



REPORT
OF THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE
AGAINST *APARTHEID*

VOLUME I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY - FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 22 (A/31/22)

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1976

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present report was also submitted to the Security Council under the symbol S/12150.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

7 October 1976

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith the annual report of the Special Committee against Apartheid adopted unanimously by the Special Committee against Apartheid on 5 October 1976.

This report is submitted to the General Assembly and to the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolutions 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 3411 (XXX) of 28 November and 10 December 1975.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

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

His Excellency
Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the
United Nations
New York

INTRODUCTION

1. The Special Committee against Apartheid was established by the General Assembly by resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, as the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. In resolution 2671 A (XXV), adopted on 8 December 1970, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "constantly to review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions, including:

- "(a) Legislative, administrative and other racially discriminatory measures in South Africa and their effects;
- "(b) Repression of opponents of apartheid;
- "(c) Efforts by the Government of South Africa to extend its inhuman policies of apartheid beyond the borders of South Africa;
- "(d) Ways and means of promoting concerted international action to secure the elimination of apartheid;

and to report from time to time, as appropriate, to the General Assembly or the Security Council or both."

2. The Special Committee is now composed of the following 18 Member States: Algeria, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

3. On 15 October 1975, the Special Committee unanimously elected Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea) as its Chairman, and Mr. Raoul Siclait (Haiti) as one of its Vice-Chairmen, to fill the unexpired vacancies left by the departures of Mr. Edwin O. Ogbu (Nigeria) and Mr. Eustace Seignoret (Trinidad and Tobago) respectively.

4. At its 315th meeting on 15 January 1976, the Special Committee re-elected Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea) Chairman, Mr. Vladimir Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR) and Mr. Raoul Siclait (Haiti) as Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines) as Rapporteur for 1976.

5. At its 315th meeting on 15 January 1976, the Special Committee decided that with a view to the efficient functioning of the two Sub-Committees - the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information and the Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa - they should each consist of a Chairman and four members, instead of nine members as in the previous year. It decided that the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information should be composed of Algeria (Chairman), the German Democratic Republic, India, Somalia and Trinidad and Tobago; and that the Sub-Committee on Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa should be composed of Malaysia (Chairman), Ghana, Hungary, Nepal and Peru.

6. Following the departure of Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), the Special Committee, at its 322nd meeting held on 30 April 1976, unanimously elected Mr. Leslie C. Harriman (Nigeria) as its Chairman.

7. In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolutions 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 3411 (XXX) of 28 November and 10 December 1975, on 3 August and 9 September 1976 the Special Committee prepared and submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council a special report on the Soweto massacre and its aftermath and on relations between Israel and South Africa.

8. At its 332nd meeting held on 5 October 1976, the Special Committee decided unanimously to submit the present report to the General Assembly and the Security Council. It consists of:

- (a) A review of the work of the Special Committee;
- (b) Conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee;
- (c) A review of developments in South Africa since the last annual report;
- (d) A list of the documents of the Special Committee.

9. The Special Committee wishes to place on record its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his abiding interest in its work. The Special Committee also wishes to express its deep appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned movement, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the South African liberation movements, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and the African National Congress of South Africa, and non-governmental organizations for their continued support of the work of the Committee. It also wishes to express its appreciation to the Director of the Centre against Apartheid, to the Secretary of the Special Committee, and to the members of the secretariat of the Special Committee for their efficient and devoted service.

10. Finally, the Special Committee wishes to express its gratitude to Governments of Member States, as well as to numerous organizations and individuals that have assisted the Special Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate.

I. REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Action taken by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session

11. After considering the report of the Special Committee, as well as the related reports of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, at its thirtieth session, adopted seven resolutions on apartheid. Resolutions 3411 A to F (XXX) were adopted on 28 November 1975 and resolution 3411 G (XXX) on 10 December. In these resolutions, the General Assembly endorsed the principal recommendations of the Special Committee, requested it to undertake a number of tasks in implementation of its mandate, and appealed to all Member States to take necessary measures in order to put an end to the policies of apartheid of the racist régime of South Africa.

12. In resolution 3411 A (XXX), the General Assembly appealed to all States, organizations and individuals to make more generous annual contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa in order to enable it to meet the growing needs. It also appealed for generous direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

13. In resolution 3411 B (XXX), the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of apartheid and the exercise of the right of self-determination by all the inhabitants of South Africa, expressed its solidarity with all South Africans struggling against apartheid and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and again called upon the racist régime of South Africa to grant unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid and to repeal all repressive laws and regulations restricting the right of the people to strive for an end to the apartheid system.

14. By resolution 3411 C (XXX), the Assembly 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". It also reaffirmed the determination of the United Nations to devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts for the speedy eradication of apartheid in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people.

15. In resolution 3411 D (XXX), the General Assembly again condemned the establishment of bantustans as designed "to consolidate the inhuman policies of apartheid, to perpetuate white minority domination and to dispossess the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights in their country". It called on all Governments and organizations "not to deal with any institutions or authorities of the bantustans or to accord any form of recognition to them". In the preamble of this resolution, the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people, under the leadership of their national

liberation movements, "by all means possible, for the total eradication of apartheid and for the exercise of their right to self-determination".

16. In resolution 3411 E (XXX), the General Assembly reaffirmed its unqualified support of the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation. It called upon all Governments, sports bodies and other organizations: "(a) to refrain from all contacts with sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid or racially selected sports teams from South Africa;" and "(b) to exert all their influence to secure the full implementation of the Olympic principle, especially by the national and international sports bodies which have continued co-operation with South African sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid".

17. In resolution 3411 F (XXX), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee against Apartheid "to continue and to intensify its activities to promote co-ordinated international campaigns against apartheid" and "to give special attention in 1976 to promoting and supporting: (a) campaigns for the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity against the racist régime of South Africa; (b) actions by trade unions, women, student, youth and religious organizations to express their solidarity with, and their support of, the oppressed people of South Africa; (c) campaigns against collaboration by any Government or transnational corporation with the racist régime of South Africa; and (d) condemnation of the propaganda of the racist régime of South Africa and its supporters, and the widest possible dissemination of information on the struggle of the South African people for their right to self-determination.

18. It authorized the Special Committee to send missions to Governments of Member States, to the headquarters of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as trade union confederations; to take steps to promote closer co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the movement of the non-aligned countries and other intergovernmental organizations; to participate in conferences; and to invite representatives of the South African liberation movements, as well as experts on apartheid, for consultations.

19. It requested the Special Committee to organize, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, an international seminar in 1976 on the situation in South Africa.

20. The Assembly also appealed to all Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions to reinforce the activities of the Unit on Apartheid. It requested the Secretary-General to rename the Unit on Apartheid as the "Centre against Apartheid" and strengthen it with additional staff, as suggested by the Special Committee in its annual report, to enable it to discharge its main functions, namely: (a) services to the Special Committee; (b) publicity against apartheid; and (c) the promotion of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General in consultation with the Special Committee, to arrange for the production of a film on apartheid and for its widest possible distribution in various languages.

21. In resolution 3411 G (XXX), the General Assembly noted with regret that three permanent members of the Security Council, namely France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, had prevented, "by an abuse of their veto", a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, as recommended by the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority of Member States. It again condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its policies and practices of apartheid and denounced its manoeuvres as designed primarily to perpetuate and obtain acquiescence in its abhorrent apartheid policies to deceive world opinion, to counter international isolation, to hinder assistance to the national liberation movements by the international community and to consolidate white minority rule in South Africa. The Assembly reiterated that the national liberation movements are the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people, and also declared that the racist régime of South Africa "is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa". It strongly condemned the actions of those States and foreign economic and other interests which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa, in contravention of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and urged "the main trading partners of South Africa, particularly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Italy", to cease collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and to co-operate with the United Nations in the efforts to eradicate apartheid. It again condemned the strengthening of relations and collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and Israel in the political, military, economic and other fields. The Assembly again requested the Security Council "to consider urgently the situation in South Africa and the aggressive actions of the racist régime of South Africa with a view to adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to resolve the grave situation in the area and, in particular: (a) to ensure that all Governments implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa ..."; (b) to call upon the Governments concerned "to refrain from importing any military supplies manufactured by, or in collaboration with, South Africa"; "(c) to call upon the Governments concerned to terminate any existing military arrangements with the racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from entering into any such arrangements"; "(d) to call upon the Governments concerned to prohibit any of their institutions, agencies or companies, within their national jurisdiction, from delivering to South Africa or placing at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapon capability."

22. A number of other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session included references to apartheid and the situation in South Africa. 1/

1/ See resolutions 3377 (XXX), 3379 (XXX), 3380 (XXX), 3382 (XXX), and 3383 (XXX), of 10 November 1975; 3396 (XXX), 3397 (XXX), and 3398 (XXX) of 21 November 1975; 3399 (XXX) and 3400 (XXX) of 26 November 1975; 3412 (XXX), of 28 November 1975; 3421 (XXX) and 3422 (XXX) of 10 December 1975.

B. Observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 19 March 1976

23. As in previous years, the Special Committee against Apartheid promoted the solemn observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
24. The Special Committee held a solemn meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 19 March 1976 (21 March having fallen on a Sunday) to observe the International Day. All Permanent Missions to the United Nations were invited to attend the meeting. Statements were made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the Security Council, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the representatives of the Commission on Human Rights, the Organization of African Unity and the liberation movements of South Africa - the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania. The Chairman of the Special Committee made a closing statement.
25. Messages were received from H.E. Mr. Gaston Thorn, the President of the General Assembly, and H.E. Field Marshal Al Hadji Idi Amin Dada, the President of the Republic of Uganda and the then Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, who had been invited to the meeting, and were read in the meeting.
26. A number of other messages received on that occasion were issued as a document of the Special Committee (A/AC.115/L.430).
27. In her statement at the meeting, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), Chairman of the Special Committee, recalled that on 21 March of each year, the International Day had been observed in memory of the victims of the Sharpeville massacre of 1960 and in solidarity with the people oppressed by apartheid and racial discrimination. She pledged anew the dedication of the Special Committee to continue its struggle until all racism had been eliminated and human equality and international co-operation established.
28. She emphasized that apartheid was not just a problem of the people of South Africa nor that of the African continent, but one of universal concern, and recalled that the General Assembly had proclaimed the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid. She appealed to Governments and organizations concerned to take steps to put an end to all assistance to and collaboration with South Africa in the military, diplomatic, economic, cultural and other fields; to recognize and assist the liberation movements of South Africa in their struggle for freedom; to demonstrate solidarity with the neighbouring countries subjected to occupation and aggression by the South African racist régime; and to co-operate with the Special Committee in its efforts to promote concerted international action against apartheid.

C. Consideration of developments relating to apartheid

29. During the period under review, the Special Committee continued to follow the developments in South Africa and to take action as appropriate within its mandate. It devoted particular attention to the growing militarization of South Africa and acts of aggression committed by the South African racist régime against neighbouring States, to the continuing brutal repression of opponents of apartheid within South Africa, and to the economic collaboration by Governments and economic interests with the South African racist régime.

(1) South African aggression against Angola and military operations against Namibians

30. The Special Committee gave particular attention to the aggression launched by the South African racist régime against Angola and its large-scale military operations in Namibia, considering that such action represented not only an attempt by the South African racist régime to extend its policy of apartheid beyond its borders but also a serious threat to international peace and security.

31. The Special Committee decided, at its 308th meeting on 17 September 1975, after receiving reports concerning South African military incursions into Angola, to keep the matter under continuous review.

32. At the 313th meeting of the Special Committee, on 31 October 1975, Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines), Rapporteur, drew attention to reports indicating that South African troops had entered Angola from the international territory of Namibia and had killed militants of SWAPO the Namibian liberation movement, recognized by the General Assembly (resolution 3399 (XXX)) as the "authentic representative of the Namibian people".

33. At its 314th meeting, on 3 December 1975, the Special Committee again discussed the question of South African military intervention against Angola on the basis of further information prepared by the Rapporteur. It issued a statement on the matter which was circulated to all Member States. The statement read:

"The Special Committee against Apartheid expresses its grave concern at the aggression being committed by South Africa against Angola. It notes that the Defence Sub-Committee of the African Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), on 28 November, described the South African intervention as 'naked aggression whose magnitude and scope exceed any foreign intervention in Africa'.

"The Special Committee views this act of naked aggression as an attempt at further extending and consolidating its racist policies, and posing a serious threat to the security of southern Africa as a whole.

"It calls on all Governments and organizations to denounce the aggression by the South African racist régime in Angola, and to take all

appropriate steps to secure the immediate withdrawal of all South African military personnel, including mercenaries, from Angola.

"It declares that those countries which have resisted firm action against the South African régime, with the regrettable effect of encouraging and enabling it to embark on this further act of aggression, bear a special responsibility. The Special Committee hopes that they will be persuaded to cease all collaboration with South Africa and co-operate in isolating and punishing the aggressive racist régime."

34. Again at its 316th meeting, on 21 January 1976, and at its 317th meeting on 22 January, the Special Committee discussed the large-scale military operations by the South African régime against the Namibian freedom fighters and its escalation of direct aggression against Angola. Statements on the matter were made by the Chairman and several representatives, as well as the observers from the two South African liberation movements (PAC and ANC). Pursuant to a decision at the 317th meeting, the Special Committee issued a statement on 23 January 1976, expressing its utmost concern and alarm at these developments. It renewed its call "on all Governments and organizations to denounce the aggression by the South African racist régime in Angola", and again called on them "to take all appropriate steps to secure the unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angola; to support the efforts of the United Nations and the liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to terminate the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa; and to implement United Nations resolutions for the eradication of apartheid in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people". 2/

35. In accordance with the decision taken by the Special Committee at its meeting on 21 January 1976, Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Special Committee, participated in the consideration of the question of Namibia by the Security Council, and made a statement at the 1881st meeting of the Council on 27 January 1976.

