

**LOCAL AUTHORITY ACTION  
AGAINST  
APARTHEID**

# **Local authority action against apartheid**

A Survey commissioned by the  
United Nations Centre Against Apartheid  
and published by Sheffield Metropolitan District  
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Committee on Local Authority Action Against  
Apartheid

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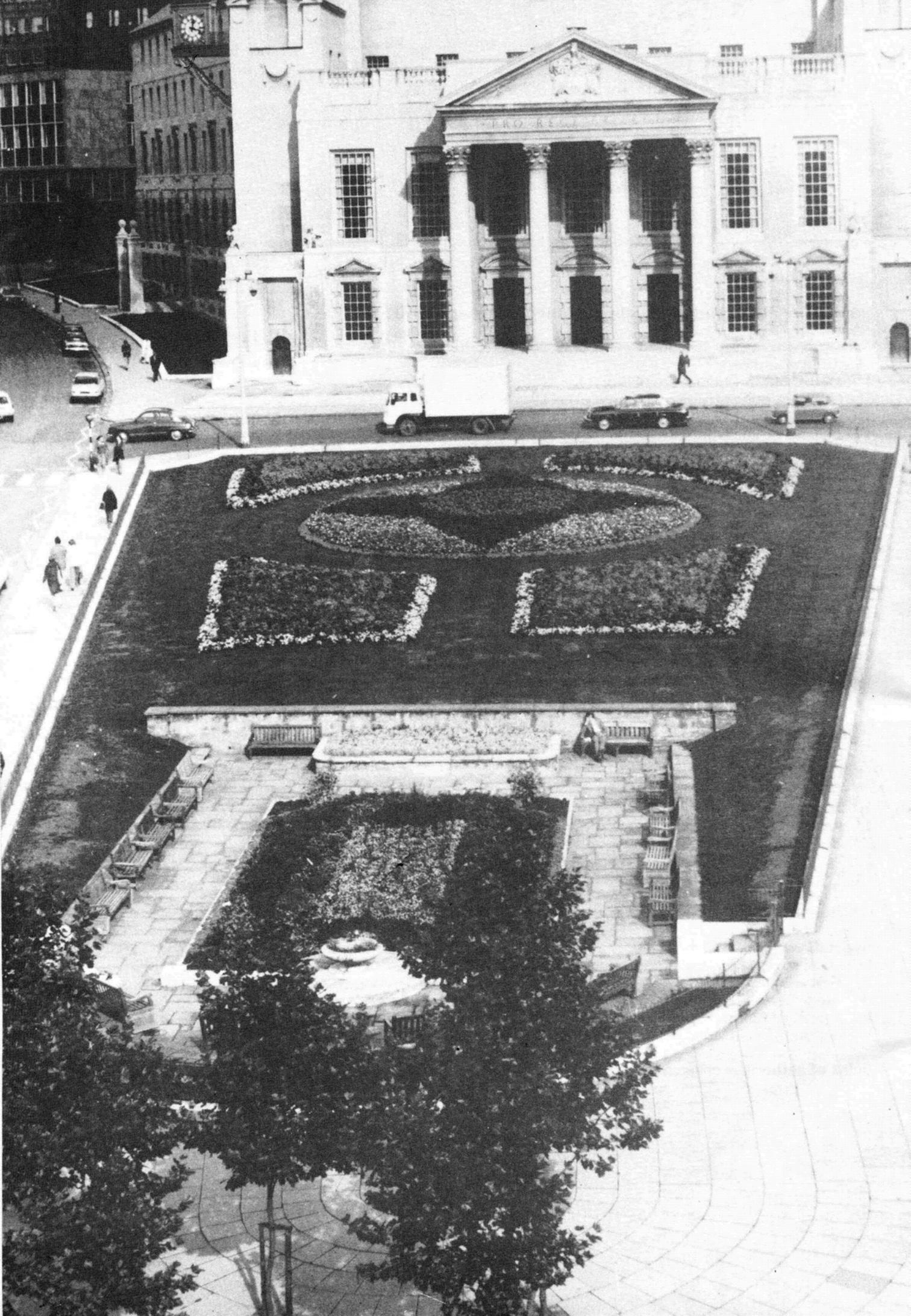
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# FOREWORD

This Survey of Local Authority Action in Britain against apartheid is most instructive. It not only provides a comprehensive picture of the scope and nature of such action but it also illustrates the imaginative way in which so many councils have sought to contribute to the international campaign against apartheid.

The symbolic act of granting the Freedom of the City to, or the naming of gardens, streets and other public amenities after, the great leader of the South African people, Nelson Mandela, are no mere gestures. They are genuine acts of solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa.

This applies equally to the many other areas of activity which this Survey reports have been undertaken by local authorities. But the Survey also reveals the tremendous potential for future action. In the field of education alone so much can be done to combat racism and apartheid, and thus create the conditions for freedom and equality the world over.

A special word of appreciation must be made for the support which local authorities have extended to the initiatives of the United Nations to isolate the apartheid regime. It is clear from this Survey that local authorities have led the way in Britain in ensuring the effective implementation of UN General Assembly resolutions, especially in the crucial areas of the sporting and cultural boycotts.

The United Nations General Assembly has gone on record to commend the actions undertaken by local and municipal authorities. I would like to add my personal appreciation to all the councils included in this Survey, a number of which I have had the privilege to visit. I have been greatly encouraged by the steps taken to coordinate local authority action and in particular the establishment of the National Steering Committee. I am pleased that the UN Centre against Apartheid was able to assist by commissioning this Survey. I wish to assure you that the Special Committee will continue to work closely with local authorities in Britain in strengthening this vital area of work in the international campaign to combat apartheid.

**Major General J N Garba**  
Chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid



Picture by John Smith/IFL

Max Sisulu accepts the Freedom of the City of Stoke-on-Trent on behalf of his father, Walter Sisulu, from the Mayor, 22 November 1984

Oliver Tambo, ANC President, addressing GLC Anti-Racist Day Rally, 21 March 1984



Picture by Cameron Brisbane/AAM

# INTRODUCTION

The first national conference on local authority action against apartheid, hosted by Sheffield City Council in March 1983, provided a focus for the growing number of councils involved in action against apartheid. It identified the need for further coordination and information to assist local authorities in the development of policy on Southern Africa. One part of the response to this need was met by the establishment of the National Steering Committee on Local Authority Action Against Apartheid. Another source of support is provided by this survey, which has drawn together information on the action taken by local authorities up to December 1984. It is based on information provided in response to a letter sent with a questionnaire to all local authorities in December 1983, together with details available in other records. The text was verified, and supplemented, following a further letter to authorities in September 1984.

The objective of the survey is to provide councils and the public with information on the wide range of initiatives that have been and can be taken, and to facilitate the sharing of experience on the implementation of policy. Councils seeking to take action on investment, for example, will benefit from consultation with other authorities which have already given detailed legal consideration to the issue. Therefore the full results in Section Two of the survey are followed by an analysis of the action taken in different areas of policy (Section Three).

The survey provides an impressive record of action that has been taken by local authorities, but this does not mean we should 'rest on our laurels'. There are many councils that have yet to develop policy on apartheid. The National Steering Committee, which includes representatives of all the major types of authorities and from different political parties, has therefore drawn up the 'model declaration' contained in Appendix III. This provides a basis from which councils can prepare policy appropriate to their powers and circumstances. However, the adoption of a policy is just the first step: the discussions then need to be put into practice and the survey also provides a wealth of useful information to help authorities to do this.

Special thanks are due to the United Nations Centre against Apartheid for its initiative in funding the production of the survey. It has been produced in cooperation with the City of Sheffield Metropolitan District Council, in consultation with the National Steering Committee, and with tremendous support from the Anti-Apartheid Movement

I hope that all the effort that has gone into the survey will be rewarded by the further development of effective action in support of the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

**Councillor Mike Pye**  
**Chair, National Steering Committee on Local Authority Action Against Apartheid**



*The Nelson Mandela Gardens, Hull*

*Hackney Council hosts the ANC Year of the Women meeting, August 1984*



## SECTION ONE

# Review of local authority action against apartheid

IT IS 25 years since the first local authorities in Britain began to act against apartheid. They were responding to the appeal of Chief Albert Luthuli, the late President of the African National Congress and Africa's first Nobel Peace Prize winner, in 1959 when he called for the boycott of South Africa. His appeal has been subsequently endorsed by numerous representatives of African and non-racial organisations within South Africa, by SWAPO on behalf of the people of Namibia, as well as by the United Nations on behalf of the rest of the world.

Chief Luthuli stated:

*In the name of justice, of hope, of truth and peace, I appeal to South Africa's strongest allies Britain and America. In the name of what we have come to believe Britain and America stand for, I appeal to those two powerful countries to take decisive action for full-scale sanctions that would precipitate the end of the hateful system of apartheid. I appeal to all governments throughout the world, to people everywhere, to organisations and institutions in every land and at every level to act now to impose such sanctions on South Africa that will bring about the vital necessary changes and avert what can become the greatest African tragedy of our time.*

In response to the boycott appeal a Boycott Movement was founded in Britain at a meeting on 26 June 1959, which was addressed by Julius Nyerere and Trevor Huddleston. This Boycott Movement, subsequently to become the Anti-Apartheid Movement, called a Month of Boycott in March 1960 and urged councils to support it by boycotting South African products for that month. From records, it appears that at least 20 authorities responded, of which 10 imposed a permanent boycott. By the end of 1963, according to the Members' Newsletter of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the number who had imposed a permanent boycott had risen to 13. These were Great Yarmouth, Harlow, Liverpool, Romford, Lewisham, West Ham, Hackney, Erith, Newcastle upon Tyne, South Shields, Stockton upon Tees, Kingston upon Hull and Gloucester; with five more authorities joining the boycott during 1964, namely Rochdale, Aberdeen, Eastleigh, Cardiff and Merthyr.

By the mid-1960s the number had grown even more. In a survey carried out during 1966/67 it was reported that 54 councils, representing almost 6 million people, were operating the boycott. Of these 54 councils, 40 were in Wales.

Local government reorganisation, first in London in the early 1960s and then in the rest of Britain in the early 1970s, meant that many of these authorities ceased to exist and their boycott policies were not necessarily carried through to the newly-established councils.

Meanwhile, revelations about the conditions of African workers employed by British companies with subsidiaries in South Africa were causing councils to become concerned and then led them to examine their investment policies, including their pension funds. A number of councils, from the early 1970s onwards, have been pursuing policies designed to end all investment in companies with investments in South Africa or Namibia. Other authorities have joined with concerned shareholders to table resolutions about South Africa at the AGMs of companies in which they have holdings.

Particular attention has focused on the role of Barclays Bank, because it is the largest bank in South Africa and heavily involved in the apartheid economy. In 1972 Camden Council decided to transfer its account from Barclays, and at least 11 other councils who had their accounts with Barclays have taken similar action (Calderdale, Coventry, Lancashire, Leicester, Merthyr Tydfil, Norwich, Rochdale, and the London boroughs

of Brent, Lambeth, Lewisham and Southwark).

The controversy of sporting links with South Africa, in particular over the Springboks' rugby tour of Britain in 1969/70 and then following the adoption of the Commonwealth Gleneagles Agreement in 1977, has resulted in many councils taking action. They have used their powers to refuse leave of absence to their employees to visit South Africa to compete in sporting events, withdrawn financial assistance, including concessionary rates, for sporting bodies acting in defiance of the Gleneagles Agreement, and banned South African sportsmen and women from competing on council-owned facilities. Similar action has been taken in respect of the cultural boycott.

Councils have also sought to identify with opponents of apartheid by honouring prominent leaders of the liberation struggle, such as Nelson Mandela. A number of cities and boroughs have granted the Freedom of their City or Borough to Nelson Mandela, and numerous streets, gardens and buildings have been named after him.

In the early 1980s a concerted effort was made to intensify action by local authorities. The chairperson of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Robert Hughes MP, himself a former councillor who had been instrumental in securing the adoption of a boycott policy by his home city of Aberdeen, wrote to a number of local authorities in June 1981 seeking their support. It was in the same year that Sheffield City Council agreed a comprehensive policy statement in the form of a Declaration, which was the first occasion when a coordinated approach was adopted to bring together the full range of potential action by councils, including purchasing and investment policies, library services, education, etc. This Declaration was launched at a ceremony on 9 September 1981.

In February 1982 the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party gave its support to such action by local authorities and the Labour Party's General Secretary wrote to all Labour Groups urging them to follow the NEC's advice. Similar support for local authority action has come from the leader of the Liberal Party, David Steel MP, a former president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, and from Plaid Cymru.

Nineteen eighty-two saw many more councils taking action and, following consultations with other authorities, Sheffield City Council decided to convene the first-ever National Conference on Local Authority Action Against Apartheid, which took place in March 1983. Fifty-five councils were represented with others sending messages of support. The guest speaker was Ambassador Gbeho of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, who expressed the UN's appreciation for and endorsement of the work which local authorities were undertaking in Britain to support the international campaign against apartheid. The UN General Assembly had, in the previous year, adopted resolution 37/69C (9/12/82), which expressed 'great appreciation to intergovernmental organisations, in particular anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions and religious bodies, as well as cities and other local authorities which have taken action to isolate the racist regime of South Africa and to promote support for comprehensive actions against the regime'.

In a message to the conference, the President of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, stated:

*Your efforts towards ending collaboration with the apartheid regime form a vital part of our struggle to build a non-racial, unitary and democratic South Africa. We are certain that your conference will take us forward to the realisation of our common goals.*

The conference decided to elect a steering committee to

coordinate activity and to prepare for a recall conference. Thirteen councils agreed to serve on this National Steering Committee, which included representatives from all types of local authority and from all areas of Britain. The Committee drew up and promoted support for a Model Declaration for adoption by councils, as well as preparing advice for councils on different forms of action against apartheid.

This Survey, which has been prepared by Sheffield City Council on behalf of the UN Centre against Apartheid, has received the full cooperation of the National Steering Committee and its results testify to the progress which has been made.

A total of 27 councils have now adopted comprehensive policy statements or declarations. The total number of authorities which are included in the Survey, ie, they have decided on some form of action or policy against apartheid, stands at 121, and these authorities represent over 36 million people (66% of the population of Britain [England, Scotland and Wales]).

In fact, the significance of this activity is even clearer when one considers that this Survey includes:

- all the Metropolitan County Councils, including the GLC
- 6 out of the 10 largest non-metropolitan County Councils
- 22 out of the 36 Metropolitan District Councils
- 5 out of the 10 largest non-metropolitan District Councils
- the Greater London Council plus 15 out of the 32 London Boroughs
- 3 Scottish Regions, representing 65% of the Scottish population
- 7 out of the 10 largest Scottish District Councils
- 5 out of the 8 Welsh Counties
- 6 out of the 10 largest Welsh District Councils.

However, this review of local authority action also reveals the potential for even greater activity throughout Britain. The scope which exists for democratically-elected representatives to ensure that the people of Britain — young and old, in school or in college, in work or unemployed, in retirement — all understand that the threat which apartheid and racism poses is incalculable. So too are the possibilities for action to end Britain's unjustifiable collaboration with apartheid.

## SECTION TWO

# SURVEY RESULTS: Details of action taken by local authorities

## ENGLISH AUTHORITIES

### I METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCILS

#### Greater Manchester

In 1974 the Council adopted the policy of 'not purchasing goods manufactured in South Africa or by companies registered in South Africa'. This policy was reaffirmed in May 1982. There is a specific instruction to this effect to the Council's Purchasing Section.

In May 1974 the Council's Pension Fund's Investment Advisory Panel adopted (at its first meeting) the policy that 'the Fund should exclude companies registered in South Africa'. This policy was reaffirmed in 1982 but was subject to further consideration in 1983 and 1984 arising from which the Superannuation Fund Investment Advisory Panel has additionally decided to disinvest in Barclays Bank (all holdings disposed of by May 1984).

Since 1982 the subject of apartheid has been reviewed by an informal group of councillors, 'Greater Manchester Councillors Against Apartheid', affiliated to the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

On 17 July 1984 the Council's Policy Committee adopted the following Declaration:

The Greater Manchester Council condemns the practice and ideology of apartheid as a crime against humanity. The Council declares its abhorrence of the apartheid regime of South Africa and that country's illegal occupation of Namibia and believes that the racist system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace.

In accordance with these views the Council pledges to use the social, political and economic measures available to the Council to end links between the County of Greater Manchester and the apartheid regime of South Africa. In particular, and so far as is within the law, the Council will:

1. Refrain from the purchase of goods originating from South Africa and pursue this policy within the Greater Manchester Purchasing Consortium.
2. Pursue means by which investments held by the Council in companies with South African interests may be limited.
3. Ensure the County Council is not officially represented at any functions attended by representatives of the South African government or trade missions.
4. Ensure the County Council is not associated with any sporting or cultural events involving South African participants.
5. Discourage the development of economic links with South Africa and promote better relations with the developing economies of the 'Third World'.
6. Encourage the district councils within the County to:
  - (i) promote the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the African peoples; and
  - (ii) withdraw from public libraries and schools propaganda published by the South African government.
7. Promote public understanding of the situation in South Africa.

The Council has sought support for the Declaration from the Metropolitan District Councils in Greater Manchester.

Consideration is currently being given to the establishment of a postgraduate bursary at a Greater Manchester University

concerned with race relations. It is hoped to name the bursary after Winnie Mandela.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference and was elected as a member of the National Steering Committee for Local Authority Action Against Apartheid.

Sources: *Anti-Apartheid records; UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*

#### Merseyside

The Council adopted the following resolution at its meeting on 17 April 1984:

That this County Council, as an expression of its opposition to apartheid and in pursuit of its commitment to the cause of freedom in South Africa, wishes to pay tribute to Nelson Mandela (leader of the African National Congress, who is now serving the 23rd year of a life sentence and who symbolises the idea of opposition to the racist apartheid regime in South Africa) and accordingly recommends to the University of Liverpool that he be awarded an appropriate honorary degree, and make representations to HM government to call upon the South African government to release him from prison.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

#### South Yorkshire

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *Sheffield Council records.*

#### Tyne and Wear

On 22 December 1982 the Council resolved that:

This Council, noting that this is Anti-Apartheid Year, affirms its abhorrence of apartheid and its policies of opposition to purchasing from and investment in South Africa and believes that the racist system in South Africa and that regime's illegal occupation of Namibia is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace. The Council affirms its commitment to the promotion of understanding of racial equality, declares itself an Anti-Apartheid Authority and resolves:

1. Not to sponsor or be represented in economic, social or cultural activities involving South Africa or contracts with financial or other institutions investing in South Africa.
2. To promote better links with the developing economies of the 'Third World'.

