

## 24 RECOMMENDATIONS TO HELP END APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

A Summary of Resolutions Adopted by the Emergency Action  
Conference on South Africa - New York City - May 31 and  
June 1, 1960

### I. Boycott of South African Goods.

1. A general consumer's boycott of South African products be launched in the U.S. as part of the existing international boycott. (A list of products and producers will be made available.)
2. American labor unions study the possibility of an industrial boycott of South African goods through refusing to unload ships from South Africa and other handling of South African products.
3. The U.S. Government be urged to declare as official policy that no future purchase of gold or strategic materials from South Africa will be made where there are alternative sources of supply.
4. The 1964 World's Fair in New York City be urged to exclude a South African pavilion under existing conditions in South Africa.
5. The U.S. Government be asked to prohibit imports from South Africa under the U.S. Code, Title 19, Section 1307, which forbids the importation of goods made by slave labor.

### II. U.S. Investment in South Africa.

6. U.S. businesses which now have investment in South Africa use their economic position in that country to oppose apartheid.
7. Further U.S. private investment in South Africa be discouraged until South Africa decides to honor the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.
8. All Americans who are stockholders or otherwise involved with American industries or banks doing business with South Africa urge the adoption by such enterprises of non-discriminatory policies of employment, remuneration, training, upgrading, and housing in their dealings with the indigenous South African people; if this is impossible, they curtail their activities in South Africa.
9. The U.S. Government reconsider the conditions under which U.S. funds are lent to South Africa through the Export-Import Bank and the World Bank.
10. The U.S. Congress consider legislation to withhold financial privileges from U.S. businesses practicing racial discrimination in South Africa.
11. U.S. investors distinguish between South Africa and self-governing African states for desirable investment; while new investment be discouraged in South Africa, it be encouraged in the emerging independent states.

### III. Contact with South Africa.

12. All American tourists, athletes, artists, and intellectuals be informed that their travel to South Africa might be interpreted as supporting the suppression of non-whites there and thus they should either (a) withhold their participation in tours and programs in South Africa until such time as South Africa abandons her racist policies or (b) take every opportunity to protest apartheid inside South Africa.
13. The International Olympic Committee and member countries ban South African participation in the 1960 and 1964 games so long as apartheid exists in South African sports.

### IV. U.S. Policy Toward South Africa.

14. The President and the Congress by Joint Resolution separately declare U.S.

policy to be unequivocally opposed to apartheid in South Africa.

15. Both U.S. major political parties adopt forthright planks pledging themselves to support an active government program to end apartheid in South Africa.

16. The U.S. at the United Nations pursue with utmost vigor efforts to obtain compliance by South Africa with previous U.N. resolutions against apartheid and on South West Africa.

17. The U.S. take strong action to separate South West Africa from South Africa in compliance with any future recommendation by the World Court.

18. Leadership grants be given in greater number to non-white South Africans, including those who, though opposing the present South Africa Government, may be the future leaders of South Africa.

19. The U.S. State Department in its Embassy and consulates in South Africa integrate its social functions and its personnel.

20. The U.S. State Department be commended for its immediate and strong statement and U.N. action in response to the Sharpeville massacre and it should be encouraged to take similar action in any future such incidents in South Africa.

21. The U.S. Government aid escapees from South Africa and South West Africa in a manner comparable to U.S. aid given Hungarian refugees.

V. Aid to Opponents of Apartheid.

22. A South African Emergency Campaign be established out of this Emergency Conference to implement resolutions of this Conference and to defend arrested South Africans and to aid their families with the immediate aim of raising \$100,000 for such aid.

23. This Campaign consists of representatives of the organizations officially sponsoring this Conference as well as others which may become interested, the steering committee to be chosen to include official and non-official representatives from sponsoring organizations.

24. The American Committee on Africa organize this Campaign with financial contributions requested from participating organizations and the general public to provide the overhead costs, and an interim budget devised for the remaining seven months of 1960.

The contents of these resolutions be given the widest possible circulation in the U.S. and abroad, and especially in South Africa, to encourage those individuals and organizations working for a new South Africa.

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