36. He expressed the grave concern of the Special Committee over the situation in Namibia and drew the attention of the Security Council to the military operations launched by the Pretoria régime against the Namibian people, both in Namibia and beyond the borders of Namibia, as well as to its use of Namibia as the base for aggression against other african countries.

37. On behalf of the Special Committee against Apartheid, he appealed to the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures against the South African racist régime, particularly by enforcing an embargo on military supplies to, and any form of military co-operation with, that criminal and aggressive régime.

2/ The text of the statement was embodied in document A/AC.115/L.427.

(2) Collaboration between Israel and South Africa

38. It may be recalled that the General Assembly has repeatedly condemned the collaboration between the Government of Israel and the racist régime of South Africa. In resolution 3411 G (XXX), adopted on 10 December 1975, it again condemned the strengthening of relations and collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and Israel in the political, military, economic and other fields.

39. In January 1976, however, South Africa elevated its Consulate-General in Israel to an embassy. On 26 and 27 March, the South African Minister of Interior and Information, Mr. C. P. Mulder, visited Israel and was reported to have held long meetings with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Israel. On 4 April 1976, the Government of Israel announced that Mr. B. J. Vorster, Prime Minister of the racist régime of South Africa, would soon visit Israel. In connexion with these new developments, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), Chairman of the Special Committee, issued a press statement on 7 April 1976. She expressed the hope that all Governments and organizations would condemn the actions of the Government of Israel in developing closer collaboration with the Pretoria régime in defiance of the United Nations resolutions, and exercise their influence to persuade the Government of Israel to desist from its present course.

40. At the 321st and 322nd meeting on 14 and 30 April 1976, the Special Committee discussed the growing collaboration between Israel and South Africa, in the light of the official visit to Israel by the Prime Minister of South Africa from 9 to 12 April. It requested the Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa to prepare, as a matter of priority, a report on the increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa, and decided to transmit it to the Security Council and the General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity, the Conference of Non-aligned Countries and the League of Arab States.

41. That report was unanimously adopted by the Special Committee at its 327th meeting held on 8 September 1976 (A/31/22/Add.2).

(3) Military collaboration with South Africa

42. During the period under review, the Special Committee gave particular attention to the questions of the military collaboration of some Western countries with South Africa and to the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on an arms embargo against South Africa. The Special Committee took every opportunity to expose and denounce their military collaboration with South Africa and to call for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

43. In its statement issued 23 January 1976, in connexion with the launching by the South African racist régime of large-scale military operations against the Namibian freedom fighters and its increasing military intervention in Angola, the Special Committee drew attention to the request by the General Assembly to the

Security Council, in resolution 3411 G (XXX) of 10 December 1975, to consider urgently the situation in South Africa, and the aggressive actions of the racist régime of South Africa with a view to adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to resolve the grave situation in the area and in particular to ensure that all Governments implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa, without any exceptions as to the type of weapons, and prohibit any violations of the arms embargo by companies and individuals within their jurisdiction.

44. In her statement made at the 1901st meeting of the Security Council, on 29 March 1976, during its discussion of the question concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), stressed again the urgent need of taking measures, as requested by the General Assembly, to secure the full implementation of the arms embargo and a cessation of all military co-operation with the South African racist régime.

45. During the consideration of the questions relating to killings and violence by the apartheid régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas by the Security Council on 18 June 1976, Mr. Nicasio Valderrama (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Special Committee, made a statement on behalf of the Special Committee in which he referred again to the call repeatedly made by the Special Committee for the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo against the racist régime of Pretoria, and noted that the events in Soweto and other parts of South Africa justified this call.

46. In her letter of 28 August 1975, addressed to the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), Chairman of the Special Committee, requested information on press reports that the Government of Canada had authorized the sale of three fire-fighting aircraft to South Africa. In his letter of 29 October 1975, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Permanent Representative of Canada confirmed that the Government of Canada had authorized the export of five CL-215 forest fire-fighting aircraft to South Africa for use in combating brush and grass fires in that country. He stated that the legal consignee of the aircraft was the South African Forestry Department and not a military or para-military organization and he considered that there was little likelihood that these aircraft would be used for military purposes. He referred to Security Council resolution 282 of 29 July 1970, which called for all States to strengthen the South African arms embargo by withholding the supply of all vehicles for use by the armed forces and para-military organizations of South Africa, and he assured the Special Committee that Canada's policy in this regard was to comply with that resolution.

47. Mr. Ajit Singh (Malaysia) represented the Special Committee at the Seminar on South Africa's militarization organized by the World Peace Council and held in Brussels on 18 to 19 October 1975, and made a statement as well as reports concerning co-operation between NATO and South Africa.

48. In a statement issued on 9 September 1976 on the military and naval expansion of South Africa, the Chairman of the Special Committee, H.E. Mr. Leslie O. Harriman stated inter alia:

"The Special Committee against Apartheid notes with utmost concern the rapid expansion of the military arsenal of the apartheid régime of South Africa, with the connivance and collaboration of some Western States and Israel. The militarization of South Africa poses a serious threat to the independent African States and to the peace in the Indian Ocean Zone."

The statement continues:

"The South African régime has built a maritime communication complex in Silvermine and expanded its navy with a view to forging closer military links with certain Western Powers and enticing them to defend it against the wrath of the oppressed people and their friends. Regrettably, some Western and other Powers have established naval links with South Africa.

"A few weeks ago, France agreed to sell two submarines to South Africa. It was reported that Israel had agreed to supply South Africa with two missile-equipped gun-boats.

"The Special Committee categorically rejects the contention that naval equipment is defensive or is not a threat to the South African people or to independent African States."

49. In accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 327th meeting on 8 September 1976, the Chairman transmitted the text of the statement to the Secretary-General with a request that it be drawn to the attention of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean.

(4) Collaboration in the nuclear field

50. The Special Committee closely followed the efforts of the South African régime in developing nuclear technology and all evidence of collaboration with it in this field by Governments, economic interests and institutions.

51. Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), Chairman of the Special Committee, issued a press statement on 24 November 1975 in connexion with the announcement by the South African Minister of Mines on 12 November that his régime had decided to build a commercial uranium enrichment plant, but that it deferred to 1978 final decision on the size of the plant. The Minister had said that the project would be a multinational venture, that foreign participation would be welcome in both the development and construction phases, and that negotiations with foreign companies for participation in this venture had been going on for a considerable time.

52. In her statement, the Chairman appealed to all Governments, in pursuance of relevant General Assembly resolutions, to withhold any assistance to the South African racist régime in this project and to take firm measures against participation in it by any companies or institutions within their jurisdiction.

53. At the 312th meeting, held on 15 October 1975, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. Vladimir N. Martynenko, drew the attention of the Special Committee to a letter dated 6 October 1975 which he had received from the Acting President of the African National Congress of South Africa, enclosing a publication entitled "The Nuclear Conspiracy: FRG collaborates to strengthen apartheid". On his proposal, the Special Committee decided to issue the letter as a document of the Special Committee.

54. The Special Committee subsequently received additional information on this matter, including denials by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Special Political Committee that it had collaborated with South Africa in the nuclear field. The Special Committee, at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany, decided that copies of that statement be circulated to all the members of the Special Committee. It also took note of a letter dated 6 July 1976 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany stating that no collaboration in the nuclear field existed between South Africa and the Federal Republic of Germany.

55. At its 313th meeting on 31 October 1975, the Special Committee decided to establish a small working group to study all available information on this matter.

56. At its 321st meeting on 14 April 1976, the Special Committee took note of reports that South Africa had received tenders for the construction of a nuclear power station from a United States-Swiss-Dutch consortium, a West German-South African consortium and a French consortium. The Chairman of the Special Committee, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), stated that the Special Committee could not condone any form of nuclear collaboration with the South African racist régime, particularly since South Africa had not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty and had been condemned for its aggression in Angola.

57. In connexion with the decision of the Netherlands Government not to permit the supply by Netherlands corporations of components for a nuclear power station in South Africa, the Chairman, H.E. Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria) of the Special Committee sent a letter on 1 June 1976 to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, commending the action by the Government of the Netherlands as an act of solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, the independent African States and all opponents of apartheid all over the world.

58. According to press reports, after that decision of the Government of the Netherlands, the South African authorities had decided to obtain the nuclear power station from a French consortium.

59. On 1 June 1976, Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), Chairman of the Special Committee, issued a press statement expressing his hope that the Government of France would abrogate the deal in accordance with its declaration on opposition to apartheid. He noted that such an action would be highly appreciated by the oppressed people of South Africa and all opponents of apartheid. In his statement the Chairman made it clear that no credence could be placed in a so-called "guarantee" by the Pretoria régime that it would use the plant and technology for

peaceful purposes. He stated that this régime had constantly and flagrantly violated its obligations under the United Nations Charter and had recently been condemned by the Security Council for launching naked aggression against Angola. In his statement he pointed out that the South African racist régime was constantly threatening independent African States and had not signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

60. The question of collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field was discussed again at the 323rd meeting of the Special Committee held on 9 June 1976, following reports that South Africa had reached an agreement with the French consortium for the construction of the nuclear power station. The Chairman, H.E. Mr. Leslie O. Harriman, stated that vigorous action should be taken urgently to prevent the arming of South Africa with nuclear technology and equipment. He pointed out that South Africa had enormous supplies of cheap coal and did not need nuclear power. He stressed that nuclear technology and equipment could easily be converted to military purposes.

61. On the Committee's decision, the Chairman, H.E. Mr. Leslie O. Harriman, on 10 June 1976, sent urgent letters to the Governments of France, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, calling on them to terminate any existing co-operation or to desist from co-operating with South Africa in the nuclear field, indicating that such co-operation with South Africa would constitute a hostile act against the people of South Africa and all those opposed to apartheid, and could not but have serious repercussions.

62. After considering the question of nuclear collaboration again at its 327th meeting held on 8 September 1976, the Special Committee decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Governing Board of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In a letter dated 9 September 1976 and addressed to the Secretary-General, the Chairman said:

"The Special Committee views the situation with alarm because of the South African régime's constant and flagrant violation of its obligations under the United Nations Charter and its aggressive policies towards independent Africa. Twice this year the Security Council condemned South Africa's naked aggression against Angola and Zambia. It is clear that the apartheid régime poses a constant threat to neighbouring African States which support the cause of freedom in southern Africa. Moreover, South Africa has not signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons."

The letter concludes:

"In view of the above, the Special Committee expresses the hope that the Director-General and the Board of Governors of the IAEA will take all possible action to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology, equipment or fissionable material to South Africa. The Committee also trusts that the IAEA will in no way facilitate the conclusion of an agreement between France and South Africa for the supply of nuclear reactors.

"I would be most grateful if you would be kind enough to transmit this letter urgently to the Director-General of the IAEA, with a request that it be conveyed to the Board of Governors and the Member States of the IAEA."

63. On 28 September 1976, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that on 17 September 1976, the Governing Body of IAEA had approved a safeguards agreement in connexion with the supply of French nuclear reactors to South Africa. He also noted that Bangladesh, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Libya, the USSR and Yugoslavia had condemned nuclear co-operation with the South African régime.

64. At the 329th meeting of the Special Committee held on 28 September 1976, the Chairman said that he had met with the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom who had informed him that the United Kingdom was not engaged in co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field. He expressed appreciation to the United Kingdom representative for the information provided, and informed him that it would be carefully studied.

65. An aide-mémoire from the United Kingdom on the matter, received on 24 September 1976, reads in part as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government's total opposition to the policy of apartheid is absolutely clear. Both for this reason and because of their general non-proliferation policy, they would not sanction the export to South Africa of any nuclear material, equipment or technology which could contribute to the development of a military nuclear capacity in South Africa. More-over, Ministers of the present Government have not sanctioned any export to South Africa which could be of assistance in the South African civil nuclear power programme. The only link between the United Kingdom and South Africa which is in any way 'governmental' is a long-standing safety agreement between South Africa and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. British commercial companies are of course free to engage in business such as uranium mining in South Africa. It is, however, wholly untrue to suggest that there is any United Kingdom/South African nuclear collaboration in the development of a uranium enrichment process, or in a proposed uranium enrichment plant, or in the supply of enriched uranium, or in the construction of a nuclear power station."

(5) Other developments concerning collaboration with South Africa

66. At the 314th meeting of the Special Committee held on 3 December 1975, Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines), Rapporteur, informed the members of the Committee that the Government of Madagascar had cancelled Air Madagascar flights between Tananarive and Johannesburg and the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo had prohibited airlines going to or returning from South Africa from landing in Brazzaville. The Committee decided that the Chairman be authorized to send letters to Madagascar and Congo in appreciation of their action with regard to airline connexions with South Africa.

67. The Special Committee also commended decisions taken earlier by the Council of Ministers of Sao Tome and Principe to ban airlines flying to or from South Africa from using its air space.

68. In his letter dated 2 September 1975, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations informed the Chairman that Italian emigration to South Africa had virtually ceased and that the

South African Immigration Offices both in Rome and in Milan had been closed. In his reply to the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. Vladimir Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR), conveyed to the Government of Italy the great appreciation of the Special Committee for the action taken by it in accordance with the United Nations resolutions on apartheid in South Africa.

69. In accordance with the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 328th meeting held on 17 September 1976, the Chairman sent a letter, through the Secretary-General, to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), expressing concern over the granting by IMF of two credits to South Africa in 1976.

(6) Bantustans

70. It may be recalled that the General Assembly has repeatedly condemned the manoeuvres of the Pretoria régime to establish bantustans and accord sham independence to them. In resolution 3411 D (XXX) adopted on 10 December 1975, it again condemned the establishment of bantustans as designed "to consolidate the inhuman policies of apartheid, to perpetuate white minority domination and to dispossess the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights in their country".