The Policy and Resources Committee, on 25 July 1983, adopted the following minute:

Having considered a report of the Chief Executive and County Clerk on the recommendation of the General Services Committee on purchasing policy as regards goods manufactured or assembled in South Africa (circulated) it was

29. RESOLVED that the County Council be recommended to adopt the following policy and authorise the amendment

of the Conditions of Contract accordingly:

- (a) That this Council adopt the policy of not purchasing any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa so far as it practically and legally can and that (a) in the event of goods required only being manufactured or assembled in South Africa; or (b) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the goods have not been manufactured or assembled in South Africa the facts be reported to either Tenders Panel A or B or the Central Purchasing Sub-Committee of the General Services Committee for a decision; and
- (b) that the Council make suppliers aware of this policy and if, to the knowledge of the supplier, the goods were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa the supplier be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's officers before an order is placed.

This purchasing policy was formally adopted by the County Council on 3 August 1983.

The following organisations have adopted the Tyne and Wear County Council's Central Purchasing Scheme and are therefore bound by the above conditions of contract: (1) Northumbria Police Authority, (2) Northumbria Probation and After-Care Service, (3) North East Regional Airport Committee, (4) Northumbria Tourist Board.

The Guidelines for investment were agreed in November 1981 and reaffirmed in February 1984 in the following resolution:

#### Superannuation Fund Investment Guidelines

The [Superannuation Fund] Managers shall not invest in companies registered in South Africa nor in companies which have substantial South African interests.

On 16 November 1981 the Superannuation Investment Policy Panel had also resolved that:

1. The Officers be instructed to arrange that the fund's holding of Rio Tinto Zinc shares should be sold when it is to the advantage of the Fund to do so;
2. The Officers be asked to ensure that, in future, the fund does not purchase shares in any company which has significant interests in South Africa.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*

## West Midlands

The Council operates a purchasing boycott.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records; Sheffield Council records.*

## West Yorkshire

On 7 January 1982 the Council resolved:

That this County Council boycotts the products of the Republic of South Africa until the government of that nation repudiates the policy of apartheid.

In April 1982 the Council adopted the following resolution:

That this County Council taking into account the constraints and responsibilities placed upon Trustees of the Superannuation Fund

- (a) in view of the uncertain long-term stability of the economy of the Republic of South Africa endorses the action taken in ceasing to purchase shares in companies with major South African interests and in deciding to sell a major existing holding in this category at a time which is in the interests of the Fund itself.
- (b) Notes the investigations regarding the use of the Fund for investing in local industry and asks that progress in this matter be reported to the Employment and Economic Development Sub-Committee of the Council.

- (c) Requests that this resolution be reported to the Advisers to the Fund.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *UN Survey; Anti-Apartheid Movement records, Sheffield Council records.*

## II COUNTY COUNCILS (NON-METROPOLITAN)

### Avon

The Council has instructed officers not to purchase South African and Namibian products and to make no further purchases of Ford P100 trucks.

### Berkshire

The Library Service does not display propaganda from any source and the content of works on South Africa is reviewed and selection is based on its usual criteria for stock selection.

Source: *UN Survey.*

### Cleveland

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### Cumbria

On 18 July 1984 the County Council adopted the Model Declaration (see Appendix III).

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, and was elected on to the National Steering Committee for Action Against Apartheid. On 11 January 1985 the Council hosted a meeting of the National Steering Committee.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*

### Derbyshire

The Labour Party, which won the 1981 elections for Derbyshire County Council, gave a manifesto commitment 'that in the event of being elected, we would ban any investment in South Africa and withdraw support from companies that invest in South Africa.

In October 1981 the Executive Secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement addressed the Council's investment panel and, based on this, the County Treasurer prepared a report on investment in South Africa.

After 1981 the Council adopted a policy of boycotting direct and indirect purchases from South Africa.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records, Sheffield Council records.*

### Devon

In 1982 the County Council sold all its South African shareholdings.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Essex

In November 1982 the Council, in reply to a letter from Harlow District Council, stated that although it would not support a policy of disinvestment it was 'strongly of the view

that the policy of apartheid is wrong and would support any steps that would effectively lead to its abolition'.

Source: *UN Survey*.

### Lancashire

In 1981 the Leader of the Council informed the Anti-Apartheid Movement that its 'new banking contract will no longer be awarded to Barclays as has been the case in previous years'.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*.

### Leicestershire

It was reported in 1983 that the County Council had cancelled its South African contracts.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*.

### Nottinghamshire

The following recommendations were presented by the Leader of the Council to a meeting of the Policy and General Purposes Committee on 6 March 1984 and approved:

- (a) That Bishop Huddleston or his nominee be received at County Hall and that a luncheon be provided by the County Council.
- (b) That approval be given to the use of libraries by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.
- (c) That Anti-Apartheid's request for a grant of £1,000 be granted.
- (d) That an appropriate County Council building or site be named or renamed after Nelson Mandela.
- (e) That the County Council take every effort within its power to educate and inform the residents of Nottinghamshire about the consequences of apartheid.

### Staffordshire

In 1983 the Council decided that no South African foodstuffs would be purchased for consumption in Staffordshire County Council schools.

At the same time the Council ended direct investment in South Africa and put indirect investment under review.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*.

## III METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCILS

### Barnsley (South Yorkshire)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield City Council records*.

### Birmingham District Council (West Midlands)

The City of Birmingham is committed both to equality of opportunity in all matters affecting race, and to opposition to any form of censorship. Birmingham is 'a multi-cultural city and this Authority is implacably opposed to apartheid'.

Sources: *UN Survey*

### Calderdale (West Yorkshire)

On 4 November 1981, in response to a circular from the Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (see p35) requesting comments on the purchase of produce from South Africa, it was resolved by the Council to advise the YPO 'that tenders should not be accepted where the goods are South Africa'.

It was reported in 1983 that the Council had withdrawn its account from Barclays Bank Ltd.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference and was elected to the National Steering Committee for Local Authority Action Against Apartheid.

Sources: *Sheffield Council records*.

### Coventry (West Midlands)

In 1981, after representations from the public service union NUPE, the Council adopted a boycott of South African produce.

In 1982 the Council withdrew its account from Barclays.

Sources: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*.

### Doncaster (South Yorkshire)

The Council currently operates 'an embargo on the use of goods and material from South Africa', and has urged the Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (see p35) to discriminate against purchases from South Africa.

Sources: *UN Survey*.

### Gateshead (Tyne and Wear)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

On 2 December 1983 the Council adopted the following resolution:

Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council declares its abhorrence of the apartheid system of South Africa as an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace.

In accordance with this declaration, the Council, using all lawful means, will:

- (i) Discourage economic links with South Africa.
- (ii) Ensure that the Council is not officially represented at any function organised by the South African government or any South African government agency.
- (iii) Withhold the use of Council facilities for any sporting or cultural event where any participants have been selected on the basis of race, colour or ethnic origin.
- (iv) Encourage the teaching of the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the peoples of South Africa.
- (v) Ensure that South African propaganda is not made available in libraries, schools or other Council offices.
- (vi) Promote public understanding of the apartheid system in South Africa.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records*.

### Kirklees (West Yorkshire)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records*.

### Knowsley (Merseyside)

The Council is supplied via the Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (see page 35), and does not therefore normally purchase items from South Africa or Namibia.

Source: *UN Survey*

### Leeds (West Yorkshire)

In October 1981, after representations from local government trade unions, the Council adopted a boycott of South African produce.

Earlier in 1981 the Council refused permission to the South African trade organisation to use the Town Hall steps for a promotion of Cape fruit.

In 1982 the Council agreed to rename the Civic Gardens, the Nelson Mandela Gardens. The formal renaming took place in 1983, carried out by the President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *Sheffield Council records; Anti-Apartheid Movement records*.

### Liverpool (Merseyside)

In June 1983 the Council passed the following resolution 'which consolidates all previous resolutions of the Council in relation to South Africa':

That, mindful of the Council's role in promoting race relations in the City and believing that:

- (i) the racist system in South Africa is an affront to human dignity, and
- (ii) links between Liverpool City Council and the apartheid system undermine race relations in the City, the City Council resolves to campaign to end all such links, in particular:
  - (a) to cease purchasing goods which originate from South Africa;
  - (b) to withdraw investments held by the Council in companies with extensive South African interests;
  - (c) to ensure that the City Council is not officially represented at any functions attended by representatives of the South African government or trade missions;
  - (d) to withhold the use of recreational facilities from any sporting or cultural event involving South African participants;
  - (e) to instruct the City Libraries and Schools not to make available South African government propaganda; and
  - (f) to endeavour to increase public awareness of South African issues.

The Council's Central Purchasing and Supplies Department does not purchase any South African products. The Council has banned advertising of South African products in Council-owned property, vehicles and publications.

The Council adopted a resolution banning South African propaganda in its schools. The Council is also involved in a survey in conjunction with the Merseyside Community Relations Council aimed at removing school textbooks with a racist bias. South African propaganda is not available in the Council's public libraries; it has a policy of making available books on apartheid in the public libraries, and library facilities have been made available for exhibitions to combat apartheid.

The Council has no cultural links with South Africa; it does not allow Council-owned facilities to be used for cultural events originating from South Africa or with South African participants; and it has a policy of not providing grant aid for any organisation maintaining cultural links with South Africa. The Council has provided grant aid for cultural activities aimed

at combating apartheid.

The Council has no sporting links with South Africa and it does not allow Council-owned facilities to be used for sporting or recreational events with South African participants or people listed in the UN Register. It does not associate in any way with sporting organisations which maintain links with South Africa.

The Council has a policy of refusing to make available Council-owned facilities for events attended by guests from South Africa; of not attending such functions; and of refusing to receive South Africans.

The Council adopted a resolution in 1984 supporting the strike by black miners in South Africa.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records*.

### Manchester (Greater Manchester)

The Council has a policy 'not to purchase any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa so far as it practically can', and that the Special Purposes Sub-Committee 'consider facts for a decision when:

- (i) goods required are only manufactured or assembled in South Africa;
- (ii) Lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the goods have not been manufactured or assembled in South Africa'.

In response to the UN Survey the Council replied that it 'is opposed to apartheid and would be opposed to any action which might be seen as giving support to the South African regime'.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records*.

### Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Tyne and Wear)

The Council continues to operate the boycott policy originally adopted by the Newcastle County Borough Council in 1960. This policy is enforced by a specific clause (No 17) in the Standard Contract Form.

On 6 October 1982 the Council adopted the following resolution:

This Council, noting that this is Anti-Apartheid Year, affirms its abhorrence of apartheid and its policies of opposition to purchasing from and investment in South Africa, and believes that the racist system in South Africa and that regime's illegal occupation of Namibia is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace. Council affirms its commitment to the promotion of racial equality, declares itself an Anti-Apartheid Authority and resolves:

- (1) Not to sponsor or be represented in economic, social or cultural activities involving South Africa or contracts with financial or other institutions investing in South Africa.
- (2) To promote better links with developing economies of the 'Third World'.

On 12 October 1982 the Arts and Recreation Committee resolved:

That this Committee agrees to acknowledge the 'Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa' and agrees to participate in the boycott of all those who appear in the register, insofar as it affects buildings/events promoted by the Arts and Recreation Committee.

In July 1983 the same Committee further discussed the matter with relation to extending the boycott to those with cultural links with South Africa. It was agreed that:

Consideration of this matter be deferred pending the publication by the United Nations of a list of people with cultural links with South Africa.

The Council does not permit the distribution of South African propaganda in its schools.

Sources: *UN Survey; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### North Tyneside (Tyne and Wear)

In June 1983 the Council adopted the following resolution:

1. The Council shall not purchase any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured in South Africa so far as it is practically and legally possible and
  - (i) in the event of goods required only being manufactured or assembled in South Africa or
  - (ii) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the goods have not been manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the facts shall be reported either to the Performance Review Sub-Committee or the Policy and Resources Committee for a decision and:
2. The Council shall make suppliers aware of this policy and if to the knowledge of the supplier, the goods were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa the supplier shall be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's officers before an order is placed.

(This is the wording of the resolution passed by Thamesdown Borough Council and circulated to other Authorities for support in April 1983.)

Source: *UN Survey.*

### Rochdale (Greater Manchester)

In April 1983 the Council passed the following resolution:

1. Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council totally and unequivocally condemns apartheid as a crime against humanity;
2. in accordance with this view a Sub-Committee of Policy and Resources Committee be established comprising six elected members to be nominated by Policy and Resources Committee to advise Council on how it may utilise all social, political and economic measures that are at its disposal to demonstrate its condemnation of apartheid and on any issue related to it; to promote activities directed towards those ends; and to monitor and report on progress being made.

Paragraph 2 also constituted the terms of reference for the Sub-Committee.

The Council has purchased exhibitions for display in the Town Hall and local libraries. In addition, *Anti-Apartheid News* has been provided in local libraries.

The Council has written to the South African government, seeking the release of Nelson Mandela.

The Council's Anti-Apartheid Advisory Committee at its meeting on 20 June 1984 considered its policy in relation to Sport and Recreation and resolved that:

In view of the Council's Policy on Racial Equality which was strengthened by the setting up of this Committee, and in the light of the continuing inequality of sporting opportunity in South Africa, the Council be recommended, in support of the Gleneagles Agreement 1977, to adopt the following policy:

- (a) South African Sporting Teams be banned from competing at Rochdale MBC's controlled grounds or other sporting facilities;
- (b) Applications for special leave for the purpose of competing in South Africa be considered in the light of the Council's and Government's policy on apartheid;
- (c) South African teams visiting the Borough of Rochdale be ostracised by the Council's refusal to hold receptions;
- (d) sanctions be taken within legal guidelines against sporting organisations in the Borough of Rochdale which invite South African teams to participate in events by withholding grants, withdrawing rate relief etc;

- (e) public opposition to sporting and recreational links with South Africa be made.

On 24 October 1984 the Council decided to remove its bank account from Barclays.

The Council was represented at the March 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Rotherham (South Yorkshire)

'The Council, whilst not having made any specific policy declarations against apartheid, shares the widespread abhorrence of this philosophy and would never consciously do anything which might help to sustain it.'

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference and was elected to the National Steering Committee for Local Authority Action Against Apartheid.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*

### St Helen's (Merseyside)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### Sandwell (West Midlands)

On 10 April 1984 the Policy Committee adopted the following minute:

That this Committee's disapproval of any Council employee being involved with tours of a sporting or cultural nature to South Africa be brought to the attention of the Policy Committee, with a recommendation that no employee of the Council be permitted leave of absence for such purposes. RESOLVED that the recommendation of the Education Committee be adopted as Council policy.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *Sheffield Council records; UN Survey.*

### Sheffield (South Yorkshire)

In May 1981 the Council passed a resolution of support for Nelson Mandela and his colleagues in the African National Congress, invited him to Sheffield in order to receive an award in appreciation of his stand against apartheid and called on the British government to press for his release.

On the request for his visit to Britain being refused by the South African regime, the Council at its meeting on 7 September 1981 adopted the following Declaration:

Sheffield Metropolitan District Council declares its abhorrence of the apartheid regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. We believe that the racist system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace. In accordance with these views we pledge that the Council will campaign to end all links between the City of Sheffield and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political and economic measures that are at the disposal of the authority. In particular we will:

- Cease purchasing goods which originate from South Africa, and pursue this policy within the purchasing authorities in which the Council is involved.
- Withdraw investments held by the Council in companies with South African interests.
- Ensure that the City Council is not officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the South African government or trade mission.
- Withhold use of recreational facilities from any sporting or cultural event involving South African participants.
- Discourage all economic links with South Africa, promoting better relations with the developing economies of the 'Third World'.

- Encourage the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggles for self-determination of the African peoples.
- Instruct the City Libraries and Schools not to make available South African government propaganda.
- Promote public understanding of the situation in Southern Africa.

In commemoration of this declaration, the Council will designate 7 October as a 'Day of Solidarity with the People of Southern Africa', and will, in association with the Anti-Apartheid Movement, organise appropriate events each year to highlight the struggle for freedom in South Africa and Namibia.

The Chief Representative in Great Britain of the African National Congress was invited to Sheffield for the formal adoption of this Declaration on 7 October 1981, and was accorded a civic welcome.

The Council established an 'Anti-Apartheid Advisory Panel' to review and monitor the implementation of this Declaration, and activities undertaken by the Council include:

1. Hosting, on behalf of the UN Department of Public Information, a symposium on 'The Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia: Sheffield and Southern Africa'. It published a report of the Conference, along with the UN Centre Against Apartheid and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, under the title *Sheffield and Southern Africa*.
2. Instructing all departments not to purchase South African products and introducing an appropriate contractual clause.
3. Producing an information and teaching pack on South Africa and Namibia, and the policies of apartheid. An 'in-service' conference for teachers was also organised.
4. Purchasing display material on apartheid for use in schools.
5. Inviting the Sheffield Anti-Apartheid Group to serve on the Multi-Cultural Advisory Committee of the Library Service. The Library Service has removed all South African propaganda and is reviewing stock.
6. The sponsoring of an appeal for the victims of the South African army's commando raid in December 1982 on Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, during which many South African refugees and Lesotho nationals were killed or injured.
7. The sponsoring of a campaign in 1983 against a visit by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce to South Africa.
8. Approving the re-naming, at the initiative of the Polytechnic Students Union, of its building as the Nelson Mandela Building.
9. Persuading the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, to enforce the Cultural Boycott of South Africa by not engaging artists appearing on the UN Cultural Register.
10. Hosting civic receptions and providing Mayoral hospitality for visiting delegations from the ANC, SWAPO and the UN Special Committee against Apartheid.
11. Sponsoring and funding a Week of Action Against Apartheid in March 1984, involving exhibitions, concerts, films, drama, debates and meetings.

