause.

#### 6. Sportsmen and women

##### 47. Sportspersons should:

- (a) Undertake not to participate in sporting events in South Africa or international events in which South Africa is represented;
- (b) Ensure that their sporting organizations, local and national, have severed all relations with apartheid sport;
- (c) Protest at the persecution of non-racial sportsmen and women and sports administrators who are struggling for non-racial sport;
- (d) Campaign for the expulsion of South Africa from all international sports federations and competitions;

(e) Co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SAN-ROC) in ensuring the total isolation of South Africa from international sport.

7. Writers, artists and musicians

48. Writers, artists and musicians should:

(a) Undertake not to participate in cultural events in South Africa or permit their works to be performed or exhibited in South Africa;

(b) Ensure that their trade union or association fully supports the cultural boycott;

(c) Contribute to the international campaign against apartheid by giving performances for assistance to South African refugees or their national liberation movement.

8. Educationalists

49. Educationalists should:

(a) Ensure that all forms of collaboration with the apartheid educational system are severed, including exchange visits;

(b) Encourage the positive teaching of the struggle against apartheid;

(c) Press for the banning of all South African propaganda from schools and other educational institutions.

9. Women's organizations

50. Women's organizations should:

(a) Mobilize women in solidarity with the struggles of the black women of South Africa against apartheid;

(b) Distribute material highlighting the oppression experienced by black women in South Africa and the role of women in the national liberation struggle;

(c) Protest at the victimization of women engaged in the struggle against apartheid;

(d) Provide material assistance for South African women refugees and the women's section of the liberation movements recognized by OAU.

10. Youth and students

51. Youth and students should:

- (a) Campaign to break all ties between their educational institutions and South Africa including disinvestment from companies with interests in South Africa;
- (b) Work for the banning of all South African products from their educational institutions;
- (c) Mobilize solidarity with the struggles of the youth and students of South Africa including protests against the repression of youth and student leaders;
- (d) Distribute material about the nature of the apartheid education system;
- (e) Participate actively in anti-apartheid campaigns.

11. Health workers

52. Doctors, nurses and other health workers should:

- (a) Campaign to sever all ties between medical and other health organizations, including professional bodies, with racist health bodies in South Africa;
- (b) Protest at the abuse of health care in South Africa, including the complicity of health personnel with the South African security forces;
- (c) Organize medical aid campaigns for the national liberation movement.

12. Peace organizations

53. Peace organizations should:

- (a) Highlight the threat South Africa poses to international peace and security;
- (b) Campaign against South Africa's nuclear plans and capability;
- (c) Participate in campaigns to stop all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa;
- (d) Support the world campaign against military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa.



## V. ACTION BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

54. The Secretary-General of the United Nations should take all appropriate steps to promote the implementation of this Programme of Action, and provide all necessary services to the Special Committee against Apartheid to enable it to discharge its mandate.

55. He should, in particular:

(a) Instruct all relevant units of the Secretariat to co-operate fully with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid in promoting the international campaign against apartheid;

(b) Withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and other corporations that continue to give loans to or invest in South Africa;

(c) Refrain from any purchase of South African products, directly or indirectly;

(d) Take action to prevent any officially sponsored travel of United Nations officials, consultants and others on South African Airways or South African shipping lines.

VI. ACTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID AND THE CENTRE AGAINST APARTHEID

56. The Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid, should take all appropriate measures to promote concerted action against apartheid by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It should promote co-ordinated international campaigns:

(a) For assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as well as independent African States subjected to acts of aggression, destabilization and terrorism by the apartheid régime;

(b) For an effective arms embargo against South Africa;

(c) Against all forms of nuclear co-operation with South Africa;

(d) Against all collaboration by Governments, banks and transnational corporations with South Africa;

(e) For comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(f) Against propaganda by the racist régime of South Africa and its collaborators;

(g) For the unconditional release of South African political prisoners;

- (h) For the boycott of racially selected South African sports teams;
- (i) For an academic and cultural boycott of South Africa.

57. The Special Committee should mobilize the public - including writers, artists, entertainers, sportsmen, religious leaders, students etc. - all over the world in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa and for the total isolation of the apartheid régime.

58. It should continue and increase co-operation with parliaments, local authorities, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, peace movements, trade unions, religious bodies, and other non-governmental organizations of students, women and others, as well as educational and other institutions, in promoting the international campaign against apartheid.

59. It should constantly review and publicize the implementation of United Nations resolutions against apartheid.

60. It should organize conferences and seminars, and arrange for studies, publications, films, exhibits, etc., on all aspects of the international campaign against apartheid, including collaboration with South Africa by Governments, transnational corporations, financial institutions and other interests.

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