71. The Special Committee closely followed the developments concerning the establishment of bantustans and took every opportunity to expose the manoeuvres of the apartheid régime to divide the African people of South Africa arbitrarily into so-called ethnic groups and establish bantustans as reservoirs of labour and appropriate the rest of South Africa, whose economy has been built by the African labour for the ruling white majority.

72. On 21 September 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a press statement in connexion with reports that the Prime Minister of the apartheid régime in South Africa and the Chief Minister of the bantustan administration in the Transkei, had signed agreements on 17 September 1976 as a prelude to the "independence" of Transkei on 26 October 1976. In his statement, the Chairman indicated that the sham independence of the Transkei was a step in the implementation of the diabolical scheme of the apartheid régime to deprive the African people - who constitute 70 per cent of the population of South Africa - of their rights of citizenship by relegating them to seven or eight bantustans to be established in 200 scattered reserves covering less than 13 per cent of the area of the country, and invited all States to refrain from according any form of recognition to the Transkei.

(7) Repression against the opponents of apartheid

73. The Special Committee has closely followed the developments concerning the growing repression against the black people and all opponents of apartheid in South Africa, and publicized the developments through the Centre against Apartheid and the Office of Public Information.

74. At the 313th meeting of the Special Committee held on 31 October 1975, Mr. Nicasio Valderrama (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Special Committee, made a statement in which he drew attention to reports that Mr. Breyten Breytenbach, an Afrikaans poet who had attended the Seminar held by the Committee in Paris in 1975, had been arrested in South Africa and would be charged under the Terrorism Act. The Special Committee requested the Unit on Apartheid to endeavour to publicize the case as widely as possible.

75. On 18 November 1975, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), Chairman of the Special Committee, issued a press statement condemning the trial of Mr. Breytenbach. She appealed to all Governments and organizations as well as poets, writers and artists of all nations, to condemn the racist régime of South Africa for its persecution of Breyten Breytenbach and demand the unconditional release of Mr. Breytenbach and all other political prisoners.

76. On 26 November 1975, when Mr. Breyten Breytenbach was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement denouncing the sentence as one more crime committed by the racist régime in South Africa in its pursuit of apartheid.

77. At the 316th meeting of the Special Committee held on 21 January 1976, Mr. Valderrama (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Special Committee, reviewed the growing repression against opponents of apartheid in South Africa. He referred to the continued trial of nine leaders of the South African Student Organization (SASO) and the Black People's Convention (BPC) and to the detentions and trials of other opponents of apartheid, and pointed out that at least 71 people in South Africa and in Namibia were under detention under the notorious Terrorism Act.

78. At the 321st meeting on 14 April 1976, the Rapporteur again made a statement concerning repressive measures taken by the South African racist régime against the opponents of apartheid. He drew special attention to the death in detention of Mr. Joseph Mduli, an active member of the African National Congress, a day after his arrest; the brutal assault against Mr. Petrus Tshabalala, a 25-year-old African who had been detained for four months under the notorious Terrorism Act; and the trial, under the Terrorism Act, of seven Africans, including one woman. He referred to the detention for more than a year of three young Coloured men, the trials of four students and a lecturer who were charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and the Unlawful Organisation Act, and other developments.

79. At the 326th meeting, held on 3 August 1976, the Acting Chairman, Mr. Vladimir Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR) drew the attention of the Committee to petitions he received signed by 30,000 persons demanding the release of the leaders of the South African Student Organization (SASO) and the National Union of South African Students, and all the other political prisoners in South Africa. The petitions were collected by the Committee to Free SASO 9, New York.

80. On 22 September 1976, the Special Committee against Apartheid issued an appeal to all Governments, organizations and individuals to observe 11 October 1976 as the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners. It appealed once again to Governments, organizations, and individuals to reaffirm their solidarity with the South African political prisoners by stepping up the campaign for an unconditional amnesty for the political prisoners, restrictees and exiles; by ensuring the total isolation of the South African régime, and the termination of all co-operation with the régime by Governments, corporations and organizations, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions; and by rendering effective support to the legitimate struggle for liberation.

81. In connexion with the harsh sentences imposed by a South African court on 30 September 1976 on Mr. David Rabkin, a journalist, Mrs. Susan Rabkin, his wife and Mr. Jeremy Cronin, a lecturer at the University of Cape Town, for distributing pamphlets of the liberation movement, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a press statement on 30 September 1976 in which it noted that the sentences showed once again that the apartheid régime was a menace not only to the black people of South Africa but also to those whites who espoused the principles of freedom, non-racialism and human solidarity.

82. At the 331st meeting of the Special Committee held on 5 October 1976, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to the sentencing of the most Reverend Donald Lamont, the Roman Catholic Bishop in Rhodesia, to 10 years' imprisonment for allowing medical treatment to freedom fighters and not reporting to the police of the illegal régime. The Committee denounced the sentence and decided to convey its sentiments to Bishop Lamont, to the Vatican and to the Government of Ireland.

(8) Repression against African workers

83. At the 321st meeting on 14 April 1976, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee, Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines), drew the attention of the Special Committee to brutal attacks by the police against African workers at the Heinemann Electric Company in Germiston, which is partly owned by an American company. The African workers at this factory had refused to serve on government-created works and liaison committees, and had demanded recognition of their trade union. The management at the company turned down this request, and instead dismissed some 20 employees who were suspected of leading the workers. Following this, more than 600 African workers at the plant staged a protest demonstration for the reinstatement of the workers. At the invitation of the management, about 40 policemen came to the factory and attacked the peaceful demonstrators with truncheons and dogs. A number of people were injured. Several workers were arrested and charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

84. Pursuant to a decision of the Special Committee, the Chairman sent letters on 16 April 1976 to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America, the International Labour Organisation, and the international trade union confederations, drawing their attention to these developments and requesting appropriate action in defence of the African workers.

85. On 29 April 1976, on behalf of the Special Committee, Mr. Nicasio Valderrama (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Special Committee, made a statement at the 778th meeting of the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council. He expressed the grave concern of the Special Committee over the denial of elementary trade union rights to African workers in South Africa and over the violent attacks by the police against African workers and stressed the urgent need of providing all necessary assistance to the victims of persecution and brutality in South Africa. He noted that it was imperative that all United Nations organs and specialized agencies co-operate and concert their efforts to secure the speedy eradication of apartheid and the liberation of the South African people.

(9) Killing and violence in Soweto and other areas by the apartheid régime in South Africa

86. In connexion with the killing by South African police of African school children in Soweto and other areas on 16 June 1976, the Acting Chairman, Mr. Raoul Siclait (Haiti), and the Rapporteur, Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines), issued a press statement on 17 June 1976. They noted that the killings in Soweto, together with a series of police attacks against demonstrating workers and students in the past few years, were another example of the brutality of the Vorster régime which had again resorted to large-scale detentions, trials and tortures of prisoners to intimidate the growing opposition to racism and apartheid. They recalled that in resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 29 November 1975, the General Assembly had proclaimed that the United Nations and the international community had 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. Every crime committed by the Vorster régime against black people, such as the killing of the black school children of Soweto, was, therefore, a direct affront to the United Nations and the international community. On behalf of the Special Committee against Apartheid, they appealed to all Governments and organizations to denounce this new crime of the Vorster régime.

87. The Rapporteur, Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines), made a statement on behalf of the Special Committee during the debate on the matter by the Security Council on 18 June 1976. He recalled that the Special Committee had been calling for the imposition of a mandatory arms embargo against the racist régime of Pretoria, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the events in Soweto and other parts of South Africa justified this call. He urged the Security Council to take immediate steps to abolish once and for all the criminal system of apartheid and racial discrimination.

88. The Special Committee considered the situation at its 324th and 325th meetings on 23 and 25 June 1976. On the proposal of the Rapporteur, it decided to continue to consider the problem and submit a special report to the Security Council calling for further action under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

89. Meanwhile, on 23 June 1976 the Acting Chairman, Mr. Raoul Siclait (Haiti), issued a press statement in which he stressed the imperative need for prompt and decisive international action to put a stop to the crimes of the Vorster régime, and to enable the people of South Africa to eradicate apartheid and secure their liberation. He also pointed out that generous international assistance should be provided urgently to the victims of the recent violence by the Vorster régime.

90. On 27 July 1976, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines) issued a press statement drawing the attention of Governments and organizations to the massive repression perpetrated by the South African racist régime against the black people of South Africa in the wake of the massacre in Soweto and other areas in South Africa.

(10) Treatment of African mental patients in South Africa

91. At the 321st meeting on 14 April 1976, the Chairman, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), informed the Special Committee that she had received a series of articles published in Dagens Nyheter, a leading Swedish newspaper, on the treatment of

African mental patients in South Africa. These articles - written by the chief editor of the newspaper, Mr. Per Westberg, on the basis of extensive research and statements by witnesses smuggled out of South Africa - had shown that thousands of Africans arrested under apartheid laws were sent to so-called mental institutions managed by private companies. They were then forced to work for the rest of their lives and the companies which managed the camps made enormous profits. The Chairman said that she had sent a letter to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, drawing his attention to the articles and requesting him to consider an investigation.

92. In his statement at the 778th meeting of the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee, Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines), also drew the Committee's attention to the treatment of African mental patients in South Africa. He suggested that energetic action should be taken to publicize the situation and that the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights make a thorough investigation in co-operation with the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organisation.

(11) Apartheid in sports

93. The implementation of General Assembly resolutions concerning the boycott of racially selected sports teams from South Africa has been a matter of continuous concern to the Special Committee.

World softball championship

94. At the 314th meeting of the Special Committee on 3 December 1975, the Chairman, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea) said that she had received a letter from the President of the Citizens Association for Racial Equality of New Zealand enclosing an appeal to all Governments and softball associations to withdraw from the 1976 world softball championship, to be held at Wellington from 31 January to 8 February 1976, should a racist South African team be invited. The Association had requested the Special Committee's support for the appeal.

95. Pursuant to decisions by the Special Committee, the Chairman addressed letters to the Governments of Argentina, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, expressing the hope that those Governments would take appropriate action, as regards the world softball championship, in accordance with resolution 3411 E (XXX) on "Apartheid in sports". On 12 December she conveyed to the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations the Committee's earnest hope that his Government would continue its co-operation with the Special Committee, especially as regards sports contacts with South Africa. 3/

96. Subsequently, on 26 January 1976, the Chairman sent a cable to the President of the International Softball Federation drawing attention to the United Nations resolutions.

3/ A new government came to power in New Zealand after the general elections of 29 November 1975.

97. The Special Committee was informed by the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations in response to its communications, that the Philippines had decided not to take part in the championship because of the participation of a South African team, and by the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania that Tanzania had cancelled a sporting contest between a Tanzanian runner and a New Zealand runner in protest against the participation of South Africa in the softball championship. The Chairman of the Committee issued statements commending these actions of the Governments of the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania on 24 December 1975 and 13 January 1976, respectively. The Special Committee also received a reply from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations stating that the Government of Japan had taken measures, but without success, to discourage the participation of a Japanese team in the championship; it took note of the reply with appreciation.

98. Finally, the Committee was also informed by Singapore and Indonesia that they had not participated in the championship.

99. In its 326th meeting held on 3 August 1976, the Special Committee decided to authorize its Chairman to hold consultations with the Government of New Zealand at the United Nations Headquarters during the thirty-first session of the General Assembly concerning the implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports.

100. At its 326th meeting, the Special Committee took note with appreciation of a letter dated 14 July 1976 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations informing the Committee that the President of the Brazilian Tennis Confederation had voted against the application of sanctions against Mexico, and had supported the proposal to expel South Africa and had announced that Brazil would not play against South African teams in the Davis Cup or in any other international competition (document A/AC.115/L.441).

101. At the 327th meeting held on 8 September 1976, the Vice-Chairman, H.E. Mr. Vladimir N. Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR), drew the attention of the Special Committee to a number of communications he had received concerning the participation of a South African team in the Federation Cup tournament held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, between 22 and 29 August 1976. He informed the Committee that he had sent a telegram and a letter to the organizers of the tournament and to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, respectively, requesting them to take the necessary measures to exclude the racially selected team from South Africa. He also informed the Committee that he had subsequently received communications from the Governments of the Philippines, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia and Hungary, informing the Special Committee that their teams withdrew from the tournament because of South Africa's participation. He further informed the Committee that the management committee of the International Lawn Tennis Federation took punitive measures against the national tennis associations of these countries including the levying of heavy fines.

102. On 1 September 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee, H.E. Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), issued a press statement condemning the action of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, and commending the above-named Governments and national tennis associations of the countries which withdrew from the Federation Cup tennis tournament in conformity with the relevant United Nations

resolutions. Following the decision of the Special Committee at its 327th meeting, the Chairman also addressed letters of commendation to the Governments of the Philippines, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Indonesia and a letter of indignation to the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

103. At its 327th meeting held on 8 September 1976, the Special Committee considered a letter from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations in connexion with its refusal to play South Africa in the Davis Cup tennis tournament. The Special Committee decided to issue the letter as a document of the Special Committee. (A/AC.115/L.442)

Suspension or expulsion of South African sports organizations from international sports bodies

104. On 23 March 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), issued a statement in connexion with reports that the all-white South African Amateur Athletic Union (SAAAU) which had been suspended by the International Amateur Athletics Federation because of its failure to adhere to the Olympic principle of non-discrimination in sports, had invited athletes from several countries to participate in a so-called South African open championship. The Chairman appealed to Governments and sports bodies concerned to take the necessary action, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3411 E (XXX), to dissuade athletes from their countries from participating in this event. She commended the Governments of Colombia and Guyana, as well as a number of African countries, which had already been reported to have taken appropriate action.