In March 1983 the Council hosted a Conference for representatives of Local Authorities to discuss coordinated action against apartheid (see Appendix IV for further information). The Council was elected to serve on the National Steering Committee established at the Conference and has acted as its Chairperson. The first two meetings of this Committee were hosted by the Council.

Sources: UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.

## South Tyneside (Tyne and Wear)

The Council supports the policy of the North Eastern Purchasing Organisation, which is based on the policy adopted by the Borough of Thamesdown. The current contracts of the Council state that 'No tender will be accepted for goods of South African origin', but this is being strengthened to read 'The goods supplied shall not have been wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa and the Council shall be entitled to reject any such goods in accordance with Clause 12 hereof'.

Source: UN Survey.

## Tameside Metropolitan Borough (Greater Manchester)

The following policy on apartheid was adopted on 23 December 1984 at a meeting of the Council:

Consideration was given to correspondence received from the Greater Manchester Council regarding ways of increasing public awareness of the apartheid regime in South Africa and assist in supporting the lead taken by other Local authorities over many years in condemning apartheid as a crime against humanity and an affront to human dignity. In supporting this view the County Council has agreed the following declaration which it had commended to District Authorities for adoption:

[For the full text of the declaration, see *Greater Manchester*, p11.]

RECOMMENDED — That the Declaration, as submitted, be supported and that the Greater Manchester Council be advised accordingly.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: UN Survey, Sheffield Council records.

## Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council (Greater Manchester)

The Policy Committee of the Council adopted the following minute on 17 September 1984:

The Chief Executive submitted a letter dated 6 September 1984 (circulated) from the GMC stating that they had recently given consideration to ways of increasing public awareness of the apartheid regime in South Africa and assisting in supporting the lead taken by other local authorities over many years in condemning apartheid as a crime against humanity and an affront to human dignity. The following declaration which had been adopted by the County Council was recommended to District Councils for adoption:

[For the full text of the declaration, see *Greater Manchester*, p11.]

RECOMMENDED: That the Council agree in principle with the Greater Manchester Council's declaration.

Source: UN Survey.

## Metropolitan Borough of Wolverhampton (West Midlands)

In 1983 the Education Committee adopted a resolution agreeing that the Association of Metropolitan Authorities be recommended that general guidance should be given to authorities on the non-acceptability of visitors from the Republic of South Africa. The decision followed a visit to Wolverhampton, under the auspices of the British Council, of a professor from the University of Natal.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.

## IV DISTRICT COUNCILS (NON-METROPOLITAN)

### Basildon (Essex)

In 1973 Basildon Council adopted 'a prohibition in Standing Orders on goods of South African origin' and there have been no known breaches of this policy since its adoption.

After the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980 the Council organised a training programme for Local Government Officers from Gweru.

The Council is now entering into a cooperation agreement with Gweru to help with any problems concerning the training of staff, advice and guidance on a variety of technical and professional issues, accepting responsibility to generally look after the training and advisory needs of the partner authority, and to act as a principal point of contact.

The aim is the establishment of constructive, meaningful and lasting relationships devoid of the social and ceremonial aspects of conventional twinning agreements.

Basildon was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference and was elected to serve on the National Steering Committee for Local Authority Action Against Apartheid.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*

### Blackburn (Lancashire)

In June 1983 the Council's Policy and Resources Committee received and considered a letter from Thamesdown Borough Council and adopted the following minute No 240:

Purchasing Policy — Goods manufactured or assembled in South Africa. The Committee considered a letter from the Borough of Thamesdown indicating that they had adopted a certain policy in relation to the purchasing of goods manufactured or assembled in South Africa and requesting that such policy be drawn to the attention of other Local Authorities.

RESOLVED:

- (i) that the policy of the Thamesdown Borough Council be endorsed; and
- (ii) that the following policy be adopted by Blackburn Borough Council:

1. That this Council adopt the policy of not purchasing any foodstuffs or goods that are grown or are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa so far as it practically and legally can and that (a) in the event of foodstuffs or goods required only being grown or manufactured or assembled in South Africa, or (b) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the foodstuffs or goods have not been grown or manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the facts be reported to the appropriate Committee for a decision; and
2. that the Council make suppliers aware of this policy and if, to the knowledge of the supplier, the foodstuffs or goods were grown or were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the supplier be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's Officers before an order is placed.

Source: *UN Survey.*

### Blyth Valley (Northumberland)

In response to the invitation to the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, the Council stated that although it was unable to attend 'it wholeheartedly supports any moves which may be decided by the conference towards combating this iniquitous philosophy and that the Council will support in any way that it can'.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### City of Bristol (Avon)

The City Council at its meeting on 11 September 1984 noted reports from various committees relating to trading links with companies with South African connections. At the same meeting it decided to hold a special meeting on 11 December 1984 for the purpose of passing a resolution to confer the Freedom of the City on Mr Nelson Mandela. At the meeting on 11 December the resolution did not secure the two-thirds majority required.

Source: *UN Survey.*

### City of Cambridge (Cambridgeshire)

The Council adopted on 11 October 1984 the following resolution:

Cambridge City Council declares its abhorrence of the apartheid regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. It believes that the racist system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace.

In accordance with these views the Council pledges itself to campaign to end all links between the City of Cambridge and the apartheid regime of South Africa, making use of all the social, political and economic measures at the authority's disposal. In particular the Council will:

1. Cease purchasing goods which originate from South Africa or Namibia and pursue this policy within the purchasing organisations in which the Council is involved.
2. Ensure that the City Council is not officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the South African government or trade missions.
3. Withhold civic hospitality and use of Council facilities or other support from any sporting, cultural or other event involving participants from South Africa or Namibia (who are not opposed to the apartheid regime) and from any group maintaining links with those two countries.
4. Discourage all economic links with South Africa and Namibia, including withdrawal of any investments held by the Council, and promote better relations with the developing economies of the 'Third World'.
5. Promote public understanding of the situation in Southern Africa and of the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the African peoples.
6. Seek to cooperate with local authorities which similarly oppose the apartheid regime of South Africa, and cooperate with the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The City Council calls upon other bodies in Cambridge to support the Council's campaign and to implement these measures within their own activities.

RESOLVED that the motion stand referred to the City Board, Finance Panel and General Purposes Committee for consideration and report pursuant to Standing Order 7.

Source:

### Carlisle (Cumbria)

On 21 April 1983, the Policy and Finance Committee considered a letter from Thamesdown Borough Council and adopted the following resolution, Minute No 2318:

The Committee gave consideration to a letter received from the Chief Executive of the Borough of Thamesdown in regard to that Council's purchasing policy in relation to goods manufactured in South Africa. The Thamesdown Borough Council sought the Council's support to their policy which had been the subject of formal resolution by that Council as set out hereunder:

RESOLVED:

- (1) That this Council adopt the policy of not purchasing any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa so far as it practically and legally can and that (a) in the event of goods required only being manufactured or assembled in South Africa or (b) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the goods have not been manu-

factured or assembled in South Africa, the facts be reported either to the Special Purposes Sub-Committee or the General Purposes Sub-Committee of this Committee for a decision.

- (2) That the Council make suppliers aware of this policy and if, to the knowledge of the supplier, the goods were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the supplier be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's Officers before an order is placed.

In a general comment on the UN Survey, the Council replied that in any consideration of other matters relating to South Africa and/or apartheid, 'it is likely that the Council's decision would reflect the tenor of that set by the Minute 2318 in the specific case of purchasing'.

Source: UN Survey.

### Chesterfield (Derbyshire)

In May 1983 the Council considered a letter from Thamesdown Borough Council and resolved to support the following resolution:

1. That this Council adopt the policy of not purchasing any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured in South Africa so far as it practically and legally can and that:
  - (a) in the event of goods required only being manufactured or assembled in South Africa, or
  - (b) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the goods have not been manufactured or assembled in South Africa,
 the facts be reported either to the Special Purposes Sub-Committee or the General Purposes Sub-Committee of this Committee for a decision.
2. That the Council make suppliers aware of this policy and if, to the knowledge of the supplier, the goods were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the supplier be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's Officers before an order is placed.

Source: UN Survey.

### Cleethorpes (Humberside)

On 25 April 1983 the Council considered a letter from Thamesdown Borough Council and adopted the following resolution, No PR 219:

Consideration was given to a letter received from the Chief Executive of the Borough of Thamesdown informing this Council that the Thamesdown Borough Council had adopted a policy in relation to the purchasing of goods manufactured or assembled in South Africa, and that he had been requested by his Council to draw that policy to the attention of other Local Authorities.

#### RECOMMENDED:

That this Council support the Borough of Thamesdown in its policy and adopt a similar policy, ie:

1. That this Council adopt the policy of not purchasing any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa so far as it practically and legally can and that (a) in the event of goods required only being manufactured or assembled in South Africa or (b) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the goods have not been manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the facts be reported to this Committee for a decision.
2. That the Council make suppliers aware of this policy and if, to the knowledge of the supplier, the goods were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the supplier be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's officers before an order is placed.

Source: UN Survey.

### Crawley (Surrey)

During the year 1981/82 Crawley District Council withdrew its bank account from Barclays Bank.

The Council decided in 1984 not to permit the South African runner Zola Budd to compete in Council-owned facilities. Ms Budd was therefore forced to withdraw from a competition she had been due to participate in.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*.

### Harlow (Essex)

On 4 January 1983 Harlow Council adopted the following Declaration:

Harlow District Council declares its abhorrence of the apartheid regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. It believes that the racist system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace.

In accordance with these views it pledges that the Council will campaign to end all links between Harlow and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political and economic measures that are at the disposal of the authority. In particular, the Council undertakes to:

1. Cease purchasing goods which originate from South Africa, and pursue this policy within the purchasing authorities in which the Council is involved.
2. Refuse to hold investments in companies with South African interests, and promote disinvestment by all other authorities and funds with which the Council is associated.
3. Ensure that Harlow Council is not officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the South African government or trade missions.
4. Withhold use of recreational facilities from any sporting or cultural event involving representatives of South African organisations which give support to the policy and practices of apartheid.
5. Discourage all economic links with South Africa, promoting better relations with the developing economies of the 'Third World'.
6. Urge Essex County Council to take the requisite steps to encourage the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the African peoples, and to instruct the County libraries and schools not to make available South African government propaganda.
7. Promote public understanding of the situation in Southern Africa.

Following from this declaration all Council buyers have been made aware of the policy, as have the Harlow Sports Council and the Harlow Theatre Trust.

Representations have been made to the Education and Library authority (Essex County Council) and Museums controlled by the District Council have been informed of the policy.

Following the above declaration the ambassador of the RSA was made aware of the policy of the Council.

In July 1983 the street 'First Avenue' was renamed 'Mandela Avenue' on the occasion of Nelson Mandela's 65th birthday, in the presence of his daughter Zenani.

In 1983 the Chairman of Harlow signed the petition calling for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners in South Africa.

In September 1984 the Council renamed 'Linkway' as 'Kitson Way' in recognition of David Kitson's long campaign for peace and freedom.

In October 1982 Harlow Council made unsuccessful representations regarding the holding of interests in South African companies in the funds of the Essex County Council Superannuation Fund. Although the Fund had at that time no South African holdings, Harlow (and other interested bodies) failed to win a change of policy.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference and was elected to serve on the National Steering Committee for Local Authority

Action Against Apartheid. In November 1984 it hosted the third meeting of the Committee.

Source: *UN Survey*.

### Kingston-upon-Hull (Humberside)

The Council operates a boycott policy, originally introduced by the Kingston-upon-Hull County Borough Council on 6 June 1963, recorded under Minute 18586, namely:

In accordance with resolution 2305, consideration was given to the letter from the Anti-Apartheid Movement. Moved and seconded...

That this Council reaffirms its utmost opposition to all forms of racial discrimination, and that the request not to buy any South African goods or produce until the system of apartheid is ended in that country be acceded to.

Motion carried.

In the following years the Council has pursued a twinning arrangement with the City of Freetown, Sierra Leone, as a means of improving Afro-British relations, based on the historic connection between Hull as the home of the anti-slavery campaigner, Wilberforce, and Sierra Leone as originally being a settlement of free slaves.

In 1983 it was agreed, on the proposal of the Cultural Services Committee, that gardens adjacent to Wilberforce House be named the 'Nelson Mandela Gardens'. It was also agreed that the full text of a speech by Mr S Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary General, made in Hull on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Slavery Abolition Act and the death of Wilberforce, be circulated to every member of the Council and that the following extract be inscribed on a plaque in the Gardens:

I invite each and every one of you, citizens of Hull and other friends, to question whether any can take pride in the work of Wilberforce and the Anti-Slavery Movement if as individuals, as a nation, as a world community, we fail to take a righteous and uncompromising stand against apartheid. By what quirk of logic, what twist of values can we celebrate emancipation and tolerate apartheid? We tarnish and depreciate the memory of Wilberforce so long as slavery South African-style flaunts its evil and defies our will to curb it, sensing our resolve to be a fragile thing.

The plaque was unveiled in August 1984 by the Vice Chancellor of Hull University. The Council also decided that each year on the anniversary of Wilberforce's death wreaths and sprays will be laid both at the foot of Wilberforce's statue and underneath the plaque in Mandela Gardens to Commemorate Wilberforce's struggle against slavery and Nelson Mandela's fight against the iniquities of apartheid.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *UN Survey*; *Sheffield Council records*.

### Langbaugh (Cleveland)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records*.

### Leicester (Leicestershire)

The Council approved the following resolution in August 1982:

that the Council within the requirements of the law on anti-competitive practices, and of the Council's duty to the rate-payers at large:

- (a) maintain a policy of not placing its own investments in South African sources;
- (b) requests the County Council to review its superannuation fund investments with the aim of withdrawing any investment in South Africa or in firms involved with South Africa; and
- (c) inform all tenderers of its position on South Africa.

The Council, at the time of the survey, was reviewing its contracts policy and it is proposed that the tendering questionnaire should include the statement: 'the Council would rather that you did not tender if your company has interests in South Africa'.

In October 1982 the City Council endorsed a resolution of its Recreation and Arts Committee 'that the Committee and the Recreation and Arts Department will not have any sporting links with South Africa and will sever any connection with any person who is known to have sporting links with South Africa'.

In 1983 the Council transferred its bank account from Barclays.

In April 1984 the Council sought to persuade members of the Leicester 'Tigers' Rugby Football Club from making themselves available for the English Rugby Football Union touring side of South Africa. Three players joined the touring party despite the fact that the tour was in defiance of the Gleneagles Agreement and opposed by the British government and numerous other bodies and organisations.

Although the Leicester RFC dissociated itself from the actions of its members, it took no practical measures to stop them playing in South Africa. The City Council, after taking advice, considered what measures were available to implement its policy and decided to withdraw a licence which it had for many years offered the Leicester RFC to train and play some second-team matches on the Council's Welford Road Recreation Ground.

The Leicester RFC, under the name of P J Wheeler, W H Hare, G G Willars, P Herbert, K Andrews and J A Allen, sought a judicial review in the High Court to challenge the action of the City Council. However, Justice Forbes, in a judgment delivered on 27 September 1984, decided that the City Council was entitled to take account of its duty under Section 71 of the Race Relations Act of 1976, in considering its relationship with the Leicester RFC as licencees. The notice served upon them in respect of the termination of the licence for match purposes was upheld. The Leicester RFC appealed against Justice Forbes' decision and the matter was heard by the Court of Appeal in late 1984. Judgment was reserved.

The Council is considering renaming the recreation ground the 'Nelson Mandela Park'.

### Middlesbrough Borough Council (Cleveland)

The Council has decided that orders should not be placed with any supplier based in South Africa or known to have connections with South Africa. It has also agreed to print special contract conditions to reflect the policy and to reproduce them on contract documents.

The Council has adopted the policy:

that, as a matter of principle, the Council will not directly engage at the Town Hall, or any other council owned venue, any entertainer who appears on the current list issued by the United Nations Centre. (2473)

The Council pursues a similar policy in relation to sporting and recreational events; has no sporting links with South Africa and would not provide grant aid to any person or body maintaining sporting or recreational links.

### Newark (Nottinghamshire)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but subsequently advised Sheffield MDC that it had decided not to pursue its involvement.

Source: *Sheffield Council records*.

### North East Derbyshire (Derbyshire)

In 1983 the Council considered a letter from Thamesdown Borough Council and adopted the following minute, No 93:

The Committee considered Report No 179/83 of the Clerk and Chief Executive which conveyed a request from the

Borough of Thamesdown, Swindon, that the Council should support the following resolution:

- (a) That this Council adopt the policy of not purchasing any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa so far as it practically and legally can and that (i) in the event of goods required only being manufactured or assembled in South Africa or (ii) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the goods have not been manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the facts be reported to the Special Purposes Sub-Committee or the General Purposes Sub-Committee of this Committee for a decision.
- (b) That the Council make suppliers aware of this policy and if, to the knowledge of the supplier, the goods were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the supplier be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's officers before an order is placed.

**RECOMMENDED** — That the Council support the above resolution with any necessary changes and take any steps available to achieve its objectives.

Since that time the details of the above resolution are included in *all* tender documents prepared by the Council.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*

### North West Leicestershire (Leicestershire)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### Norwich (Norfolk)

After a long campaign Norwich City Council withdrew its account from Barclays Bank by a decision of the Council on 3 November 1981.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Nottingham City Council (Nottinghamshire)

In May 1984 the City Council adopted the following declaration:

That this Council declares its abhorrence of the racist regime of South Africa, and believes that apartheid is an affront to human dignity.

Accordingly, the Council resolves:

1. to support, where possible, those groups that are seeking to oppose the regime of apartheid and bring about a just, tolerant and humane society based on racial equality in Southern Africa
2. not to purchase goods known to originate in South Africa
3. not to invest in companies or institutions known to have interests in South Africa
4. not to use Council facilities to support financially any sporting, cultural or other event involving participants known to support apartheid
5. encourage the naming of streets and buildings after prominent opponents of apartheid
6. to discourage the advertising of South African products on public sites or facilities
7. to promote in cooperation with voluntary groups, religious organisations and trade unions public understanding of the situation in South Africa
8. to continue the special links with Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe
9. to publicise this policy in the Arrow.

The Council also:

- (a) wherever possible discourages links between the local economy and South Africa;
- (b) is opposed to and would not participate in any trade

missions or similar delegations to South Africa and/or Namibia;

(c) displays Anti-Apartheid Movement consumer boycott posters on City Council notice boards;

(d) has refused grant aid to the Nottingham Rugby Football Club because one of its players toured South Africa;

(e) condemned the visit of P W Botha to Britain and sent a letter of support to the 'Durban Three';

(f) named a large room in a sports centre after Nelson Mandela.

Source: *UN Survey.*

### Oxford (Oxfordshire)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### Preston (Lancashire)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### Scunthorpe (Humberside)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### Slough (Buckinghamshire)

In 1983 the Council considered a letter from Thamesdown Borough Council and passed the following resolution, Minute No 25:

The Chief Executive and Borough Treasurer submitted a resolution passed by the Thamesdown Borough Council regarding the purchasing policy of goods manufactured or assembled in South Africa, which that Council had asked should be brought to the attention of other local authorities.

The Chairman proposed that this authority should adopt a similar policy and it was **RESOLVED**:

1. That this Council adopt a policy of not purchasing any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa so far as it practically and legally can and that (a) in the event of goods required being only manufactured or assembled in South Africa or (b) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the Officers that the goods have not been manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the facts be reported to the Standing Order 38 Sub-Committee of this Committee for a decision.
2. That the Council make suppliers aware of this policy and if, to the knowledge of the supplier, the goods were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the supplier be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's officers before an order is placed.

Source: *UN Survey.*

### Stevenage Borough Council (Hertfordshire)

The Council is totally opposed to apartheid and fully supports equal opportunities. The Public Relations Officer is instructed not to accept all-white delegations from South Africa (the Council receives many official visitors from overseas because Stevenage was Britain's first designated new town).

The Council would not permit South African advertising on Council property, etc, and it would be unlikely to provide facilities for cultural events originating from South Africa or grant aid involving sporting, recreational or cultural links with South Africa.

Source:

### Stoke-on-Trent (Staffordshire)

In July 1980 the Council resolved to reaffirm the policy of the previous City Council that the purchase of goods of South African origin be boycotted by the Council.

The Council also has resolved that:

The City Council generally supports the Declaration made by Sheffield Metropolitan District Council expressing abhorrence of apartheid in South Africa and discouraging any action which may support that regime.

The Council has honoured opponents of apartheid by naming 'Aggett Grove' and 'Mandela Way'.

In June 1984 the Council resolved that the Freedom of the City be conferred on Walter Sisulu as a person of distinction in recognition of his activities over many years 'in fighting for an integral society in South Africa'. At a special meeting of the City Council, convened on 22 November 1984, the Freedom of the City was received by Mr Max Sisulu of the African National Congress on behalf of his father.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*

### Thamesdown (Wiltshire)

In March 1983, the Council adopted the following resolution and circulated it to other district councils in England calling on them to support the policy enshrined in the resolution.

1. That this Council adopt the policy of not purchasing any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa so far as it practically and legally can and that (a) in the event of goods required only being manufactured or assembled in South Africa or (b) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the goods have not been manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the facts be reported to the Special Purposes Sub-Committee or the General Purposes Sub-Committee of this Committee for a decision; and
2. That the Council make suppliers aware of this policy and if, to the knowledge of the supplier, the goods were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa the supplier be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's officers before an order is placed.

The Council nominated delegates to the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but they were unable to attend.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*

### Wansbeck (Northumberland)

The Council decided not to nominate delegates to the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but resolved 'that the Leader of Sheffield City Council be informed of this Council's support' and requested that a report of the Conference's deliberations be provided.

Source: *UN Survey.*

### Watford (Hertfordshire)

In 1982 Hertfordshire County Council invited the South African embassy to mount an exhibition to 'put its point of view' at Watford Central Library. Following public debate, Watford Borough Council stipulated that the proposed exhibition deal only with apartheid and that the Anti-Apartheid Movement should stage another exhibition. At this point the South African embassy withdrew from the project.

The Council considered the proposals contained in the Model Declaration at a meeting in August 1984. It was decided that the Council should:

- (a) not invest in South Africa [the Council does not normally invest in any external bodies except Building Societies and local authority funds];
- (b) not be represented at any events attended by South

African representatives or on trade missions to South Africa;

- (c) not permit its recreational facilities to be used by teams from South Africa;
- (d) aim to create public awareness of the situation in Southern Africa;
- (e) consider the naming of streets and buildings after opponents of apartheid;
- (f) prepare a report on the restriction on purchasing South African goods;
- (g) refer to Hertford County Council, the local education authority, the proposal concerning the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggles for self-determination of the African peoples.

Sources: *UN Survey; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Welwyn Hatfield (Hertfordshire)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

On 15 June 1983 the Corporate Policy Committee considered a letter from the Borough of Thamesdown along with the report of the Council's representative at the Sheffield Conference.

It was resolved:

That the Council support the Borough of Thamesdown resolution, namely:

1. That the Council adopts a policy of not purchasing any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa as far as it practically and legally can and that (a) in the event of goods required only being manufactured or assembled in South Africa or (b) in a case where the lowest tenderer is unable to satisfy the officers that the goods have not been manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the facts be reported to this Committee for a decision.
2. That the Council make suppliers aware of this policy and if, to the knowledge of the supplier, the goods were wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa, the supplier be instructed to bring this fact to the attention of the Council's officers before an order is placed.
3. That the Borough of Thamesdown be notified of the Council's decision together with the City of Sheffield.

Source: *UN Survey.*

### Worthing (Sussex)

The Council decided not to appoint delegates to the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but in its letter of reply stated 'It was agreed that you should be advised of the Council's support in the fight against apartheid.'

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### District of The Wrekin Council (Salop)

The Council adopted the 'Sheffield Declaration' at its meeting on 27 July 1983, with minor amendments to points 6 and 7; on 31 October 1984 it readopted a revised version based on the Model Declaration (see Appendix III). The Council has established an 'Anti-Apartheid Working Group'. Further to this decision, the Council has:

1. decided to investigate the links between GKN Sankey PLC (one of the district's largest employers) and South Africa;
2. sought a meeting with the Telford New Town Development Corporation with the view of discussing the Corporation's trade links with independent African states;
3. sought clarification from the Shropshire County Council regarding South African government materials in schools;
4. written to all school governing boards within the district to enquire what action has been taken in respect of the distribution of South African propaganda;

5. requested the County Council to arrange for anti-apartheid publications to be stocked in County libraries (the County refuses to stock items deemed to be 'political');
6. decided to mount an exhibition for display in community centres;
7. a policy of refusing to book or support events involving persons on the UN Cultural Register;
8. a policy of refusing sporting and recreational facilities for events involving participants who are unwilling to give an undertaking that they will not appear in South Africa or in South African sponsored events;
9. urged organisations to which it provides grant aid to encourage their national body (where appropriate) to sever any links with South Africa;
10. invited Dr Meli of the African National Congress to address a Council sponsored meeting on 31 October 1984;
11. decided to name a recreational area after Steve Biko and a thoroughfare after Nelson Mandela;
12. grant aided the formation of a local anti-apartheid group;
13. published an interview with the Chief Representative of the ANC in the Council's newspaper *Wrekin Report*.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference and was elected to serve on the National Steering Committee for Local Authority Action Against Apartheid.

Source: *UN Survey*.

## York (North Yorkshire)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records*.

## V LONDON AUTHORITIES

### Greater London Council

In 1976 the Council supported a move at the AGM of the Midland Bank Ltd that the bank make no further loans to South Africa.

In 1977 the Council sponsored a motion to the AGM of the Midland Bank Ltd that the bank end all loans to the South African government, its departments, agents or state corporations.

In March 1977 the Council resolved that 'no further tenders' be invited for South African products.

In 1981 the Council imposed a total boycott of South African goods and put under review all contracts related to supplies and purchases in order to ensure no indirect supplies. The Council decided to review its investments and set up a sub-committee to examine these two areas and also appealed for assistance from the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the trade union movement in the provision of information on companies' involvement in South Africa.

In 1982 the Chairperson of the Transport Committee agreed to pursue the campaign against South African advertising on London Transport.

In 1983 the Council supported motions calling for the disclosure of business links in South Africa at the AGMs of Shell Transport and Trading Co PLC and Rio Tinto Zinc.

In 1983 the Council cancelled its advertising contract, worth £2 million a year, with Norman, Craig and Kummel due to that company's South African contacts.

On 20 December 1983 the Council adopted the following resolution:

**DECLARATION** presented by the Greater London Council as an expression of its opposition to apartheid and its commitment to the cause of freedom in South Africa, to pay tribute to Nelson Mandela and all other prisoners of apartheid, and in recognition of the struggles and sacrifices of the African National Congress of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia and others to liberate their peoples.

The Council declares its abhorrence of the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council believes that the apartheid system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace and racial harmony.

In accordance with these views the Council will, within the limits of its legal powers, campaign to end all links between the Council and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political, economic and legal measures that are at its disposal. In particular it will, whenever possible and appropriate, having regard to the Council's legal powers and duties, pursue vigilant practices to:

1. Cease the purchase of any goods originating from South Africa and Namibia.
2. Withdraw all investments held by the Council in companies with South African interests or companies with investments in South Africa and Namibia.
3. Ensure that the Council is not officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the South African government, South African embassy, the 'bantustans' or trade missions, and refuse to meet or receive any official visitors from South Africa and Namibia.
4. Campaign against investments and loans held by companies in South Africa and Namibia, discourage all economic links between Greater London and apartheid South Africa and Namibia and promote better relations with the developing economies of the 'Third World'.
5. Withhold the use of leisure facilities from any sporting or cultural event involving South African or Namibian participants who are known to support the concept of apartheid.
6. Promote public understanding of the situation in Southern Africa and encourage the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the South African and Namibian people and in particular the role of women in this struggle.



### Anti-Apartheid Declaration

The London Borough of Hackney declares its abhorrence of, and total opposition to, the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia and believes that the apartheid system is a negation of human dignity, and a threat to world peace and racial justice.

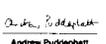
The Council is fully committed to the cause of freedom, justice and equality in South Africa and supports those, who through struggles against apartheid, have become its victims in one form or another, and in aiding the struggles and sacrifices of the liberation movements, in particular the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia, to liberate their peoples.

In accordance with these views, the Council will, within the limits of its legal powers, campaign to end all links between the Council and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political, economic, and legal measures that are at its disposal. In particular it will, having regard to the Council's legal powers and duties, and as long as the present regime in South Africa remains in power, pursue the following practices:

1. Cease the purchase of any goods originating from South Africa and Namibia.
2. Ensure that the Council is not officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the South African government, South African embassy, the 'bantustans' or trade missions, and refuse to meet or receive any official visitors from South Africa and Namibia.
3. Campaign against investments and loans held by companies in South Africa and Namibia, discourage all economic links between Greater London and apartheid South Africa and Namibia and promote better relations with the developing economies of the 'Third World'.
4. Withhold the use of leisure facilities from any sporting or cultural event involving South African or Namibian participants who are known to support the concept of apartheid.
5. Promote public understanding of the situation in Southern Africa and encourage the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the South African and Namibian people and in particular the role of women in this struggle.

The Council hereby declares that Hackney, as part of its Anti-Racist commitment, is opposed to apartheid in all its forms, and undertakes in co-operation with those organisations and movements named and identified above to organise appropriate events to publicise and implement this declaration and encourage other organisations in Hackney to do likewise.

28/1 February 1985

  
 Andrew Puddephatt  
 Deputy Leader of the Council

  
 Hilda Kean  
 Leader of the Council

  
 Ken Hanson  
 Mayor of Hackney

HACKNEY  
Anti-Racist Year

7. Encourage the naming of streets and buildings after prominent opponents of apartheid, and the commemoration of historic links between the Southern African liberation struggle and London, including the unveiling of blue plaques in honour of such connections.
8. Discourage the advertisement of South African products at public sites and facilities, including London Transport and British Rail.
9. Ensure that the Greater London Enterprise Board and other Council agencies pursue policies consistent with this declaration.

The Council hereby declares the Greater London area to be an 'Anti-Apartheid Zone' to complement its Anti-Racist Declaration, and undertakes in cooperation with the Anti-Apartheid Movement to discourage the people of Greater London from buying South African products, to organise appropriate events to publicise and implement the adoption of this declaration and to encourage all other London boroughs to do likewise.

In pursuit of this policy the GLC has undertaken a range of activities, in particular during its 1984 Anti-Racist Year. These have included:

- (a) launching the Declaration at a ceremony in County Hall on 9 January 1984 which was attended by 200 people including the President of the UN Council for Namibia, the Chairman of the UN Decolonisation Committee and a representative of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as the Chief Representatives of the ANC and SWAPO. Messages were received from the UN Secretary General, the ANC President and the Minister of External Affairs of India.
- (b) inviting the ANC President, Oliver Tambo, to visit London to address a major press conference, meet the Leader of the Opposition and to be the principal speaker at a GLC rally against racism.
- (c) urging Londoners to oppose the visit of P W Botha to London on 2 June 1984, including the holding of a press conference, the display of a banner at County Hall, placing advertisements in the press and organising a 'No to Botha' festival in Jubilee Gardens following the Anti-Apartheid Movement's demonstration.
- (d) commissioning a 'Signs of Apartheid' exhibition at the Festival Hall which was opened by the Commonwealth Secretary General on the eve of P W Botha's visit.
- (e) supporting a conference entitled 'London, Apartheid and the International Banks' organised by End Loans to Southern Africa in September 1984.

In addition to supporting these events, the Council has been actively pursuing ways in which it can withdraw its pension fund resources from companies with significant investments in South Africa and Namibia and to deny the use of its premises to performers who refuse to state their opposition to apartheid.

Sources:

## Brent

In 1972 Brent Council readopted a boycott policy that had been in effect in the mid-1960s. This policy was included in the standard form for tenders for contract in 1980.

In December 1982 the Council resolved to:

- Extend the existing policy to cover firms with known South African and/or Namibian connections.
- Write to all voluntary organisations in the borough receiving Council support outlining the Council's policy and requesting that they adopt a similar policy.
- Inform the GLC that so far as they do any purchasing for Brent Council, no goods should be supplied which originate from South Africa or Namibia.
- All employees responsible for purchasing to be reminded of the Council's policies.
- Other authorities to be approached to try to gain support for Brent's policy.

On 25 May 1982 the Council adopted the following Declaration:

The London Borough of Brent declares its abhorrence of the apartheid regime of South Africa and the regime's illegal occupation of Namibia. We believe that the racist system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace.

In accordance with these views we pledge that the Council will campaign to end any links between the London Borough of Brent and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political and economic measures at the disposal of the Authority, in particular we will:

1. cease purchasing goods which originate from South Africa and pursue this policy within the purchasing authorities in which the Council is involved;
2. refuse to hold investments in companies with South African interests;
3. ensure that the borough is not officially represented at any functions attended by representatives of the South African government or trade missions;
4. withhold use of recreational facilities from any sporting or cultural event involving representatives of South African organisations which give support to the apartheid regime;
5. discourage all economic links with South Africa, promoting better relations with the economies of the 'Third World';
6. take steps to ensure that the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the African peoples are positively and equitably taught;
7. instruct borough libraries and schools not to make available South African government propaganda; and
8. promote public awareness of the situation in South Africa.

Since the adoption of this Declaration the Council has:

- (a) ceased to bank with Barclays because of its involvement in South Africa and the offence this causes to the people of Brent;
- (b) withdrawn investments in companies with South African links;
- (c) discussed with others, especially local authorities, ways of withdrawing from all forms of involvement with South Africa or firms with South African connections.

The Council also opposed the visit of P W Botha to Britain. The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

## Camden

On 17 November 1971 the Council received a report of its Finance and General Purposes Committee which had endorsed the action taken by its Investment Panel regarding South African investments at its meeting on 27 October, namely:

The Superannuation Fund Investment Panel have been much concerned with conditions in South Africa and are completely opposed to the policies of the government of that country with regard to apartheid and the consequential restrictions on the vast majority of its people. Apart from the moral aspect of such a policy, which is generally condemned in this country, we feel that the long-term security and stability of the financial future of South Africa is threatened by this policy.

We have unanimously decided to dispose of holdings with significant South African content and have asked the Council's stockbrokers to examine our investment portfolio. The stockbrokers have, as a result, reviewed investments of the Superannuation Fund and have pointed out those securities in which there is a substantial interest in South Africa.

We have therefore agreed to dispose of a holding covering an amount invested of approximately £150,000 and to reinvest the proceeds on the advice of the stockbrokers. It is anticipated that the exchange will realise a book profit and an increase in gross investment yield.

The stockbrokers have been asked to keep the Council's investments under constant review and to report regularly to the Panel on this basis and for new investment. The transactions to which I have referred are not yet fully completed and details will be reported in the usual way to the next meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee.

At a further meeting on 11 June 1973 the following minute was taken:

#### 2. *Shareholdings with South African content*

The panel discussed the question of investment in companies with an involvement in South Africa. It was decided to continue the policy that the Fund should hold no investment in a company with an interest in South Africa of more than 10%, however calculated. Any holdings which subsequently come into this category to be reviewed by the panel, at a special meeting if necessary, with a view to disposal. The brokers were instructed to bear this principle in mind in recommending securities for investment.

In April 1984 it was agreed to reduce this percentage from 10% to 5%.

On 22 November 1972 the Council decided to withdraw its account from Barclays Bank; the account was transferred to the Co-op Bank in 1973.

In 1972 the Council decided to ban from public display any South African government propaganda and to ensure that anti-apartheid literature was available at its libraries.

In 1982 the Council withdrew an exhibition of 'British Mining in Art' on discovering that Barclays Bank was a major sponsor.

After consultation with the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the African National Congress and the Camden Council for Community Relations, the following declaration was adopted on 7 December 1983:

The Council of the London Borough of Camden:

1. is committed to the promotion of measures to achieve racial equality for the residents of Camden and its own workforce;
2. believes in international cooperation to promote the principle of the equality of all races and the promotion of better relations with the countries of the third world;
3. supports the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggles for self-determination of the African people;
4. unreservedly condemns the apartheid regime in South Africa and supports those movements seeking liberation of the oppressed people of South Africa and illegally occupied Namibia;
5. commits itself to the following specific measures against the apartheid regime in South Africa:
  - not investing in companies with South African interests where these represent 10 per cent or more of their business;
  - not purchasing goods which are known to originate in South Africa or Namibia;
  - not being officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the South African government or trade missions;
  - not permitting use of Council facilities or financial support for any sporting, cultural or other event involving participants from South Africa (who are not opposed to the apartheid regime) or individuals or groups who have toured there;
  - supporting anti-apartheid groups with grant aid, concessional use of Council facilities and the promotion of anti-apartheid publicity through libraries, exhibitions, etc;
  - to work with other anti-apartheid groups in the borough to campaign to promote this policy and understanding of the situation in Southern Africa;
6. seeks a commitment to this policy statement from voluntary groups in Camden and those companies with which the Council has commercial dealings.