105. In a statement issued on 26 July 1976, the Chairman, H.E. Mr. Leslie O. Harriman, expressed satisfaction that the International Football Federation and the International Amateur Athletic Federation had expelled South Africa for practising racism and apartheid in sports.

Convention of the World Boxing Association

106. In connexion with the decision by the Philippine Government not to admit South African delegates to a convention of the World Boxing Association held in Manila in September 1975 unless they dissociated themselves from apartheid, at the 313th meeting of the Special Committee on 31 October 1975, the Chairman, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), expressed the appreciation of the Special Committee to the Philippine Government for its effective action in support of the United Nations resolutions on sports contacts with South Africa.

Action taken by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago

107. At the 314th meeting of the Special Committee on 3 December 1975, the Chairman, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), informed the members that she had received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago concerning the visit of a body-building team to South Africa: the Cabinet of Trinidad and Tobago had decided to deny any government sponsorship of or financial support for any sporting activities by the Trinidad and Tobago Body-building Association because of its contact with South African racist sports bodies in

violation of United Nations resolutions and in accordance with the policy of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The Government had reiterated its support for the boycott of sports exchanges with South Africa. The Committee decided to convey its appreciation to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

New Zealand Rugby Tour of South Africa

108. At the 323rd meeting on 9 June 1976, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that a New Zealand "All Blacks" rugby team was due to visit South Africa in June 1976. Many organizations in New Zealand had opposed such exchanges and South African blacks had appealed to New Zealand to suspend them.

109. The Chairman, Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), noted that the Government of New Zealand had continued to encourage sports exchanges with South Africa. He said that the New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa would provide great comfort to the South African racists. Pursuant to the decision of the Special Committee, the Chairman addressed, on 10 June 1976 a final appeal to the Government of New Zealand to prevent the rugby team from making a tour of South Africa.

110. The "All Blacks" rugby team, however, arrived in South Africa at the end of June, a few days after the wanton massacre committed by the South African authorities in Soweto and other areas. A number of Governments and sporting bodies declared that they would boycott any sporting events where New Zealand sports teams were participating.

111. In his letter of 22 June 1976, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of New Zealand stated that his Government was strongly opposed to apartheid in South Africa as it was to all other forms of racial discrimination and fully shared the desire of other Governments throughout the world to see this inhuman system ended. He noted that in the field of sport, his Government did not encourage, welcome or assist contacts with teams selected on a racially discriminatory basis, and, on the contrary, it deplored racial discrimination in the selection of sports teams as in every other area. However, he made it clear that decisions as to contacts with sports organizations in other countries were the responsibility of the sports bodies concerned and his Government had decided that it should not interfere in those decisions.

112. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania announced on 9 July 1976 that it had decided, in accordance with the decision of the Organization of African Unity, not to take part in the Olympic Games in Montreal because of the participation of New Zealand. In a statement on 12 July 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee, H.E. Mr. Leslie O. Harriman, commended the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and noted that its action represented an act of sacrifice to demonstrate solidarity with the South African people and to protest against sports exchanges between New Zealand and the South African racists. He stated that while the New Zealand Government professed opposition to apartheid, it had failed to take any action to discourage the tour of the rugby team.

113. On 29 September 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee met with Sir Keith Holyoake, the Chairman of the New Zealand delegation to the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, to consult on the problem of apartheid in sports in South Africa in so far as New Zealand was concerned. The Chairman of the

Special Committee conveyed the concern of the Special Committee over the attitude of New Zealand with regard to the sporting contacts with South Africa, and expressed the hope that New Zealand would co-operate in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions. The Chairman of the New Zealand delegation, while reaffirming New Zealand's opposition to apartheid, stated that it was his Government's policy not to interfere in the affairs of the sports bodies which are wholly free from Government control. He said that his Government noted the concern expressed by the Special Committee and would draw the attention of New Zealand sports bodies to the relevant United Nations resolutions. He also said that his Government did not welcome, encourage or give official recognition to sports contacts with teams selected on a basis other than merit.

Quebec Centre against Apartheid and Racism in Sports

114. At the 321st meeting on 14 April 1976, the Chairman, Mme. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), informed the Special Committee that she had received a letter from the President of the Supreme Council for Sport in South Africa stating that South Africa had planned to establish at Montreal, the venue of the 1976 Olympic Games, a "South African Friendship and Hospitality Centre" to conduct propaganda on "progress" allegedly made in South Africa. She recalled that South Africa had been expelled from the Olympic Games and said it had no reason to establish a centre at Montreal except as an attempt to deceive people about its policy and to conduct propaganda against the United Nations and the Olympic principle of non-discrimination. Following a decision by the Special Committee, the Chairman wrote a letter to the Permanent Representative of Canada drawing his Government's attention to the matter. She also requested the Office of Public Information and the Centre against Apartheid to look into the possibilities of publicity by the United Nations at the Olympics.

115. Following consultations held by various organizations at the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa held in Havana on 24-28 May 1976 and subsequently in Montreal, the Quebec Council for Peace and a number of other public organizations in Quebec established a "Quebec Centre against Apartheid and Racism in Sports" to counteract South African propaganda at the Olympics. On 1 June 1976, the Chairman sent a letter to the President of the Quebec Council for Peace expressing the satisfaction of the Special Committee at their initiative. At the invitation of the Quebec Centre against Apartheid and Racism in Sports, Mr. Abraham Doukoure (Guinea) took part in the Seminar on Apartheid and Racism in Sports sponsored by the Quebec Centre against Apartheid and Racism in Sports, held in Montreal on 22 July 1976.

D. International seminar on the eradication of apartheid and in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa

Organization of the seminar

116. In its annual report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, the Special Committee against Apartheid had recommended that it be authorized to organize a conference or seminar in 1976 in consultation with OAU, to review the recent developments in South Africa; to analyse the role of transnational corporations and other foreign interests in buttressing apartheid; to formulate a co-ordinated strategy of action against economic collaboration with South Africa; to consider ways and means of counteracting South African propaganda; and to formulate recommendations for promoting increased assistance to the South African liberation movements.

117. In resolution 3411 F (XXX) of 28 November 1975, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to organize, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, an international seminar in 1976, as proposed by the Special Committee.

118. At several meetings held between 3 December 1975 and 30 April 1976, the Special Committee discussed the arrangements for the organization of the seminar. After consultations with the Government of Cuba and the Organization of African Unity, at its 313th meeting held on 31 October 1975, the Special Committee decided to accept the invitation extended by the Government of Cuba and to hold the seminar in Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976.

Participants of the seminar

119. In accordance with a decision of the Special Committee, all its members attended the seminar and invitations were extended to a number of Governments; the United Nations organs concerned; the Organization of African Unity; the South African liberation movements; anti-apartheid movements; trade unions and other non-governmental organizations active in the struggle against apartheid; and several distinguished personalities and individual experts. The seminar was attended by more than 200 participants.

Agenda of the seminar

120. The agenda of the seminar was as follows:

1. Review of recent developments in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, and the manoeuvres of the South African racist régime
2. Role of transnational corporations and other foreign economic interests in buttressing apartheid
3. South African propaganda
4. Analysis of the present stage of the struggle for liberation in South Africa, and consideration of international action

5. Formulation of recommendations on:

- (a) Co-ordinated strategy of action against economic collaboration with South Africa
- (b) Ways and means of counteracting South African propaganda
- (c) Increased assistance to the South African liberation movements in the light of the requirements at the present stage of their struggle for liberation.

Documentation

121. The seminar had before it several background papers prepared by the members of the Special Committee and the Secretariat and a number of papers submitted by the other participants in connexion with the discussion of the items on the agenda.

Proceedings of the seminar

122. The seminar was opened by the Chairman of the Special Committee, Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria). At the opening meeting, statements were made by H.E. Mr. Raúl Roa García, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of Cuba; Mr. Arkady N. Shevchenko, Under-Secretary-General of the Department for Political and Security Council Affairs representing the Secretary-General; H.E. Mr. Abdelkrim Souici, Algerian Ambassador to Cuba, representing the Chairman of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries; and H.E. Mr. Isaac A. Sepetu, Vice-Chairman of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Mr. Salim A. Salim (United Republic of Tanzania), Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and H.E. Dunstan W. Kamana, President of the United Nations Council for Namibia. On 25 May, the Africa Liberation Day, H.E. Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé, Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Guinea and former Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, delivered an address. On 28 May, H.E. Mr. Brigadier Joseph Garba, Commissioner for External Affairs of Nigeria, addressed the seminar.

123. The seminar held four plenary meetings from 24 to 28 May 1976. On 24 May the seminar established two commissions, each dealing with several items on the agenda.

124. Commission I devoted its meetings to military and economic collaboration with South Africa, to sports boycott and to South African propaganda. Commission II discussed matters relating to assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, to solidarity with independent African States neighbouring South Africa, and to the international campaign for the release of political prisoners in South Africa.

Declaration and programme of action

125. During the consideration of the items on the agenda at the plenary meetings, as well as at the meetings of the Commissions, many concrete proposals and suggestions were made by participants on ways and means of promoting effective international action against apartheid. These proposals and suggestions were incorporated in the declaration and the programme of action adopted by the seminar on 28 May 1976 (A/31/104).

Messages and telegrams sent by the seminar

126. On 25 May 1976, on the occasion of the Africa Liberation Day, the Chairman of the Special Committee sent, on behalf of the Special Committee and the participants in the seminar, a telegram to the Organization of African Unity, and the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. The text of the telegram reads as follows:

"ON BEHALF OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID AND ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE ERADICATION OF APARTHEID AND IN SUPPORT OF THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION IN SOUTH AFRICA NOW MEETING IN HAVANA WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS, INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, AS WELL AS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FROM ALL REGIONS OF THE WORLD, I HAVE HONOUR TO DECLARE OUR SOLIDARITY WITH GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES OF AFRICA IN THE STRUGGLE FOR TOTAL ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND COLONIALISM IN AFRICA STOP WE RECOGNIZE THAT THE CAUSE OF EMANCIPATION OF AFRICA IS THE CAUSE OF ALL GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES WHO ARE DEDICATED TO PEACE AND FREEDOM STOP WE PLEDGE TO REDOUBLE OUR EFFORTS TO ISOLATE THE RACIST AND COLONIAL REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AND THEIR ALLIES AND LEND ALL NECESSARY SUPPORT TO LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN CONDUCTING THEIR LEGITIMATE STRUGGLE BY MEANS OF THEIR CHOICE."

127. On 26 May 1976, at the Chairman's suggestion, the seminar addressed a message of solidarity to the Government of Guyana on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Guyana's independence and commended the contribution of the people and the Government of Guyana to the struggle for the total elimination of apartheid and colonialism in Africa.

128. On 28 May 1976, the seminar adopted a message to Cuba, expressing gratitude for the hospitality extended by the Government and people of Cuba and appreciation of the unwavering stand they had taken in solidarity with the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The seminar congratulated the Government and people of Cuba on their actions in responding to the call of the People's Republic of Angola for assistance in defending Angola's independence and sovereignty against the aggression and invasion by the South African apartheid régime.

129. A message was also sent to Angola in which the seminar declared that the victory of the liberation struggle in Angola was of profound significance for

the struggle for liberation in the whole of southern Africa and expressed confidence that in the very near future Angola would take its rightful place in the United Nations.

130. In another message sent to the S'WAPO, the seminar affirmed its solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation by the south African racist régime and for national independence. The seminar also expressed its utmost indignation at the death sentences passed by the illegal racist court against two S'WAPO members and declared its solidarity with all those imprisoned or persecuted for their struggle for freedom.

Action on the final documentation of the seminar

131. In pursuance of a decision by the Special Committee at its 323rd meeting on 9 June 1976, the Chairman transmitted the declaration and the programme of action of the seminar to the General Assembly and the Security Council and to a number of international and national non-governmental organizations. He also addressed a letter to all Governments of all the Member States of the United Nations urging them to support the Special Committee's efforts to implement the Programme of Action adopted at the seminar.

F. Address by the Minister for External Affairs of India

132. On 5 October 1976, the Special Committee held a special meeting to hear an address by the Minister for External Affairs of India, H. E. Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan. In his welcoming speech, the Chairman noted that 30 years ago - at the first session of the General Assembly in 1946 - the Government of India had brought up the question of racial discrimination in South Africa and had made it an international issue. He commended the role played since then by India in support of the liberation struggle.

133. In his statement the Foreign Minister of India said it was India's duty, on attaining independence, to come to the United Nations and enlist the support of other Member States in the common struggle against colonialism and racism. He declared that the struggle in South Africa against apartheid was entering its final phase and that there was no doubt that it would succeed. He announced that India would substantially increase its contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and assist in the wider dissemination of the publications of the United Nations on apartheid.

134. Statements of appreciation for the role India had played in the struggle against apartheid were made by representatives of the regional groups in the Special Committee, as well as by representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). In the absence of the African National Congress of South Africa, it was decided that any statement by the ANC on the occasion would be published as a document of the Special Committee.

F. Missions to Governments

135. In resolution 3411 F (XXX) of 28 November 1975, the General Assembly authorized the Special Committee to send missions to Governments of Member States for consultations to promote the international campaign against apartheid.

136. Accordingly, missions of the Special Committee had been sent for consultations with Governments of the following Member States: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ghana, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Jamaica and India.

Mission by the Chairman to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt and Ghana, 27 January-6 February 1976

137. During a mission to London, Cairo and Accra between 27 January and 6 February, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), the Chairman of the Special Committee, met Government leaders of the three countries for consultations on the struggle against apartheid.

138. In London, she was received by the Rt. Hon. David Ennals, M.P. Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The Chairman discussed with him the programme of work of the Special Committee and expressed the hope that the Special Committee could count on the co-operation of the United Kingdom.

139. Mr. Ennals explained the attitude of the United Kingdom Government and assured her of his Government's co-operation in the light of its condemnation of apartheid, though he said, it had reservations on the application of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and on proposals for the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations.