This declaration was subsequently endorsed by a number of voluntary organisations in the borough and the Council has been actively seeking its implementation. The Declaration was

published as a leaflet and made available through libraries, etc.

In 1982 the Council's Valuation Department assisted the Anti-Apartheid Movement in finding accommodation for its new headquarters. At the recommendation of Camden Council the GLC, in July 1983, decided to rename the street in which the new AAM headquarters were sited as Mandela Street.

The Council received a United Nations delegation on 10 January 1984 at the time of their visit to London for the launch of the GLC's Anti-Apartheid Declaration, and councillors and community representatives held a discussion with the delegation.

The Council cancelled an appearance in the 1984 Camden Festival by Malcolm Binns, a pianist on the UN Cultural Register, in view of his refusal to sign a declaration stating that he would not perform in South Africa again.

In 1984 the Council helped to sponsor the new Shaw Theatre Company's production of 'White Game', a play set in South Africa and exposing the contradictions in cooperating with South Africa in sport.

In August 1984 the South African embassy, concerned at the Council's policies and in particular its support for the release of Nelson Mandela, wrote to every member of the Council inviting them to 'informal' discussions at the embassy. The invitation was officially declined by the Council.

In September 1984 the Mayor of Camden received a delegation of ANC women visiting Britain to mark the ANC's 'Year of the Women'.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference and was elected to serve on the National Steering Committee for Local Authority Action Against Apartheid. At the second meeting of the Committee, Camden agreed to host the 1985 re-call conference.

Sources: *Sheffield Council records; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

## Greenwich

In 1972 the Council sold its shareholdings in companies with a South African interest.

The Council granted the Freedom of the Borough to Nelson Mandela on 18 July 1983 (his 65th birthday) at a ceremony attended by the Chief Representative of the African National Congress.

In 1983 a block of pensioners' flats was renamed after Nelson Mandela.

At a Council meeting on 18 July 1984, it considered the following minute of its Policy and Resources Committee:

#### Local Authorities Against Apartheid

The Committee has previously considered reports on possible action by the Council against the South African government and has now received a report prepared for the GLC which has also been considered by the Association of London Authorities and referred to Member Authorities for consideration.

The Committee feels that it is now necessary to make an anti-apartheid declaration and *recommend* that the following Anti-Apartheid Declaration be adopted:

#### *Declaration*

Presented by the Council of the London Borough of Greenwich as an expression of its opposition to apartheid and its commitment to the cause of freedom in South Africa; to pay tribute to Nelson Mandela and all other prisoners of apartheid, and in recognition of the struggles and sacrifices of the African National Congress of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia and others to liberate their peoples.

The London Borough of Greenwich declares its abhorrence of the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council believes that the apartheid system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace and racial harmony.

In accordance with these views the Council will within the limits of its legal powers campaign to end all links between the London Borough of Greenwich and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political, economic and legal measures that are at its disposal. In particular we shall, whenever possible and appropriate, having regard to the Council's legal powers and duties,

pursue vigilant practices to:

1. Cease the purchase of any goods originating from South Africa and Namibia.
2. Withdraw all investments held by the Council in companies with South African interests or companies with investments in South Africa and Namibia.
3. Ensure that the Council is not officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the South African government, South African embassy, the 'Bantustans', trade missions and refuse to meet with or receive any official visitors from South Africa and Namibia.
4. Campaign against investments and loans held by companies in South Africa and Namibia, discourage all economic links between the London Borough of Greenwich and apartheid South Africa and Namibia and promote better relations with the developing economies of the 'Third World'.
5. Withhold use of leisure facilities from any sporting or cultural event involving South African and Namibian participants who are known to support the concept of apartheid.
6. Promote public understanding of the situation in Southern Africa and encourage the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggle for self determination of the South African and Namibian people and in particular the role of the women in this struggle.
7. Encourage the naming of streets and buildings after prominent opponents of apartheid; and the commemoration of historic connections between the Southern African liberation struggle and London, including the unveiling of blue plaques in honour of such connections.
8. Discourage the advertisement of South African products at public sites and facilities.
9. Ensure that the Greenwich Development Company and other LBG agencies pursue policies consistent with this Declaration.

The Council of the London Borough of Greenwich hereby declares the Borough to be an 'Anti-Apartheid Zone' to complement its Anti-Racist Declaration and to undertake in cooperation with the Anti-Apartheid Movement to discourage the people of this Borough from buying South African products, or organise appropriate events to publicise and implement the adoption of this Declaration.

The Council resolved that the recommendations contained in the report of the Policy and Resources Committee dated 3 July 1984, as amended, be adopted.

In 1983 the Council was represented at the Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

*Source: Anti-Apartheid Movement records; Sheffield Council records.*

## Hackney

In 1982 a block of flats was renamed after Nelson Mandela, and it was agreed that portions of his speech before the South African court be read to the full Council meeting.

The Council adopted a general Declaration against apartheid on 19 December 1984 and arrangements were made to organise a ceremony to launch this Declaration. The Declaration stated:

The London Borough of Hackney declares its abhorrence of, and total opposition to, the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia and believes that the apartheid system is a suppression of human dignity, and a threat to world peace and racial justice.

The Council is fully committed to the cause of freedom, justice and equality in South Africa and supports those who, through struggles against apartheid, have become its victims in one form or another, and to salute the struggles and sacrifices of the liberation movements and in particular the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia to liberate their peoples.

In accordance with these views, the Council will, within the limits of its legal powers, campaign to end all links between the Council and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political, economic and legal measures

that are at its disposal. In particular it will, having regard to the Council's legal powers and duties, and as long as the present regime remains in power, pursue the following practices.

1. Cease the purchase of any goods originating from South Africa and Namibia;
2. Ensure that the Council is not officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the white South African government, South African embassy, the Bantustans or trade missions and refuse to meet or receive any official visitors from the white South African regimes in South Africa and/or Namibia;
3. Campaign against all official links between Britain and the minority regimes in South Africa and Namibia;
4. Withhold use of leisure facilities from any sporting, cultural, or political event involving participants who are known to be supporters of the white South African regimes in South Africa and Namibia;
5. Promote public understanding and encourage the positive teaching of the situation in Southern Africa through highlighting the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the black South African and Namibian people, including the role of black women and black organised labour in this struggle;
6. A commitment towards the naming of streets, buildings and other facilities in Hackney after prominent opponents of the white racist regimes in South Africa and Namibia;
7. Discourage the advertisement of South African products at public sites and facilities in Hackney;
8. Ensure that this policy is fully implemented throughout Hackney Council.

The Council hereby declares that Hackney, as part of the anti-racist commitment, is opposed to apartheid in all its forms, and undertakes in cooperation with those organisations and movements named and identified above to organise appropriate events to publicise and implement this declaration and encourage other organisations in Hackney to do likewise.

In 1983 the Council was represented at the Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

*Sources: UN Survey; Sheffield Council records; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

## Hammersmith

In March 1973 the Council resolved:

- (a) The Council's brokers be instructed to dispose . . . of holdings in any company where a substantial contribution is made to company operations arising out of the system of apartheid operating in South Africa.
- (b) . . . that in future, they were not to recommend investment in companies where substantial operations arise from such involvement in South Africa.

Subsequently the Council sold 10,000 shares in de Beers.

In January 1974 the Council sold its shareholdings in Rio Tinto Zinc, retaining a nominal shareholding in order to be able to make 'representation at meetings convened by the group'.

*Source: Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

## Haringey

The following motion was adopted by the Council on 23 July 1984:

The Council declares its abhorrence of the apartheid policy of South Africa, which has been declared by the United Nations and the Commonwealth to be a 'crime against humanity', and condemns its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council believes that the apartheid system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace and racial harmony.

The Council recognises that contacts between this country and South Africa tend to encourage the belief that

the British people are prepared to condone its racist policies.

Accordingly the Council resolves, within the limits of its legal powers, to campaign to end all links between the Council and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political, economic and legal measures that are at its disposal. In particular this Council agrees to:

1. Cease whenever possible the purchase of products and produce of South Africa and Namibia.
2. Reaffirm its wish not to invest in companies with substantial interests in South Africa, and its advice to the Council Investment Manager to take this policy into account where normal investment criteria can otherwise be satisfied.
3. Ensure that the Council is not officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the South African government or trade missions.
4. Seek to ensure, in the spirit of the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement between Commonwealth Heads of Government, that Council facilities are not used for sporting or other events in which the participants include South African individuals or organisations—this policy to be reflected in Council letting agreements and drawn to the attention of those seeking to make bookings.
5. Endorse the existing work of the Education Service's Multi-Cultural Curriculum Support Group, which is committed to ensuring that the positive teaching of the history and culture of African peoples is disseminated throughout primary and secondary classes in Haringey.
6. Reaffirm the commitment of the Library Service and Education Service not to make available South African government propaganda, and review stock policy in the Library Service more generally to ensure that it adequately reflects the Council's anti-apartheid stance.
7. Name a Council housing development after the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, as a symbolic gesture of solidarity with the people of South Africa suffering under apartheid.

In GLC Anti-Racist Year, which is also the 25th anniversary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Council further resolves to:

1. Publish the above declaration of the Council's anti-apartheid policies for wide circulation within the borough, in order to promote public understanding of the situation in South Africa.
2. Invite organisations within the borough to pledge themselves to pursue similar policies towards South Africa within the scope of their own activities.
3. Respond sympathetically to requests from anti-apartheid groups to use libraries and community buildings for exhibitions and other activities; and, in particular, allow such groups free lettings of Council buildings during 1984, subject to the Council's discretion over the accommodation offered.

In pursuit of this policy the Council has:

- (a) decided to require all concerns with which it does business to declare whether or not they deal with South African goods;
- (b) asked voluntary and community groups in the borough to take measures to refrain from purchasing South African goods;
- (c) asked the Investment Manager of the Council's Pension Fund not to invest in companies with involvement in South Africa or Namibia;
- (d) made library facilities available to promote anti-apartheid events;
- (e) sought support for the Gleneagles Agreement from sporting and recreational groups in the borough;
- (f) established a Member Working Party on anti-apartheid which reports to the Community Affairs Committee.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *UN Survey*; *Sheffield Council records*; *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*.

## Hounslow

On 2 May 1972 the Council resolved:

That the London Borough of Hounslow shall not purchase any goods of South African manufacture or origin and that this shall be stated in the terms and conditions of tender of the Council.

The following clause was inserted into contracts:

The contractor shall not purchase materials or goods of South African manufacture or origin for incorporation in the works without permission of the Council.

The Council staff's Superannuation Fund does not invest in South African companies or 'in those companies where a significant contribution to turnover or profit is made by a South African subsidiary or associated company'.

The Superannuation Fund has cooperated with others in certain initiatives:

1. Support for the GLC's motion calling on Shell Transport and Trading to supply details of its South African operations (see above).
2. Support for ELTSA (End Loans to Southern Africa) demanding that the Midland Bank cease loans to the South African government.
3. Support for ELTSA's motion demanding that Barclays Bank sell its holding of South African Defence Bonds.

The Council is committed to a programme of multi-cultural education and feels that this policy would cover questions relating to apartheid.

The Libraries Division of the Education Department 'follows a broad anti-apartheid policy' with a book panel examining new acquisitions and their contents. (The Council appended its book list relating to South Africa/apartheid to its Survey reply.)

Source: *UN Survey*.

## Islington

The Council adopted the following statement at its meeting on 29 June 1982:

This Council strenuously deplores the sabotage by explosion of the offices of the African National Congress of South Africa in the Borough on Sunday 14 March 1982.

It reiterates its own support for the work against apartheid and racism being undertaken by the African National Congress and other groups in this country, with headquarters in Islington.

It calls on the government and the local authority associations to renew calls for the release of political prisoners in South Africa.

It pledges its support for economic sanctions against that country and resolves in principle not to purchase South African goods for consumption in any of its institutions or otherwise do business with South African linked organisations.

It demands full protection for all those in the borough at risk of violent attack from racist extremists.

It reaffirms its own commitment to equal opportunities and the fight against racism in its own practices, and in the borough and country as a whole.

At the same meeting it was agreed:

(i) That the officers be instructed to report back to the Race Relations Sub-Committee on steps the Council have taken to ensure that they do not invest in companies with South African connections, and on the financial implications for the Council in ceasing to purchase goods made in South Africa, but that this practice be adopted with immediate effect;

(ii) That organisations whose aims are to oppose the policies of the South African government be permitted to display material on Council notice boards.

At the Council's meeting on 26 October 1982, a resolution was adopted expressing support for the permanent picket organised by the Kitson family outside South Africa House in

Trafalgar Square.

The Council has granted free use of the Town Hall to the African National Congress and SWAPO of Namibia.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference and was elected to serve on the National Steering Committee for Local Authority Action Against Apartheid.

Sources: *Sheffield Council records; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Kensington and Chelsea

In May 1973 the Council sold its shareholdings in Consolidated Goldfields and the Bowater Paper Corporation, following the disclosure of wage levels in South Africa by the *Guardian*. The value of the holdings was £25,000.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Lambeth

The Council operates a boycott of the purchase of South African produce.

In 1971 the Council decided to disinvest in companies which derived 'a substantial proportion of their profits from South Africa', and holdings were sold in three companies. In 1973 the Council disposed of shareholdings in companies paying their South African employees below the Poverty Datum Level and representations were made to those companies.

In December 1980 the Council withdrew its account from Barclays Bank. At the time it was Barclays' tenth largest British account, worth £1,200m. In the same year, it also cancelled a contract with Roberts Construction because of its South African connections.

In 1982 the Council supported the boycott of a visit to Britain of the Soweto Teachers' Choir by refusing access to local facilities.

The Council adopted a Declaration against Apartheid on 16 May 1984, which stated:

This Declaration is made by Lambeth Borough Council as an expression of its firm opposition against apartheid and its commitment to the cause of freedom, justice and equality in South Africa/Azania, to pay tribute to those who, through struggle against apartheid, have become its victims in one form or another, and to salute the struggles and sacrifices of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, Azania Peoples Organisation and the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia to liberate their peoples.

This Council declares its abhorrence of and opposition to the racist regime in South Africa/Azania and its illegal, barbaric occupation of Namibia. The Council believes that the apartheid system of South Africa is a suppression of human dignity, and a threat to world peace and racial justice.

In accordance with these views, the Council will, within the limits of its legal powers, campaign to end all links between the Council and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political, economic and measures that are at its disposal. In particular it will, having regard to the Council's legal powers and duties, pursue the following practices:

1. Cease the purchase of any goods originating from South Africa and Namibia;
2. Withdraw all investments in whatever form held by the Council in companies with South African interests or companies with investments in South Africa and Namibia; and continue to avoid investments in companies with substantial South African interests;
3. Ensure that the Council is not officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the white South African government, South African embassy, the 'Bantustans' or trade missions and refuse to meet or receive any official visitors from the white South African regimes in South Africa/Azania and Namibia;

4. In Lambeth to campaign against investments and loans held by companies in South Africa/Azania and Namibia, discourage all economic links between Lambeth and the white South African regimes in South Africa/Azania and Namibia and promote better relations with the developing economies of the Third World;
5. Campaign against all official links Britain has with the white South African regimes in South Africa/Azania and Namibia;
6. Withhold use of leisure facilities from any sporting or political event involving participants who are known to be supporters of the white South African regime in South Africa/Azania and Namibia;
7. Promote public understanding and encourage the positive teaching of the situation in Southern Africa through highlighting the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the black South African/Azania and Namibian people, and in particular the roles of black women and black organised labour in this struggle;
8. A commitment towards the naming of streets and buildings in Lambeth after prominent opponents of the white racist regime in South Africa/Azania and Namibia;
9. Discourage the advertisement of South African products at public sites and facilities in Lambeth;
10. Ensure that there are the requisite structural changes to implement this policy throughout Lambeth Council.

The Council hereby declare that Lambeth, as part of the Anti-Racist commitment, is opposed to apartheid in all its forms, and undertakes in cooperation with those organisations and movements named and identified above to organise appropriate events to publicise and implement the adoption of this declaration to encourage other organisations in Lambeth to do likewise.

In 1983 the Council was represented at the Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *Sheffield Council records; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Lewisham

The Council withdrew its account from Barclays Bank in 1982.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### Newham

The Council adopted the following anti-apartheid policy declaration at its meeting on 29 November 1984 and subsequently the Race Relations Committee requested officers to prepare reports on its implementation:

A Declaration adopted by the London Borough of Newham as an expression of its opposition to apartheid and its commitment to the cause of freedom in Southern Africa, to pay tribute to Nelson Mandela and all other prisoners of apartheid and in solidarity with the struggles and sacrifices of the African National Congress of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia and others to liberate their peoples.

London Borough of Newham declares its abhorrence of the apartheid policy of South Africa which has been declared by the UN and the Commonwealth to be a 'crime against humanity' and condemns its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council believes that the apartheid system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace and racial harmony.

In accordance with these views pledge that the Council will within the limits of its legal powers campaign to end all links between the London Borough of Newham and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political, economic and legal measures that are at its disposal. In particular we shall, whenever possible and appropriate, having regard to the Council's legal powers and duties,

pursue vigilant practices to:

1. Cease purchasing goods which originate from South Africa and Namibia and pursue this policy with the purchasing authorities in which the Council is involved.
2. Withdraw investments held by the Council in companies with South African interests or companies with investments in South Africa and Namibia.
3. Ensure that the Borough Council is *not* officially represented at any function attended by representatives of the South African government, South African embassy, the 'bantustans' or trade missions, and refuse to meet with or receive any official visitors from South Africa and Namibia.
4. Withhold use of recreational facilities from any sporting or cultural event involving South African participants, who are known to support the concept of apartheid.
5. Discourage all economic links with South Africa, promoting better relations with the developing economies of the 'Third World'.
6. Encourage the positive teaching in schools and colleges of the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the South African and Namibian people and in particular the role of women in this struggle.
7. Seek to ensure that the Borough Libraries and schools provide a full range of accurate information concerning South Africa and Namibia and do *not* make available South African government propaganda.
8. Promote public understanding of the situation in Southern Africa and seek to ensure that local citizens who are considering emigrating to South Africa are fully informed of the implications of living under apartheid.
9. Discourage the advertisement of South African products at public sites and facilities under the control of the Council.
10. Encourage the honouring of prominent opponents of apartheid, including naming streets, schools and council properties after them.

The London Borough of Newham hereby declares the Newham area to be an 'Anti-Apartheid Zone' to complement its Anti-Racist Year Declaration, and to undertake, in cooperation with the Anti-Apartheid Movement, to discourage the people of Newham from buying South African products, to organise appropriate events and activities to publicise and implement the adoption of this Declaration.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

## Southwark

The Council has withdrawn its account from Barclays Bank.

On 24 October 1984, Council adopted the Anti-Apartheid Declaration set out below:

The London Borough of Southwark declares its abhorrence of the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council believes that the apartheid system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace and racial harmony.

In accordance with these views the Council will, within the limits of its legal powers, campaign to end all links between the London Borough of Southwark and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political, economic and legal measures at its disposal.

In particular, the Council will, whenever possible and appropriate, having regard to the Council's legal powers and duties:

1. cease the purchase of any goods originating from South Africa and Namibia;
2. withdraw all investments held by the Council in companies with South African interests or companies with investments in South Africa and Namibia;
3. ensure that the Council is not officially represented at any functions attended by representatives of the South African government, South African embassy, the 'Bantustans' or trade missions, and refuse to meet with or

4. receive any official visitors from South Africa or Namibia;
5. campaign against investment and loans held by companies in South Africa and Namibia, discourage all economic links between Southwark and South Africa and Namibia, and promote better relations with the developing economies of the Third World;
6. withhold use of leisure facilities from any sporting or cultural events involving South African and Namibian participants who are known to support the concept of apartheid;
7. promote public understanding of the situation in Southern Africa and encourage the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggle for self-determination of the South African and Namibian peoples and in particular the role of women in this struggle;
8. encourage the naming of streets and buildings after prominent opponents of apartheid; and
9. discourage the advertisement of South African products at public sites and facilities.

The Council hereby declares the London Borough of Southwark to be an 'Anti-Apartheid Zone' and undertakes, in cooperation with the Anti-Apartheid Movement, to organise appropriate events to publicise and implement this declaration, to encourage the people of Southwark not to buy South African products, and to encourage other local boroughs to do likewise.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

## Tower Hamlets

On 7 April 1983 the Council accepted in principle a proposal that the borough should be declared an 'Apartheid-Free Zone' and its detailed implementation was referred to Committee.

Also in 1983 it disinvested from Rio Tinto Zinc; and decided against awarding a contract worth £500,000 to Plessey Communications Systems due to the parent company's involvement in the supply of military equipment to South Africa.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

## Waltham Forest

In June 1984 the Council adopted the following Declaration:

This Council declares its abhorrence of the racist regime of South Africa and its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council believes that the apartheid system of South Africa is an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace and racial harmony.

In accordance with these views, the Council will, within the limits of its legal powers, campaign to end all links between the Council and the apartheid regime of South Africa, utilising all social, political, economic and legal measures that are at its disposal.

We therefore instruct our officers to bring reports to all relevant committees regarding:

- (i) the purchasing of goods originating from South Africa and Namibia;
- (ii) all investments held by the Council in companies with South African interests or companies with investments in South Africa and Namibia,
- (iii) the use of leisure facilities for sporting and cultural events involving participants who are known to support the South African regime.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Inner London Education Authority

On 7 March 1977 the Council 'decided to cease the use of South African products and to exclude from the school menus any particular items that are not available from alternative sources comparable to South African produce'.

Since that date products of South African origin have been excluded from supplies to the Council's establishments and suppliers are required to declare the source of origin of products offered for supply to the Authority.

In its reply to the Survey the Council states that visitors (visits are not normally permitted) would have to show that they do not support apartheid or the South African government.

The Council pursues a multi-cultural approach to the teaching of the history, culture and politics of different nations. In December 1983 the Council's Multi-Ethnic Inspectorate co-organised with the British Defence and Aid Fund a one-day conference for sixth form students on 'Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia'. One hundred and fifty students attended the conference which dealt with issues of employment, sport, etc. It was attended by representatives of the African National Congress, SWAPO and a former New Zealand rugby captain. A similar conference was organised for sixth formers on 12 October 1984 and one for teachers was held at the Isledon Teacher's Centre in the summer term of 1984.

Source: UN Survey.



Students taking part in a conference on Southern Africa organised by the British Defence and Aid Fund and the Inner London Education Authority at County Hall, London, 8 December 1983

Picture by Paul Mattsson

# SCOTTISH AUTHORITIES

## I REGIONAL COUNCILS

### Central

In 1976 the Region adopted a policy of not investing directly in South Africa, and is 'reluctant to invest in companies where the major involvement of the firm is in South Africa or Namibia'.

In July 1976 the Region adopted a boycott of the purchase of South African and Namibian goods after considering a letter from the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

*Source: UN Survey.*

### Lothian

In 1976, after considering a letter from the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Region decided to adopt a boycott on new contracts from 1977 and to halt investment in South Africa and Namibia.

*Source: Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Strathclyde

On 16 April 1975 the Region adopted a policy of boycotting all goods from South Africa and Namibia and informed all District Councils in the Region of this decision.

In 1976 the Region banned the advertising of South African produce from its buses.

In 1976 the Region refused paid leave to an employee who was to take part in the Cape Town to Rio de Janeiro sailing race.

*Sources: Anti-Apartheid Movement records; Sheffield Council records.*

## II DISTRICT COUNCILS

### Aberdeen (Grampian)

In 1981 the Council adopted a policy of boycotting South African produce, and sought further support via the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities.

In 1983 the Council decided to grant the Freedom of the City to Nelson and Winnie Mandela. The presentation took place at a ceremony on 29 November 1984.

The Council protested against the participation of a South African delegation in the conference of the International Police Association which was to be held in Aberdeen from 25 August to 2 September 1984. This resulted in the conference being moved from Aberdeen.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Anti-Apartheid publications are available in the city's libraries.

*Sources: UN Survey; Sheffield Council records; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Clydebank (Strathclyde)

In 1976 the Council was reported as having adopted a boycott and a policy of ending investment in South Africa and Namibia.

On 19 August 1981, after considering a letter from Clydebank Trades Council, the Council adopted 'in spirit' the policy of not purchasing South African goods and to ensure that contractors and sub-contractors were fully aware of the policy.

The Council was not represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but stated that it 'fully supports the principles being adopted against apartheid in South Africa'.

*Sources: UN Survey; Sheffield Council records; Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Cumbernauld and Kilsyth (Strathclyde)

The Council was not represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but stated: 'Regarding the struggle against the evils of apartheid in South Africa, I have been instructed to express support for the aims of Sheffield Council in this matter.'

In reply to the UN Survey, the Council stated that it 'generally supports the aims of the Anti-Apartheid Movement'.

*Sources: Sheffield Council records; UN Survey.*

### Dundee (Tayside)

The Council is on record as supporting 'the objectives of the Anti-Apartheid Movement'.

In June 1980 the Lord Provost refused to meet the new South African consul-general on his appointment.

In March 1981 the Council made representations for the release of Nelson Mandela.

In June 1981 the Council adopted a boycott of produce and provisions from South Africa.

In 1983 the Council made a grant of £200 to the Dundee Anti-Apartheid Group for educational purposes.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

*Sources: UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*

### East Kilbride (Strathclyde)

Prior to the visit to Britain of P W Botha, the Council condemned that visit and expressed its opposition to apartheid, in a formal resolution.

## East Lothian (Lothian)

The Authority has no formal policy, but there is a clear understanding that the purchase of items originating in South Africa should be avoided.

The Authority has no formal policy on investments, but its only South African holding has been sold.

Source: *UN Survey*.

## City of Edinburgh (Lothian)

At its meeting on 17 May 1984 the Council adopted the following resolution:

Edinburgh District Council deplores the invitation by HM Government to P W Botha, South African Prime Minister, to visit the UK. Edinburgh District Council instructs the Convenor to express the Council's views to the Prime Minister.

Council further agrees to instruct the appropriate officials to meet with the organisers of the Edinburgh Anti-Apartheid Group to arrange a public protest meeting of Edinburgh organisations opposing the Botha visit.

Council also remits to the P&R Committee detailed consideration of the means whereby the City of Edinburgh District Council can effectively [show] its abhorrence of apartheid and sever all links with the apartheid system.

Following the adoption of this resolution by the Council, its Policy and Resources Committee resolved on 21 June 1984:

- (a) to declare Edinburgh an apartheid free authority;
- (b) to end all contacts between the Council and the South African government and all bodies which operate a policy of apartheid;
- (c) to call for a report on how best and most quickly to withdraw Council investments from South Africa;
- (d) to remit to the Recreation Committee consideration of:
  - (i) how to implement a boycott of those sports persons and entertainers who appear on the United Nations blacklist; and
  - (ii) the organisation of an exhibition in support of the South African freedom fighters in Council museums, libraries, etc;
- (e) to remit to the General Purposes Committee consideration of how best Council can honour the South African freedom fighters killed or imprisoned by the apartheid dictatorship and, in particular, honour Nelson Mandela;
- (f) to instruct all Standing Committees not to cooperate (by leasing halls, etc) with any enterprise whose objective is the attraction of financial investment or of economic, industrial or military personnel, knowledge or expertise to apartheid South Africa;
- (g) to declare 1987 as Edinburgh's Anti-Racialist Year;
- (h) to set up a Special Advisory Sub-Committee of the Policy and Resources Committee to monitor the implementation of this policy.

Sources: *UN Survey*; *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*.

## Glasgow (Strathclyde)

On 4 July 1981 the Freedom of the City was granted to Nelson Mandela, at a ceremony attended by the Vice-President of Nigeria, members of the diplomatic corps and the Chief Representative of the African National Congress.

In October 1981 the then Lord Provost of Glasgow, Dr Michael Kelly, was invited to the United Nations, where he launched an international petition for mayors to endorse calling for the release of Nelson Mandela. A total of over 1,000 mayors signed the appeal.

In 1983 a section of the City Art Gallery was named the 'Nelson Mandela Room'.

The Council has a longstanding policy of boycotting goods originating from South Africa and Namibia.

In 1982 the Council banned unsolicited South African government and front organisation propaganda from its libraries.

In September 1984 the Council announced that it would

withdraw sponsorship and the use of a Council-owned park for the World Pipe Band Championships if a South African band was allowed to participate. The band from Johannesburg was withdrawn.

In September 1984 the City Council hosted a public meeting for the former South African political prisoner, David Kitson, as well as a civic reception.

The Council operates a policy of not meeting with representatives of South Africa and acts in general in 'the spirit of the Sheffield Declaration'.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*; *Sheffield Council records*.

## Hamilton (Strathclyde)

The Council was reported in 1976 as having instituted a boycott of South African and Namibian produce and of ending investment in those countries.

The Council was not represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but advised Sheffield Council 'of its full support and their opposition to apartheid in any shape or form'.

Sources: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*; *Sheffield Council records*.

## Inverclyde (Strathclyde)

The Council was not represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference but the Council 'expressed their full support for the aims and objectives of the Conference'.

Source: *Sheffield Council records*.

## Motherwell (Strathclyde)

In May 1981, after receiving a letter from the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities giving details of action taken by Aberdeen Council, it was resolved that:

In relation to all future contracts entered into by the District Council for the supply of provisions, it be a condition of contract that goods labelled, marked or branded as produced in South Africa will not be supplied under the contract.'

In 1976 the Council stated that it would not do anything 'to promote activities which would support apartheid' and that it would not invest in South Africa or Namibia.

Sources: *UN Survey*; *Anti-Apartheid Movement records*.

## Renfrew (Strathclyde)

It is a condition of contract (No 18) that:

It shall be a condition of every contract for work to be carried out by or on behalf of the Council or every order for the supply of goods or materials to the Council, that none of the goods or materials used or supplied by the contractor or supplier are known to the said contractor or supplier to be of South African origin.

In reply to the UN Survey the Council said that the general tenor of this clause would be likely to be reflected in their position on matters relating to South Africa, Namibia and apartheid.

Source: *UN Survey*.

## Stirling (Central)

The Council adopted the following resolution on 4 June 1981:

In relation to all future contracts entered into by the District Council for the supply of provisions it be a condition of contract that goods labelled, marked or branded as produced in South Africa will not be supplied under the contract.

On 17 March 1982 the Council adopted the following resolution:

That any literature supplied by any South African government agency or by the South Africa Foundation be banned from all District Council libraries because of the racist nature of such publications.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference and was elected to serve on the National Steering Committee for Local Authority Action Against Apartheid.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### Strathkelvin (Strathclyde)

In June 1981 the Council considered a letter from the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities giving details of action taken by Aberdeen City Council in boycotting the purchase of South African goods. The Council supported the move and 'such a restraint has been applied since that time'.

Source: *UN Survey.*

### West Lothian (Lothian)

On 6 July 1981 the Council resolved:

that in relation to all future contracts entered into by the District Council for the supply of provisions it be a condition of contract that goods labelled, marked or branded as produced in South Africa will not be supplied under contract.

[This is the wording of the Aberdeen Council resolution circulated via the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities for support at that time.]

In March 1983 the Council stated that it had 'recently reiterated their policy of resisting all forms of apartheid'.

Sources: *UN Survey; Sheffield Council records.*



Bishop Desmond Tutu and his wife Leah are received by the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, Henry Rae, 11 July 1984

# WELSH AUTHORITIES

## I COUNTY COUNCILS

### Dyfed

In 1983 the Authority refused the use of facilities for the South African Youth Rugby Tour.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Gwent

In 1983 the Authority refused the use of facilities for the South African Youth Rugby Tour.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### Mid-Glamorgan

The Authority operates a boycott of the purchase of South African produce.

In 1981 the Authority refused paid leave to employees who were about to tour South Africa as part of the Cwmbach Choir.

In 1983 the Authority refused the use of facilities for the South African Youth Rugby Tour.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

### South Glamorgan

In 1983 the Authority refused the use of facilities for the South African Youth Rugby Tour.

On 26 June 1984 the Council hosted an official visit by the Chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, Major-General Garba, and UN Assistant Secretary-General Mr E S Reddy.

The Authority appointed representatives to the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but they were unable to attend.

Sources: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records, Sheffield Council records.*

### West Glamorgan

In 1983 the Authority refused the use of facilities for the South African Youth Rugby Tour.

Source: *Anti-Apartheid Movement records.*

## II DISTRICT COUNCILS

### Blaenau Gwent (Gwent)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records.*

### Cardiff (South Glamorgan)

Cardiff Council withdrew the concessionary rates agreement with the Welsh Rugby Union for the Cardiff Arms Park stadium following the 1979 South African Barbarians tour of Wales, Scotland and England. The decision was reaffirmed the change in control of the Authority (the Conservative Party gained power in 1983).

Source: *UN Survey.*

### Islwyn (Gwent)

In 1983 the Council refused the use of facilities for the South African Youth Rugby Tour.

At a meeting of the Council on 26 June 1984 it was resolved:

that the Council reaffirm its complete opposition to apartheid and support any representations to the Welsh Counties Committee and the Committee for Wales of the Association of District Councils, calling upon these organisations to endeavour to persuade the Welsh Rugby Union and other relevant Sporting Organisations to keep apartheid out of the sporting arenas of the world, and that the Welsh Counties Committee and the Committee for Wales of the Association of District Councils be requested to ask their constituent authority members to represent such views to sporting organisations in their own areas.

Source: *UN Survey.*

### Merthyr Tydfil (Mid-Glamorgan)

The Council has objected to a number of sporting links with South Africa:

- Objected to the South African Youth Rugby Tour (1983/84);
- Protested to the Welsh Rugby Union and Cardiff Rugby Club over the latter's tour of South Africa;
- Protested to the Football Association, the BBC and Coventry Football Club over the 'Tour of Footballers' to South Africa organised by Jimmy Hill;
- Protested to the Test and County Cricket Board over the tour of certain cricketers to South Africa.

In the cultural field, the Authority has:

- Opposed the tour by the 'Jones Choir' to South Africa;
- Ended its financial support to the National Eisteddfodd after the 'Soweto Teachers Choir' performed there.

The Council has protested to the local Co-operative Society over its selling of South African produce.

The Council has withdrawn its account from Barclays Bank Ltd.

The Council has raised the issue of apartheid with the Association of District Councils.

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Sources: *UN Survey, Sheffield Council records.*

### Monmouth (Gwent)

In reply to the UN Survey the Authority stated that 'it does not support apartheid. However, it does not campaign against it.'

Source: *UN Survey*.

### Neath (West Glamorgan)

The Council does not make available sports grounds and other facilities under their control for sporting activities with South African participants. As a result of this policy the Neath Rugby Club, which rents its ground from the Council, abandoned plans to host the South African Youth Rugby team which toured South Wales during 1983/84.

Source: *UN Survey*.

### Ogwr (Mid-Glamorgan)

The Council was not represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but 'supported the aims' of the Conference.

Source: *Sheffield Council records*.

### Rhondda (Mid-Glamorgan)

In reply to the UN Survey the Council stated that it is 'totally opposed to apartheid and the policy is clear that we have no dealings whatsoever with South Africa'.

Source: *UN Survey*.

### Swansea (West Glamorgan)

In April 1983 the Council refused permission for a Durban rugby club to play on a Council-owned pitch.

Source:

### Taff Ely (Mid-Glamorgan)

The Borough Council has adopted the following resolution:

recommended — that the WRU Clubs, who have use of the Borough Council's facilities, be informed that if ever any Club tours South Africa or invites South Africans to play rugby in the Borough, the Council will impose sanctions against that Club; that if the WRU tours South Africa or the South African team plays the Welsh Rugby team, that the same sanctions will apply.