140. In Cairo, the Chairman was received by Madame Sadat and by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt. She took the opportunity at these meetings to convey the great appreciation of the Special Committee to the Government and people of Egypt for their co-operation in the struggle against apartheid. Madame Sadat and the Foreign Minister reaffirmed the determination of the Arab Republic of Egypt to contribute actively to the liberation of the South African people from the yoke of racism.

141. In Accra, the Chairman was received by the Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, Colonel Ignatius Acheampong, and had meetings with the Foreign Minister Colonel Roger Felli. The Head of State told the Chairman that Ghana not only condemned apartheid but also supported and would continue to support any move that was aimed at its total elimination. He deplored the attitude of some Western countries which claimed to be friends of Africa but continued to give moral and material support to Africa's worst enemy, the apartheid régime in South Africa.

Mission to Belgium and Czechoslovakia

142. During a visit to Brussels and Prague in March 1976, a delegation of the Special Committee - consisting of H. E. Mr. Raoul Siclait (Haiti) and H. E. Mr. Vladimir Martynenko (Ukrainian SSR), Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. Ajit Singh (Malaysia), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa - held consultations with the Governments of Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

143. The delegation was received at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Belgium by the Director-General of its Political Department and other officials on 4 March 1976. The delegation expressed appreciation to the Government of Belgium for its co-operation with the Special Committee, and for its implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa, as well as for its contributions to United Nations funds for assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa. During the course of the discussion, the delegation referred to the reservations of Belgium on some of the General Assembly resolutions on apartheid and expressed the hope that Belgium could increase its contributions to the United Nations funds.

144. In his reply, the Director-General said that Belgium had been traditionally opposed to racial discrimination; that the struggle against apartheid, as well as support for a solution of the problem by peaceful means, had been the basic principles of its policies. He stressed that Belgium would pay more attention to the problem of apartheid and stated, in particular, that the suggestions concerning its voting on General Assembly resolutions on apartheid and an increase in contributions to United Nations funds would be brought to the attention of the Belgian Government.

145. The delegation of the Special Committee also had an informal meeting with several members of the Belgian Parliament.

146. On 8 March 1976 the delegation of the Special Committee was received by the Deputy Foreign Minister, the Chief of the International Organizations Department and other officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The delegation conveyed the Special Committee's appreciation to the Government of Czechoslovakia for its assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, as well as its support of the work of the Special Committee.

147. The Deputy Foreign Minister expressed his satisfaction that the problems of the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid had recently been receiving more prominence in the work of the United Nations and the Special Committee. He assured the delegation that the Special Committee could always rely on the co-operation and support of Czechoslovakia in this struggle.

Mission to Jamaica

148. Prior to the Havana Seminar, the Chairman of the Special Committee visited Kingston, Jamaica, on 20-21 May 1976 on a special mission to convey the Special Committee's appreciation to the Government and people of Jamaica for their valuable contribution to the struggle against apartheid. During that mission he was received by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, H. E. Mr. Michael Manley, who commended the work of the Special Committee and offered full co-operation in all efforts to eliminate apartheid, which he had described as a remnant of imperialism. He made a statement for the Havana seminar which was greatly appreciated by the participants.

149. During the mission, the Chairman had several meetings with the Minister of External Affairs of Jamaica for consultations on further international action against apartheid. He also met a number of senior government officials.

Mission by the Chairman to Washington

150. The Chairman of the Special Committee visited Washington on 9 and 10 September 1976, to take part in the panel of a Conference on "Southern Africa: Implications for United States Foreign Policy", convened by the Women's Division of the United Methodist Church and the Fund for New Priorities in America and sponsored by a number of Congressmen and Senators. During this visit, the Chairman met with a number of senators and congressmen and representatives of non-governmental organizations. In the public sessions and in meetings with individual participants, the Chairman explained the concerns of the Special Committee, and called for full support to the liberation movements in their legitimate struggle for freedom by all necessary means.

151. During his visit to Washington on 9 and 10 September 1976, the Chairman was received by the Honourable Mr. Samuel Lewis, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, and Mr. Talcott Seelye, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

152. He conveyed to them the preoccupation of the Special Committee with promoting effective international action against apartheid, and stressed the urgent need for a mandatory embargo on supply of military equipment and strategic materials to South Africa, ending of all nuclear co-operation with South Africa, cessation of investment in South Africa, and non-recognition of the Transkei. They in turn briefed the Chairman on United States policy, with special reference to the visit of the Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, to southern Africa. They assured the Chairman that the United States would be guided by the attitudes of African States as regards recognition of bantustans.

G. Co-operation with other United Nations organs

153. The Special Committee continued to maintain close co-operation with other United Nations organs, particularly the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Special Committee of 24), the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

154. At the invitation of the Special Committee, representatives of the Special Committee of 24, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa participated in, and made statements at, the solemn meeting of the Special Committee on 19 March 1976 to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

155. At the invitation of the Special Committee, H.E. Mr. Salim A. Salim (Tanzania), the Chairman of the Special Committee of 24; H.E. Mr. D. W. Kamana (Zambia), the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia; and Mr. Sean MacBride, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, participated in, and made statements at, the international seminar on the eradication of apartheid and in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa held in Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976.

156. At the request of the Special Committee of 24, Mr. Ajit Singh (Malaysia), representative of the Special Committee against Apartheid represented the Special Committee of 24 at the seminar on South Africa's militarization, organized by the World Peace Council at Brussels on 18 and 19 October 1975.

157. At the request of the Special Committee of 24 and pursuant to a decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Chairman of the Special Committee represented the two bodies at the World Congress for the International Women's Year, held in Berlin, German Democratic Republic, from 20 October to 24 October 1975.

158. At the request of the Special Committee against Apartheid, a representative of the Special Committee of 24 represented the two bodies at the Congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, held in Tripoli, Libya, from 20 to 23 April 1976.

159. At the request of the Special Committee of 24, Mr. Mokhtar Taleb Bendiab (Algeria), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information of the Special Committee, represented the two bodies at the NGO symposium on the situation with regard to political prisoners in southern Africa held in Geneva on 5 and 6 July 1976.

H. Association of the South African liberation movements with the work of the Special Committee

160. During the period under review, the Special Committee has taken further steps to associate the two South African liberation movements - the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania - more closely with its work. Representatives of the two liberation movements were invited to address the solemn meeting of the Special Committee on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, held on 19 March 1975. They participated

in the international seminar on the eradication of apartheid and in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa, organized by the Special Committee in Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976. The Special Committee consulted with them on a number of occasions on various aspects of its work.

I. Co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system

161. During the year under review, the Special Committee continued to maintain close co-operation at various levels with the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system with a view to promoting concerted international action for the eradication of apartheid.

162. During his visit to Geneva, on 15 July 1976, Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), Chairman of the Special Committee, held talks with the Director-General of the International Labour Office (ILO). The Director-General reviewed the work of ILO to publicize the case against apartheid, in particular the annual ILO reports on the labour and trade union situation in South Africa. He informed the Chairman that the Workers' Group of the International Labour Conference had unanimously adopted a resolution in June, shortly after the massacre of Africans in Soweto, calling for the convening of an International Trade Union Conference in 1977, to review the implementation of the decisions adopted by a similar conference in 1973. The Chairman said that the Special Committee would seriously consider the request. The Chairman and the Director-General discussed arrangements for close co-operation between the Special Committee and the ILO in systematically publicizing developments concerning labour matters in South Africa.

163. In June 1976, the Special Committee received an advance copy of a "Study on Land Tenure Conditions in South Africa" prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in response to a suggestion made by the delegation of the Special Committee during their meeting with the Director-General of FAO in Rome in May 1974.

164. As indicated earlier, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were represented at the seminar on South Africa held in Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976.

J. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

165. In accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Special Committee continued to maintain close contact and co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which has been represented at its meetings by an observer.

166. H.E. Field Marshal Al Hadji Idi Amin Dada, President of the Republic of Uganda and the then Chairman of OAU, sent a message to the solemn meeting organized by the Special Committee on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 19 March 1975. The representative of OAU, H.E. Mr. Nourredine Djoudi, was present at that meeting and made a statement.

167. The Special Committee, in consultation with OAU, organized the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa held in Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976. The OAU was represented at the seminar by H.E. Mr. Dramane Ouattara, Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations. He was elected Chairman of the Second Commission and of the Drafting Committee of the Seminar. The OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa was represented at the Seminar by its Vice-Chairman, H.E. Mr. Isaac A. Sepetu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania.

168. At the invitation of OAU, the Chairman of the Special Committee attended the twenty-seventh session of the OAU Council of Ministers, held in Port Louis, Mauritius, in June 1976, and made a statement on behalf of the Special Committee.

169. After the Chairman reported to the Special Committee on his participation in the OAU Council of Ministers Meeting at the 327th meeting held on 8 September 1976, the Special Committee decided to hold full consultations with OAU on closer co-operation in the light of the resolutions adopted at the Conference.

K. Co-operation with other international organizations

170. On 31 January 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), held a meeting with the Secretary-General and other officials of the League of Arab States at the headquarters of the League in Cairo.

171. During the meeting the Chairman of the Special Committee informed the Secretary-General about the Committee's programme of work for 1976. She emphasized the need for an expansion of the information campaign against the apartheid régime and the necessity of strengthening measures for the isolation of South Africa, especially as regards a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and strategic materials.

172. The Secretary-General reiterated the interest of the Arab States in the eradication of apartheid and their solidarity with the African countries in this domain at all the international forums including the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, Arab/African Co-operation Organizations and the Islamic Conference. At the conclusion of the meeting, a joint press statement was issued by the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (A/AC.115/L.429).

173. In view of the importance of the actual and potential contribution of the Arab States to the struggle against apartheid, the Special Committee decided, at its 319th meeting held on 2 March 1976, to invite the League of Arab States to be represented in the Committee as an observer.

174. During her visit to London from 27 to 29 January 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee was received by and had talks with H.E. Mr. Shridath S. Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary-General, and Mr. Azim Husain, Deputy Secretary-General.

175. Mr. Ramphal told the Chairman of the Special Committee that the Commonwealth Secretariat attached great importance to the work of the Special Committee and

drew her attention to the important decisions taken by the Commonwealth Heads of State and Government at their Conference in Kingston, Jamaica in May 1975. He assured the Chairman that the Commonwealth Secretariat would continue to make the maximum contribution possible in the struggle against apartheid. On 28 January 1976, a joint press statement was issued by the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, in which Mr. Ramphal reiterated that the Commonwealth shared with the United Nations a firm commitment to the struggle for the elimination of apartheid.

L. Co-operation with the non-aligned movement

176. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3411 F (XXX), the Special Committee initiated steps to promote closer co-operation with the movement of the non-aligned countries in promoting the international campaign against apartheid.

177. At the invitation of the Special Committee, the Chairman of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries was represented by H.E. Mr. Abdelkarim Souici, Ambassador of Algeria to Cuba, at the International Seminar in Havana.

M. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

178. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee continued to give particular attention to encouraging, promoting and supporting actions by non-governmental organizations and anti-apartheid movements in opposition to apartheid and in solidarity with the South African liberation movements.

Mission of the Chairman to London, Cairo and Accra, January-February 1976

179. During her visit to London from 27 to 29 January 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), was received by and had talks with Mr. Ron Hayward, General Secretary of the Labour Party, the leaders of the anti-apartheid movement and a number of non-governmental organizations.

180. Mr. Ron Hayward, General Secretary of the Labour Party, informed the Chairman of the relevant decisions and actions by the Labour Party and said that he would welcome any advice from the Special Committee for action on this matter.

181. She also met with the representatives of a number of organizations concerned with apartheid, and explained the work of the Special Committee and exchanged views with them on the problems concerning ways and means of promoting the international campaign against apartheid. She had meetings with leaders of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement; representatives of liberation movements; and the President and other officials of the International Defence and Aid Fund. She also addressed a meeting arranged by the leaders of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement at the House of Commons, which was attended by representatives of a large number of non-governmental organizations and the liberation movements, as well as Members of Parliament, diplomats and others.

182. On 30 and 31 January, the Chairman of the Special Committee had meetings with the Secretary-General of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), its Vice-Chairman and other officials of the secretariat at the headquarters of the AAPSO in Cairo.

183. They exchanged views on the present stage of the struggle against apartheid and the need to further intensify the world-wide campaign in solidarity with the people of southern Africa for their total liberation from colonial and racist régimes. The Chairman expressed the great appreciation of the Special Committee of the role of AAPSO in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa and welcomed greater co-operation between AAPSO and the Special Committee. The leaders of AAPSO declared that AAPSO would continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in all its activities and assured the Special Committee of their whole-hearted support.

184. On 31 January 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Secretary-General of the AAPSO issued a joint press statement (A/AC.115/L.429).

185. During her visit to Accra, Ghana, from 3 to 6 February 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee met with leaders of a number of non-governmental organizations such as the All-African Students' Union, the Ghana National Committee on Apartheid, the Ghana Trade Union Congress, the Ghana United Nations Association, the Ghana United Nations Students' Association, the Ghana Youth Council, the African Youth Command, the Student Movement for African Unity and the Ghana National Council on Women and Development.

186. She addressed several meetings organized by non-governmental and student organizations where she stressed the importance attached by the Special Committee to action by public organizations. She also addressed a large meeting organized by a number of youth organizations in solidarity with Angola. At this meeting she conveyed the Special Committee's condemnation of South African aggression against Angola, its appeal for full support to SWAPO to enable it to terminate the illegal occupation of Namibia, and its call for the full implementation of arms embargo against South Africa.

187. On 4 and 5 February 1976, the Chairman had detailed discussions with the leaders of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) in Accra on co-operation in the struggle against apartheid.

188. At the end of the meeting, a joint communiqué was issued by the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Secretary-General of OATUU.

Mission of delegation to Brussels, Prague and Geneva, March 1976

189. The delegation of the Special Committee which visited Brussels, Prague and Geneva from 4 to 14 March 1976 (see paras. 142 to 147 above) held consultations with the following international trade union confederations and other non-governmental organizations engaged in the struggle against apartheid on means for promoting the international campaign against apartheid:

In Brussels

World Confederation of Labour (WCL)
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
World Assembly of Youth (WAY)
Justice and Peace
Pax Christi
Entraide et Fraternité
Caritas
Mouvement Ouvrier Chrétien from Belgium, Germany (Federal Republic of),
France, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
Belgian Christian Organizations
Comité contre le colonialisme et l'apartheid
International Association of Democratic Lawyers
Belgian Association for the United Nations
Belgian League for the Protection of Human Rights

In Prague

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)
International Union of Students (IUS)
International Organization of Journalists (IOJ)
Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia

In Geneva

World Federation of United Nations Association (WFUNA)
International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Swiss Anti-Apartheid Movement
Centre Europe-Tiers-Monde
NGO Sub-Committee on Decolonization, Racism and Apartheid
International Confederation of Catholic Charities (Caritas International)
International University Exchange Fund
Union Fraternelle entre les Races et les Peuples
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)
World University Service

190. In discussions with the trade union confederations, the delegation of the Special Committee expressed the great appreciation of the Special Committee for the consistent opposition of the trade union movement to apartheid and its many commendable actions within the framework of the international solidarity campaign in support of the oppressed South African workers, and their human and trade union rights.

191. At all meetings and consultations in the three cities, the delegation of the Special Committee explained the recent decisions and actions of the General Assembly and other United Nations organs on the policies of apartheid of the white minority racist régime and stressed the vital importance of co-ordinated international action at all levels, particularly action taken by trade unions, and student, women and other non-governmental organizations, against apartheid.

192. During the consultations with these organizations, the delegation explained the programme of work of the Special Committee. It expressed the appreciation of the Special Committee for the valuable contribution of the non-governmental organizations to the struggle against apartheid and encouraged them to continue their efforts towards the eradication of apartheid. Representatives of the organizations informed the delegation of the various activities and campaigns undertaken by them in opposition to apartheid and in support of the oppressed people of South Africa. They expressed their full support of the work of the Special Committee and the United Nations, and made suggestions for closer co-operation between the Special Committee and non-governmental organizations.

Mission of the Chairman to Geneva, July 1976

193. During his visit to Geneva from 10 July 1976, the Chairman, Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), held consultations with a large number of non-governmental organizations on international action against apartheid, in light of the conclusions of the International Seminar in Havana and the recent events in South Africa, in particular the massacre of African school children in Soweto and other areas.

194. On 13 July 1976, the Chairman of the Special Committee, H.E. Mr. Leslie O. Harriman (Nigeria), met with officers of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Sub-Committee on Racism and Decolonization led by its Chairman. They presented to the Chairman the conclusions of a Symposium on the Situation of Political Prisoners in Southern Africa, organized by the Sub-Committee and held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, on 5 and 6 July 1976. The Symposium inter alia urged all non-governmental organizations to endorse the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Havana Seminar and the International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, held in Dakar, Senegal, from 5 to 8 January.

195. The Chairman welcomed the co-operation of the NGO Sub-Committee and its constituent organizations with the Special Committee against Apartheid, and discussed a number of proposals for close co-operation between the Special Committee and the NGO Sub-Committee, especially regarding publicity for the struggle for liberation in South Africa and for solidarity activity all over the world.

196. At its 329th meeting on 28 September 1976, the Special Committee took note of a telegram from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) regarding the International Trade Union Conference on Southern Africa, held in Brussels on 21 September 1976 under the joint sponsorship of ICFTU and the World Confederation of Labour. The Conference had unanimously adopted a comprehensive plan of action in support of United Nations decisions on southern Africa and strongly urged mandatory economic sanctions and an immediate arms embargo against South Africa (A/AC.115/L.443).

N. Representation at national and international conferences

197. During the period under review, the Special Committee participated in and followed closely, the work of a number of national and international conferences dealing with the problems of racial discrimination and apartheid.

198. Mrs. Jeanne M. Cissé (Guinea), Chairman of the Special Committee and Mr. Ajit Singh (Malaysia), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Implementation of United Nations resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa, represented the Special Committee at the Seminar on South Africa's Militarization organized by the World Peace Council at Brussels on 18 to 19 October 1975. The Seminar, attended by about 80 participants representing a number of liberation movements and non-governmental organizations, adopted a Declaration on South Africa's militarization, a special resolution calling for an investigation of NATO collaboration with South Africa and a telegram addressed to the United Nations and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) concerning the invasion of Angola by South African troops.

199. The Chairman, Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé (Guinea), represented the Special Committee at the World Congress for the International Women's Year, held in Berlin, German Democratic Republic, from 20 to 24 October 1975. The Congress was attended by over 2,000 representatives from 140 nations, representing national and international movements including youth movements and trade unions. The Congress adopted an appeal to all women and a declaration covering all the topics which had been discussed.

200. H.E. Mr. Frank Edmund Boateng (Ghana) and Mr. Nicasio G. Valderrama (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Special Committee, represented the Special Committee at the International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, held in Lakar from 5 to 8 January 1976. The Conference was attended by a large number of representatives of international non-governmental organizations and individual experts in the field of human rights, many of whom were prominent lawyers and jurists. A large delegation from the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), headed by its President, also attended. The Conference adopted a Declaration on Namibia and Human Rights and a Programme of Action.

201. The Declaration emphasized the rights of the Namibian people and denounced the military and economic assistance furnished to South Africa by certain States. The Programme of Action consisted of a set of measures to be taken by international organizations, States, non-governmental organizations and social, professional, trade union and information organizations to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their right to self-determination.

202. Mr. Arun Kuman Budhiraaja (India) represented the Special Committee at the Fourth Soviet Conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization held at Baku, Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, from 12 to 14 May 1976.

203. Mr. Mokhtar Taleb-Bendiab (Algeria), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information, represented the Special Committee at an International Symposium on the Situation of Political Prisoners in Southern Africa organized by the Non-Governmental Organization Sub-Committee on Racism and Decolonization in Geneva and held in that city from 5 to 6 July 1976.

204. Mr. Abraham Doukoure (Guinea) represented the Special Committee at the Seminar on Apartheid and Racism in Sports, organized by the Québec Centre against Apartheid and Racism in Sports and held in Montreal on 22 July 1976.

205. Mr. Thomas B. Sam (Ghana) represented the Special Committee at the World Conference to End the Arms Race for Disarmament and Détente, held in Helsinki from 23 to 26 September 1976.

206. The Special Committee was represented at the Congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, held in Tripoli, Libya, from 20 to 23 April 1976, by a representative of the Special Committee of 24.

207. The Special Committee sent messages to several other conferences at which it could not be represented.

O. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

208. The Special Committee continued its efforts to promote the signature and ratification by Member States of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. It noted with satisfaction the signing of the Convention by a number of Member States during the past year. The Convention had received 20 ratifications and accessions on 18 June 1976, and came into force on 18 July 1976.

209. As at 5 October 1976, the Convention had been signed and ratified or acceded to by the following countries:

<u>State</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Algeria	23 January 1974	
Argentina	6 June 1975	
Benin	7 October 1974	30 December 1974
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	4 March 1974	2 December 1975
Chad	23 October 1974	23 October 1974
Czechoslovakia	29 August 1975	25 March 1976
Democratic Yemen	31 July 1974	
Ecuador	12 March 1975	12 May 1975
German Democratic Republic	2 May 1974	12 August 1974
Guinea	1 March 1974	3 March 1975
Hungary	26 April 1974	20 June 1974
Iraq	1 July 1975	9 July 1975
Jordan	5 June 1974	
Kenya	2 October 1974	
Libyan Arab Republic		8 July 1976 a/
Mongolia	17 May 1974	8 August 1975
Nigeria	26 June 1974	
Oman	3 April 1974	
Philippines	2 May 1974	
Poland	7 June 1974	15 March 1976
Qatar	18 March 1975	19 March 1975
Romania	6 September 1974	
Rwanda	15 October 1974	
Somalia	2 August 1974	28 January 1975

a/ Accession.

<u>State</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Sudan	10 October 1974	
Syrian Arab Republic	17 January 1974	18 June 1976
Trinidad and Tobago	7 April 1975	
Uganda	1 March 1975	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	20 February 1974	10 November 1975
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12 February 1974	26 November 1975
United Arab Emirates	9 September 1975	15 October 1975
Yugoslavia	17 October 1974	1 July 1975
Upper Volta	3 February 1976	
Jamaica	30 March 1976	
Panama	7 May 1976	
United Republic of Tanzania		11 June 1976 a/

P. Unit on Apartheid Trust Fund

210. The Unit on Apartheid Trust Fund was established by the Secretary-General in January 1975, in response to General Assembly resolution 3151 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, which authorized him to invite States and organizations to make voluntary contributions to be used for the expansion of the activities of the Unit, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Assembly provided in its resolution that the contributions be used in particular for:

(a) The production of the publications in languages other than the official languages of the United Nations;

(b) Grants to appropriate non-governmental organizations and institutions for the reprinting and re-dissemination of United Nations information material on apartheid and for the production of audio-visual material on apartheid.

211. The Special Committee has actively promoted contributions to the Trust Fund. As at 4 October 1976, contributions and pledges totalling \$105,265 have been received from 19 Member States.

Q. Work of the Sub-Committee on Petitions and Information

212. The Sub-Committee held several meetings during the period under review and considered a number of communications in connexion with the policies of apartheid of the white minority racist régime of South Africa, as well as requests for hearings at the meetings of the Special Committee, and submitted recommendations to the Special Committee.

213. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Mokhtar Taleb-Bendiab (Algeria), prepared a special paper for the International Seminar in Havana, Cuba, on "South African propaganda".

214. The Sub-Committee also reviewed the question of dissemination of information against apartheid by the Centre against Apartheid and the Office of Public Information and prepared a special report on the information activities against apartheid by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

R. Work of the Sub-Committee on the Implementation of United Nations Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa

215. The Sub-Committee continued to follow the developments concerning the implementation of United Nations resolutions and the collaboration by States and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the political, military, economic and other fields in the light of the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and the decisions of the Special Committee.

216. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Ajit Singh (Malaysia), prepared a report for the International Seminar in Havana, Cuba, on the "international campaign against economic collaboration with South Africa".

217. The Sub-Committee also prepared a special report on the relations between Israel and South Africa which was approved by the Special Committee and submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/31/22/Add.2, S/12150/Add.2).

218. At the request of the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee also prepared a report on the relations of Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay with South Africa.

II. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

219. In the past year, the crisis of colonialism and racism in southern Africa has developed into a new stage. The minority racist régimes have resorted, in their desperation, to massacres and massive repression against the great majority of the people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and to criminal acts of aggression against independent African States. The heroic struggle of the oppressed people for freedom and independence has advanced rapidly. A major conflict enveloping the whole region, with its enormous international repercussions, appears inevitable unless the international community takes energetic and decisive measures to compel the minority racist régimes to abide by the United Nations resolutions.

220. The Special Committee must emphasize that the apartheid régime of South Africa bears the primary responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in southern Africa.

221. The apartheid régime of South Africa has resorted to brutal massacres and massive repression against African school children and others in South Africa in order to suppress all resistance to the crime of apartheid. It has increased its military forces in Namibia and launched a virtual colonial war against the Namibian patriots striving for their freedom. It has committed naked aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and a series of acts of aggression against the Republic of Zambia. It has continued, in defiance of resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, to provide military and economic assistance to the illegal racist minority régime in Zimbabwe, enabling the latter to commit heinous crimes against the African people and repeated acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique, including the massacre of a thousand refugees inside Mozambique.

222. The crimes of the South African racist régime have evoked indignation and revulsion around the world. Even those who had earlier resisted international action against apartheid have come to recognize the grave and imminent danger of a wider conflict in southern Africa. The international community has an inescapable obligation to take decisive action to stop the crimes of the apartheid régime, to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people and their liberation movements in their just struggle, and thereby discharge its responsibility to promote freedom and peace.

A. Need for a comprehensive programme of action

223. In the light of the grave situation in South Africa in particular, and in southern Africa as a whole, the Special Committee considers that the United Nations should adopt a comprehensive programme of political and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa - for action by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, churches, trade unions and other non-governmental organizations engaged in the international campaign - in order to enable them to eradicate apartheid so that all the people of South Africa, without regard to race, colour or creed, can exercise their right of self-determination.

224. In this connexion, the Special Committee draws attention to the Programme of Action formulated by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, organized by it in Havana, Republic of Cuba, from 24 to 28 May 1976 (A/31/104). This Programme of Action has been fully endorsed by the 27th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held in Port Louis, Mauritius, from 24 June to 3 July, and by the Fifth Conference of Non-aligned Countries, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August 1976. These organizations have, in addition, formulated additional measures in the light of the events following the massacre of African school children and others in Soweto on 16 June.

225. The Special Committee recommends that the Programme of Action adopted by the Havana Seminar, and the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the Conference of Non-aligned Countries be endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and commended to all Governments, organizations and individuals.

226. The Special Committee wishes to draw particular attention to some measures which require urgent consideration.

B. Recognition of a threat to the peace

227. The Special Committee notes with grave concern that despite the repeated acts of aggression and armed conflicts launched by the South African racist régime, its massacres of African people in South Africa, and the universal recognition of the explosive situation in the area, some Member States, the main trading partners of South Africa, continue to refuse to recognize that the situation in South Africa constitutes a threat to the peace in the context of Chapter VII of the Charter.