The Council was not represented at the 1983 Sheffield

Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference, but stated that it agreed 'in principle to support the views set out in the letter of invitation'.

Source: *Sheffield Council records*.

### Torfaen (Gwent)

In reply to the UN Survey the Authority stated that it 'is against apartheid in South Africa'.

Source: *UN Survey*.

### Wrexham Maelor (Clwyd)

The Council was represented at the 1983 Sheffield Local Authorities' Anti-Apartheid Conference.

Following the Conference the Council adopted the proposals contained in their representatives' report, namely:

1. Banning South African sporting teams from competing at Local Authority controlled grounds or other sporting facilities.
2. Refusing special leave to allow employees to compete in South Africa.
3. Ostracising visiting South African teams to the area by refusing to hold receptions.
4. Taking sanctions against sporting organisations in the area which invite South African teams, etc, by withdrawing grants, withdrawing rate relief, etc.
5. Publicly opposing sporting links with South Africa.
6. Pursuing purchasing policies which ensure a ban on all South African or Namibian products.
7. Pursuing investment policies which ensure that the Council's finance is not invested in companies operating in Namibia or South Africa. This should include other Local Authority controlled investment funds such as the Pension Funds.
8. Pursuing banking policies which strengthen the international campaign against banking links with South Africa.
9. Giving local authority support, including financial, to cultural festivals on the condition that there is no South African participation in the event.
10. Asking the County to ban all South African propaganda in schools, colleges and libraries.

In addition the Council has stated that it is concerned to ensure that it does not support, or provide financial aid to, cultural events in which there is South African participation.

Source: *UN Survey*.

# JOINT PURCHASING AUTHORITIES

## Greater London Council Supplies Department

The Department supplies all London Boroughs and the County of Buckinghamshire. Its policy is as follows:

The GLC took a policy decision on 29 June 1981 to ban the use of South African products in all establishments serviced by the GLC Supplies Department.

This decision was reinforced by a declaration at a meeting of the Greater London Council on Tuesday 20 December 1983.

This declaration ensured that the Council will, wherever possible and appropriate having regard to the Council's legal powers and duties, pursue vigilant practices to cease the purchase of any goods originating from South Africa and Namibia. In practical terms all goods which can be identified as originating from South Africa or Namibia are excluded from the purchasing programme. The main products affected are food and food-related products.

All invitations to supply goods require the tenderer to declare the country of origin or place of manufacture. Procedure operated by the Council is that if the alternative source to the South African is more costly, no purchase is made and the customer is advised that the item is not available. Substitutes are offered. In this way, the risk of challenge at audit is removed since the Council would not be paying prices higher than necessary for the supply of non-South African produce.

*Source: UN Survey.*

## North East Purchasing Organisation

The organisation includes a clause in all contracts which reads as follows:

tenders should note that it is the policy of NEPO not to purchase any goods that are wholly or partly manufactured or assembled in South Africa,

*Source: UN Survey.*

## Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation

The Consortium consists of North Yorkshire CC, West Yorkshire Met CC, and the Metropolitan District Councils of Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Doncaster, Kirklees, Knowsley, Rotherham and Wakefield.

On 25 June 1982 the Management Committee was informed that the organisation no longer purchased South African produce. In a letter in response to the UN Survey, the Chairperson of the Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation Management Committee stated that, 'other things being equal, the Organisation would endeavour to avoid the purchase of South African goods'.

*Source: UN Survey.*

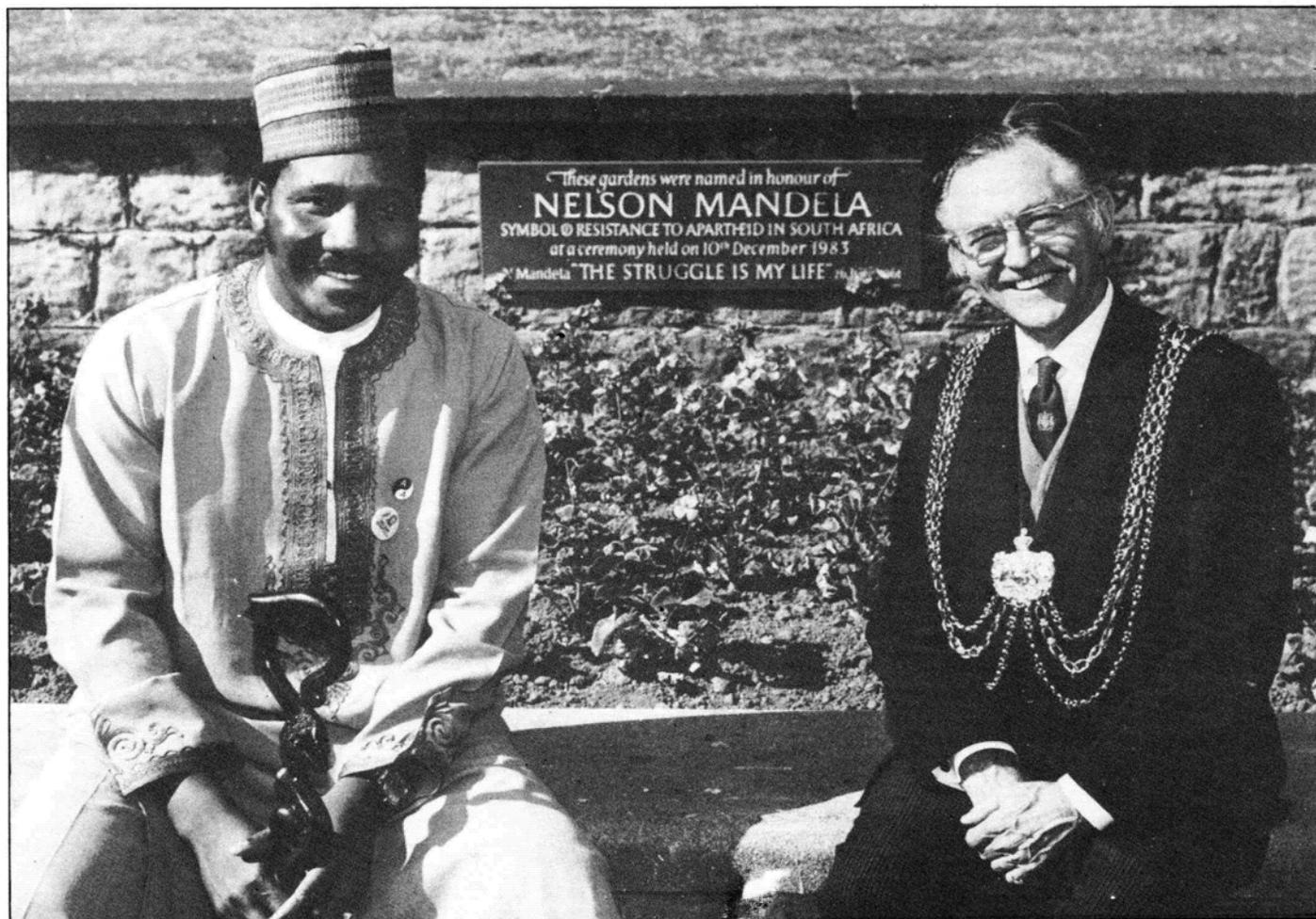


Window display by Haringey's consumer advice bureau during the March 1985 Month of Boycott

Picture by Rob Scott



Hackney Council re-names a block of flats after Nelson Mandela, 1984



Major General Joseph Garba, Chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, in the Nelson Mandela Gardens with the Lord Mayor of Leeds, Cllr Douglas Gabb

## SECTION THREE

# ANALYSIS OF SURVEY: Types of policy and action

### 1. Comprehensive policy

A significant number of local authorities have adopted general policy statements or declarations on Southern Africa. This has included declaring an 'Anti-Apartheid Zone' or an 'Anti-Apartheid Authority'. The National Steering Committee has been promoting a 'Model Declaration' for adoption by councils (see Appendix 3). The following councils have taken such action:

Brent, Cambridge, Camden, Cumbria, Edinburgh, Gateshead, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Hackney, Haringey, Harlow, Islington, Lambeth, Liverpool, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newham, Nottingham, Rochdale, Sheffield, Southwark, Tameside, Tower Hamlets, Tyne and Wear, Waltham Forest, Watford, Wigan, Wrekin, Wrexham Maelor.

### 2. Purchasing policy

A large number of councils have adopted policy and concrete measures to ensure that no products are purchased which have been imported from South Africa and Namibia. A number of councils have also sought the adoption of such policy by Joint Purchasing Authorities of which they are members. The following councils have such a policy and/or have taken action:

Aberdeen, Avon, Basildon, Blackburn, Brent, Calderdale, Cambridge, Camden, Carlisle, Central (Scotland), Chesterfield, Clydebank, Cleethorpes, Coventry, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Doncaster, Dundee, East Lothian, Edinburgh, Gateshead, Glasgow, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Hackney, Hamilton, Haringey, Harlow, Hounslow, Islington, Kingston upon Hull, Knowsley, Lambeth, Leeds, Leicester, Leicestershire, Liverpool, Lothian, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Mid-Glamorgan, Motherwell, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newham, North East Derbyshire, North Tyneside, Nottingham, Renfrew, Rochdale, Sheffield, Slough, South Tyneside, Southwark, Staffordshire, Stoke on Trent, Strathclyde, Strathkelvin, Tameside, Thamesdown, Tyne and Wear, Waltham Forest, Watford, Welwyn Hatfield, West Lothian, West Midlands, West Yorkshire, Wigan, Wrekin, Wrexham Maelor.

The following Joint Purchasing Authorities have policy or have taken action:

GLC Supplies Department, North East Purchasing Organisation, Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation.

### 3. Investment policy

A number of local authorities have sought to disinvest from South African companies or companies with subsidiaries or associates in South Africa or Namibia. Councils with such policy or which have taken action to end all/part of such investments include:

Brent, Cambridge, Camden, Central (Scotland), Clydebank, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Devon, Edinburgh, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Hamilton, Hammer-smith, Haringey, Harlow, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Leicester, Liverpool, Lothian, Motherwell, Newcastle, Newham, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southwark, Staffordshire, Tameside, Tower Hamlets, Tyne and Wear, Waltham Forest, Watford, West Yorkshire, Wrekin, Wrexham Maelor.

### 4. Economic relations

A number of local authorities have adopted policies and/or have taken action to discourage economic relations between their area and South Africa and/or Namibia; to encourage economic links with independent African states; and, in particular, to discourage trade missions to and from South Africa and/or Namibia. They include:

Brent, Camden, Cambridge, Cumbria, Gateshead, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Harlow, Hounslow, Islington, Lambeth, Merthyr Tydfil, Newcastle, Newham, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southwark, Tameside, Tyne and Wear, Wigan, Wrekin.

### 5. Banking

A number of local authorities have moved their accounts from Barclays Bank because of its involvement in South Africa, or have adopted other forms of policy on banking relations with South Africa. These include:

Brent, Calderdale, Camden, Coventry, Crawley, Greater London Council, Lambeth, Lancashire, Lewisham, Merthyr Tydfil, Norwich, Rochdale, Southwark, Wrexham Maelor.

### 6. Advertising

Several local authorities have taken action to stop the advertising of South African and Namibian products on council controlled advertising facilities and/or have adopted policy discouraging such advertising in other areas. They include:

Cumbria, Greater London Council, Greenwich, Hackney, Lambeth, Newham, Nottingham, Southwark, Stevenage, Strathclyde, Wrekin.

### 7. Education

A number of councils, especially local education authorities, have adopted policy to promote the positive teaching of the situation in Southern Africa. They include:

Brent, Camden, Cumbria, Gateshead, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Hackney, Haringey, Harlow, Hounslow, Inner London Education Authority, Lambeth, Liverpool, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newham, Sheffield, Southwark, Tameside, Watford, Wigan, Wrekin.

### 8. Libraries

A number of local authorities with responsibility for library services have decided on anti-apartheid action, including the banning of South African propaganda, the display of anti-apartheid material, etc. They include:

Berkshire, Brent, Camden, Cumbria, Edinburgh, Gateshead, Glasgow, Greater Manchester, Haringey, Harlow, Hounslow, Liverpool, Newham, Nottinghamshire, Rochdale, Sheffield, Tameside, Watford, Wigan, Wrekin, Wrexham Maelor.

### 9. Cultural boycott

Many local authorities refuse to allow their facilities to be used for events in which there are South African participants; a number have expanded this policy to refusing to allow cultural performers who are listed in the UN Cultural Register. These

authorities include:

Brent, Cambridge, Camden, Cumbria, Edinburgh, Gateshead, Glasgow, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Hackney, Harlow, Lambeth, Liverpool, Merthyr Tydfil, Middlesbrough, Mid-Glamorgan, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newham, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southwark, Stevenage, Tameside, Waltham Forest, Wigan, Wrekin, Wrexham Maelor.

### 10. Sports boycott

Many local authorities support the sports boycott of South Africa and refuse to allow their facilities to be used for sporting and recreational events in which there are South African participants. They include:

Brent, Cambridge, Camden, Cardiff, Crawley, Cumbria, Dyfed, Edinburgh, Gateshead, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Gwent, Hackney, Haringey, Harlow, Islwyn, Lambeth, Leicester, Liverpool, Merthyr Tydfil, Mid-Glamorgan, Neath, Newcastle, Newham, Nottingham, Rochdale, Sandwell, Sheffield, South Glamorgan, Southwark, Strathclyde, Swansea, Taff Ely, Tameside, Waltham Forest, Watford, West Glamorgan, Wigan, Wrekin, Wrexham Maelor.

### 11. Relations with African states and the liberation movements

A number of councils have established twinning or other relations with towns and cities in independent African states. Others have established direct relations with Southern African liberation movements. These councils include:

Basildon, Camden, Greater London Council, Greenwich, Hackney, Islington, Kingston upon Hull, Lambeth, Liverpool, Newham, Nottingham, Sheffield.

### 12. Honouring opponents of apartheid

A number of local authorities have decided to honour opponents of apartheid through symbolic actions such as the renaming of streets, buildings, gardens, etc; granting the Freedom of the City or Borough; or in other similar ways. They include:

Aberdeen, Camden, Cumbria, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Hackney, Haringey, Harlow, Kingston upon Hull, Lambeth, Leeds, Leicester, Merseyside, Newham, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Rochdale, Sheffield, Southwark, Stoke on Trent, Watford, Wrekin.

### 13. Visits by representatives from South Africa and Namibia

A number of councils have a strict policy not to receive official representatives from South Africa and Namibia. These include:

Aberdeen, Brent, Camden, Cambridge, Cumbria, Dundee, Edinburgh, Gateshead, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Hackney, Haringey, Harlow, Lambeth, Liverpool, Newham, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southwark, Stevenage, Tameside, Watford, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Wrekin.

### 14. The development of public understanding

A number of local authorities have adopted policy and/or programmes designed to develop public understanding of the situation in Southern Africa. They include:

Brent, Cambridge, Camden, Cumbria, Gateshead, Greater London Council, Greater Manchester, Greenwich, Hackney, Haringey, Harlow, Lambeth, Liverpool, Newham, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southwark, Tameside, Watford, Wigan, Wrekin.

# CONCLUSION

This Survey represents the first effort to compile information on a comprehensive basis of those local authorities in Britain which have taken action against apartheid. It was possible due to the generous support of the United Nations Centre against Apartheid and the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, which commissioned the Survey and contributed towards its reproduction.

The basis for the Survey was a questionnaire which was sent to all local authorities in Britain. In addition, it has drawn from resource material made available by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Sheffield City Council and the National Steering Committee for Local Authority Action Against Apartheid. There may be errors and omissions, but every effort has been made to check the information in the Survey with the local authorities concerned.

The Survey speaks for itself. It shows the extent and nature of the action already undertaken and the potential which still exists. The National Steering Committee on Local Authority Action Against Apartheid is planning to ensure that the Survey is updated on a regular basis, and any enquiries about the content of the Survey and future action should be directed to the Committee.



*First Avenue, Harlow, re-named Mandela Avenue*

*Deputation to 10 Downing Street on behalf of 42 local authority leaders throughout Britain, calling for sanctions against South Africa, during the Week of Local Authority Action, 18 March 1985 — left to right: Mike Pye (Sheffield), Phil Turner (Camden), Paul Boateng (GLC), Phyllis Smith and Hugh Bayley*

Picture by Stefano Cagnoni/Report



# APPENDICES

## I. Local government organisation in Britain

It is useful to set out the different functions of local government in Great Britain and how they are distributed between authorities.

Primarily there are two systems of local government corresponding to the two constitutional units of the United Kingdom that exist in Great Britain, namely England and Wales, and Scotland.

This division was reflected in the organisation that operated before the major reorganisation that took place in 1974, as well as today. Local government in London was reorganised a little earlier, however, when in 1965 the Greater London Council was created out of the former London County Council and surrounding areas.

Prior to 1974 the situation was as follows:

### A. ENGLAND AND WALES

County Councils	58
County Boroughs	83
Borough Councils	259
Urban Districts	522
Rural Districts	468
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,390</i>

The counties and the county boroughs (large towns and cities) exercised the following powers:

Police	Libraries
Fire	Children
Highways	Planning
Finance	General Purposes
Health	Education

whilst the following powers were further devolved as below:

<i>Boroughs</i>	<i>Urban Districts</i>	<i>Rural Districts</i>
Housing	Housing	Housing
Building regulations	Building regulations	Building regulations
Some highways	Some highways	
Some water	Some water	Some water
Sewage and refuse	Sewage and refuse	Sewage and refuse
Burial	Burial	Burial
Lighting	Lighting	Lighting
Airports	Airports	Airports
Some education	Some education	
Some health	Some health	Some health
Libraries	Libraries	
Consumer affairs	Consumer affairs	Consumer affairs

A number of other minor functions were also delegated to the smaller authorities.