228. France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, in particular, misusing their veto power in the Security Council, have consistently prevented mandatory action against the South African racist régime under Chapter VII of the Charter. They have thereby facilitated continued military, economic and other collaboration with that régime by a number of Governments and economic and other interests in defiance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly by overwhelming votes of Member States. They bear a grave responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in South Africa and for the erosion of the authority and the undermining of the rightful role of the United Nations.

229. By their misuse of the veto, they have protected the South African racist régime from any meaningful action even when it has continually and blatantly defied the resolutions of the Security Council.

230. In its resolution 387 of 31 March 1976, the Security Council condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola; demanded that it scrupulously respect the latter's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; demanded also that South Africa desist from the utilization of the international Territory of Namibia to mount provocative or aggressive acts against the People's Republic of Angola or any other neighbouring African State; and called upon it to meet the just claims of the People's Republic of Angola.

231. The South African racist régime has blatantly defied this resolution, and, instead, it has continued its incursions into, and other acts of aggression against Angola and refused to meet its just claims.

232. In resolution 392, adopted on 19 June 1976, the Security Council strongly condemned the South African racist régime for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people, including school children, opposing racial discrimination. It called upon that régime urgently to end violence against the African people and take steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination.

233. The South African racist régime has blatantly defied this resolution. It refused to consider an abandonment of apartheid, and resorted to police shootings of demonstrators and brutal repression against all opponents of apartheid all over the country.

234. In its resolution 393 of 30 July 1976, the Security Council strongly condemned the attack by South Africa against the Republic of Zambia on 11 July as a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia; demanded that it scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia; and also demanded that it desist forthwith from the use of the international Territory of Namibia as a base for launching armed attacks against the Republic of Zambia and other African countries.

235. The South African racist régime blatantly defied this resolution. The Minister of Home Affairs of Zambia told the press on 11 August that South African troops had killed a Zambian soldier and injured another on the border between Namibia and Zambia. He said that there had been repeated acts of aggression by South African troops and repeated violations of the air space of Zambia on the Namibian border.

236. Despite these blatant acts of defiance, the Security Council has failed to take any effective action under the Charter because of the attitudes of the three permanent members of the Council. So long as the racist régime is assured that it would be shielded from any effective action, it is encouraged to continue to defy the Security Council and international community as a whole.

237. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly call on the three permanent members of the Security Council to desist from misusing their veto power to protect the South African racist régime; to enable the Security Council to determine the existence of a threat to the peace in South Africa and exercise its responsibilities under the Charter; and not to obstruct but to facilitate the adoption of a mandatory arms embargo and other indispensable measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to deal with the grave situation in South Africa.

238. The Special Committee further recommends that the General Assembly urgently call on all Governments and organizations to exert all their influence to persuade the three permanent members of the Security Council and other main trading partners of South Africa to cease forthwith their obstruction of essential and vital action against the South African racist régime under Chapter VII of the Charter.

C. Recognition of the right of the oppressed people to resort to armed struggle

239. The General Assembly has repeatedly recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa "by all means possible" for the total eradication of apartheid and the exercise of their inalienable right of self-determination.

240. In resolution 3411 G (XXX) of 10 December 1975, the Assembly declared that "the racist régime of South Africa, by its resort to brutal repression against the great majority of the people of the country and their national liberation movements, bears full responsibility for precipitating violent conflict, which is bound to occur if the situation remains unchanged". It appealed to the international community to "take firm action against the racist régime of South Africa in order to avert any suffering in the course of the struggle of the South African people for freedom".

241. The grim events since the Soweto massacre of 16 June demonstrate that the South African racist régime is determined to continue its criminal attempts to perpetuate racist domination and exploitation through brutal repression against the great majority of the people. It pays no regard to the legitimate aspirations of the people and resorts to naked force by the use of its military and police forces, built up through its control of the State power and the economy, to suppress even peaceful and legitimate protests. The oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements are convinced more than ever that they have no choice but to resort to armed struggle to secure their inalienable rights.

242. The Special Committee has always recognized that the choice of the means in the struggle for liberation is for the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements to make. It has stressed the importance of recognizing their right to use all necessary means, including armed struggle, because some Governments deny their right to armed resistance while enabling and assisting the racist régime to build its military arsenal in order to suppress the liberation movements and threaten independent African States. The Special Committee has always emphasized, however, that the United Nations should take all necessary action, in accordance with the Charter, to prevent an aggravation of the conflict or undue suffering in the process of liberation, by firm action against the racist régime of South Africa.

243. In the light of recent developments, the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly reaffirm categorically the right of the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements to resort to armed struggle for securing their freedom so long as the racist régime continues to meet their legitimate demands by violence. The Special Committee further recommends that the General Assembly invite all States to provide the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, at their request, with all necessary assistance for the prosecution of the struggle for freedom by means of their choice.

D. Campaign to end all collaboration with South Africa

244. The Special Committee considers it imperative that urgent action be taken to end all political, military, economic, cultural, sports and other collaboration with the South African racist régime, South African companies and apartheid institutions in South Africa in accordance with the resolutions of the General

Assembly. All such collaboration encourages the South African racist régime to persist in its criminal policies, specially at this time when the apartheid régime has resorted to acts of aggression, massacres of black people and other crimes in its desperate attempt to stem the tide of liberation, any collaboration with that régime constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and the international community.

245. The Special Committee recommends, therefore, that the United Nations launch a campaign for an end to all collaboration with the South African racist régime and invite the co-operation of all Governments and organizations.

246. In this connexion, the Special Committee wishes to draw specific attention to military and economic collaboration.

(a) Military collaboration

247. The Special Committee is gravely concerned over the continued supply of military equipment and material to South Africa and the continued military co-operation with the Pretoria régime by certain Western Governments and Israel.

248. Despite repeated resolutions by the Security Council and the General Assembly, France has continued to supply military equipment to South Africa, and Israel has recently agreed to sell missile-equipped naval vessels to South Africa in flagrant defiance of the United Nations. The embargoes announced by some other States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for instance, have proved to contain major loopholes enabling South Africa to obtain spare parts, technical know-how and sophisticated equipment for military use.

249. As the Special Committee reported earlier, the South African racist régime built a major naval communications complex known as the "Advocaat" system, at Silvermine, with equipment supplied mainly by companies in the Federal Republic of Germany. The NATO Codification System has been made available to the South African racist régime for the purchase of equipment for this and other installations and some NATO member States are reported to be maintaining regular contact with the "Advocaat" system, thereby developing a community of interest with the racist régime.

250. The military budget of South Africa has increased ten-fold from 44 million rand in 1960-1961 to 447 million rand in 1973-1974. Since the collapse of Portuguese colonialism in 1974, and the proclamation of a sham policy of dialogue with independent African States it has tripled, rising to 692 million rand in 1974-1975, 948 million rand in 1975-1976 and 1,350 million rand in 1976-1977. The Minister of Defence of the Pretoria régime announced recently that it will be further increased. This unparalleled military expansion, posing a grave threat to international peace, has been made possible by the collaboration of Western States and foreign financial and economic interests.

251. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Call on the Security Council urgently to consider the military and naval build-up in South Africa and the consequent threat to the peace, and impose a mandatory embargo, under Chapter VII of the Charter, against the supply of any equipment or technical or financial assistance to be used by South Africa for

military purpose and any form of military co-operation with the South African racist régime;

(b) Invite all Governments to consider appropriate action against companies supplying military equipment to South Africa;

(c) Commend the efforts of international and national trade union movements to persuade workers not to handle any military orders to South Africa and to defend workers who, on grounds of conscience, refuse to work on such orders.

252. Closely related to military collaboration is the extensive collaboration by Governments, corporations and scientific institutions in several Western countries with South Africa in the nuclear field. They have, in defiance of General Assembly resolution 3411 G (XXX), enabled South Africa to develop nuclear technology, thus posing a grave menace to peace. The recent agreement by France to supply two nuclear reactors to South Africa has aroused serious international concern.

253. The Special Committee considers it essential that the General Assembly and the Security Council take urgent and effective action to prevent the transfer of any equipment or technology which would enable South Africa to develop its nuclear capabilities.

(b) Economic collaboration

254. The Special Committee notes with grave concern the continued collaboration by foreign financial and economic interests with South Africa. Foreign investment in South Africa has rapidly increased to over \$11 billion. South Africa has continued to receive huge loans from banking consortia in Western Europe and the United States of America, as well as credits from the International Monetary Fund. Increasing trade with South Africa by certain States and transnational corporations is a matter of grave concern. The argument often advanced of the need for certain raw materials can in no way justify continuing trade with the racist régime. The plea that trade with South Africa does not constitute support for its policies of apartheid is equally untenable.

255. Economic collaboration and trade with the South African racist régime not only encourage that régime to persist in its criminal policies but also enable it to devote increasing resources to military purposes.

256. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly:

(a) Call on Member States still engaged in economic collaboration and trade with the South African racist régime to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions and to cease forthwith any such collaboration with that régime;

(b) Call on all Governments to take effective action to prohibit or discourage economic collaboration, by banks and corporations within their jurisdiction, with South Africa;

(c) Request all agencies within the United Nations system to refrain from any dealings with corporations which henceforth provide any loans to, or make any investment in, South Africa;

(d) Call on the International Monetary Fund to refrain forthwith from extending credits to South Africa;

(e) Request the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations to study and publicize the involvement of transnational companies in the apartheid economy of South Africa;

(f) Request the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention to the scope and consequences of the activities of the transnational corporations in South Africa;

(g) Commend all anti-apartheid movements, churches, trade unions and other organizations which are engaged in shareholder actions or other activities to discourage collaboration by transnational corporations with South Africa.

E. Condemnation of bantustans

257. The Special Committee recalls that the General Assmably has repeatedly condemned the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policies of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination, and to dispossess the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights in their own country. In resolution 3411 D (XXX) of 29 November 1975, the Assembly called upon all Governments and organizations not to deal with any institutions or authorities of the bantustans or to accord any form of recognition to them.

258. The apartheid régime has, however, proceeded with its bantustan scheme, resorting to brutal repression in order to counter the opposition of the African people. It has forcibly moved millions of Africans from their homes into desolate locations in the reserves. It has deprived the millions of Africans who live outside the reserves of their elementary rights. It intends by its diabolical bantustanization scheme to deprive all the African people of their South African citizenship and to grant them fraudulent citizenship in the bantustans which encompass numerous scattered patches of land covering less than one seventh of the territory of South Africa.

259. It is proceeding to declare the fictitious independence of the Transkei on 26 October 1976, in the face of widespread opposition by the African people of South Africa and members of the international community. Its white Parliament has enacted legislation under which two million inhabitants of the Transkei, as well as over a million people of alleged Transkei origin, would lose their South African citizenship on 26 October 1976.

260. Recognizing the diabolical nature of the sham independence of the Transkei and in pursuance of the decisions of the General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity, the Conference of Non-aligned Countries, the Nordic and other countries have solemnly declared that they would not in any way recognize the Transkei.

261. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly condemn the declaration of "independence" of the Transkei as utterly invalid; call on all Governments to refrain from extending any form of recognition of the Transkei and any contact with the authorities of that bantustan; call on all corporations,

organizations, institutions and individuals to refrain from any dealings with the puppet authorities in the Transkei; and declare that the inhabitants of the Transkei and all others designated as "citizens" of that bantustan remain citizens of South Africa, with full rights to decide the destiny of that country as a whole.

F. Assistance to the South African liberation movements

262. In resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975, adopted on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations, the General Assembly 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". It reiterated its determination "to devote increasing attention and all necessary resources to concert international efforts, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, for the speedy eradication of apartheid in South Africa and the liberation of the South African people".

263. In the year since the adoption of that resolution, the South African racist régime has committed serious crimes against the oppressed people of South Africa and has thereby persisted in defying the United Nations.

264. The Special Committee recommends that the United Nations should enter urgently into consultations with the Organization of African Unity in order to formulate concrete measures of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa in the light of the solemn commitment assumed by the international community. In this connexion, the Special Committee recommends that consideration be given to the establishment of a joint United Nations-OAU fund, financed by voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors, to assist the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU:

(a) To maintain offices at the Headquarters of the United Nations and the OAU;

(b) To send representatives to participate in international conferences concerned with apartheid in South Africa;

(c) To send representatives on missions to capitals of Member States;

(d) To prepare broadcasts to South Africa;

(e) To expand publicity on the legitimate struggle of the South African people for the exercise of their right of self-determination.

265. The Special Committee also recommends that the General Assembly call on all States to provide direct assistance to South African liberation movements in their legitimate struggle.

G. Defence of "front-line" States

266. The Special Committee notes that the South African racist régime has in the past year committed repeated acts of aggression against the neighbouring

independent African States, as demonstrated by its recent armed aggression against Angola and Zambia. It considers that the further expansion of the military budget of South Africa, the enactment of the Defence Amendment Act of 1976, and the increasing desperation of the racist régime point to the danger of further acts of aggression. At the same time, the illegal racist minority régime in Zimbabwe, sustained by the collaboration of the Pretoria régime, has launched acts of aggression against the Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zambia.

267. The "front-line" States have been subjected to threats and acts of aggression because of their support of the oppressed people in southern Africa in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations. The minority racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury have tried to justify their acts of aggression by an alleged right of "hot pursuit" against freedom fighters engaged in a just struggle recognized by the United Nations as legitimate. The Special Committee considers that the United Nations must take firm action toward the defence of the "front-line" States and the freedom fighters against acts of aggression by the Pretoria and Salisbury régimes.

268. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly and the Security Council:

(a) Condemn the Pretoria and Salisbury régimes for their acts of aggression against "front-line" States and take effective measures to prevent such acts of aggression;

(b) Commend the "front-line" States which have performed an international duty by providing facilities and assistance to the national liberation movements of South Africa;

(c) Proclaim that any aggression against a "front-line" State, because of its support of the oppressed people of South Africa, or of Namibia and Zimbabwe, is an act of aggression against the United Nations and the international community as a whole;

(d) Declare that the illegal and illegitimate minority racist régimes have no right of "hot pursuit" against freedom fighters engaged in a legitimate struggle for liberation;

(e) Invite all States to provide the "front-line" States, at their request, with all necessary assistance for defence against the Pretoria and Salisbury régimes.

H. Trade union action against apartheid

269. The Special Committee attaches particular importance to action by the national and international trade union movements against the policies of apartheid which are a negation of the fundamental principles of trade unionism. It recognizes that the problem in South Africa is largely the oppression and exploitation of the majority of the working people, the Africans, by a racist minority, which denies them elementary trade union rights and subjects them to conditions akin to slavery. The trade union movement can play an important role in assisting the African workers in South Africa and in combating the involvement of transnational corporations in South Africa.

270. It may be recalled that the Special Committee promoted the convening of the International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid in Geneva in June 1973. That Conference, which was attended by representatives of 200 million workers, has led to greater action against apartheid by trade unions.

271. The General Assembly commended the resolution adopted by the Conference and requested the Special Committee to take appropriate steps to promote maximum participation by the trade unions at the national and international levels in action against apartheid in South Africa. Accordingly, the Special Committee has maintained contact with national, regional and international trade union federations, and encouraged action against apartheid.

272. In June 1976, the Workers' Group at the ILO General Conference adopted a resolution reaffirming its active solidarity with the workers and the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa fighting against apartheid, oppression and racial discrimination. It strongly urged the Special Committee

"to convene another international trade union conference in 1977 with the view to review the implementation of the decisions adopted at the International Trade Union Conference against Apartheid and with the view to intensifying world-wide action for the eradication of apartheid" (A/AC.115/L.439).

273. The Special Committee accepted this request in principle and will soon hold consultations with the ILO, the Workers' Group of its Governing Body and others concerned, on preparations for the convening of the Conference.

274. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly authorize it to convene the second International Conference of Trade Unions against Apartheid and make financial provision for:

(a) The attendance of delegates of the Special Committee at the preparatory meetings and the Conference;

(b) Invitations to South African liberation movements and southern African trade unionists to participate in the Conference.

I. Apartheid and sports

275. The Special Committee has repeatedly emphasized the importance of international action against apartheid in sports in South Africa, as a means to show solidarity with the black sportsmen in South Africa, in particular, and the black people in general, and as an essential measure to prevent the violation of the Olympic spirit in international sport. The boycott of racially selected South African sports teams has involved numerous sportsmen and spectators in many countries and helped publicize the inequity of apartheid. It has also demonstrated to the white minority in South Africa the strength of world-wide abhorrence of apartheid by Governments, organizations and individuals.

276. During the past year, there has been substantial progress in the implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid in sports. South Africa has been expelled from the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the international soccer body (FIFA) and the international swimming body (FINA). A

number of countries have boycotted sports tournaments in which South Africa was allowed to participate.

277. However, the Special Committee has been obliged to note with serious regret that some Governments have failed to take action against apartheid in sports and the administrators of some sports bodies have remained insensitive to the problem of apartheid and encouraged exchanges with apartheid teams.

278. As noted in the review of the work of the Special Committee, the policies and actions of the new Government of New Zealand, which came to power in November 1975, have been a source of concern during the past year. The International Softball Tournament was held in Wellington in January-February 1976, with the participation of South Africa, despite protests and withdrawals by several countries. Moreover, the tournament was inaugurated by the Governor-General.

279. The New Zealand "All Blacks" rugby team toured South Africa from June to August 1976, in spite of protests in New Zealand and South Africa, as well as internationally. The tour, taking place soon after the Soweto massacre, provided great satisfaction to the apartheid régime and its adherents. Virtually all the African countries, as well as Guyana, Iraq and Sri Lanka felt obliged to withdraw from the Montreal Olympics in July-August 1976 to demonstrate their strong disapproval of this tour.

280. The Special Committee has repeatedly appealed to the New Zealand Government to act in accordance with its declared opposition to apartheid and with the non-racial traditions of sport in New Zealand; to align itself with the attitudes of the rest of the international community, as reflected in the unanimous adoption of General Assembly resolution 3411 E (XXX) of 29 November 1975 on "apartheid in sports"; and to cease all sporting contacts with South Africa. The Special Committee hopes that the New Zealand Government will recognize and respect the concern of the entire international community and urgently review its policy.

281. The Special Committee is also obliged to make special mention of the Davis Cup Management Committee and the International Lawn Tennis Federation as two bodies which have shown particular disregard of the Olympic principle and defiance of United Nations resolutions. They have not only taken extraordinary measures to facilitate participation of South African teams in international competition, but have also ventured to adopt punitive measures against countries which boycotted such tournaments and made sacrifices in adherence to the Olympic principle.

282. The Special Committee notes that the South African régime and its sports bodies, as well as their friends abroad, have continued and intensified propaganda to confuse public opinion on the question of apartheid in sports. They allege that the boycott of apartheid teams is an intrusion of politics in sports, ignoring the fact that the South African régime not only imposed racial discrimination and segregation in the practice of sport, but has taken repressive measures against leaders of non-racial sports bodies. They have advertised so-called concessions or reforms in South Africa, under the guise of "multinational sport" which is, in fact a contemptible manoeuvre to oblige black sportsmen to accept apartheid and bantustans.

283. The Special Committee was obliged to emphasize that apartheid was not politics, but a crime which must be suppressed. It has taken steps to counteract misleading South African propaganda and has called for appropriate action against

international sports bodies which continue to protect apartheid teams from isolation.

284. In the light of the developments in the past year, the Special Committee considers that the General Assembly should reaffirm its resolutions on apartheid in sports and call on all Governments to take action along the following lines:

(a) To convey the United Nations resolutions on apartheid and sports to all national sports bodies with a request that necessary action be taken to implement those resolutions;

(b) To refuse any official sponsorship, assistance or encouragement to sports contacts with South Africa, including official receptions to teams and payment of grants to sports bodies or teams or sportsmen involved in sporting competitions with South African teams or sportsmen;

(c) To refuse visas to South African sports bodies, sports teams or sportsmen, except for non-racial sports bodies endorsed by the Special Committee and the liberation movements;

(d) To deny facilities to sports bodies or sports teams or sportsmen for visits to South Africa;

(e) To encourage national sports bodies concerned to support the exclusion of South Africa from international sports bodies and tournaments.

285. Moreover, in the light of the continued violations of United Nations resolutions by a few Governments and sports bodies, the Special Committee welcomes the proposal by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, in his message to the International Seminar in Havana, in May 1976, for an International Convention on Apartheid in Sport.

286. The Special Committee commends this proposal - which has been endorsed by the International Seminar in Havana and by the Conference of Non-aligned Countries in Colombo in August 1976 - and recommends that the General Assembly consider the matter. Meanwhile, the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly adopt a declaration on apartheid in sports.

J. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

287. The Special Committee considers that the coming into force of the International Convention for the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on 18 July 1976 is an important landmark in international action against apartheid. It considers that effective implementation of the Convention can contribute significantly to the eradication of this crime. It urges prompt action to promote further ratifications and implementation of the Convention in view of the massacres of children and other abominable crimes being committed by the apartheid régime since 16 July 1976.

288. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly commend all those States which have become parties to the Convention and launch a further appeal to all other States to ratify or accede to the Convention. It recommends further that

the General Assembly call for the effective implementation of the Convention by all parties, request the Commission on Human Rights to undertake, without delay, its functions under the Convention; invite the Special Committee, as well as other appropriate bodies, to inform the Commission on Human Rights urgently about individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States responsible for the crime of apartheid; and request the Secretary-General to ensure maximum publicity for such information and the relevant decisions of the Commission on Human Rights.

K. Dissemination of information

289. The Special Committee recalls that it has constantly emphasized the need for the widest dissemination of information on apartheid and the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa in order to promote maximum support to the United Nations efforts towards the eradication of apartheid and the liberation of South Africa.

290. The Special Committee intends to submit a special report on means to strengthen activities by the United Nations and specialized agencies in this field.

291. In the meantime, it wishes to stress again the importance of devoting adequate resources and attention to the dissemination of information on apartheid. It expresses the hope that the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid will receive more generous contributions from more Governments so that the present efforts can be reinforced in the light of the increasing demand for information and the stepped-up efforts by the apartheid régime and its collaborators to deceive world opinion.

L. Programme of work of the Special Committee

292. During the past year, the Special Committee continued and greatly intensified its efforts to promote international action against apartheid in co-operation with Governments, the non-aligned movement, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, and numerous intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

293. It has sent missions to a number of Governments, intergovernmental organizations, and conferences to consult on the situation and encourage concerted action against apartheid. While constantly following the developments in South Africa, and their international repercussions, the Special Committee has increasingly devoted its efforts to promoting concrete action by Governments and organizations. It considers that its work will need to become even more action-oriented in the present stage of the struggle for the eradication of apartheid and liberation of South Africa.

294. To this end, the Special Committee suggests that adequate provision be made for the activities of the Special Committee, in particular:

(a) Missions to the main trading partners of South Africa and other Governments;

(b) Missions to the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and other intergovernmental organizations;

(c) Attendance at conferences concerned with apartheid;

(d) Invitations to representatives of South African liberation movements and other organizations, as well as experts on apartheid, for consultations on various aspects of apartheid and action against apartheid.

295. The Special Committee further suggests that it be enabled to associate the South African liberation movements, as well as international and African trade unions confederations, with some of its missions as appropriate.

M. World Conference for Action against Apartheid

296. The Special Committee recalls that, in the discharge of its mandate and in accordance with requests by the General Assembly, it had organized seminars and special sessions in recent years to promote consultations among Governments and international and non-governmental organizations on concerted action against apartheid. These seminars and special sessions have led to greater awareness of the struggle for liberation in South Africa and greater public support to the United Nations efforts for the total eradication of apartheid. They have also enabled the Special Committee to hold extensive consultations on specific recommendations for action by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

297. The International Seminar for the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, organized by the Special Committee in Havana, Cuba, from 24 to 28 May 1976, made a thorough analysis of the situation in South Africa, and southern Africa as a whole, and formulated a comprehensive Programme of Action which has received wide support in the international community. The events since that Seminar have added great urgency to the development and implementation of this Programme by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, churches, trade unions, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations. The threat to the peace, to the lives of the oppressed people of South Africa and to the security of independent African States has greatly increased.

298. The Special Committee considers it desirable that a world conference be organized in 1977 to consider concrete measures for the implementation of the Programme of Action formulated at the Havana Seminar, as well as the decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

299. The Conference should make a thorough study of the threat posed by the militarization and the nuclear programme of South Africa to the independence of African States, to peace in the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic Zones, and to the security of the people in southern Africa. It should adopt concrete measures for the discharge of the special responsibility assumed by the United Nations and the international community toward the oppressed people of South Africa. It should prepare recommendations, to be transmitted to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1978, to enable the latter to take decisive steps for the eradication of apartheid as a matter of utmost priority during the Decade.

300. The Special Committee considers that the Conference should be preceded by extensive preparatory work in order to ensure that it will result in concrete action with respect to the isolation of the South African régime, assistance to

the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, and the promotion of collective security against acts of aggression by the South African régime. It has in mind to invite Governments and organizations to announce at the Conference their pledges of political and material support to the liberation struggle in South Africa.

301. The Special Committee considers it most appropriate that the Conference be held in the capital of an African State totally committed to the liberation of South Africa. The Committee has accepted with deep appreciation the offer by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to host the Conference.

302. The Committee recommends that it be authorized to organize the Conference in 1977 in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the South African liberation movements, the NGO Sub-Committee on Colonialism, Racism and Apartheid, and other appropriate bodies.

N. Role of the Special Committee

303. Since its inception in 1963, the Special Committee has striven constantly to promote concerted and united action against apartheid by all Governments and organizations, irrespective of ideological and other differences on other matters. It has tried to counteract all manoeuvres to divert attention from the basic issues in the struggle for freedom in South Africa.

304. While publicizing and expressing distress at the attitudes and actions of some Governments which continued to collaborate with the South African régime, it has constantly tried to consult with them and to persuade them to implement United Nations resolutions.

305. It has contributed, within its mandate, to the promotion of the broad support now enjoyed by the oppressed people of South Africa not only from the non-aligned and other developing States and socialist States, but also increasingly among Western States or public opinion in those States.

306. The Special Committee has been gratified by the commendations it has received from the General Assembly, as well as from the Organization of African Unity, the Conference of Non-aligned Countries and numerous Governments and organizations. It wishes to express its gratitude to all those who have lent their co-operation to it in the discharge of its mandate from the General Assembly. It wishes also to express its great appreciation to the Centre against Apartheid which has provided valuable and dedicated services to it.

307. The Special Committee recognizes that its responsibilities which have steadily increased, have now taken a new significance in the context of the momentous developments in South Africa, notably the heroic resistance of the oppressed people against the apartheid régime despite years of brutal repression and in the face of massive violence against peaceful demonstrations. The Special Committee was also the first to draw the attention of the international community to Pretoria's naked aggression against Angola which was condemned by the Security Council in resolution 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976.

308. The Special Committee, therefore, suggests that the General Assembly convey

its appreciation to all Governments, organizations and individuals who have co-operated with the United Nations and the Special Committee in their efforts against apartheid and for the liberation of South Africa, and address an invitation to all Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations, organizations and individuals to continue and increase their co-operation with the Special Committee in the present stage of the struggle for liberation in South Africa.

309. The Special Committee further suggests that it be authorized to establish an award to be presented to persons who have, in co-operation with the United Nations and in solidarity with the South African liberation movements, contributed significantly to the international campaign against apartheid.

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