### B. SCOTLAND

Counties	33
Cities	4
Large Burghs	21
Small Burghs	176
Districts	198
<i>Total</i>	<i>432</i>

The counties and cities broadly enjoyed the same powers as English counties and county boroughs, with the following functions being devolved:

<i>Large Burghs</i>	<i>Small Burghs</i>	<i>Districts</i>
All functions except education and valuation	Housing	Small highways
	Building regulations	Parks
	Water	Recreation
	Sanitation	Entertainments
	Burial	Allotments
	Parks	
	Entertainments	
	Consumer affairs	
	Allotments	

The reorganisation of 1974 marked a full change in all of this, in terms of boundaries and functions. The major conurbations were organised into six Metropolitan Counties, which in turn comprised a total of 36 Metropolitan Districts, whilst the rest of England and Wales was organised into non-metropolitan or 'shire' counties and non-metropolitan districts. The structure of government in London remained the same, with the Greater London Council broadly enjoying the powers of a Metropolitan County, except that in the area of the former London County Council (LCC), education is the area of the Inner London Education Authority.

The number and nature of authorities in England and Wales is:

	<i>England</i>	<i>Wales</i>
Counties (Metropolitan)	6	0
Counties (Non-metropolitan)	39	8
Greater London Council	1	0
The City of London*	1	0
Districts (Metropolitan)	36	0
Districts (Non-metropolitan)	296	37
London Boroughs	32	0
Isles of Scilly†	1	0

\* The City of London is a small authority in central London (pop 5,000) enjoying certain historic rights and Metropolitan District powers.

† The Isles of Scilly have certain areas of power which make them a unitary authority exercising most areas of local government.

The division of powers between these authorities is:

<i>Metropolitan Counties</i>	<i>Non-Metropolitan Counties</i>
Strategic planning	Strategic planning
National Park and countryside functions	National Park and countryside functions
Traffic and transportation	Traffic and transportation
Passenger transport	Highways
Highways	Caravan sites
Caravan sites	Education
Housing (reserve powers)	Housing (reserve powers)
Police	Social services
Fire	Police
Food and Drugs Act (Sec 2)	Fire
Weights and measures	Food and Drugs Act (Sec 2)
Museums and art galleries	Weights and measures
Refuse disposal	Public libraries, museums and art galleries
	Refuse disposal

Counties may arrange for Districts to undertake certain of their functions on an agency basis, excepting education, social

services, police and fire. A Department of the Environment circular mentions highways, planning, refuse disposal, consumer protection and libraries as being the 'most likely' for such action.

<i>Metropolitan Districts</i>	<i>Non-Metropolitan Districts</i>
Airports	Airports
Baths and pools	Baths and pools
Car parks (off street)	Car parks (off streets)
Libraries	Museums and art galleries
Museums and art galleries	Planning
Education	Public transport undertakings
Planning	Cemeteries and crematoria
Social services	Electoral registration
Cemeteries and crematoria	Food & Drugs Act (Sec 8)
Electoral registration	Markets and fairs
Food & Drugs Act (Sec 8)	Parks and open spaces
Markets and fairs	Housing
Parks and open spaces	Refuse collection
Housing	<i>And these powers in Wales,</i>
Refuse collection	<i>where endorsed by the</i>
	<i>Secretary of State:</i>
	Libraries
	Food & Drugs
	Weights and measures

The pattern of organisation in Scotland took on a somewhat different pattern, reflecting its different needs. The pattern that emerged was of Regions, with subordinate Districts and three unitary Island authorities administering the more remote areas of the Orkneys, Shetlands and Western Isles.

The numbers and powers of Scottish authorities are:

Regional Councils	9
Island Councils	3
District Councils	53

<i>Regional &amp; Island Councils</i>	<i>District &amp; Island Councils</i>
Strategic planning	Local planning†
Industrial development*	Development control†
Roads	Comprehensive urban redevelopment†
Public transport	Building control†
Road safety	Listed buildings†
Airports	Conservation areas†
Ferries	Housing
Harbours	Rents
Water	Derelict land*
Flood prevention	Tourism*
Coast protection	Countryside*
Sewerage	Caravan sites
Tourism*	Recreation*
Countryside*	Parks*
Parks*	Museums*
Recreation*	Libraries†
Police	Community centres*
Fire	Art galleries*
Education	Environmental health
Youth employment	Cleansing
Social work	Refuse collection and disposal
Consumer protection	Public conveniences
Weights and measures	Markets and slaughterhouses
Food standards and labelling	Burial and cremation
Registration of births, deaths and marriages	Food hygiene
Electoral registration	Clean air
Valuation	Inspection of shops, offices and factories
Museums*	Licensing: liquor, betting, gaming, theatres, cinemas and dogs
Art galleries*	
Community centres*	

\* Exercised concurrently by regional and district authorities.

† Except in Highland, Dumfries and Galloway, and Border Regions where the function is a regional one.

The powers and duties of local authorities are conferred by Act of Parliament, notably the Local Government (England & Wales) Act 1972, the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, and the Local Government Act 1963. These Acts, whilst giving over powers of local government to locally-elected councils, retain to the relevant ministers certain rights of supervision and powers. The main links between local and central government are: in England, the Department of the Environment; in Scotland, the Scottish Development Department; in Wales, the Welsh Office.

Internally, finance is normally controlled by a finance committee and the accounts of authorities must be audited. In

England and Wales, authorities may choose between the District Auditor, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment, or an approved private auditor, or both; whilst in Scotland this function is carried out by the independent Commission for Local Authority Accounts in Scotland, which is appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Local authorities also come together for a number of functions which are relevant to the aims of this survey. On the one hand, there are the combinations to represent the particular interests of types of authority, namely:

- The Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
- The Association of Metropolitan Authorities
- The Association of County Councils
- The Association of District Councils.

On the other hand there are combinations of convenience such as the Local Authorities' Mutual Investment Trust (LAMIT), the Local Authorities' Management Services Advisory Committee (LAMSAC), and the Joint Advisory Committee for Local Authorities Purchasing (JACLAP); the latter two bodies having merged in 1977 to form LAMSAC-JACLAP.

As a large portion of anti-apartheid action over the years has centred on purchasing policies, it may be useful to look at the state of purchasing in a little more detail. In 1982/83 local authorities in Great Britain spent £2,600 million (US\$3,700m) in the purchase of goods and services other than energy, each authority on average purchasing 12,000 items on a regular basis and 150,000 'one-offs'. This represents a large and diverse market and, given the growing diversification of South African imports into Great Britain, is an attractive area into which sellers may want to 'target' themselves. This factor is enhanced by the relatively stable nature of local government purchasing compared to other areas suffering from the current recession of the British economy.

A large number of authorities also purchase their goods and supplies through consortia, operating together to reduce costs, to influence manufacturers, to pool storage facilities, increase standardisation, etc.

The currently existing purchasing consortia are:

#### The Consortium of Fire Brigade Uniform Supplies

*Members:* Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire

#### Counties Furniture Group

*Members:* Bedfordshire, Cheshire, Dorset, Hereford & Worcester, Humberside, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, North Yorkshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, West Sussex, Dudley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Haringey, Redbridge, Richmond-upon-Thames, Waltham Forest, Clywd, Central, Highland, Orkney, Shetland, Western Isles, plus 22 associate members

#### Consortium for Purchasing and Distribution (general supplies)

*Members:* Avon, Cornwall, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire, Gwynedd, Dyfed, plus 44 associate district councils

#### Essex Local Authorities Supplies Consortium (general)

*Members:* Essex and district councils in Essex

#### Greater London Council Supplies Department

Supplies the GLC and the Inner London Education Authority, and is used by the majority of London boroughs, Berkshire and several other public bodies.

#### Greater Manchester Purchasing Consortium (general)

*Members:* Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan, Greater Manchester

#### North Eastern Purchasing Organisation (general)

*Members:* Tyne and Wear, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Sunderland

#### North West Authorities Fire Brigade Consortium for Uniforms

*Members:* Cheshire, Clywd, Cumbria, Merseyside

#### Supplies Consortium Eastern Authorities (general)

*Members:* Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk, as well as district councils

#### Welsh Purchasing Consortium (general)

*Members:* Gwent, South Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgan, West Glamorgan, and serves districts in its area

#### Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (general)

*Members:* North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Doncaster, Kirklees, Knowsley, Rotherham, Wakefield.

## II. Text of Questionnaire

**Q1. General policy:** Has your Authority ever made any general statement of policy concerning the overall situation and/or specific events in South Africa or Namibia?

If so, please attach details of the relevant resolution and/or statement.

**Q2. Purchasing policies:** Has your Authority any policy regarding the purchase of items originating from South Africa and/or Namibia?

If so, please provide details of the appropriate policy decision. If so, please provide details of the practical implementation of this policy decision.

If so, is this policy pursued on any bodies on which your Authority is represented?

**Q3. Investment:** Has your Authority any policy concerning investment in concerns which:

(i) are of South African origin?

(ii) have subsidiaries or associates in South Africa and/or Namibia?

Has your Authority any policy on investment in concerns with involvement in South Africa or Namibia?

Are such policies pursued on any bodies on which your Authority is represented?

**Q4. Economic activities:** Does your Authority have any policy on discouraging economic relations between the local economy and South Africa's?

Does your Authority have any policy to encourage links between the local economy and that of the rest of Africa, as an alternative to South Africa and/or Namibia?

Does your Authority have any policy regarding trade missions or delegations to South Africa and/or Namibia, or towards the funding of links with South Africa?

**Q5. Advertising:** Does your Authority have any policy regarding the banning of advertising of South African produce, or the access of South African propaganda to, council-owned properties, vehicles or publications?

**Q6. Education:** Does your Authority have any policy regarding the banning of South African propaganda from its schools?

Does your Authority have any policy regarding the content of textbooks and other materials relating to South Africa and Namibia and the attitudes to apartheid expressed in them?

Does your Authority have any policy regarding the positive teaching of the history, culture and struggles for self-determination of the African peoples?

Does your Authority pursue any of these policies on bodies on which it is represented?

**Q7. Libraries:** Does your Authority have any policy regarding the banning of South African propaganda from its libraries?

Does your Authority have any policy on the acquisition of materials for its libraries relating to: content related to South Africa and/or Namibia; content combating the ideas of apartheid and racialism?

Have library facilities been made available to materials designed to combat apartheid and racialism, ie, in exhibition form?

**Q8. Culture:** Does your Authority have any policy on the use of council-owned facilities for cultural events originating from South Africa or with South African participants?

**Q9. Sport and recreation:** Does your Authority have any policy on the use of council-owned facilities for sporting or recreational events with South African participants, or participants on the United Nations 'black list' of those who have participated in events in South Africa?

Does your Authority have any policy on the maintenance or severance of sporting and/or recreational links with South Africa?

Does your Authority have any policy regarding grant aid to any person or body maintaining sporting and/or recreational links with South Africa?

**Q10. Relationships with South African bodies:** Does your Authority have any policy on receiving guests from South Africa?

Does your Authority have any policy on receiving guests representing the South African regime?

Does your Authority have any policy on attending events at which individuals in the categories are present?

Does your Authority have any policy on the making available of council-owned facilities for events at which such persons are to be present?

Has your Authority ever made any representation or protest to organisations of the South African regime concerning the general situation or specific events in South Africa?

**Q11. Relationships to the liberation movements and/or the front line states:** Does your Authority have any policy regarding contact with and/or recognition of the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia or the front line states?

Does your Authority have any policy on the provision of assistance to the liberation movements?

**Q12. Honouring opposition to apartheid:** Does your Authority have any policy on record of honouring opposition to, or opponents of, apartheid, ie, the naming of properties after such persons, granting the freedom of the authority, or supporting calls for the release of political prisoners?

**Q13. The development of public understanding:** Has your Authority any policy on record for the development of public understanding of the issues relating to apartheid, South Africa, Namibia and related events?

**Q14. Further information:** Is there any further information you would like to provide?

**Q15. Comments:** Has your Authority any comments on this Survey?



## IV. Report of Sheffield conference

The first national conference on local authority action against apartheid was held on 25 March 1983. It was organised and hosted by Sheffield Metropolitan District Council and took place in Sheffield Town Hall. Representatives attended from the following 55 authorities:

Aberdeen City Council	Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Manchester City Council
Basildon District Council	Merseyside Metropolitan County Council
Blaenau Gwent Borough Council	Merthyr Tydfil Borough Council
Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council	West Midlands Metropolitan County Council
Cleveland County Council	Newark District Council
Cumbria County Council	North-West Leicestershire
Derbyshire County Council	Nottinghamshire County Council
North East Derbyshire District Council	Oxford City Council
Dundee City Council	Preston Borough Council
Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council	Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council
Glasgow City Council	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Harlow District Council	Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council
Kingston upon Hull City Council	Scunthorpe Borough Council
Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council	Sheffield City Council
Langbaugh Borough Council	St Helens Metropolitan Borough Council
Leeds City Council	Stirling District Council
Liverpool City Council	Stoke on Trent District Council
London Borough of Brent	Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
London Borough of Camden	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County Council
London Borough of Greenwich	Welwyn Hatfield District Council
London Borough of Hackney	Wolverhampton Metropolitan Borough Council
London Borough of Haringey	The Wrekin District Council
London Borough of Islington	Wrexham Maelor Borough Council
London Borough of Lambeth	York City Council
London Borough of Newham	South Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council
London Borough of Southwark	West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	

The conference was opened by Councillor David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield City Council, and received messages of greeting from the President of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia. A special address was given by His Excellency Ambassador Gbeho of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and permanent representative of Ghana at the UN.

Papers were presented on 'Isolating Apartheid South Africa' by Mike Terry (Executive Secretary, AAM), 'Developing Public Understanding' by Frank Dobson MP (Executive Committee, AAM, and former leader of Camden Council), 'Building Alternative Links' by Paul Blomfield (Executive Committee, AAM) and 'Proposals for Future Coordination' by Councillor Roger Barton (Sheffield City Council).

Arising from the paper on future coordination, the conference agreed to establish the National Steering Committee on Local Authority Action Against Apartheid, to prepare further information on areas of action and to coordinate activity, leading to a Recall Conference. The Councils of Basildon, Calderdale, Cumbria, Greater London, Greater Manchester, Harlow, Islington, Merthyr Tydfil, Rotherham, Sheffield, Stirling and The Wrekin were elected to provide representatives to serve on the Committee.

# V. Action by local authorities existing prior to local government reorganisation

## ENGLAND

### Bradford

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products during the month of March

### Cambridge

1966/67. The council was reported as operating a boycott of South African products

### Derby

1972. The Council's Superannuation Fund sold its shareholdings in South African companies

### Eastleigh

1964. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Erith

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Gloucester

1962. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Great Yarmouth

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Havering

1961. The council adopted a boycott of South African products  
1972. The council banned a South African trampoline team from appearing at a local school

### Hackney

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Hammersmith

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Harlow

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products  
1970. The council voiced criticism of the proposed South African cricket tour and threatened sanctions against Essex County Cricket Club should they entertain the tourists

1973. The council resolved to order *Anti-Apartheid News* for the Councillors' Reading Room and other reading rooms, and to request that Essex County Council order a copy for each library in the county and that in the interim Harlow Council should purchase enough copies for the libraries in its area

### Hertfordshire

1974. The council sold all of its shareholdings in companies registered in South Africa and decided not to acquire any new investment in such companies

### Kingston-upon-Hull

1963. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Lewisham

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Liverpool

1960-67. The council operated a boycott of South African products

1972. The council re-adopted a boycott of South African products. In the previous year, it had purchased £21,000 of South African goods

### Manchester

1966/67. The council was reported as operating a boycott of South African products

### Middlesex

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Newbury

1973. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Newcastle-under-Lyme

1960. The council resolved to 'give priority to goods which are not of South African origin' and the instruction was circulated to all departments

1973. The council sold its shareholdings in Consolidated Goldfields Limited

### Newcastle-upon-Tyne

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Norwich

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products for the month of March.

### Nottingham

1967. Nottingham City Transport banned South African advertising from its buses and tickets.

### Oxford

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products for the month of March

### Redditch

1973. The council was seeking an exemption from the commitment to accept the lowest tender in order to avoid placing its banking arrangements in the hands of Barclays Bank Ltd

### Rochdale

1964. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Romford

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### St Pancras

1964. The council adopted a motion boycotting South African products in specific protest at the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela on 12 June 1964, and that posters be produced and displayed to inform the public of the decision

### Sheffield

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products for the month of March

### Slough

1966. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### South Shields

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Staffordshire

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products for the month of March

### Stockton-on-Tees

1964. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

### Stockport

1973. The council put its Superannuation Fund's investments under review and raised the question with the Association of Municipal Corporations, with a view to that body 'taking a more active and positive lead in the companies concerned'. This move was followed by the public service union NALGO raising the question of pension fund investment in companies with a substantial investment in South Africa and of a consumer boycott with all local authorities in the Stockport area.

### Wakefield

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products for the month of March

### West Ham

1964. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

## SCOTLAND

### Aberdeen

1964-68. The council operated a boycott of South African products

### Glasgow

1964. The council refused to entertain members of the touring South African bowls team

1966. The council was reported as 'considering a boycott' of South African products

### Kilmarnock

1974. The council refused permission for the Springbok Association to use the Civic Centre for its meetings

**WALES****Cardiff**

1964. The council adopted a boycott of South African products  
1964. The council refused to entertain members of the touring South African bowls team

**Glamorganshire**

1965. The council adopted a boycott of South African products

**Monmouthshire**

1964. The Council refused to grant paid absence to three employees who were members of the Welsh Rugby tour of South Africa

1966. The council was reported as operating a boycott of South African products

1968. A move to end the boycott policy was defeated by 60 votes to 8

1973. Monmouthshire Education Authority deferred a decision as to whether to grant paid absence to two employees who were members of the Newport Rugby Club tour of South Africa

**Newport**

1973. The council decided not to grant paid absence to three employees who were members of the Newport Rugby Club tour of South Africa

**Swansea**

1960. The council adopted a boycott of South African products for the month of March

The following additional councils were reported as operating a boycott, according to a survey in 1966:

Aberdare	Llanelli Borough
Abertillery	Llanelli Rural
Ammanford	Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre
Barry	Maesteg
Bedwas and Machen	Merthyr Tydfil
Bedwellty,	Mountain Ash
Blaenavon,	Mynyddisllyn
Burry Port	Neath Borough
Caerphilly	Neath Rural
Carmarthenshire	Ogmore and Garw
Crickhowel	Pontypool
Cwmamman	Pontypridd
Cwmbran	Port Talbot
Ebbw Vale	Rhondda
Gelligaer	Rhymney
Glyncorwg	Tredegar
Kidwelly	Vaynor and Penderyn
Llandelo	Wrexham

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